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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

321 /00692

Uncharted Journey : Promoting Democracy in the Middle East - Washington :
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

viii, 302 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0870032127

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Added entry(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas, 1956- , ed.

2. Ottaway, Marina, ed.

3. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 269-282. Includes index.

ID number: 80019997

Year: 2005

355.4 /01429

The Iraq War and Democratic Politics - London : Routledge.

viii, 272 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0415351472

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

3. DEMOCRACY

Added entry(s):

1. Danchev, Alex, ed.

2. MacMillan, John, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Invading Iraq in 2003 has proved the most deeply divisive political decision of recent times. Despite considerable domestic opposition, the strong reservations of some close allies and the United Nations, and the anger of much of the non-Western world, the United States and Britain still controversially decided that they should commit their forces to toppling Saddam Hussein. This book contains the work of leading scholars concerned with the political implications of the Iraq War and its relationship to and significance for democracy. The book shuns simplistic analysis to provide a nuanced and critical overview of this key moment in global politics. Subjects covered include : the underlying moral and political issues raised by the war; US foreign policy and the Middle East; the fundamental dilemmas and contradictions of democratic intervention; how the war was perceived in Britain, the EU, Turkey, and the United States; the immense challenges of creating democracy inside Iraq; the influential role of NGOs such as the Iraq Body Count website; the legitimacy of the war within international law; the relationship between democratic government and intelligence. Drawing on specialists in the fields of political theory, international relations, international law and the politics of Iraq, this book is essential reading for all those concerned with the future of democracy.'

* This list contains material received as of May 2nd, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 2 mai 2006.

ID number: 80019630
Year: 2005

321 /00709

Electing to Fight : Why Emerging Democracies Go to War - Cambridge, MA :
MIT Press.

x, 300 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0262134497

Author(s):

1. Mansfield, Edward D.
2. Snyder, Jack L.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION
2. WAR

Notes:

Includes index.

'Does the spread of democracy really contribute to international peace ? Successive US administrations have justified various policies intended to promote democracy not only by arguing that democracy is intrinsically good but also by pointing to a wide range of research concluding that democracies rarely, if ever, go to war with one another. To promote democracy, the United States has provided economic assistance, political support, and technical advice to emerging democracies in Eastern and Central Europe, and it has attempted to remove undemocratic regimes through political pressure, economic sanctions, and military force. The authors challenge here the widely accepted basis of these policies by arguing that states in the early phases of transitions to democracy are more likely than other states to become involved in war. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative analysis, they show that emerging democracies with weak political institutions are especially likely to go to war. Leaders of these countries attempt to rally support by invoking external threats and resorting to belligerent, nationalist rhetoric. The authors point to this pattern in cases ranging from revolutionary France to contemporary Russia. Because the risk of a state's being involved in violent conflict is high until democracy is fully consolidated, the best way to promote democracy is to begin by building the institutions that democracy requires - such as the rule of law - and only then encouraging mass political participation and elections.'

ID number: 80020495

Year: 2005

2004

321 /00685

China's Democratic Future : How It Will Happen and Where It Will Lead -
New York : Columbia University Press.

xvi, 297 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0231130848

Author(s):

1. Gilley, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--CHINA
2. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 281-286. Includes index.

'The end of communist rule in China will be one of the most momentous events of the twenty-first century, sounding the death knell for the Marxist-Leninist experiment and dramatically changing the lives of a fifth of humanity. This book provides a likely blow-by-blow account of how the Chinese Communist Party will be removed from power and how a new democracy will be born. In more than half a century of rule, the Chinese Communist Party has turned a poor and benighted

China into a moderately well off and increasingly influential nation. Yet the Party has failed to keep pace with change since stepping aside from daily life in the late 1970s. After nearly a hundred years of frustrating attempts to create a workable political system following the overthrow of the last dynasty, the prospects for democracy in China are better than ever, according to the author. He predicts an elite-led transformation rather than a popular-led overthrow. He profiles the key actors and looks at the response of excluded elites, such as the military, as well as interested parties such as Taiwan and Tibet. He explains how democracy in China will be very 'Chinese', even as it will also embody fundamental universal liberal features. He examines in depth the competing interests - regional, sector, and class - of China's economy and society under democracy as well as the pressing concerns of world business. Finally, he considers the implications for Asia, Europe, and the United States.'

