

**Taking matters into their own hands**

**Author-** Nicolas Rost

**Abstract**

Why and when do states take the burden upon themselves to send peacekeepers into a civil war, rather than relying on intergovernmental organizations to do so? While there are a few empirical studies on the conditions under which the UN sends peacekeeping missions, no such analyses of state-conducted peacekeeping exist. In this study, a theoretical framework on state-conducted peacekeeping in civil wars is developed and empirically tested. Not surprisingly, when acting outside international organizations, states are able to take their own interests directly into account and select those civil wars to which they send peacekeepers accordingly. States' interests play a much greater role here than, for example, the interests of the major powers do for UN peacekeeping. When states send peacekeepers they are more likely to choose former colonies, military allies, trade partners, or countries with which they have ethnic ties. Yet, this does not mean that state-conducted peacekeeping occurs only where states see their own interests.

**Terror management in times of war**

**Author-** Armand Chatard

**Abstract**

Previous research has identified economic and political factors that can contribute to the outbreak and the duration of armed conflicts. However, the psychological factors that may play a role in conflict escalation and duration have received less attention. Adopting a psychological perspective, the present study aims to investigate the role of death awareness in the context of an armed conflict. To this aim, basic assumptions derived from Terror Management Theory (TMT) were examined in an African civil war context. According to TMT, people manage awareness of inevitable death by increased striving for self-esteem and increased adherence to their cultural values. Students from the University of Abidjan (Ivory Coast), located in the pro-governmental part of the country, were randomly assigned to a mortality salience or a control condition and completed measures of self-esteem and government/army support. As expected, reminding participants of their possible death during the ongoing conflict exacerbated self-esteem, as well as support for the actions of the government and its army, compared to a control condition.

## **Comparative Political Studies**

May 2011; 44 (5)

### **Does It Take Democrats to Democratize**

**(Lessons From Islamic and Secular Elite Values in Turkey)**

Author-Murat Somer

#### **Abstract**

Do political-Islamic elites need to be democrats for participation in democracy, how do their values compare to secular elites', and how do their values change through participation and affect democratization itself? A comparative-systematic content analysis of three Islamic-conservative and two pro-secular Turkish newspapers over nine years shows that, overall, political-Islamic elites adopt democratic political values. Furthermore, they began to view that liberal-democratic rights and freedoms serve their interests. However, value democratization, and, thus, moderation and democratization, is not a linear and inexorable process automatically resulting from participation or socioeconomic development. It occurs through ruptures such as conflicts with secular actors, and interdependently through the interactions of secular and religious actors. Hence, religious actors' adoption of more democracy may paradoxically make some secular actors less democratic. The consolidation of pluralistic democracy requires the emergence of both religious and secular democrats by resolving complex problems of commitment, and of clashes in areas like social pluralism where Islamic values are less open to change.

### **Policy Regimes and Normative Conceptions of Nationalism in Mass Public Opinion**

Author- Matthew Wright

#### **Abstract**

The effect of policy regimes on immigrant incorporation has been the subject of extensive debate. Despite much theoretical literature on the subject, the relationships between specific national policies in various domains and outcomes broadly related to social solidarity have not been well explored empirically. The present work develops measures tapping the priority of "ascriptive" traits defining membership in the national community. It tests the expectations of the theoretical literature on multiculturalism, citizenship policy, and social welfare redistribution against these measures across 18 immigrant-receiving democracies. Cross-sectional analyses on, 2003 data indicate that both *jus soli* citizenship regimes and high levels of social spending are related to more immigrant-inclusive definitions of the national community, but the effect of multiculturalism is inconsistent.

## **Asian Affairs**

**Volume 42, Issue 2, July 2011**

### **THE RUSSIANS IN AFGHANISTAN**

**Author- Sir Rodric Braithwaite**

#### **Abstract**

The author sets the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979–1989) in the historical context of the “Great Game”, in which the British and the Russians had paranoid suspicions of each other. An analogous process continued through the Cold war and, as a result, after the coup against Daoud the Soviets were forced slowly down the road to the 1979 intervention which they tried hard to avoid. His detailed analysis of the campaign sheds new light on many aspects of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, overturning many Cold War myths in the process. He then assesses their overall performance, making some interesting comparisons with both Vietnam and the current Coalition campaign.

