

## **Africa Today**

**Volume 57, Number 1, fall 2010**

### **Title: Dynamics of Political Parties' Administration in Ghana**

**Author- Nick Fobih**

**Abstract:** The second half of the twentieth century witnessed the introduction of the party system in Ghana and many countries in the developing world. As in many African countries, the effort to develop Ghana's party system and democracy in the postcolonial era has undergone various transformations. This paper considers the dynamics of the administration of these parties in terms of their ideological underpinnings, institutional framework, and organization, and the numerous bottlenecks to managing parties in Ghana, which became more apparent after the reintroduction of multiparty democracy in 1992.

### **Title: The Political Economy of African Responses to the U.S. Africa Command**

**Author-A. Carl LeVan**

**Abstract:** In February 2007, when the United States unveiled a consolidated military command for Africa, commonly called AFRICOM, it unexpectedly encountered negative reactions. The Department of Defense (DOD) attributed these responses to a public-relations failure. Numerous scholars now question this explanation, and contradictory statements continued even after DOD acknowledged its blunders. I test an alternative explanation for African reactions using a content analysis of more than five hundred African news reports. The results show that support for AFRICOM corresponded with greater aid dependence, and that countries sustaining high levels of growth with less foreign aid were more critical of AFRICOM. The critics included key American allies.

## European Journal of International Relations

September 2010, 16 (3)

**Title: Explaining zones of negative peace in interstate relations**

**Author: Cameron G. Thies**

**Abstract:** This article provides a theoretical and empirical account of the zone of negative peace thought to encompass the 16 states of West Africa from independence through the early 1990s. I draw on constructivist theory to argue that the zone of negative peace is a particular kind of interstate culture resulting from the formation of rival role relationships between states in the region. This theoretical approach combined with a compatible empirical measure of rivalry allows a quantitative test of a variety of well-known explanations for the zone of peace phenomenon. The simultaneous equations statistical analysis allows us to model the effect that rival role relationships have on the Lockean culture of anarchy, and vice versa (i.e. the mutual constitution of agents and structures).

**Title: Bargaining in institutionalized settings**

**Author: Zeki Sarigil**

**Abstract:** By analyzing the case of a bargaining situation in an institutionalized setting, which derives from Turkey's reform process in a sensitive issue area (*civil—military relations*), this study assesses the explanatory power of competing models of bargaining: *rational*, *normative*, and *discursive/argumentative*. The bargaining outcome in this case was puzzling because despite the existence of a strongly pro-status quo veto player (i.e. the military), the bargaining processes led to a new status quo. This study shows that the veto player simply failed to prevent a shift to a new status quo because such an action would do substantial damage to the military's ideational concerns (normative entrapment).

**Third World Quarterly**

**Volume 31 Issue 7, 2010**

**Title: Reconstruction 'From Below'**

**Author: Dorothea Hilhorst**

**Abstract:** This article examines an emerging approach, called 'reconstruction from below', and its growing body of practice. The article argues that interventions for post-war reconstruction increasingly espouse a commitment to be bottom-up and contextually relevant, to look beyond state institutions, and to provide space for local ownership. The article traces the emergence of this approach to six factors present in international policy. It then examines the growing body of practice in the domains of livelihoods, institution building and basic service provision. It concludes that this approach is not the magic bullet that agencies seem to expect. Reconstruction from below rests on many untested assumptions. Programmes formed pursuant to these notions are often poorly adapted to the challenges encountered and hampered by mistrust of the local institutions to which this approach rhetorically entrusts reconstruction.

**Title: Neo-Orientalism**

**Author: Mohammad Samiei**

**Abstract:** Orientalism, as Edward Said used the term, can be defined as an ideology which promotes the 'West-and-Islam' dualism and the idea that 'Others are less human'. Since Said first published his ideas in 1978, however, the world seems to have become much more interdependent and political interrelations between the West and Islam have changed dramatically. Consequently this dualism, though more or less in place, has been influenced by escalating waves of globalisation and redistributed and reshaped in a different form. Some promising changes, as well as some additional dualistic tendencies, that can define neo-Orientalism are found in this new era. This paper attempts to analyse elements of change in traditional Orientalism.