ID number: 80019781

Year: 2004

321 /00686

Critical Mission : Essays on Democracy Promotion - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

viii, 299 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0870032097

Author(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY

2. DEMOCRATIZATION

3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 265-281. Includes index.

'For years, democracy promotion sat on the sidelines of American foreign policy. Now that has all changed. Over the last year and a half the entire world has watched the unfolding drama of the United States and its coalition partners struggling to transform Iraq into something resembling a working democracy. Moreover, the United States and Europe are in the early phase of what they declare to be a historic new commitment to helping the entire Middle East find a democratic future. And central to the global war on terrorism is the idea that promoting freedom where authoritarianism now reigns is critical to eliminating the roots of political extremism and violence. Democracy is front and center on the international stage and the consequent need for knowledge and expertise about democracy promotion is enormous.'

ID number: 80019858

Year: 2004

321 /00713

The UN Role in Promoting Democracy : Between Ideals and Reality - Tokyo : United Nations University Press.

ix, 357 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9280811045

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

2. UNITED NATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Newman, Edward, ed.

2. Rich, Roland, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The notion of democracy is a key principle of the United Nations and underpins much of its work. Almost a third of the members of the United Nations have requested its assistance in conducting elections. The UN is supporting a new wave of democracy, although no without difficulty in places such as East Timor, Afghanistan, Cambodia and Kosovo. The role of the UN in the promotion of democracy is significant but also sometimes problematic. This book considers and questions the modalities, effectiveness and controversies of the UN's work in promoting and assisting democracy. It examines if the UN can help to build the foundations of democracy and whether, as an 'external' actor, it can have a substantive positive impact upon the development of democratic governance inside societies. Drawing upon discourse in political science and international relations, this book explores how the normative ideals of democracy interact with the realities of power in the international arena and in the societies in which the UN works. In so doing, this volume provides a timely analysis of the prospects and limitations of the UN's work in this area, and of the broader field of democracy promotion.'

ID number: 80020549

327.5 /00416

Global Challenges and Africa : Bridging Divides, Dealing with Perceptions, Rebuilding Societies - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies.
xxiv, 183 p.; 23 cm.
(Whitehall Paper Series ; 62)
ISBN: 0855161965

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--AFRICA
3. AFRICA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

1. Cobbold, Richard, ed.
2. Mills, Greg, ed.
3. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (GB)
4. South African Institute of International Affairs (ZA)

Notes:

Report of the 2004 Tswalu Dialogue.

'The Tswalu Dialogue commenced in 2002 as an initiative of Jennifer and Jonathan Oppenheimer in conjunction with the South African Institute of International Affairs. The Dialogue provides a unique forum for political leaders, diplomats, senior military strategists, business people, policy analysts and academics to discuss matters of critical importance to Africa's development. In 2004, SAIIA entered into a partnership over Tswalu with RUSI. The theme of the 2004 Tswalu Dialogue was chosen in response to the deepening crisis in Iraq and the Middle East as well as from a general concern about Western perceptions of Africa and African perceptions of the West. In order to examine recent models of external intervention in African conflict and explore new international policy responses to crises on the continent, the 2004 Dialogue sought greater participation from top military officials and non-state actors including business leaders. This compendium focuses on conflict resolution, security challenges, obstacles to democratization and the impact of global development on Africa.'

ID number: 80019480

Year: 2004

321 /00678

After Jihad : America and the Struggle for Islamic Democracy - New York :

Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

xvii, 260 p.; 21 cm.

ISBN: 0374529337

Author(s):

1. Feldman, Noah

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS

2. RELIGION AND POLITICS--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

3. DEMOCRATIZATION--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

4. DEMOCRACY--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Notes:

Includes index.

'The author's argument is that Islam and democracy are fundamentally compatible, and that in fact radical Islam is already losing ground to moderate Muslims who feel both the dictates of their religion and the pull of democracy.'