### **THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY**

**Author- Sir Michael Burton**

#### **Abstract**

Part of the article is a summary account of the background to, and the course of, the Malayan Emergency, from its beginnings in 1948, through the Briggs plan and the resettlement policy to the final defeat of the communists in 1960. The other part comprises Michael Burton's personal recollections of his experiences and challenges as a young platoon commander in the Green Jackets in 1956/1957 when the communist threat was already waning. Drawing on quotations from the regimental journal, he also describes how the soldiers carried out the tasks so essential to achieve victory.

## **The Round Table**

**Volume 100, Issue 414, June 2011**

### **The Commonwealth: A Global Network for the 21st Century**

**Author- Lord Howell**

#### **Abstract**

This article, based on a lecture delivered in London, sets out why the Commonwealth is important and why it is ideally placed as a network for the future, with a unique role in the 21st century. It argues that the Commonwealth is the ‘world's best soft power network’. The author sets out how the Coalition government in Britain, headed by Prime Minister David Cameron, is actively upgrading its

engagement with the Commonwealth and how it is committed to putting the 'C' back into the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The article also outlines the UK's hopes for the work of the Eminent Persons' Group, the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group and the Perth Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

## **Democracy at Work: A Comparative Study of the Caribbean State**

**Author- Cynthia Barrow-Giles**

### **Abstract**

Notwithstanding the challenges of poverty and a political economy of underdevelopment, the post-colonial State in the Commonwealth Caribbean has been able to sustain a consistent record of commitment to democracy, 'free and fair' elections and open party electoral competition. However, the dominant view that the Caribbean represents an oasis of democratic stability in the developing world has suffered irreparable damage given widespread corruption, institutional inertia, open challenge to the State and clear structural deficiencies even while elections are conducted in an atmosphere of seeming freeness and fairness. It is clear therefore that democracy is under challenge in the region and that inadequate attention has been paid to bolstering its democratic content. However, recent decisions by the judicial system against sitting prime ministers and governments portend well for the overall health of democracy in the region in spite of its numerous challenges. Further, democratic consolidation is evident given the efforts that have been made to correct some of the democratic deficits.

### **Pacific Affairs**

**Volume 84, Number 2, June 2011**

## **Land Rights in Cambodia**

**Author-Un, Kheang**

### **Abstract**

Cambodia has undergone substantial changes since the United Nations' sponsored election in 1993. Politically, the country has become increasingly stable under the domination of the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP). Economically, Cambodia has achieved an unprecedented level of economic performance, with GDP growth averaging almost 10 percent annually during the five years preceding the current economic crisis. In spite of these improvements in political and economic conditions, land rights have emerged as a major issue affecting the lives of many poor Cambodians. Comprehensive overall analysis of land policy reforms in the country remains lacking, however, and this article fills a void in the existing literature. Our analysis shows that despite land policy reforms in the past decade, Cambodia's land rights problems continue unabated.

## **What is going on in India's "red corridor"? Questions about India's Maoist insurgency**

**Author- Harriss, John**

### **Abstract**

Drawing on the small number of recent ethnographic studies, on reports by human rights activists, and on some reports by journalists, this paper explores reasons for the strength of the Maoist insurgency across the "red corridor": a large tract of India, from the border with Nepal through to the south. It finds that while the "feasibility thesis," as developed by Fearon and Laitin in particular, amongst recent general theorists of the determinants of civil war and insurgency, has explanatory power, there is also evidence of the significance of "grievance," especially amongst the tribal people of central India. The Maoists have certainly not always been the drivers of resistance to the many cases of realized or attempted dispossession across the region, but they seem to be sympathetic to movements of resistance, and often to articulate grievances against the state, both for what it has done (encouraging expropriation for mining, infrastructural and industrial projects) and for what it has not done (in the supply of basic services).

