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Bu çalışma, Türkiye Ekonomi Politikaları Araştırma Vakfı bünyesinde araştırmacı Cihan Dizdaroğlu ve stajyer Mert Gürboğa tarafından hazırlanmıştır.

Comparative Political Studies

March 2008, Volume 41, Issue 3

1. Legitimacy and Institutional Change: The Case of China

Gilley, Bruce

Abstract

What explains the nature of institutional change in post-1989 China? Dominant theories of institutional change focus on economic-rationalist, sociopolitical, or historical causes. Yet they have trouble explaining the pattern of institutional change in China. An alternative legitimacy-based perspective is proposed here that provides a more parsimonious and general theory of institutional change for China and potentially for other cases as well.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/41/3/259>

2. The Local Connection: Local Government Performance and Satisfaction With Democracy in Argentina

Weitz-shapiro, Rebecca

Abstract

In light of extensive decentralization in much of the world, analyses of citizen satisfaction with democracy that treat citizens as subjects of their national governments alone are incomplete. In this article, the author uses regression analysis of unique survey data from Argentina to explore the relationship between local government performance and citizen satisfaction with democracy. She demonstrates that there is indeed an important link between local government performance and citizen system support but also that citizens distinguish between qualitatively different types of government performance. Certain measures of local government performance, such as corruption, have ramifications for citizens' evaluations of the functioning of their democracy and even for citizens' faith in democracy per se. At the same time, other types of local government performance, such as local bureaucratic inefficiency, do not reverberate beyond the local sphere. These results suggest mixed implications for future democratic stability in Latin America.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/41/3/285>

3. Government Responsiveness and Political Competition in Comparative Perspective

Binzer Hobolt, Sara; Klemmensen, Robert

Abstract

Governments in democratic systems are expected to respond to the issue preferences of citizens. Yet we have a limited understanding of the factors that cause levels of responsiveness to vary across time and between countries. In this article, the authors suggest that political contestation is the primary mechanism driving policy responsiveness and that this, in turn, is mediated by political institutions and government popularity. To test this proposition, the authors analyze the responsiveness of executive policy promises (speeches) and policy actions (public expenditure) in Britain, Denmark, and the United States in the period from 1970 to 2005. These time-series analyses show that higher levels of political contestation are associated with more responsive executives.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/41/3/309>

4. The Global Impact of Quotas: On the Fast Track to Increased Female Legislative Representation

Aili Mari Tripp; Kang, Alice

Abstract

Quotas have become an important mechanism through which women today are entering legislatures worldwide. This study shows that the introduction of quotas has helped overcome constraints on women's representation posed by economic underdevelopment, cultural influences, and even electoral systems. This study also demonstrates that the introduction of quotas offers the most explanatory power for women's representation today, together with electoral systems that allow for greater candidate turnover (i.e., party-list proportional representation systems). The majority of studies explaining women's legislative representation prior to 2000 focused on electoral systems, cultural considerations, and the strength of leftist political parties. Since the mid-1990s, however, an increasing number of countries have introduced gender quotas, which this article incorporates into older models in cross-national multivariate analysis.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/41/3/338>

5. Economic Origins of Electoral Support for Authoritarian Successors: A Cross-National Analysis of Economic Voting in New Democracies

Jhee, Byong-kuen

Abstract

This study explores how economic performance prior to democratic transitions affects the fate of successors to authoritarian rulers in new democracies. It investigates 70 founding election outcomes, finding that successful economic performance under an authoritarian regime increases the vote share of successors. It also finds that the past economic performance of authoritarian rulers decreases the likelihood of government alternation to democratic oppositions. Interim governments that initiate democratic transition, however, are neither blamed nor rewarded for economic conditions during transition periods. This study concludes that electorates are not myopic and that economic voting is not a knee-jerk reaction to short-term economic performance in new democracies.

<http://cps.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/41/3/362>

Middle Eastern Studies

January 2008, Vol. 44, Issue 1

1. Revisionist Zionism: Image, Reality and the Quest for Historical Narrative

Zouplna, Jan

Abstract

The article focuses the validity of the interpretations forwarded by the self-proclaimed disciples of Vladimir Jabotinsky within the ranks of the Zionist/Israeli rights. Most common defects of recent scholarship is attempted to be pointed out in the article. Readers are also

provided with many examples supporting the main argument and specifically in the case of ideology with original wording and reliable documents. Emphasis is put in aspects of the initial leadership like its collective form and the truth that differentiates groups.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609336~db=all~order=page>

