

three diversity hypotheses are tested using data on the gender makeup of parties' parliamentary delegations and the content of their manifestos for 110 parties in 20 democracies between 1952 and 2011. [R, abr.]

66.6356 GREGG, Benjamin — **Human rights as metaphor for political community beyond the nation state.** *Critical Sociology* 42(6), Sept. 2016 : 897-917.

One generally enjoys rights, if at all, as a member of a particular political community. The nation-state's territorial sovereignty precludes the possibility of human rights. I propose a "human rights state" whose members seek the corresponding nation state's embrace of human rights. It functions as a metaphor with "deontic power", with each member carrying these deontic powers in a "human rights backpack". Metaphorical thinking is more plausible than theology or metaphysics on the approach I adopt: social construction. Accordingly, all norms are human inventions and at best emerge through ongoing self-reflective politics: rejected or embraced on the basis of critical examination and justification. Creating justice begins with an act of imagination, envisioning better alternatives, and resisting taking for granted many aspects of the communities we are born into. [R, abr.]

66.6357 GREWAL, David Singh — **Conspiracy theories in a networked world.** *Critical Review* 28(1), 2016 : 24-43.

The arrangements characteristic of systems of networked governance are likely to generate conspiracy theories because they rely on informal rather than formal structures of power. A formal hierarchy may be represented, but it is understood by those affected by it; in network systems, by contrast, it is often hard to determine who is in charge, even though such systems can heavily influence or even determine important social outcomes. While conspiracy theories may be motivated by many factors, in a world in which informal norms and the decisions of networked elites play a large role, we should expect to see a continued and increasing preoccupation with alleged conspiracies. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 66.6424]

66.6358 GRIFFITHS, Simon — **Statecraft as a straightjacket: a reply to Gamble and Hayton.** *Parliamentary Affairs* 69(3), July 2016 : 735-743.

"Statecraft" theory, with its focus on politicians' strategic, electoral choices, has undergone a revival in recent years. This is a reply to those authors who have used "statecraft" in their analysis of the Conservative Party under D. Cameron [notably R. Hayton, "Conservative party statecraft and the politics of Coalition", *ibid.* 67(1) Jan. 2014: 6-24, *Abstr.* 64.2217; and A. Gamble, "Austerity as statecraft", *ibid.* 68(1), Jan. 2015: 42-57, *Abstr.* 65.3207]. Statecraft theory raises various questions and contains implications — ontological, epistemic and methodological — that need to be dealt with by its contemporary advocates. I conclude that while the contributions discussed here are a valuable reminder that strategic thinking is an important part of what any politician does, strict adherence to the Statecraft model is a straitjacket to our understanding of British politics. [R] [See *Abstr.* 66.6372]

66.6359 GRIX, Jonathan ; BRANNAGAN, Paul Michael — **Of mechanisms and myths: conceptualising states' "soft power" strategies through sports mega-events.** *Diplomacy and Statecraft* 27(2), June 2016 : 251-272.

J. Nye's concept of "soft power" has become an increasingly used term to help explain why states — including so-called "emerging states" — are paying greater attention to acquiring various forms of cultural and political attraction. However, within mainstream IR, Political Science, and Sport Studies literature, a continuous debate remains as to what actually constitutes soft power, how national leaders go about acquiring it, and how forms of attraction convert into power outcomes in both the short- and long-term. This analysis endeavors to overcome these issues by offering an "ideal type" model that details states' soft-power strategies, the mechanisms they use, and the tangible future outcomes they gain. [R]

66.6360 GRUBE, Dennis C. ; HOWARD, Cosmo — **Is the Westminster [parliamentary] system broken beyond repair?** *Governance* 29(4), Oct. 2016 : 467-481.