## **Journal of Peace Research**

**September 2010, 47 (5)**

**Title: Structural estimation of economic sanctions**

**Author: Taehee Whang**

**Abstract:** When are economic sanctions expected to succeed? Previous studies predict that sanctions will be more effective when the issue at stake is important, when the sender and target are allied, when the target's domestic institutions are more democratic, and when the target's economy is dependent on the sender's. This article subjects these explanations to an empirical test using a new fully structural estimation that employs a game theoretic model as a statistical model. The initiation and outcomes of sanctions are incorporated with the strategic behaviors of sender and target states into a unified model. The model improves upon extant models by allowing the initial choice of the sender states to be multiple, not binary. This non-binary option enables the sender states to opt for the optimal intensity level of sanctions.

**Title: Economic growth and ethnic violence**

**Author: Anjali Thomas Bohlken**

**Abstract:** Most studies of Hindu—Muslim riots in India have tended to emphasize the effects of social, cultural, or political factors on the occurrence of ethnic violence. In this article, the authors focus on the relationship between economic conditions and riots. Specifically, this article examines the effect of economic growth on the outbreak of Hindu—Muslim riots in 15 Indian states between 1982 and 1995. Controlling for other factors, the authors find that just a 1% increase in the growth rate decreases the expected number of riots by over 5%. While short-term changes in growth influence the occurrence of riots, this study finds no evidence of a relationship between the levels of wealth in a state and the incidence of ethnic riots.

## **Communist and Post-Communist Studies**

**Volume 43, Issue 4, December 2010**

**Title: Elite recruitment and state-society relations in technocratic authoritarian regimes**

**Author-Eugene Huskey**

**Abstract:** This article argues that Russia has a peculiar form of authoritarianism that exhibits pronounced technocratic features. The analysis places in a comparative frame the bases of regime legitimacy and the paths to political, administrative, and economic power in Russia. By locating the Russian state in a matrix that considers the ideology of governance on one axis and the backgrounds of elites on the other, the article highlights areas of overlap and separation between state-society relations in Russia and other regimes in the developed and developing world. It also illustrates the ways in which technocratic elites in Russia differ from their counterparts in other parts of the world.

**Title: State-led violence in Ukraine's 2004 elections and orange revolution**

**Author: Taras Kuzio**

**Abstract:** The Ukrainian opposition faced one of the greatest degrees of state-backed violence in the second wave of democratization of post-communist states with only Serbia experiencing similar cases of assassinations and repression of the youth Otpor NGO. In the 2004 Ukrainian elections the opposition maintained a strategy of non-violence over the longest protest period of 17 days but was prepared to use force if it had been attacked. The regime attempted to suppress the Orange Revolution using security forces. Covert and overt Russian external support was extensive and in the case of Ukraine and Georgia the European Union (EU) did not intervene with a membership offer that had the effect of emboldening the opposition in Central-Eastern Europe.

## Foreign Policy Analysis

October 2010, Volume 6, Issue 4

**Title: One Issue Leads to Another**

**Author- David R. Dreyer**

**Abstract:** Rather than competition over one issue or another (such as territory or status) leading to war, in this study it is argued that war is often likely the result of an *issue spiral*—a dynamic process in which tension increases as multiple issues accumulate. Once an initial issue disagreement is established, the development of enemy images may cause states to view the “other’s” behavior and intentions in relation to additional issues as threatening. States may subsequently seek to gain an advantage on a new issue in order to prevent one’s competitor from doing so, or in order to gain leverage on other issues. A state’s aggressive actions in relation to new issues tend to reinforce their rival’s perceptions that the state has aggressive intentions in relation to earlier established disagreements, further increasing tension. Issue accumulation, furthermore, increases the stakes of competition, which increases the likelihood that states will be willing to bear the costs of war seeking favorable issue settlement.

