

obtain political payoffs from harming the West, which can be also profitable in the short run due to the high prices implied by sluggish demand for OPEC oil. The analysis shows that this political objective reduces long-run supply and includes the possibility that it is optimal to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs" if initial demand is below a threshold (and multiple steady states exist). [R]

60.2617 YAZDANI, Enayatollah — **The European Union and Central Asia.** *International Studies* 45(3), July-Sept. 2008 : 247-255.

In the post-9/11 [2001] period, Central Asia has assumed greater significance for the EU. Since 2007, the EU has adopted a proactive approach towards the region and sought to promote political and economic stability through democracy and rule of law. At the same time, it wants to secure the flow of energy from Central Asia and balance the influence of big powers like Russia and China. Analyzing these developments, the article argues that, in the coming years, the EU will adopt a more proactive role in the region. [R]

60.2618 ZILLER, Jacques — **Separation of powers in the European Union's intertwined system of government. A treaty-based analysis for the use of political scientists and constitutional lawyers.** *Il Politico* 73(3), Sept.-Dec. 2008 : 133-179.

Analyzing the distribution of government functions and the checks and balances between EU and member state institutions might be a far more fertile approach to the study of the EU than brooding over the questions whether or not the EU is a federation and whether or not it has a constitution. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 60.2507]

60.2619 ZITO, Anthony R. — **European agencies as agents of governance and EU learning.** *Journal of European Public Policy* 16(8), 2009 : 1224-1243.

This article asks how the EU as a regional organization manages to learn and adapt to policy challenges. It investigates the evolution of one regional level and one national environmental agency (the European Environment Agency and the Environment Agency of England and Wales) which have distinct roles in influencing EU environmental policy performance. The article examines the role of agencies and bureaucra-

cies more generally, investigating some of the assumptions made in the bureaucracy literature, particularly concerning principal-agent models. The focus on agencies helps to illuminate two potential dimensions of the EU process: overcoming the original institutional design and the role of organizational and policy learning. [R] [See *Abstr.* 60.1788]

60.2620 ZUHSSIPBEK, Galym — **Avrupa Güvenlik ve Savunma Politikası'nın Tanımı ve düşünsel arka planı (The definition of the European Security and Defense Policy and its intellectual background).** *Uluslararası Hukuk ve Politika* 19, 2009 : 71-88.

The ESDP being an integral part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU provides the EU with an operational military and civil capacity in dealing with "new threats". The ESDP does not relate to collective defense. Endowing the EU with the capacity for "autonomous" action in the security field in the result of establishing the operational ESDP may be regarded as an effort in implementing a more balanced "burden- and responsibility-sharing" and improving the necessary instruments within the Euro-Atlantic community. In essence, the ESDP is the distinctive European contribution to the overall objectives of the Euro-Atlantic alliance. [R, abr.]

60.2621 **Governance, climate change, and the challenge for Copenhagen.** *Global Governance* 15(4), Oct.-Dec. 2009 : 425-460.

A symposium. Articles by Daniel C. ESTY, "Revitalizing global environmental governance for climate change", pp. 427-434; JING Huang, "A leadership of twenty (L20) within the UNFCCC: establishing a legitimate and effective regime to improve our climate system", pp. 435-442; Adrian MACEY, "Climate change: governance challenges for Copenhagen", pp. 443-450; Adam MATTHEWS, "A role for legislators", pp. 451-456; Shyam SARAN, "Global governance and climate change", pp. 457-460.

60.2622 **UN (Die) und Frauen (The UN and women).** *Vereinte Nationen* 57(5), 2009 : 195-222.

Articles by Charlotte BUNCH; Camille Pampell CONAWAY and Jolynn SHOEMAKER; Christian SIGRIST; Jan Arno HESSBRÜGGE; Heike ALFSEN and Julia RAUE.

(b) Foreign policy and international relations/Politique étrangère et relations internationales

60.2623 AARTS, Paul ; VAN DUJINE, Joris — **Saudi Arabia after US-Iranian détente: left in the lurch?** *Middle East Policy* 16(3), Fall 2009 : 64-78.