ID number: 80019445

Year: 2004

2002

321 /00704

Conference on Democratic Transition and Consolidation - Madrid :

Siddharth Mehta Ediciones.

295 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 8486830338

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Madrid, October 19th-27th, 2001.

ID number: 80020385

Year: 2002

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive date: 06/12/2005

Type: M

Circ. Status: On the shelf

355 /00445

The Prosecution of Former Military Leaders in Newly Democratic Nations :

The Cases of Argentina, Greece, and South Korea - Jefferson, NC :

McFarland & Co.

xi, 211 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0786410914

Author(s):

1. Roehrig, Terence

Subject(s):

1. POLITICAL CRIMES AND OFFENSES

2. DICTATORS--LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC.

3. DEMOCRATIZATION

4. KOREA (SOUTH)--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

5. ARGENTINA--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

6. GREECE--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

7. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

8. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--ARGENTINA

9. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--GREECE

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 201-207. Includes index.

'During the 1970s and 1980s, many countries with military governments chose to adopt more democratic ones as their citizens uncovered evidence of horrific violations of human rights such as torture and execution. These newly established civilian governments were confronted with the question of whether their former military leaders should be prosecuted for their crimes. Often, the threat of military intervention (to

protect their own) hovered in the background. This book focuses on the countries of Argentina, Greece, and South Korea. It examines the effects that bringing military leaders to trial can have on the transition to democracy. In Argentina, the trials of former military leaders sparked a rebellion by the armed forces. In Greece and South Korea, the trials met with little response from the military.'

ID number: 80019553

Year: 2002

1997

321 /00701

Conflict, Cleavage, and Change in Central Asia and the Caucasus -
Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xviii, 423 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521592461

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--CAUCASUS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. CAUCASUS--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
5. POST-COMMUNISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. POST-COMMUNISM--CAUCASUS

Added entry(s):

1. Dawisha, Karen, ed.
2. Parrott, Bruce, ed.

Notes:

includes index.

'This book brings together distinguished specialists on the former Soviet republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus. Chapters on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan provide a systematic analysis of elite politics, factionalism, party and interest group formation, and social and ethnic groups. The editors provide theoretical and comparative chapters on postcommunist political development.'

ID number: 80020309

Year: 1997

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2006

The Transatlantic Divide over Democracy Promotion.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 85-98.)

Author(s):

1. Kopstein, Jeffrey S.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--EUROPE

Notes:

Potential disagreement exists between Europe and the United States over how, not whether, to promote democracy. Will democracy promotion become yet another new source of transatlantic tension, or is it an area in which they can work together ?

ID Number: JA022310

Year: 2006

Language: English

Engaging Autocratic Allies to Promote Democracy.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 7-26.)

Author(s):

1. Adesnik, David

2. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. DIPLOMACY

Notes:

Diplomacy, particularly with dictatorships friendly toward the United States, is often overlooked as a means to promote democratic regime change. Yet, a closer look at three forgotten cases from the late 1980s yields several lessons for today's efforts to engage but reform autocratic allies.

ID Number: JA022306

Year: 2006

Language: English

The Backlash Against Democracy Promotion.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 2, March - April 2006, p. 55-68.)

Author(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

Notes:

Authoritarian leaders around the world have recently started to crack down on democracy-promotion efforts in their countries. The Bush administration's pro-democracy bombast has not helped matters, but has contributed to the false idea that liberalization is somehow a US-driven phenomenon.

ID Number: JA022218

Year: 2006

Language: English

** This list contains material received as of May 2nd, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 2 mai 2006.

Wolfish Wilsonians : Existential Dilemmas of the Liberal Internationalists.

(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 243-257.)

Author(s):

1. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

Notes:

There are limits on America's ability to bring democracy to deeply divided societies with little or no history of democracy, and many American liberal internationalists have succumbed to intellectual and moral paralysis about America's right and ability to spread its system in the rest of the world. The principles of law-governed freedom are in fact important and nearly eternal principles, but they are best spread by America's setting the example as a peaceful democracy. The messianic approach to democracy-promotion adopted by the Bush administration and its liberal allies, rooted in faith in the 'American creed' and an emerging 'global civil society', can only damage both American power and the cause of democratizing the world. The American approach to democratization needs instead to be governed by rigor of the intellect and generosity of spirit.