**Title: The Myth of American Isolationism**

**Author: Bear F. Braumoeller**

**Abstract:** International relations scholarship often describes America's foreign policy tradition as having isolationist tendencies or an isolationist dimension, a characterization derived most directly from American security policy in the 1920s and 1930s. This article offers a critique of this characterization. American diplomacy in the 1920s was subtle but ambitious and effective. American policy in the years leading up to the bombing of Pearl Harbor was in fact quite responsive to events on the European continent. In short, American isolationism is a myth.

## **Diplomacy & Statecraft**

**Volume 21 Issue 4, December 2010**

**Title: Norman Angell and His French Contemporaries, 1905–1914**

**Author: Andrew Williams**

**Abstract:** On the occasion of the Centenary of the publication of Norman Angell's *The Great Illusion*, this article explores the extent to which Angell was influenced by his French contemporaries. He was living in France for the ten years previous to the book's publication and working as a newspaper editor and commentator. The main currents of French political thinking of that period are explored. The main conclusion reached is that Angell had little impact on French thinking at the time and it had not much on him. But it is argued that the reasons for this seeming mutual ignorance had profound effects on the development of thinking about international relations before 1914 and continue to haunt the way we think about IR in the “Anglo-Saxon” countries and in France itself.

**Title: Debunking the Myths**

**Author-Neill Lochery**

**Abstract:** In 1979, little was known about Margaret Thatcher's views on foreign affairs, except that she claimed to have little time for the Foreign Office, regarding it, along with the Treasury, as “bastions of compliancy.” One point that did appear clear, at least superficially, during her time as leader of the opposition (1976-1979), and her three governments (1979-1990), was her apparent pro-Israel stance. This viewpoint appeared to be out of sync with the widely held British view, articulated by the Foreign Office, of a preference for the Arabs over the Israelis. This article disproves the idea of Thatcher's apparent pro-Israeli leanings. It uses documentary sources, many of which were gained through the Freedom of Information Act and have never been used before, to outline that during the Thatcher era there was a slide away from Israel and towards the Arabs in British Middle Eastern policy.

## **European Journal of International Law**

**Volume 21 Issue, 3 August 2010**

**Title: Treaty Interpretation by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights**

**Author: Lucas Lixinski**

**Abstract:** The article examines the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in several areas of adjudication which initially did not fall under the instrument, such as environmental rights, international humanitarian law, and investors' rights. In all these areas, the Court has used instruments 'foreign' to the Inter-American system as a means to expand the content of rights in the American Convention. As a result, the umbrella of protection of this instrument, and the reach of the Court, is far greater than originally envisaged. After analysing the specific provision on interpretation of the American Convention on Human Rights as compared to the equivalent mechanisms in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the article analyses several case studies of expansionism in the case law of the Court, asking throughout the analysis the question whether this helps the unity or the fragmentation of international law.

**Title: Treaty Interpretation by the WTO Appellate Body**

**Author: Isabelle Van Damme**

**Abstract:** This article analyses how the Appellate Body in practice expresses its interpretation of the WTO covered agreements, and discusses whether the Appellate Body's hermeneutics is different from that of other international courts and tribunals. It shows that it is impossible to discern the Appellate Body's hermeneutics from the practical exposition of how it interprets treaties. It also addresses the alleged particularity of the Appellate Body's hermeneutics. The key thread is the function of treaty interpretation in the development of the judicial function in the WTO. From the outset, the Appellate Body made the conscious choice to function as if it were a court.

## **The Round Table**

**Volume 99 Issue 411, December 2010**

**Title: Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government**

**Author: Martin Welz**

**Abstract:** Zimbabwe seemed to be in a political transition—but only on the surface. In actual fact, the new government established under the power-sharing agreement between President Mugabe and newly elected Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai proved unsuccessful in its first 100 days owing to continued rivalry and a lack of commitment on behalf of Mugabe and his party. Mugabe managed to secure key positions in the new government for his cronies. They continued to control the relevant security organs as well as the Reserve Bank, which held a key position because its Governor guarded the budget available for the new ministers. Consequently, sabotage was an imminent threat for the new government. Mugabe benefited from the weakness of the opposition, which was split and had an indecisive and uncharismatic leader who failed to secure financial support from the West. To complicate the situation even further there were more players involved in the political arena of Zimbabwe, including the two major farmers' groupings, an emerging third party under Simba Makoni, the trade unions and white businessmen.

