

**Prioritization Preferences among General Practitioners in Hungary**

**Author-László Gulácsi**

**Abstract**

Cost-utility analyses use the quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) as a measure of health benefit. Normally, they treat every QALY gain equally, that is, attach the same weight (or value) to each QALY gained. However, it appears that this practice does not reflect the distributional preferences of the general public nor of health care professionals. Maximizing the QALY gain from a given budget is not the only aim in priority setting. This article presents a study into such distributional preferences of general practitioners (GPs) for prioritization at the patient level in Hungary. Given the special position GPs have in many health care systems, including the Hungarian, more knowledge of their preferences is important. The authors used a discrete choice experiment to study these preferences, focusing on factors related to the characteristics of the patients, the disease, and treatment effects. Results show that the most important factors influencing the GPs' decision were the age of the patient, the mortality of the disease, the impact of the disease on patients' quality of life, and the potential for the full restoration of the previous health status.

**Struggle over Dimensionality  
Party Competition in Western and Eastern Europe**

**Author-Jan Rovny**

**Abstract**

This article analyzes the impact of party strategies on the issue structure, and consequently the dimensional structure, of party systems across Europe. Conceptualizing political competition in two dimensions (economic left-right and social traditionalism versus liberalism), the authors demonstrate that political parties in both Eastern and Western Europe contest the issue composition of political space. The authors argue that large, mainstream parties are invested in the dimensional status quo, preferring to compete on the primary dimension by emphasizing economic issues. Systematically disadvantaged niche parties, conversely, prefer to compete along a secondary dimension by stressing social issues. Adopting

such a strategy enables niche parties to divert voter attention and challenge the structure of conflict between the major partisan competitors.

Security Dialogue  
February 2012, 43 (1)

**Cyclones in cyberspace: Information shaping and denial in the 2008 Russia–Georgia war**

**Author-Ronald J. Deibert**

**Abstract**

While the rhetoric of cyber war is often exaggerated, there have been recent cases of international conflict in which cyberspace has played a prominent role. In this article, we analyze the impact of cyberspace in the conflict between Russia and Georgia over the disputed territory of South Ossetia in August 2008. We examine the role of strategic communications, information operations, operations in and through cyberspace, and conventional combat to account for the political and military outcomes of the conflict. The August 2008 conflict reveals some emergent issues in cyber warfare that can be generalized for further comparative research: the importance of control over the physical infrastructure of cyberspace, the strategic and tactical importance of information denial, the emergence of cyber-privateering, the unavoidable internationalization of cyber conflicts, and the tendency towards magnifying unanticipated outcomes in cyber conflicts – a phenomenon we call ‘cyclones in cyberspace’.

**The ambivalence of assassination: Biopolitics, culture and political violence**

**Author- Kyle Grayson**

**Abstract**

This article begins by presenting a biopolitical account of assassination and targeted killing events carried out by liberal regimes. It argues that forms of political violence are understood and made meaningful beyond the administrative frameworks and technical rationalizations often privileged in biopolitical analyses. Deploying Alan [Feldman's \(1991\)](#) argument that political violence is an ‘emplotted action’ alongside William [Connolly's \(2005\)](#) notion of resonance, it provides a genealogical account of how

forms of assassination have been positioned within Western cultural understandings of political violence. The focal point of examination is the biblical heroine Judith, whose story has resonated as a preferred narrative structure for understanding and (de)legitimizing acts of assassination among Western publics.

**European Journal of International Relations**  
**March 2012; 18 (1)**

**The tragedy of offensive realism: Classical realism and the rise of China**

**Author—Jonathan Kirshner**

**Abstract**

What is the realist position on how to deal with the rise of China? One prominent realist approach, associated with John Mearsheimer, calls for the US to do whatever it can to slow China's rise. However, while this is a realist perspective, it is not *the* realist perspective. In particular, realist approaches that derive from a classical foundation suggest policies fundamentally different from those favored by Mearsheimer. This article argues that realism should return to some of its classical traditions. It reviews why, from a classical realist perspective, the rise of China must be viewed with alarm, but argues that Mearsheimer's approach — offensive realism — is wrong, and dangerous. Many of these errors are rooted in structuralism; a classical realist approach, which allows for the influence of history and politics, provides greater analytical purchase and wiser policy prescriptions than offensive realism.