ID Number: JA022261

Year: 2006

Language: English

Iraq and Democracy : The Lessons Learned.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 687, January 2006, p. 34-39.)

Author(s):

1. Diamond, Larry

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

Notes:

Despite America's crippling errors, Iraq is not lost - yet. And there are lessons to be learned that could aid democratization efforts elsewhere in the Middle East.

ID Number: JA022240

Year: 2006

Language: English

2005

Islam Is Not the Solution (or the Problem).

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 1, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 97-116.)

Author(s):

1. Brumberg, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. ISLAM AND POLITICS

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Notes:

Although advocates of liberal Islam deserve US support, it will take decades for them to secure a politically significant foothold in the Arab world. For democracy to have any hope in the Arab world, it is not Islam that must be fixed, but politics itself.

ID Number: JA022222

Year: 2005

Language: English

Soviet Nostalgia : An Impediment to Russian Democratization.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 1, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 83-96.)

Author(s):

1. Mendelson, Sarah E.
2. Gerber, Theodore P.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Original survey research conducted by the authors, revealing that 16-19 years old Russians are uneducated about democracy, ambivalent about Stalin, and confused about Russia's place in the world, suggests that Western democracy assistance should be reoriented from promoting institutions to the ideas that underpin them.

ID Number: JA022192

Year: 2005

Language: English

Le partenariat, une methode europeenne de democratisation en Mediterranee ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 3, 2005, p. 545-557.)

Author(s):

1. Schmid, Dorothee

Subject(s):

1. EMP
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

Le projet de Barcelone vise a stabiliser la region mediterraneenne par la diffusion de la democratie, elle-meme inseparable de l'ouverture economique. L'activisme americain eclipse actuellement les efforts europeens en matiere de democratisation; les strategies americaine et europeenne ont en fait chacune leur logique, mais se heurtent aux memes dilemmes. La montee en puissance du debat democratique pesera sur le sommet de Barcelone et pourrait inspirer un renforcement du volet politique du partenariat euro-mediterraneen.

ID Number: JA021889

Year: 2005

Language: French

Imperial Liberalism.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 79, Spring 2005, p. 25-34.)

Author(s):

1. Cooper, Robert

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. DEMOCRACY

Notes:

The argument of the democratic realist has a compelling simplicity and logic : democracy is desirable, perhaps even imperative, for our security, and America is now a dominant power in a way that is without precedent. So American power should be used to promote democracy. The problem with this argument is that American power - or at least the dimension of power in which America is most evidently dominant - is military power, and it is questionable how useful this is in creating democracies. There are several systemic reasons for thinking it may not be the best instrument for this goal.

ID Number: JA021416

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Follies of Democratic Imperialism.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 22, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 47-60.)

Author(s):

1. Encarnacion, Omar G.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

President George W. Bush's invasion of Iraq signaled the unambiguous return of 'democratic imperialism' in American foreign policy. Entailing what is tantamount to the imposition of democracy upon a foreign country, this can be seen as the ultimate manifestation of America's traditional obsession with its role as a global moral crusader.

ID Number: JA021731

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Freedom Crusade.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 12-21.)

Author(s):

1. Hendrickson, David C.
2. Tucker, Robert W.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The global promotion of democracy has emerged, according to the Bush Administration, as the defining mission of contemporary American foreign policy.

ID Number: JA022096

Year: 2005

Language: English

Prone to Violence.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 82, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 39-45.)

Author(s):

1. Mansfield, Edward D.
2. Snyder, Jack

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

Notes:

The Bush Administration has argued that promoting democracy in the Islamic world, rogue states and China will enhance America's security, because tyranny breeds violence and democracies co-exist peacefully. But recent experience in Iraq and elsewhere reveals that the early stages of transitions to electoral politics have often been rife with violence.