2. Defining 'America' from a Distance: Local Strategies of the Global in the Middle East **Altan-Olcay, Özlem**

Abstract

The article examines three classes of networks in three various time periods which crossed in the U.S. and the Middle East to adopt the evolution of "cosmopolitan" and "transnational". Argumentations are made in the article such that global networks of elites make up their distinction in the local circumstances when it comes to their cosmopolitan cultural capital, second is the skill in making the distinction work which depends on the cultural capital if it can be defined when it comes to exclude negative intentions, and lastly, in creating a separation among benign cultures and unresponsive intellectual interests and imperial politics.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609415~db=all~order=page>

3. Foreign Direct Investment in Turkey: Historical Constraints and the AKP Success Story

Grigoriadis, Ioannis N. and Kamaras, Antonis

Abstract

The article examines the development of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Turkey since Justice and Development Party came into authority in 2002. Objectives were connected to the study which includes putting it in its historical context and rendering visible the role of Turkey's FDI as a fundamental principle of the total political strategy of Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AKP). Employment of the state power by AKP is showed in order to draw attention of FDI to Turkey in a participatory one compared to domestic and external agents in the circumstance of globalization.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609218~db=all~order=page>

4. Modernization, Science and Engineering in the Early Nineteenth Century Ottoman Empire

Burçak, Berrak

Abstract

The article argues on the scientific mentality which dominate in the Ottoman modernization process. It demonstrates the early shinings of scientific mentality. The formation of this attitude through the example given by Seyyid Mustafa, one of the first Ottoman engineers who wrote in the first half of the nineteenth century was examined. Modern science in the Ottoman modernization period did not always show the same thing but it changed over time. Because of it, different meanings were characterized during the Tanzimat, the Hamidian, and the Young Turk eras

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609207~db=all~order=page>

5. Said Halim Pasha - Philosopher Prince

Wasti, Syed Tanvir

Abstract

The article focuses on Said Halim Pasha whose writings have been revived as well as interest in himself. Said Halim Pasha was a prince of the Egyptian royal family, a thoughtful writer and scholar on topics that agitate Middle East. He also occupies many ministerial positions in the highest echelons of the Ottoman administration during First World War. Said Halim took a tough look at the roots of his civilization and sought refuge in the supra-national appeal of Islam during the time nationalisms of Muslim and non-Muslim groups were tearing the Empire apart. His works also are applicable and current in scope and content.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609391~db=all~order=page>

6. Countering US Hegemony: The Discourse of Salim al-Hoss and other Arab Intellectuals

Baroudi, Sami E.

Abstract

The article focuses on the counter-hegemonic discourse of Salim al-Hoss which is the rhetorical offensives determined as politically motivated writings that consists on the political, economic, social and moral flaws of the hegemonic power particularly U.S. and its foreign policy. Many see language as an alternative to violence but the article points out to a more complicated relationship between language and violence. Depending on the context and personality of the reader, rhetorical offensives as language may urge or discourage violence.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609427~db=all~order=page>

7. Upsurge of the Extreme Right in Turkey: The Intra-Right Struggle to Redefine 'True Nationalism and Islam'

Taskin, Yüksel

Abstract

The article focuses on the decline of nationalism in Turkey. A survey conducted by the Eurobarometer in Turkey found out that only 43 percent has a positive image of the European Union showing that it falls from 60 percent six months earlier. Nationalist protests and campaigns are increasing which targets the liberal or left-wing intellectuals and the Kurds. The Nationalist Action Party (NAP) are even blamed by right-wing groups for the alleged passivity and betrayal of Turkish nationalism. Recreation of the racist Turkism which distance itself between Islam and Turkism could result to radicalization or moderation can reshape the form conventional dialectic of radical right and center-right politics in Turkey.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a789609231~db=all~order=page>

Nations and Nationalism

January 2008, Vol 14, Issue 1

1. Beyond ethno-nationalism: emerging trends in Cypriot politics after the Annan Plan YÜCEL VURAL and NICOS PERISTIANIS

Abstract

Historically, conflict between the two communities in Cyprus has been characterised by the diverging demands of ethno-nationalists. The introduction of the Annan Plan for the solution of the Cyprus problem has fostered new trends in Cypriot politics and a new alignment of the political forces on the island. This paper argues that the conventional ethno-nationalist division and the left–right divide are no longer sufficient in understanding the conflict in Cyprus. The new dividing and unifying elements in Cypriot politics can be best understood through analysing the views of political actors on such issues as sovereignty, territoriality, identity and power-sharing.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00325.x>