**Why the United States did not become a party to the Kyoto Protocol: German, Norwegian, and US perspectives**

**Author— Jon Hovi**

**Abstract**

According to two-level game theory, negotiators tailor agreements at the international level to be ratifiable at the domestic level. This did not happen in the Kyoto negotiations, however, in the US case. We interviewed 26 German, Norwegian, and US participants in and observers of the climate negotiations concerning their views on three explanations for why the

United States did not become a party to Kyoto. Explanation 1 argues that Kyoto delegations mistakenly thought the Senate was bluffing when adopting Byrd-Hagel. Explanation 2 contends that Europeans preferred a more ambitious agreement without US participation to a less ambitious agreement with US participation. Finally, explanation 3 suggests that in Kyoto the Clinton-Gore administration gave up on Senate ratification, and essentially pushed for an agreement that would provide them a climate-friendly face. While all explanations received *some* support from interviewees, explanation 1 and (particularly) explanation 3 received considerably *more* support than explanation 2.

**International Journal of Refugee Law**

**Volume 24 Issue 1 February 2012**

**Integrating Refugees: The Case for a Minority Rights Based Approach**

**Author-Stephanie E Berry**

**Abstract**

**There is an increasing tendency for Western European states to extend elements of minority rights protection to so-called 'new' minorities through the establishment of detailed integration policies and mechanisms to reduce discrimination, whilst also enabling these groups to maintain their own distinct identity. However, thus far, refugee communities have largely been excluded from these policies, and refugee integration policy has evolved in parallel to minority integration policy, focusing primarily on language and citizenship education. The failure of Western European states to establish effective refugee integration policies has led to barriers to refugee integration, such as intolerance, discrimination and opposition to the maintenance of their distinct identity. Consequently, Western European states are now facing large groups of poorly integrated refugees settling permanently in their territory, which in turn has implications for the cohesiveness and stability of society.**

**The Supervision of Immigration and Asylum Appeals in the UK – Taking Stock**

**Author- Sarah Craig**

**Abstract**

**This article examines the ways in which the decisions of immigration and asylum tribunals in the UK can be challenged. It argues that recent legislative reforms continue a trend of restriction that threatens to undermine the fair and effective procedures that are essential if the**

individual rights contained in instruments like the Refugee Convention are to continue to have practical effects. The sort of challenge under consideration, known as 'onward appeal', is brought against a determination that is itself the outcome of a tribunal set up to hear appeals against UK Border Agency decisions. According to the traditional administrative justice paradigm in the UK, such challenges are initially dealt with by a second-tier tribunal, followed by an avenue of appeal to the higher courts.

Journal of Environmental Law  
Volume 24 Issue 1 March 2012

Experts and the Environment—The UK Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution 1970–2011

Author-Susan Owens

Abstract

The UK Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, first appointed in 1970 and abolished in 2011, has been credited with important developments in environmental policy and legislation. This article examines the Commission's influence in the context of wider questions about expertise and policy formation in modern democratic societies. After presenting a brief biography of the Commission, it sets out four different ways in which the role of expert advisory bodies has been conceptualised. It then examines the circumstances in which the Commission exerted influence and identifies the practices and characteristics that helped build its reputation and enabled it to have effect. Especially significant were its composition as a 'committee of experts', its autonomy, its positioning within networks, and its endurance over four, formative decades for environmental policy.

Introducing Transaction Triggered Environmental Acts in Europe

Author- Rik Mellenbergh

Abstract

This article analyses the phenomenon of environmental legislation directly and specifically regulating the substantive rights and obligations of individuals contracting in the private sector. Such legislation is also known as 'Transaction (or Transfer) Triggered Environmental Laws or Acts' (TTEAs), and is already applicable in some US states (New Jersey and Connecticut) and in the region of Flanders (Belgium). Such Acts are applicable—in other words, 'triggered'—if a transaction or transfer as defined in the relevant Act occurs. Hypothetical positive and negative effects in connection to the M&A and real estate markets linked to such an Act for the regulated community are explored in this article.

Comparative Political Studies

February 2012; 45 (2)

**Shadowing Ministers  
Monitoring Partners in Coalition Governments**

**Author-Royce Carroll**

**Abstract**

In this article the authors study delegation problems within multiparty coalition governments. They argue that coalition parties can use the committee system to “shadow” the ministers of their partners; that is, they can appoint committee chairs from other governing parties, who will then be well placed to monitor and/or check the actions of the corresponding ministers. The authors analyze which ministers should be shadowed if governing parties seek to minimize the aggregate policy losses they suffer as the result of ministers pursuing their own parties’ interests rather than the coalition’s. Based on data from 19 mostly European parliamentary democracies, the authors find that the greater the policy disagreement between a minister’s party and its partners, the more likely the minister is to be shadowed.

