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POLITICAL SCIENCE : METHOD AND THEORY SCIENCE POLITIQUE : MÉTHODES ET THÉORIES

- 67.1 ABBOTT, Kenneth W., et al. — **Two logics of indirect governance: delegation and orchestration.** *British Journal of Political Science* 46(4), Oct. 2016 : 719-729.

This article introduces the concept of orchestration as the mobilization of an intermediary by an orchestrator on a voluntary basis in pursuit of a joint governance goal. Orchestrator-Intermediary theory then provides a model of indirect governance that supplements delegation models premised on principal-agent theory. Under both theories, governors enhance their governance capacity by drawing on the capabilities of third parties. Whereas delegation is premised on hard “contractual” control over the agent, however, orchestration relies on the soft control of like-minded intermediaries through material and ideational support. The two models overlap, and governors mix them in practice, but distinguishing between them analytically can broaden and deepen analysis of indirect forms of governance. This article discusses the circumstances [in] which each model provides a better fit for real-world problems. [R, abr.]

- 67.2 ABRAMSON, Scott ; VELASCO RIVERA, Carlos — **Time is power: the noninstitutional sources of stability in autocracies.** *Journal of Politics* 78(4), Oct. 2016 : 1279-1295.

Is personal power hereditary in autocracies? Given the discretion that autocrats often have to alter the formal rules of the game, personal power is key for understanding political development in non-democracies. However, recent scholarship has ignored this question. To fill this gap we exploit the random timing of natural deaths for a set of European monarchs to show that leaders with longer tenures tended to be succeeded by their sons and had successors that were less frequently deposed and less likely to face parliamentary constraints. Our results are consistent with a theoretical account we develop wherein leaders accumulate political power the longer they are in office, which then determines patterns of succession, stability, and institutional development in autocracies. [R, abr.]

- 67.3 ACHARYA, Avidit ; BLACKWELL, Matthew ; SEN, Maya — **Explaining causal findings without bias: detecting and assessing direct effects.** *American Political Science Review* 110(3), Aug. 2016 : 512-529.

Researchers seeking to establish causal relationships frequently control for variables on the purported causal pathway, checking whether the original treatment effect then disappears. Unfortunately, this common approach may lead to biased estimates. We show that the bias can be avoided by focusing on a quantity of interest called the controlled direct effect. Under certain conditions, this effect enables researchers to rule out competing explanations. To estimate the controlled direct effect without bias, we describe an easy-to-implement estimation strategy from the biostatistics literature. We extend this approach by deriving a consistent variance estimator and demonstrating how to conduct a sensitivity analysis. Two examples — one on ethnic fractionalization’s effect on civil war and one on the impact of historical plough use on contemporary female political participation — illustrate the framework and methodology. [R, abr.]

- 67.4 AMADIEU, Jean-Baptiste — **Nos censures au miroir de l’Index librorum prohibitorum (Our censorship mirrored in the Index librorum prohibitorum).** *Raisons politiques* 63, 2016 : 67-84.

The Roman Index continually banned publications throughout the “Christian Republic” for four centuries, from the 16th to the 20th c. In the light of this system of censorship, its laws and jurisprudential practice in matters of literature, the article questions current-day regulations regarding public speech. Some questions run through the whole history of censorship in spite of cultural differences: do lawgivers accept their role as censors? Do they target an author’s intention, statements or the public reception of such statements? Is censorship limited to legal prohibitions? Is an offensive book necessarily dangerous? Does the literary value of a text defuse or exacerbate the danger? What type of influence can a book have on the public? Can and should less impressionable readers be granted exemptions from censorship? [R] [See *Abstr.* 67.101]

- 67.5 AMIGHETTI, Sara ; NUTI, Alasia — **Towards a shared redress: achieving historical justice through democratic**

- deliberation.** *Journal of Political Philosophy* 23(4), Dec. 2015 : 385-405.

A new principle of redress for historical injustices like slavery and colonialism provides an argument for the fundamental role of the wronged in determining the appropriate form of redress for complex historical injustices, while also recognizing the necessity of giving a say to the wrongdoers, depending on the particular nature of past injustices. It likewise shows how deliberative democracy is able to offer an entirely new perspective in specifically addressing reparations for complex past injustices. There are two shortcomings in the current literature on historical injustice that become particularly troubling when addressing complex past wrongs, such as slavery and colonialism. The institutional set-up of such a proposal functions under both conditions of structural inequality between deliberators and conditions of power-inequality between states.

- 67.6 AMSLER, Lisa Blomgren — **Collaborative governance: integrating management, politics, and law.** *Public Administration Review* 76(5), Sept.-Oct. 2016 : 700-711.

Scholars have engaged in an ongoing dialogue about the relationships among management, politics, and law in public administration. Collaborative governance presents new challenges to this dynamic. While scholars have made substantial contributions to our understanding of the design and practice of collaborative governance, others suggest that we lack theory for this emerging body of research. Law is often omitted as a variable. Scholarship generally does not explicitly include collaboration as a public value. This article addresses the dialogue on management, politics, and law with regard to collaborative governance. It provides an overview of the current legal framework for collaborative governance in the US at the federal, state, and local levels of government and identifies gaps. [R, abr.]

- 67.7 ANDERSSON, Nils — **La guerre et la paix, entre réalité et utopie (War and peace, between reality and utopia).** *La Pensée* 387, July-Sept. 2016 : 38-53.

Instead of the era of peace announced by the new world order, twenty-five years later, emerges the chaos in the Middle East and a less secure, more dangerous world. Militarization policies (military budgets, sales of arms ...), in which are engaged the NATO countries and many other states, carry with them the clouds of uncontrolled and uncontrollable wars and participate in the implementation of repressive laws against peoples. [R] [See *Abstr.* 67.78]

- 67.8 ANDRÉ, Audrey ; DEPAUW, Sam ; DESCHOUWER, Kris — **State structure and political representation: comparing the views of statewide and sub-state legislators across 14 countries.** *European Journal of Political Research* 55(4), Nov. 2016 : 866-884.

How the recent creation, re-invention or reinforcement of regional levels of political decision-making across Europe compounds political representation is one of the key issues of contemporary democratic government. Despite growing scholarly interest, the critical question as to whether the regional institutional setting has brought about distinct representational roles among sub-state legislators has yet to be addressed. This study bridges the literature on multilevel politics and legislative studies that to date have developed in isolation. Using innovative survey data from 14 statewide and 56 regional legislatures across Europe, it provides the first comprehensive test of how the state structure affects a legislator’s views on representation. [R, abr.]

- 67.9 ANTIĆ GABER, Milica — **Javno mnenje in vrednote enakosti spolov ali o rahljanju moške dominacije v politiki (Public opinion and gender equality values: on the loosening of male domination in politics).** *Teorija in Praksa* Special Issue, 2016 : 129-147.

I examine how judgments on gender equality in opinion polls are “translated” into gender relations in politics. I extracted some accountable questions and analyzed the respondents’ changing preferences in a time perspective. During the 1990s, when we had an extremely low share of women in politics, the proportion of those gender equality had very positively assessed was greatly reduced, and that at the same time the