2. The Basque power-sharing experience: from a destructive to a constructive conflict? JAN MANSVELT BECK

Abstract

Neither the devolution of powers to the Basque Autonomous Community in Spain nor more than a decade of power-sharing within this region has led to a peaceful settlement of the Basque conflict. Combining Kriesberg's approach to conflict resolution and consociational theory, past power-sharing experiences are analysed. The lack of overarching loyalties, traditions of compromise, comprehensive participation and the continuation of violence have frustrated power-sharing. After the 2006 ceasefire, the conditions for giving the conflict a constructive turn have not fundamentally changed. The potential for alternative forms of power-sharing as a way out of the Basque conflict, combined or not with innovative territorial arrangements cannot be employed because of multi-scale polarisation. De-escalation as a prerequisite for new types of power-sharing arrangements requires relearning democratic pluralism and a recognition of ethnic hybridity in this politically and geographically fragmented society.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00327.x>

3. Partition, consociation, border-crossing: some lessons from the national conflict in Ireland/Northern Ireland JAMES ANDERSON

Abstract

Outlining Ireland's long history of ethno-national conflict, and the recent protracted 'peace process' in Northern Ireland, contextualises a critique of the problems underlying such conflicts, and the difficulties in transforming externally imposed conflict management into self-sustaining conflict resolution. It is argued that the problems and difficulties are deeply rooted in a thoroughly modern complex of nationalism, ethnicity, sovereignty and representative democracy. These are knotted together in a common denominator of territoriality, and the nub of the problem is the 'double paradox' of democracy's *undemocratic*

origins in the present. Territoriality, the use of bordered geographical space, is a powerful and ubiquitous mode of social organisation which simplifies social control. But it can grossly oversimplify and distort social realities, particularly at borders and especially where territory is contested, thereby reinforcing other distorting simplifications typically found in ethno-national conflicts. In consequence, radical remedies are needed if the problems are to be overcome. Making ethno-national peace paradoxically calls for more creative border-crossing conflicts around other issues.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00340.x>

4. Recognition or imposition? Federalism, national minorities, and the Supreme Court of Canada

ROBERT SCHERTZER

Abstract

This paper makes two main arguments. First, federalism in Canada, properly conceived, is a system which evolves as a result of struggles over the norms of mutual recognition between territorially based groups. Second, if federalism is to work as a way of accommodating national minorities, the role of the judiciary in adjudicating this relationship must be taken into account, because it plays an integral role in the continuing contestation of the arrangement.

I begin with the ‘problem’ of national minorities in the nation-state system and why federalism is espoused as a solution for alleviating tensions, focusing on Canada. I then turn to review the relevant jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) in adjudicating the federal arrangement. Finally, considering this jurisprudence, I reflect on why it is important to account for the role of the Court when promoting federalism to accommodate national minorities. I go on to argue that a dialogical approach to federalism, as opposed to a monological one, is best suited to do this.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00324.x>

5. ‘Buy and promote the national cause’: consumption, class formation and nationalism in Mandate Palestinian society

DEBORAH BERNSTEIN and BADI HASISI

Abstract

This article deals with patterns of consumption and of advertisement, as a field for the analysis of two major processes in the Palestinian society of Mandate Palestine: the growth of an urban middle class and the consolidation of the Palestinian national movement. The advertisements, sampled from the popular daily paper *Filastin*, analysed in the context of political and economic events, highlight the complex interplay between nationalism and class formation, and the contradictory tensions between the two processes. A smaller sampling in *al-Difa'* points to similar, though not identical, trends. This analysis also highlights new dimensions of the Jewish–Arab conflict by drawing attention to the semi-private sphere of consumption which appears to have been less segregated than the more often studied political and economic spheres.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00335.x>

6. Nationalism, ethnic conflict, and job competition: non-Russian collective action in the USSR under perestroika

PÅL KOLSTØ

Abstract

The article examines the effects of job competition on ethnic relations within a multinational state. It argues that demographic increase leads to competition for blue-collar jobs while an increase in the number of graduates from higher education leads to competition over elite jobs. In the first case, people risk unemployment, in the second, blocked career opportunities. Mass-level unemployment may lead to anger-driven mass riots, while an intelligentsia will formulate more rational strategies to eliminate threatening competitors from the labour market. One such strategy is to insist that the state ought to be a national state, in which the national elites will be in control. While questions of identity no doubt also may have an enormously mobilising power in times of national resurgence, identity issues are normally intimately intertwined with interest politics. These mechanisms are traced in the history of ethnic mobilisation in the Soviet Union and the post-Soviet states during and after perestroika.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00332.x>

7. Language, ethnicity and religion: a complex and persistent linkage

WILLIAM SAFRAN

Abstract

Among the markers of ethnonational identity, language and religion have figured with equal prominence. In many cases, religion has been the bedrock of nation-building; and even today, it is difficult to separate a number of national identities from their religious matrices. Religious identity is based on, and perpetuated in, narratives expressed in a specific language. Language and religion are related; in our secular age, however, that relationship is no longer consistent. The two may feed upon one another; language may substitute for religion; or religion may trump language. This article explores the varying relationships between language and religion.