Is Westminster dying as a useful conceptual encapsulation of a particular system of public administration? Scholarly critiques have suggested Westminster civil services are evolving in ways that erode crucial Westminster "traditions." Core elements including security of tenure, merit-based selection, non-partisanship, anonymity, and ministerial responsibility are all perceived as in decline or under attack. Influential commentators have proposed concepts such as "new political governance", changing "public sector bargains", "court government/politics", and "presidentialization" to document and interpret these allegedly paradigmatic shifts in public administration. This article places these in context by canvassing different accounts of what Westminster is, before assessing the critiques about what it has become. The article argues that

Westminster is not broken beyond repair, but rather it has been remolded to suit the needs of contemporary governance. [R] [First article of a thematic issue on "Westminster system". See also *Abstr.* 66.6361, 6455, 6494, 6614, 6678]

66.6361 GRUBE, Dennis C. ; HOWARD, Cosmo — **Promiscuously partisan? Public service impartiality and responsiveness in Westminster systems.** *Governance* 29(4), Oct. 2016 : 517-533.

Public servants in Westminster countries are being drawn into the lime-light by demands from their political masters that they publicly defend policies. Critics suggest these conditions undermine the capacity and willingness of senior public servants to manage the enduring Westminster tension between serving elected governments and remaining non-partisan. Interviews with senior officials from Australia, Canada, and the UK challenge this pessimistic view, showing that officials consistently stress the importance of not "crossing the line" when dealing with their elected masters. Two exploratory case studies are presented — one of an Australian ministerial department (Treasury) and another of a Canadian quasi-autonomous agency (Statistics Canada) — in which public servants faced pressure to defend controversial government policies. These cases show how contemporary public servants actively interpret, establish, and defend the line between appropriate responsiveness and inappropriate partisanship in Westminster systems. [R] [See *Abstr.* 66.6360]

66.6362 GURIAN, Paul Henri, et al. — **National party division and divisive state primaries in US presidential elections, 1948-2012.** *Political Behavior* 38(3), 2016 : 689-711.

In presidential nomination campaigns, individual state primaries and a national competition take place simultaneously. The relationship between divisive [US] state primaries and general election outcomes is substantially different in presidential campaigns [from that] in single-state campaigns. To capture the full impact of divisiveness in presidential campaigns, one must estimate both the impact of national party division (NPD) and the impact of divisive primaries in individual states. To do so, we develop a comprehensive model of state outcomes in presidential campaigns that incorporates both state-level and national-level controls. We also examine and compare several measures of NPD and several measures of divisive state primaries found in previous research. [R, abr.]

66.6363 HAN Baran — **Are development NGOs much different from government donors? Literature review. [Article in Korean]** *Review of International and Area Studies* 25(1), 2016 : 149-169.

This article examines recent literature on the role of development NGOs in the aid sector. We find that the development NGOs do not distinguish themselves from donor governments especially in their preferences for recipient countries with better governance and moderate poverty. This seems to be due to the NGO's inherent financial structure that relies on external funding as well as the donor government increasing aid-through-NGO in the 2000s. In order to secure funding, development NGOs become risk-averse. With dependency towards the government increasing, NGOs are likely to align themselves against their governments. [R]

66.6364 HAN, Hahrie — **The organizational roots of political activism: field experiments on creating a relational context.** *American Political Science Review* 110(2), May 2016 : 296-307.

This article examines the role that democratic organizations play in fostering political activism in America. Activists make democracy work by attending meetings, engaging others, trying to make their voice heard, and participating in myriad other ways. Yet, we still need a deeper understanding of what role organizations play in cultivating that activism. The article presents data from three field experiments showing that creating a relational organizational context makes targets more likely to sign petitions, recruit others, and attend meetings. The article argues that civic organizations can have a powerful impact on activism. It introduces a new set of variables related to organizational context to consider in understanding the sources of participation. The article thus extends a burgeoning body of experimental research on the social bases of voter turnout. [R, abr.]

66.6365 HANEGRAAFF, Marcel ; BEYERS, Jan ; BRUYCKER, Iskander de — **Balancing inside and outside lobbying: the political strategies of lobbyists at global diplomatic conferences.** *European Journal of Political Research* 55(3), Aug. 2016 : 568-588.

This article explains the use of inside and outside lobbying by organized interests at global diplomatic conferences. At first sight, the lobbying at these venues is puzzling, as it does not seem to be a very fruitful way to acquire influence. The use of outside strategies especially is perplexing