**Third World Quarterly**

**Volume 32, Issue 6, 2011**

## **Islamism and Democracy in the Modern Maghreb**

**Author- Jnc Hill**

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the legitimacy of the restrictions the Moroccan and Algerian governments have placed on democracy in their countries. In each case the democratic process is subject to a range of limitations. These controls are justified on the grounds that they help prevent Islamist parties from winning power and that, if in government, these parties would roll back many of the political and civil rights enjoyed by Moroccan and Algerian citizens. Yet is this the case? By looking at the pjd's and msp's manifesto pledges from the most recent parliamentary elections, the paper uncovers a different attitude. Far from opposing democracy and the various rights and liberties commonly associated with it, the pjd and msp are working to strengthen it. Their commitment to democracy has grown, not diminished, over the past decade.

## **Africa's prospects and South Africa's leadership potential in the emerging markets century**

**Author- Stefan Andreasson**

## Abstract

This article examines Africa's role in an evolving international system where powerful emerging markets, such as bric, together with established powers are shaping economic trajectories. The specific focus is on South Africa as an aspiring leader on the African continent, and on its potential for becoming an emerging market shaping the global order together with bric and the West. It is unclear whether a changing global economy in which the postcolonial world plays a greater role will result in improved developmental prospects for Africans as African countries gradually reorient themselves from the West to the South, or whether relations with emerging markets will resemble neo-colonial ties with the West. South Africa's structural weakness, stemming from serious domestic problems of a social, political and economic nature, threatens to undermine its standing in Africa and its emerging market status.

## Third World Quarterly

Volume 32, Issue 5, 2011

### Framing Civility in the Middle East

Author-Frédéric Volpi

#### Abstract

The notion of civility, although commonly invoked in narratives about the Middle East and the Muslim world, fails nonetheless to be adequately framed and investigated in analyses of political change in the region. This contribution confronts this problem by considering, first, how far traditional 'Western' notions of civility are relevant to analyses of civility in polities where liberal normativity is not for the most part shared by those individuals and communities involved in everyday civic interactions. It then distinguishes the role that civility is commonly said to play in civil society and, via civil society in the state-sanctioned framework for a 'good' society, from the relevance of civility for society itself. From this perspective the contribution emphasises the importance of intersubjectivity in the communication of practices of civility, and de-emphasises the primacy of formal liberal norms and values for the recognition of the 'other' and the articulation of peaceful societal interactions.

### Official Islam and the Limits of Communicative Action

Author- Michaëlle Browers

#### Abstract

After 11 September 2001 many analysts, declaring a 'crisis of authority' in Islam, bemoaned the dearth or absence of Islamic moderates who could rise up and lead the way beyond what many worried was an impending 'clash of civilisations'. The 2004 'Amman Message'—which seeks to clarify who and what does and does not constitute 'true Islam'—was put forth precisely as a response to that challenge. At the same time critical examination of the construction of this declaration, and of the uses to which it has been put, reveals that, as much as this document may seem to provide an example of communicative action, in practice it has all too often served strategic actions. I argue that the embeddedness of the Message in domestic, regional and international political interests undermines the document's authority as the basis for dialogue or action aimed at civility and mutual understanding.

### **Europe-Asia Studies**

**Volume 63, Issue 5, July 2011**

#### **The Russian Defence Industry Confronts the Market**

**Author-Leonid Kosals**

##### **Abstract**

Since the start of market reforms, enterprises of the Russian military–industrial complex have lived through a massive crisis and a spectacular revival. Using original data from a longitudinal survey covering the period of 1995–2006, this article analyses the impact of transformation in the defence industry on labour and labour–management relations. We find that by the mid-2000s defence enterprises were largely able to stop job losses, eliminate wage arrears and restore wages to the level prevailing in the civilian economy. The study confirms that compared to other sectors of the Russian economy, defence enterprises continue to carry a strong legacy of the Soviet system. The dominant role of state ownership and government orders, along with the relative geographical isolation of defence enterprises and obvious factors of secrecy and security, made labour at these enterprises less willing to challenge management or owners by strikes and open protests.