**The Measurer’s Dilemma  
Coordination Failures in Cross-National Political Data Collection**

**Author- Andreas Schedler**

**Abstract**

Over the past decades, (mostly) private actors have been providing the public good of cross-national political data in a decentralized, uncoordinated, and unregulated fashion. They have been successful in generating an incessant supply of data. However, the success of current practices of data production has been masking severe structural limitations: the systematic *undersupply* of data and the systematic *inefficiency* of data generation. Both problems derive from disciplinary coordination failures (“measurer’s dilemmas”). On one hand, private data producers have been unable to coordinate the cross-national collection of two broad categories of data: political data produced by national governments (e.g., election results) and factual data that are not observable from the outside of national political systems but require access to domestic sources of information (e.g., protest events).

**Studies in Conflict & Terrorism**

**Hizballah and Its Mission in Latin America**

**Author-William Costanza**

**Abstract**

The activities of Hizballah in Latin America generally have been viewed by governmental authorities in the region as a security concern primarily because of its importance in bilateral relations with the United States rather than as an internal terrorist threat targeted against their sovereign interests. This article explores Hizballah's network and past activities in South America to assess the nature of Hizballah's strategic aims in the region in support of its global organizational goals. The author argues that the perception of Hizballah as a legitimate political organization by Latin American governments has hampered efforts to effectively apply counterterrorism resources to root out the entrenched Hizballah infrastructure in the region that can potentially carry out directives by the Hizballah leadership or by serving as a proxy of Iran.

**Integration versus Segregation**

**Author- Clarke R. Jones**

**Abstract**

Operations to counterterrorism in the southern Philippines have resulted in the arrest and incarceration of a significant number of key militants. As a result, the Philippine government has expressed concern that these inmates may radicalize others and continue to operate while incarcerated. As a preventive measure, the government has considered a number of "soft" counterstrategies, including the development of a de-radicalization program. To study the feasibility of running such a program in the Philippine corrective system, this article examines two interrelated areas of enquiry concerning how terrorist inmates are housed and whether prison gangs foster or discourage radicalization in the Philippine prison system. Initial findings suggest that the integration of terrorist inmates with prison gangs may temporarily encourage disengagement and set the foundations for de-radicalization. However, without a specifically designed intervention strategy, the terrorist inmates may revert to militancy once they have returned to their original social settings.

**Journal of Peace Research**

**Vol.49,No.1 January 2012**

**Publics' concern for global warming: A cross-national study of 47 countries**

**Author-Henning Finseraas**

### Abstract

This article relies on data from the 2005–09 World Values Survey to examine individual and cross-national variation in perception of the seriousness of global warming. The data show that a large majority of the public in all countries are concerned about the problem of global warming and that this assessment is part of a broader concern for global environmental issues. The widespread concern implies that global warming has the potential to generate mass political participation and demand for political action. Motivated by a value-based approach to the study of public opinion, the article shows that perception of the seriousness of the problem is positively correlated with high education, post-materialism, and a leftist position on the left-right scale.

### Climate change, violent conflict and local institutions in Kenya's drylands

Author- Wario R Adano

### Abstract

Many regions that are endowed with scarce natural resources such as arable land and water, and which are remote from a central government, suffer from violence and ethnic strife. A number of studies have looked at the convergence of economic, political and ecological marginality in several African countries. However, there is limited empirical study on the role of violence in pastoral livelihoods across ecological and geographical locations. Yet, case studies focusing on livelihood and poverty issues could inform us about violent behaviour as collective action or as individual decisions, and to what extent such decisions are informed or explained by specific climatic conditions. Several case studies point out that violence is indeed an enacted behaviour, rooted in culture and an accepted form of interaction. This article critically discusses the relevance of geographical and climatic parameters in explaining the connection between poverty and violent conflicts in Kenya's pastoral areas. .

### Race & Class

53 (3) January–March 2012

### Global capitalism and twenty-first century fascism: a US case study

Author- Mario Barrera

### Abstract



This seminal article analyses the current structural crisis and instability in an ever more polarised world in relation to earlier systemic crises that were resolved through fascism or through Fordist–Keynesian ‘class compromise’ (the 1930s) and the emergence of capitalist globalisation (the 1970s). The authors identify three basic responses to the crisis: popular insurgency from below; reformist stabilisation from above; and, a twenty–first century neo–fascism.