**Title: Angola–Zimbabwe Relations**

**Author: Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni**

**Abstract:** The common approach to the study of foreign policies of Southern African Development Community (SADC) states is to locate them within the context of 'brother presidents' and 'sister liberation movements'. There is emphasis on liberation war camaraderie as a key variable. However, Angola-Zimbabwe (read as MPLA-ZANU-PF and MPLA-MDC) relations have no noticeable strong liberation war-time ties. The relations are traceable to the post-1980 period when the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) pursued a deliberate policy of integrating itself within the SADC region and this coincided with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's (MPLA) long-time desire to isolate its internal enemies of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. What is also noticeable is the opacity and ambiguities in Angola-Zimbabwe relations, which have provoked growth of speculation and suspicion.

**Comparative Political Studies**  
**October 2010; 43 (10)**

**Title: Political Competition as an Obstacle to Judicial Independence**  
**Author: Maria Popova**

**Abstract:** A large literature attributes independent courts to intense political competition. Existing theories, however, have a previously unrecognized boundary condition— they apply only to consolidated democracies. This article proposes a strategic pressure theory of judicial (in)dependence in electoral democracies, which posits that intense political competition magnifies the benefits of subservient courts to incumbents, thus reducing rather than increasing judicial independence. The theory's predictions are tested through quantitative analysis of electoral registration disputes adjudicated by Russian and Ukrainian courts during the 2002-2003 parliamentary campaigns. Selection models show that in Ukraine, progovernment candidates have a higher than average probability of winning in court, whereas in Russia the political affiliation of the plaintiff does not predict success at trial.

**Title: Corruption and Trust**  
**Author: Stephen D. Morris**

**Abstract:** The growing empirical literature on political corruption shows trust (interpersonal and political) to be both cause and consequence of corruption: a conclusion that largely builds on studies using cross-national measures of corruption based on perceptions of corruption rather than actual experience, raising questions of endogeneity. The lack of trust fed by corruption is considered critical in that it undermines government efforts to mobilize society to help fight corruption and leads the public to routinely dismiss government promises to fight corruption. After disaggregating the major concepts, this article empirically explores the relationship linking corruption and trust in Mexico based on data from the 2004 Americas Barometer survey.

## **Contemporary South Asia**

**Volume 18 Issue 4, December 2010**

**Title: Contesting science for Islam**

**Author: Geoffrey Samuel**

**Abstract:** In our research with young Bangladeshis, we have been repeatedly struck by the popularity of television, DVD and Internet material that offers a modernist, quasi-scientific defence of Islamic knowledge against both 'western' scientific criticisms and US fundamentalist Christians. The South Indian doctor Zakir Naik's programmes, broadcast on his own television channel (Peace TV) and also available widely on DVD, are very popular, and admired for their 'logical' and apparently even-handed approach. His Islamic Research Foundation propagates his and similar material on the Web. The Turkish scholar 'Harun Yahya' (Adnan Oktar) 's diatribes against Darwinism and other western scientific evils are widely available on the Internet as text, audio and video, and often referred to. Full-on conspiracy theory material such as 'The Arrivals' series of online videos also finds a ready audience.

**Title: Sri Lanka inside-out**

**Author: Tariq Jazeel**

**Abstract:** This research note begins by pointing to the forms of geographical and political enclosure that have resulted from the current Sri Lankan government's effective regulation of parts of the national media, as well as its mediation of knowledge produced about Sri Lanka more generally. It argues that a rather draconian and unbreachable geography of inside and outside is instantiated by the political regime's insularizing regulation of the country's media(tion). The research note then points to new virtual spaces in the Sri Lankan context that are reconfiguring this sticky geography of inside and outside. In particular, it argues that Sri Lanka's burgeoning blogosphere and online citizen journalism provide new, participatory spaces for dissent, debate and the free flow of information that have much potential to assist in the production of a more robust and critical civil society.