

### III

## GOVERNMENTAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS INSTITUTIONS POLITIQUES ET ADMINISTRATIVES

### (a) Central institutions /Institutions centrales

- 67.323 ALBERT, Éric — **Vers un Brexit “dur” (Towards a “hard” Brexit)**. *Politique internationale* 153, Autumn 2016 : 81-92.

Four months after the thunderbolt of 23 June 2016, the chapters in a scenario that once seemed unthinkable are gradually falling into place. In early October Th. May ended the suspense, announcing that the process of leaving the EU would be activated at the end of April 2017, putting the UK on the path to a “hard Brexit”. It seems increasingly probable that the British government will go all-out to retake control over immigration, even if this means giving up the benefits of the single market. This is particularly distressing to the financial community in the City, which is doing everything possible to retain the right to sell financial products throughout the EU. The negotiations, which are expected to last two years, are likely to be very hardnosed. [R, abr.]

- 67.324 ALLERS, Robin Marc — **Are we doing enough? Change and continuity in the German approach to crisis management**. *German Politics* 25(4), Dec. 2016 : 519-540.

In the two-and-a-half decades since unification, Germany has developed a distinctive approach towards international crisis-management. The article analyzes the development of the German approach during the governments of G. Schröder and A. Merkel in the light of three inter-linked debates on German foreign policy: continuity and change; multilateralism; and leadership. The announcement of a more active German foreign policy in 2014 has reanimated these debates. Concentrating its efforts on networked security and capacity-building Germany has become an indispensable player in international crisis-management. At the same time Germany's deeply rooted attachment to a culture of military restraint and continued reluctance to lead, limit its ability to work for necessary reforms at the European level. [R]

- 67.325 ANDERSEN, Simon Calmar ; MOYNIHAN, Donald P. — **Bureaucratic investments in expertise: evidence from a randomized controlled field trial**. *Journal of Politics* 78(4), Oct. 2016 : 1032-1044.

How can elected officials induce bureaucrats to invest in acquiring the expertise necessary to provide high-quality public services? We test and extend aspects of S. Gailmard and J. Patty's expertise model [“Slackers and Zealots: civil service, policy discretion, and bureaucratic expertise”, *American Journal of Political Science* 51(4), Oct. 2007: 873-889; *Abstr.* 58.1666] in the context of contemporary governance using a unique randomized controlled field experiment of school principals in Denmark. Consistent with the expertise model, we find that bureaucratic agents randomly assigned greater discretion in the allocation of personnel resources were more likely to acquire information on school performance. We extend the model in two ways: (1) we show that discretion effects are stronger when the information available aligns with bureaucratic goal preferences; (2) we show that institutional design choices that improve the relative benefits of the information increase information acquisition. [R]

- 67.326 ANDERSON, R. Warren — **Native American reservation constitutions**. *Constitutional Political Economy* 27(4), 2016 : 377-398.

The Cherokees wrote a constitution in 1827; in contrast, the Yokuts tribe on the Santa Rosa Rancheria Reservation adopted theirs in 2014. As Native American tribal constitutions are common, I examine determinants of establishing these written constitutions. During their formation, some reservations had bands of the same tribe forced onto the same land. These reservations of forced coexistence wrote constitutions at an earlier date. More homogeneous, centralized tribes tended to adopt their constitutions at a later date, although this finding is less robust. The implication is that coordination costs were less than the benefits from constraining a potential rival band, and that social norms of centralization made having a written constitution less necessary. Additionally, a positive correlation is found between having a written constitution and economic output, similar to other studies. [R]

- 67.327 AÑORVE AÑORVE, Daniel — **La anexión de Crimea : una respuesta a la crisis demográfica de la Federación Rusa (The annexation of Crimea: a response to the Russian**

- Federation's demographic crisis)**. *Foro internacional* 225, July-Sept. 2016 : 578-613.

The annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014 has brought *Realpolitik* into focus once more. On the one hand, the Russian Federation is a resurgent power; on the other, its declining population gives rise to military, economic, fiscal and national security problems. This qualitative paper suggests a demographic realism approach as an alternative explanation for the annexation of Crimea. This annexation helps to solve different bottlenecks that compromise the consolidation of the Russian Federation as a regional power. The decision to annex Crimea to the Russian Federation is consistent with a number of official documents that seek to respond to the demographic crisis in Russia. Scenarios that could slow down Russian territorial expansion are analyzed. [R]

- 67.328 ARJONA, Ana — **Institutions, civilian resistance, and wartime social order: a process-driven natural experiment in the Colombian civil war**. *Latin American Politics and Society* 58(3), Fall 2016 : 99-122.

Why do armed groups fighting in civil wars establish different institutions in territories where they operate? This article tests the mechanisms of a theory that posits that different forms of wartime social order are the outcome of a process in which an aspiring ruler — an armed group — expands the scope of its rule as much as possible unless civilians push back. Instead of being always at the mercy of armed actors, civilians arguably have bargaining power if they can credibly threaten combatants with collective resistance. Such resistance, in turn, is a function of the quality of preexisting local institutions. Using a process-driven natural experiment in three villages in Central Colombia, this article traces the effects of institutional quality on wartime social order. [R]

- 67.329 BAHRY, Donna — **Opposition to immigration, economic insecurity and individual values: evidence from Russia**. *Europe-Asia Studies* 68(5), July 2016 : 893-916.

Since 1991, Russia has become one of the leading immigration destinations in the industrialized world. The inflow has prompted substantial public opposition, as surveys show that half or more of the public want to limit new arrivals. The sources of public disapproval, however, are unclear: while public discourse includes complaints about perceived economic and cultural ills of immigration, research on public opinion finds that neither economic nor cultural concerns have a consistent impact on individual attitudes. This study provides a new analysis, showing that economic vulnerability and cultural orientations (such as social conservatism and low levels of interpersonal trust) play a significant role in shaping anti-immigrant sentiment. [R]

- 67.330 BARRAULT-STELLA, Lorenzo — **Produire un retrait de l'État acceptable. Les politiques de fermetures scolaires dans les mondes ruraux contemporains (Producing an acceptable retrenchment of the state [France]. The politics of school closure in the contemporary rural areas)**. *Gouvernement et Action publique* 5(3), July-Sept. 2016 : 33-58.

This article studies the contemporary policies of school closure in the rural areas within the framework of the reform of the state in France. Based on interviews, reports, statistics and ethnographic observations, the survey conducted at the national and local levels underlines the budgetary and organizational rationalization behind restrictions to public service in the fields of primary education. The restitution of the national political oppositions, ministerial activity, the drafting of the educational offer within local administrations and negotiations with teachers unions and local elected officials explains how these reforms implying a withdrawal of the educational state are made socially acceptable. [R]

- 67.331 BATINTI, Alberto — **NIH [National Institutes of Health] biomedical funding: evidence of executive dominance in swing-voter states during [US] presidential elections**. *Public Choice* 168(3-4), Sept. 2016 : 239-263.

This paper explores the role of presidential politics in influencing the distribution of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding. In particu-