

VI
 NATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES
 ÉTUDES NATIONALES ET RÉGIONALES

- 67.1128 ABDEL-SAMAD, Mounah — **ISIS as an existential threat to the Druze: the struggle for survival.** *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 39(10), Oct. 2016 : 900-911.

Faced with an existential threat by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria on one hand, and the repressive regime of B. Al-Assad on the other, the Druze community in Syria is faced with a dilemma of what political and military position to take. This study examines a variety of internal and external factors that affect the Druze's political and military choices in Syria, and finds that their best choice is to remain neutral in the conflict. I argue that any political and military choice by the Druze in Syria besides neutrality risks endangering the survival of the entire community. This article examines how internal organizational factors and the international community's divided position play important roles in understanding the Druze's decision to maintain a position of neutrality. [R]

- 67.1129 ADAM, Jeroen — **Genealogies of the colonial present: the rediscovery of the local in conflict management interventions in Mindanao, the Southern Philippines.** *Conflict Security and Development* 16(5), 2016 : 387-404.

This article argues that the current attention on indigenous institutions, and the "local" more generally, in peace-building and conflict-management bears similarities with colonial and post-colonial attempts at pacifying volatile borderlands. This is illustrated through a historical case study of the Southern Philippine island of Mindanao, which has witnessed a recurring Muslim insurgency throughout different phases of its history. In an attempt to cope with these violent uprisings, both the American colonial authorities and the authoritarian Marcos regime, as well as a range of contemporary international NGOs, have endorsed traditional institutional avenues of informal mediation. [R, abr.]

- 67.1130 AKBARZADEH, Shahram — **Iran and Daesh: the case of a reluctant Shia power.** *Middle East Policy* 22(3), Fall 2015 : 44-54.

The rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, known as Daesh, has presented Iran with a difficult geo-political challenge. The Iranian leadership has been very keen to portray itself as the champion of all Muslims. Following the 1979 revolution, Iran sought to lead the Muslim world against the US and Israel. But the growing sectarian war has split the Muslim world and the Iranian leadership has been forced to defend its Shia allies. Iran's defense of B. al-Assad in Syria has vindicated its critics who accused Tehran of being a Shia hegemonic power. Iran's actions have unwittingly put Tehran in a sectarian box. [A]

- 67.1131 ALMAGIÀ, Edoardo — **"E poi verrà il Califfato" : riflessioni sull'ISIS (And then, the Caliphate: reflections on ISIS).** *Af-fari esteri* 175, Winter 2016 : 97-124.

It is essential to understand the causes of Jihadism in order to tackle such complex problems as radicalization and the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS). The religious factor is fundamental, but the socio-economic aspect should not be overlooked. Some historic considerations are also necessary. ISIS is strongly inspired by Salafism and its predication about the return to the traditions of the "devout ancestors". A survey of the history of Islam also shows that there have been multiple attempts to found or reestablish caliphates, which, like ISIS, were based on the presence of an absolute authority of divine origin, although, unlike ISIS, none of these prior attempts successfully created its own State apparatus.

- 67.1132 ALONSO, Rogelio ; DÍAZ BADA, Javier — **What role have former ETA terrorists played in counterterrorism and counter-radicalization initiatives in Spain?** *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 39(11), Nov. 2016 : 982-1006.

This article responds to the following research question: what role have former Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) members played in counterterrorism and counter-radicalization initiatives vis-à-vis the terror group in Spain? Our analysis of the role played by former ETA members so far demonstrates that only a minority of former ETA terrorists have disengaged from the terrorist organization and at the same time voiced some criticism of their past violent activities. Such a step, although a positive one, is part of a process that in most of the cases analyzed has to be deemed as incomplete due to deficits, some of them very significant, which considerably limit their effectiveness in countering terrorism and radicalization. [R]

- 67.1133 AMBROZY, Maria ; HARRIS, David — **Learning in the Palaver Hut: the "Africa Study Visit" as teaching tool.** *Politics* 36(4), Nov. 2016 : 508-521.

This article assesses the experiential learning environment of the African Study Visit (ASV). It presents a theoretically grounded analysis of the ASV. By drawing from the experiential learning literature, we demonstrate that there are sound pedagogical reasons for incorporating field visits like the ASV into the curriculum as stand-alone components. Thus, this article places the ASV within the experiential learning literature such that the theoretical, practical and conceptual benefits for students are understood. Its significance is that this article offers a set of practices from an experiential learning perspective that can be used for deepening the levels of comprehension of political issues in Africa for international studies students. [R, abr.] [See *Abstr.* 67.1187]

- 67.1134 ARVANITIDIS, Paschalis ; ECONOMOU, Athina ; KOLLIAS, Christos — **Terrorism's effects on social capital in European countries.** *Public Choice* 169(3-4), Dec. 2016 : 231-250.

Studies have shown that major terrorist events have the potential to exert significant influence on citizens' risk-perceptions, (in)security sentiments, values and behavioral attitudes towards state institutions and their fellow citizens. Within this growing strand of literature, this paper, allowing for a cohort of demographic and socio-economic traits, examines the extent to which major terrorist events in four European countries affected two key aspects of social capital, namely institutional and social trust. The data used are drawn from European Social Surveys for the years 2004, 2012 and 2014. Results reported indicate that terrorist incidents can trigger social dynamics that affect trust attitudes; however, these effects are short-lived and dissipate rapidly. [R] [See *Abstr.* 67.26]

- 67.1135 AZAMI, Dawood — **The Islamic State [ISIS] in South Central Asia.** *Survival* 58(4), Aug.-Sept. 2016 : 131-158.

The emergence of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and Pakistan has the potential to radically alter the balance of militant forces in the region. [R]

- 67.1136 BAHGAT, Gawdat — **A Mideast Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone: pie in the sky.** *Middle East Policy* 22(3), Fall 2015 : 27-35.

The experience of Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones (NWFZs) since the 1950s suggests two crucial criteria for the successful establishment of a NWFZ: a common historical understanding among regional states and a manageable relationship with the five recognized nuclear-weapons states. Stated differently, deeply rooted hostility among regional states and conflict with one or more of the nuclear-weapons states is likely to complicate the creation of NWFZs. These conclusions largely explain the failure to establish a NWFZ in the Middle East. The disappointing outcome of the 2015 Review Conference was hardly a surprise, given the conflicting stances adopted by regional powers. Iran and the Arab countries strongly reject Israel's nuclear monopoly. Five characteristics of the Israeli stand on the issue of a Middle Eastern NWFZ can thus be identified.

- 67.1137 BAHGAT, Gawdat — **Gulf politics: the energy factor.** *Orient* 2016(4) : 46-54.

The implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA) in January 2016 is considered a major strategic and economic turning point. For years global powers have sought to contain Iran economically and diplomatically to force it to be more transparent regarding its nuclear program. Iran has categorically denied any interest in nuclear weapons. The nuclear deal has opened the door for close cooperation and the re-integration of Iran in the regional and global systems. This essay examines Iran's massive energy potentials and how these hydrocarbon resources can enhance Europe's energy security. The analysis suggests that such cooperation would reduce Europe's over-dependency on Russia and would be a win-win proposition to all parties. [R]

- 67.1138 BANDUCCI, Susan, et al. — **Parenthood and the polarisation of political attitudes in Europe.** *European Journal of Political Research* 55(4), Nov. 2016 : 745-766.

Becoming a parent can affect the lives of men and women by introducing salient new social roles and identities, altered social networks and tighter constraints on financial resources and time. Even though modern family life has evolved in many important respects, parenthood continues to shape the lives of men and women in very different ways. [Therefore], it