We show that the "disquieting" rapprochement between the US and Iran need not be the nightmare that some suggest. Rather, a much more balanced image will emerge, where potential problems and rewards vie for prominence, and where policy choices for the Arab leaders of the Gulf mitigate the notion of a *fait accompli*. [R] [See *Abstr.* 60.2785]

60.2624 ABO KAZLEH, Mohammad — **Determinants of German foreign policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.** *Orta Asya ve Kafkasya Araştırmaları [Journal of Central Asian and Caucasian Studies]* 2009 : 27-43.

This paper examines German foreign policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. It focuses on the driving forces of this policy. It reviews German interests and priorities in the region: economic interests related to safe access to energy sources and boosting German exports to regional markets; security interests related to avoiding risks emerged from the Arab-Israeli conflict, terrorism and the proliferation of the weapons of mass destructions, and preventing any further increase in refugees from the region; and finally political interests which is related to the peace process between Palestinians and Israelis, and enhancing stability in other regional areas such as Lebanon. These interests generally represent a pragmatic approach in German foreign policy towards the region. However, the special relationship with Israel is the guideline in making this policy. [R, abr.]

60.2625 AKÇALI, Emel ; PERİNÇEK, Mehmet — **Kemalist Eurasianism: an emerging geopolitical discourse in Turkey.** *Geopolitics* 14(3), 2009 : 550-569.

Over the past decade or so, there has been a convergence between the Eurasianist and Kemalist ideologies in Turkey. A number of Kemalist and socialist intellectual and political actors together with sections of the military have started to articulate Eurasianism as a new geopolitical discourse for Turkey and as an alternative to Turkey's pro-Western foreign policy orientation. In this perspective, Eurasianism stands for a political, economic and cultural alliance with "Eurasian countries", such as Russia, Iran, and Turkic countries in Central Asia, as well as Pakistan, India and China. This article deepens the analyses carried out thus far on this emerging geopolitical discourse. [R, abr.]

60.2626 AKHTAR, Shaheen — **Indo-US strategic partnership: implications for China.** *Regional Studies* 27(1), Winter 2008-2009 : 3-80.

The study explores the nature of the Indo-US strategic partnership and its implications for China at the regional and global levels. It would analyze the evolving strategic culture in India and China's within the parameters of the strategic shift in US policy towards India. [R]

60.2627 ALAM, Mohammed Badrul — **Peace process between India and Pakistan: a critical study.** *Indian Journal of Politics* 43(2), June 2009 : 95-110.

While the world was still beset with Cold War rivalry, India chose to conduct a nuclear test in 1974 which it termed as "peaceful nuclear explosion". In 1998, India (followed soon thereafter by its rival, Pakistan) conducted full-scale nuclear tests, thus changing the security dimension in South Asia. In 1999, India enunciated a nuclear doctrine highlighting its aims, objectives and salient features. Proponents of Indian nuclear doctrine applaud its transparent and viable character, whereas the critics point out its serious shortcomings and its operational capability. This article addresses and critically examines the definition, conceptual clarity as well as some of the pertinent aspects of the ongoing peace process, namely, the nuclear confidence-building measures undertaken by India and Pakistan. [R]

60.2628 ALDEN, Chris — **Chine-Afrique : facteur et résultante de la dynamique mondiale (China-Africa: a factor and a result of global dynamics).** *Afrique contemporaine* 228, 2008 : 119-133. [Résumé en français]

China's political influence is grounded in its economic boom, which presents both opportunities and challenges for Africa and its Western partners, China's emergence as a major player in the African continent is the most visible sign of the nascent international trends that have placed China at the center of today's international political arena. China's efforts to cooperate with Africa and become a spokesman for the [African] continent, as a Southern nation, are closely tied to its emerging role in international relations, bringing to the fore its actions in favor of development to bolster its claim to international status. [R] [Part of a thematic issue on Chinese-African relations]