ID Number: JA022228

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Roots of the Bush Doctrine : Power, Nationalism, and Democracy
Promotion in US Strategy.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 4, Spring 2005, p. 112-156.)
Author(s):

1. Monten, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--USA
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

According to President George W. Bush, the promotion of democracy abroad is vital to the success of the United States in the war against terrorism. It is also a key objective of the administration's grand strategy of expanding the political and economic influence of the United States internationally. The author examines two contending approaches to the long-term promotion of democracy : 'exemplarism', or leadership by example, and 'vindicationism', or the direct application of US power, including the use of coercitive force. Whereas exemplarism largely prevailed in the twentieth century, vindicationism has been the preferred approach of the Bush administration. The author attributes the Bush administration's activist democracy promotion to two main factors : the expansion of material capabilities, and the presence of a nationalist domestic ideology.

ID Number: JA021753

Year: 2005

Language: English

Why the Move to Free Trade ? Democracy and Trade Policy in the Developing Countries.

(INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 107-143.)

Author(s):

1. Milner, Helen V.
2. Kubota, Keiko

Subject(s):

1. FREE TRADE--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Notes:

Rising international trade flows are a primary component of globalization. The liberalization of trade policy in many developing countries has helped foster the growth of these flows. Preceding and concurrent with this move to free trade, there has been a global movement toward democracy. The authors argue that these two trends are related : democratization of the political system reduces the ability of governments to use trade barriers as a strategy for building political support. Political leaders in labor-rich countries may prefer lower trade barriers as democracy increases. Empirical evidence supports the authors' claim about the developing countries from 1970-99. Regime change toward democracy is associated with trade liberalization, controlling for many factors. Conventional explanations of economic reform, such as economic crises and external pressures, seem less salient. Democratization may have fostered globalization in this period.

ID Number: JA021297

Year: 2005

Language: English

'Changez ou vous serez changes' : democratisation et consolidation de l'autoritarisme dans le Golfe.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 4, 2005, p. 757-768.)

Author(s):

1. Louer, Laurence

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--PERSIAN GULF REGION
2. PERSIAN GULF REGION--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

L'exigence de democratisation a permis d'elargir des experiences anciennes de participation politique, par exemple au Bahrein ou au Koweit. En Oman, en Arabie Saoudite meme, un certain dialogue national semble se nouer. Plus que le succes de la democratisation, ces mouvements paraissent davantage en marquer les limites : les regimes autoritaires amenaient la cohabitation avec leurs opposants. Cette cohabitation pourrait pourtant souffrir de la crise, deja ouverte, des Etats providence du Golfe.

ID Number: JA022047

Year: 2005

Language: French

The Right Way to Promote Arab Reform.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March - April 2005, p. 91-102.)

Author(s):

1. Cook, Steven A.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

If President Bush hopes to make good on his promise to bring democracy to the Arab world, he must rethink US strategy, which overemphasizes civil society and economic development. Neither has caused much political liberalization in the Middle East, nor have more punitive measures. To promote Arab democracy, Washington needs a new approach : offering financial incentives for political reform.

ID Number: JA021338

Year: 2005

Language: English

US Democracy Promotion in the Arab Middle East since 11 September 2001 : A Critique.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 5, October 2005, p. 963-979.)

Author(s):

1. Dalacoura, Katerina

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

Promoting democracy in the Middle East has been a key foreign policy objective of the Bush administration since 11 September 2001. Democratizing the Arab world, in particular, is seen as an important instrument in the 'war on terror'. To help democratize the Arab Middle East, the US initiated a number of policies which, it claims, have encouraged reform. But what has really been the impact of US initiatives ? This article examines the implementation of US democracy promotion policies across the Arab region, and in particular Arab countries, and argues that is has had mixed results. The article suggests three reasons why this is so. First, democracy is part of a wider set of US interests and concerns with which it is frequently in contradiction. Second, the Bush administration conceives democracy as a panacea : it overlooks the problems its implementation may cause and lacks clear ideas about achieving this implementation. Third, democracy promotion policies have limited outcomes because neither a politically

neutral nor a more interventionist approach can initiate a reform process if it is not already underway for domestic reasons. On the basis of the three critiques, the article concludes with recommendations for US policy.