### **White masks/Muslim names: immigrants and name-changing in Sweden**

**Author- Shahram Khosravi**

#### **Abstract**

Names carry strong ethnic and religious connotations and reveal an individual’s affiliation to a specific group. When a religious or ethnic group is stigmatised, the relationship between names and social stigma becomes explicit. For Muslims, names and veils are the two most conspicuous signifiers of their stigmatised identity. Some believe that covering their Muslim identity with Swedish–sounding or ‘neutral’ European names will facilitate their individual integration into society. Based on empirical findings, examining application forms for name–changing and interviews with name–changers, this article offers an exploratory analysis of the reasons, expectations and effects of surname–changing among immigrants with Muslim names. It examines the extent to which the changes reflect the impact of social disadvantage and anti–Muslim sentiment in Sweden.

#### **Asian Survey**

**Vol. 52, No. 1, January/February 2012**

### **The United States and Asia in 2011**

**Author-Douglas Paal**

#### **Abstract**

The Obama administration moved to stabilize 2010's deteriorating relations with China and exploit the opportunity to deepen ties with China's nervous neighbors. Diplomatic, economic, and security initiatives were melded to “rebalance” American resources and attention to Asia in the 21st century. Early 2011 euphoria about China's rise and gloom about America's decline began to reverse themselves by end 2011. Obama made a key policy statement about the Asia-Pacific region in his address to Australia's Parliament.

## **Russia and the CIS in 2011**

**Author- Andrei P. Tsygankov**

### **Abstract**

During 2011, Russia made progress in recovering from the global financial crisis and moved toward further political centralization. Moscow also continued to prepare for an uncertain new world by pursuing pragmatic relations with Western and non-Western powers and by seeking to increase its influence among the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

## **Pakistan in 2011**

**Author- C. Christine Fair**

### **Abstract**

Pakistan came into sharp conflict with the U.S. and the international community in 2011 over its long-standing support of Islamist militants. The killing of Osama bin Laden left many speculating whether Pakistan's intelligence agencies were either complicit in harboring him or incompetent. Pakistan's various conflicts, as well as Pakistan Taliban violence, continue to claim thousands of lives. Economic growth remains inadequate to provide jobs for its ever-growing population, and both the civilian and military leaderships appear unwilling to make structural economic changes to attract vital international developmental aid.

## **India in 2011**

**Author- Maya Chadda**

### **Abstract**

The year 2011 was marked by several important developments: a massive uprising of the people, spearheaded by a powerful civil society movement for the reform of India's corrupt and criminalized democracy; an attempt by the central government to reform antiquated land acquisition laws for public use; a growing disillusionment with the United Progressive Alliance government; the slowing down of India's eight-year-long run of rapid growth; and a growing convergence of interests between India and other powers in the region, except China.

**Australian Journal of International Affairs**

**Volume 66, Issue 2, 2012**

**Pakistan's twin interrelated challenges: economic development and security**

**Author-Claude Georges Pierre Rakisits**

**Abstract**

The 2010 devastating floods in Pakistan have starkly reminded the world of the two critical, interrelated challenges confronting Pakistan: economic development and security. And whilst the Pakistan government's capacity to deal with these two issues before the flood was already shaky at best, its position now is even more precarious given the enormity of the task of rebuilding the infrastructure that has been destroyed in this latest natural disaster. Nuclear-armed Pakistan is a large and strategically important country, critically located on one of the world's most important geopolitical crossroads. It is a pivotal player in a region—covering the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia—which has much potential, but which also has unresolved conflicts and various degrees of instability. Accordingly, because Pakistan is so important to the stability of the region and the world at large, it is vital that it be able to address successfully these twin challenges.

**Australia and the European Union**

**Author- Philomena Murray**

**Abstract**

Many scholars have mounted convincing cases that the engagement of Australia and the European Union (EU) has been characterised by skirmishes regarding the Common Agricultural Policy and its distortion of world markets, and lack of Australian access to EU markets. This article illustrates that agricultural and agri-food trade constitutes a relatively small portion of Australia–EU trade flows; that Australia exports more goods to the EU than in the past; and that, in some agri-food sectors, it exports more goods to the EU than the EU does to Australia. Further, it argues that conflict and competition regarding the Common Agricultural Policy need to be understood in the broader context of world trade and in the context of a new and deeper engagement between the two interlocutors.

**American Foreign Policy Interests**

**Volume 34, Issue 1, 2012**

**U.S. Petroleum Security and Energy Independence**

**Author-Jonathan Chanis**

**Abstract**

Over the last few years, technological advances have vastly increased the ability of the United States to produce petroleum on its own territory. This startling turnaround in U.S. petroleum prospects has caused some to believe that the United States can become energy “independent.”