<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1469-8129.2008.00323.x>

Party Politics

March 2008, Volume 14, Issue 2

1. The Parameters of Party Systems

Bardi, Luciano; Mair, Peter

Abstract

Despite the scepticism that increasingly surrounds their role and standing in contemporary democracies, scholarly interest in political parties continues unabated. But this interest is also proving uneven, with relatively little attention now being given to the study of party systems. More specifically, the level of theoretical interest in party systems remains limited, with almost no substantial innovations being made since the publication of Sartori's classic work of

1976. In this article, we seek to redress some of this neglect by identifying the relevant parameters that can be used in the definition of party systems and, possibly, in the explanation of party system change. We then go on to look at the minimum defining characteristics of a system of parties (as opposed to a set of parties) before finally arguing that party systems are best understood as multidimensional phenomena in which we identify and discuss the implications of three types of division — vertical, horizontal and functional.

<http://ppq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/2/147>

2. The Effective Number of Parties At Four Scales: Votes, Seats, Legislative Power and Cabinet Power

Blau, Adrian

Abstract

Different scholars count 'the number of parties' in different ways, partly because they examine different parts of the political process and for different reasons. Sartori's qualitative approach focused mainly on competition for government, but is now largely supplanted by the quantitative 'effective number of parties' index, which deals with votes and seats. But some quantitative research requires us to look beyond votes and seats. For example, testing proportional and pluralitarian models of democracy requires us to count parties not just in terms of votes and seats but also in terms of legislative and cabinet power. I estimate party shares of legislative and cabinet power to test democratic norms at British and German elections and parliaments. So, the effective number of parties index needs to be, and can be, extended beyond votes and seats alone.

<http://ppq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/2/167>

3. Party Polarization and Citizens' Left—Right Orientations

Freire, André

Abstract

The article investigates the differences among West European countries in terms of the degree to which individuals' left—right self-placement is anchored in social, value and partisan factors. The study shows that clarity of party alternatives is much more important than political socialization in structuring citizens' left—right attitudes, i.e. the greater the clarity of party alternatives, the more structured the left—right orientations of citizens. As a first step in the investigation, the article seeks to show that the relative weights of social factors in explaining individual left—right self-placement, vis-à-vis values and partisan loyalties, are important, contrary to the poor results of previous studies.

<http://ppq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/2/189>

4. Recognition Rules, Party Labels and the Number of Parties in India: A Research Note

Nikolenyi, Csaba

Abstract

This Research Note offers an alternative explanation for the variation over time in the number of parties in India's national party system. It is argued that the actual number of parties has changed in direct response to the incentives provided by the official rules and regulations on party recognition. In turn, the raw number of parties has shaped the effective number of

parties positively: the more parties enter the electoral race the weaker the reductive impact of the plurality electoral system, which leads to an increase in the effective number of parties.

<http://ppq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/2/211>

5. Online Electoral Competition in Different Settings: A Comparative Meta-Analysis of the Research on Party Websites and Online Electoral Competition

Strandberg, Kim

Abstract

This article takes a close look at two important theories concerning the effects that online party campaigning has on party competition. The equalization and normalization theories are tested for systematic logical dependence on conditions present in existing studies within the research field. The conditions are country-specific contextual settings and studyspecific methodology. The method of qualitative comparative analysis is used, such that variable based reasoning can be applied in the low n case study. The main result of the analysis is that findings of normalization are mostly dependent on offline conditions — electoral settings in particular — being favourable to major parties. Concerning findings of equalization, an online media environment favourable to minor parties, compared to the offline environment proved important. Through a meta-analytical approach, the article brings important information to light on how scholarly interpretations of the two theories have been constructed.

<http://ppq.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/2/223>

The Military Balance 2008, Vol 108, Issue 1

1. Nort America

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393294~db=all~order=page>

2. Caribbean and Latin America

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393319~db=all~order=page>

3. Europe

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790388614~db=all~order=page>

4. Russia

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393735~db=all~order=page>

5. Middle East and North Africa

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393413~db=all~order=page>

6. Sub-Saharan Africa

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393432~db=all~order=page>

7. Central and South Asia

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393259~db=all~order=page>

8. East Asia and Australasia

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393700~db=all~order=page>

9. Country comparisons - commitments, force levels and economics

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393644~db=all~order=page>

10. 2007 in review: major developments in the European and US defence industries

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~content=a790393481~db=all~order=page>