#### **Citizen Participation in Local Governance in Eastern Europe**

**Author- Tsveta Petrova**

##### **Abstract**

This article studies the impact of citizen participation on local government performance in Bulgaria. Both survey and interview data are used to suggest that, all else being equal, municipal efficacy grows with the increasing involvement of social and economic actors in the policy-making process. This improved government efficacy is most likely a result of the professionalisation and organisational strength of the third sector. Although the politicisation of the local state has undermined its capacity, municipalities have been able not only to reconstitute some of their

authority but also to improve the output and the quality of their policy making by employing the expertise and support of major local civic organisations.

## **African Affairs**

**Volume 110 Issue 440, July 2011**

### **China and the coups**

**Author-Jonathan Holslag**

#### **Abstract**

However destabilizing illegitimate regime changes are for Africa, they have not caused China to change its policies. Examining five coups that occurred in Africa between 2003 and 2010, this article argues that China did not see the coups as major threats to its interests, but accepted instability as a part of doing business in Africa. China remained sceptical of democracy as an antidote to instability and deeply distrusted the effort of Western countries to promote liberal political standards. China therefore continued to display conservative self-restraint, a preference for unilateralism, and a pragmatic mercantilist policy intended to strengthen its economic presence. If China is guided by any strategy, it is the strategy of adapting to political realities, rather than trying to shape them.

### **Beyond Hybridity**

**Author- David Hirschmann**

#### **Abstract**

This article investigates the cultural dynamics and tensions of efforts to reform African tax bureaucracies according to contemporary global standards of independence, transparency, and efficiency. Focusing on the controversial establishment of a semi-independent tax authority in Mauritius, the article perceives tax reform as an uneasy and unstable meeting of different organizational cultures and epistemic communities. Unlike much existing literature – which understands public sector reform within the dichotomy of the modern and the traditional, and a resulting hybridity of bureaucratic culture – the article suggests that the notion of ‘tribidity’ better describes the reformed Mauritian tax authority. Here, three bureaucratic cultures interact: a global semi-private sector, centred on the performance-based culture of New Public Administration (NPA); a communal culture, emphasizing loyalty, ethnic identity, and union solidarity; and a Weberian culture, where process, hierarchy, and security are fundamental. The unsettled interplay of these overlapping bureaucratic cultures determined the fate of Mauritius's tax reforms, showing how such reform cannot be approached as entirely technical and apolitical.



**Parliamentary Affairs**

**Volume 64 Issue 3, July 2011**

**The Spatial Approach to the Party Mandate**

**Author-Tom Louwerse**

**Abstract**

This article applies spatial theory to the question of the party mandate. The party mandate model provides a system of linkage between citizen's preferences and parliamentary and governmental politics. Existing approaches to the party mandate focus on parties' governmental mandate: do parties enact their pledges? Instead, the spatial approach looks at the representative aspect of the party mandate: how parties represent in parliament. This allows a more inclusive analysis of parties' mandates as well as an evaluation of opposition parties' records. The spatial approach is connected to Pitkin's idea that representation is an 'institutionalised arrangement'. Thus, it focuses on the congruence of the electoral and parliamentary party competition rather than the record of individual parties. Analysis of recent elections and parliaments in the UK and the Netherlands reveals that the spatial approach offers the ability to analyse different political systems and can uncover differences between government and opposition and front- and backbenchers. Contrary to the findings of earlier studies, this study reveals that the party mandate model does not only apply to government parties and to Westminster style democracies.

**The Challenge of Consociation in Northern Ireland**

**Author-John Coakley**

**Abstract**

This article assesses the role played by the principle of consociational government in promoting Northern Ireland's peace agreement. It reviews the central concept of consociation as it has evolved in recent comparative studies of the politics of divided societies. It describes the stages by which this concept moved to the centre of the political agenda in Northern Ireland, resting on contributions by policy-makers, academics, journalists and others. It reviews the difficult history of efforts to translate this principle into practice, contrasting the failed attempt to promote this formula in 1973 with the much more successful experiment in 1998. Using the classical literature on consociation, an effort is made to explain the difference between these outcomes, a difference with implications for Northern Ireland's future stability.