After examining the production data and the concepts of “independence” and “energy security,” the conclusion is reached that while U.S. petroleum security is dramatically improving, energy “independence,” as conventionally understood, is not realistic. The ultimate degree to which U.S. petroleum security improves is highly dependent on (1) the outcome of numerous political disputes within the United States between petroleum and environmental interest groups and (2) the future investment policies of the international oil companies and Saudi Arabia.

### **The Eurozone Debt Crisis: Prospects for Europe, China, and the United States**

**Author- Dan Steinbock**

#### **Abstract**

In the aftermath of fall 2008, the global financial crisis was often characterized as the most severe since the Great Depression. After hopes for a quick rebound proved futile, the consensus began to expect that the recovery might take longer than originally anticipated. The challenges of the Eurozone suggest that overcoming the global economic crisis is likely to take more than half a decade, with no return to “business as usual.” Europe suffers from a multitude of economic crises—caused, for the most part, by front-loaded austerity measures and inadequate fiscal support, exhausted traditional monetary instruments, toxic assets in the European Central Bank, insolvency and liquidity challenges, and lack of pro-growth policies. These are complicated, in turn, by fragmented political decision making and institutional flaws in the integration process. The deterioration of the Eurozone has often cast China as a potential savior. For its part, China, along with the other BRIC (Brazil, Russia, and India) nations, would like to support an important trade partner and source of technology and foreign direct investment, but conditionally.

**Journal of Strategic Studies**

**Volume 35, Issue 1, 2012**

### **China's Military Procurement Approach in the Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century and Its Operational Implications**

**Author-Yoram Evron**

#### **Abstract**

This article attempts to lay out a conceptual framework for evaluating the actual military value of China's newly developed weaponry. Its basic assumption is that technological military progress is not sufficient to increase military strength. Therefore an alternative approach is adopted that studies the adaptability of the new technologies to the country's strategic situation. To this end, the study assumes that the value of a weapon system is measured by its suitability to the country's military, economic and technological conditions. The country's ability to meet these requirements depends to a large extent on the procurement process. Exploring China's recent military

procurement approach, the study finds that under the prevailing conditions, China's military procurement process could reduce the actual military value of the newly developed weaponry.

### **Deterrence by Default? Israel's Military Strategy in the 2006 War against Hizballah**

**Author- Dag Henriksen**

#### **Abstract**

This article explores the question: What was Israel's military strategy when it went to war against Hizballah and Lebanon in 2006? It argues that Israel's decision to go to war was not based on a thorough in-depth analysis of the specific situation at hand, but rather rooted in its strategic outlook cultivated in the decades preceding the war. This thinking has largely focused on the concept of deterrence, and should deterrence fail, to restore deterrence and ensure that the opponent would refrain from similar actions in the future. The need to have a clear political component – which the military effort should support – appears to have been significantly less in focus. Thus an almost pre-destined recipe of responding militarily ‘dramatically beyond the expectations of the enemy’ was put in action from the outset. The perception that a more specifically tailored military strategy was not needed was a miscalculation.

## **Intelligence & National Security**

**Volume 27, Issue 1, 2012**

### **British Intelligence through the Eyes of the Stasi**

**Author-Paul Maddrell**

#### **Abstract**

The German parliament's Law on the Stasi Records, passed in 1991, extended the principle of freedom of information to the records of a Communist security service. By so doing, it has given historians, former targets of Stasi intelligence collection and others an unprecedented insight into the operations of such a service. Enough records of the Stasi's trials department have been made available to reconstruct a picture of the work of British intelligence agencies in the years 1945–61, and above all the work of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). They show that SIS was a very skilful service which obtained the high-grade intelligence it sought. However, SIS's work in East Germany was undone in the late 1950s by the treason of the KGB's penetration agent in it, George Blake.

### **Reflections on Technology and Intelligence Systems**

**Author- Michael Warner**

## **Abstract**

The impact of individual technological innovations on intelligence operations is often discussed, but the influence of technological change *per se* on intelligence systems remains less well understood. The historical literature on this topic is uneven – filled with detailed narratives on certain aspects, but also with surprisingly little attention to larger trends and their meaning. This is significant for two reasons. First, it means we have an incomplete understanding of what happened in the past, particularly for the ‘analog revolution’ in intelligence in the twentieth century. Second, it leaves us with few clues for understanding another wave of technological change washing over the intelligence profession at this time (a ‘digital revolution’). Looking at the second revolution in the light of the first can give us important clues to what to watch for in coming years.