ID Number: JA021912

Year: 2005

Language: English

Can Democracy Stop Terrorism ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 5, September - October 2005, p. 62-76.)

Author(s):

1. Gause, F. Gregory

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY

2. TERRORISM

3. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

4. TERRORISM--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

The Bush administration contends that the push for democracy in the Muslim world will improve US security. But this premise is faulty : there is no evidence that democracy reduces terrorism. Indeed, a democratic Middle East would probably result in Islamist governments unwilling to cooperate with Washington.

ID Number: JA021796

Year: 2005

Language: English

Democracy in the Arab Region : Getting There from Here.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 28-35.)

Author(s):

1. Richards, Alan

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

ID Number: JA021701

Year: 2005

Language: English

NATO Enlargement and the Spread of Democracy : Evidence and Expectations.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 14, no. 1, January - March 2005, p. 59-98.)

Author(s):

1. Epstein, Rachel A.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--CEE

Notes:

The second enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since the end of the cold war fueled an ongoing debate over whether the alliance contributes to democratization in Europe. In the 1990s, critics warned that the 1999 NATO enlargement would cultivate a new cold war and prove irrelevant to democratic consolidation in central Europe. Events have not borne out these forecasts, however. In Poland, not only did NATO build a civilian consensus in favor of democratic control over the armed forces corresponding to NATO norms, but it also delegitimized Polish arguments for defense self-sufficiency that had derived their credibility from Poland's experience of military vulnerability and foreign domination. Such democratizing and denationalizing trends have contributed to stability in postcommunist Europe. An assessment of the seven states that joined in 2004 similarly reveals some scope for NATO's influence in all cases. The alliance's access to domestic reform processes, however, will be uneven across cases in ways largely consistent with the predictions of the theoretical framework in this article.

ID Number: JA022129
Year: 2005

Taiwan : A Maturing Chinese Democracy.
(PERSPECTIVES, no. 24, Summer 2005, p. 42-60.)

Author(s):

1. Furst, Rudof

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--TAIWAN

Notes:

This article is focused on the process of democratisation in Taiwan. It reviews the transition of the authoritarian Kuomintang regime, and the specific role of Mr. Lee Teng-hui, former KMT leader and Taiwanese president, as well as the rising importance of the democratic political opposition. The new phenomenon of Taiwanese nationalism is also examined as an important force in local domestic policy. This study puts the case of Taiwan in the context of the debates started by Fareed Zakaria on the relation between democracy and liberalism. The author argues that Taiwan's democratic transition successfully avoided the negative scenario of 'illiberal democracy', and even casts doubt upon Zakaria's priority of liberalism over democracy in this debate.

ID Number: JA022113

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Predicament of 'Civil Society' in Central Asia and the 'Greater Middle East'.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 5, October 2005, p. 1001-1012.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. CIVIL SOCIETY--MIDDLE EAST
4. CIVIL SOCIETY--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

This article discusses the concept of 'civil society' and how it has been used by the international community to promote democratization. It addresses some of the dimensions and side-effects of the policy, such as the relationship with traditional societies and power networks. It also addresses the importance of attending to the conditions of implementation, political issues such as nationalism and Islam, and political actors who may only have recent democratic credentials. Political democratization - free elections - is clearly popular in the Greater Middle East and Central Asia. During the last two years people have voted every time they have had the opportunity, despite the dangers. The debate concerning the compatibility of Islam and democracy overlooks the fact that the main obstacle to democratization in the area is usually not a religious but a secular authoritarian regime. The difficulty of building a democracy with people we do not consider to be democrats is discussed. There can be no democratization process without taking into account the mainstream Islamist parties and without acknowledging the importance of nationalism. There is a clash between the 'war on terror' approach and the call for elections : one cannot put Hamas and Hezbollah on the terrorist list and call for free elections in which both would emerge as legitimate and representative political movements.

ID Number: JA021913

Year: 2005

Language: English

Ignoring History : US Democratization in the Muslim World.

(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 305-322.)

Author(s):

1. Kurth, James

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The US democratization project in Iraq and in the Muslim world fits into a long chain of US democratization efforts that reaches back to the beginning of the twentieth century. Some of these efforts were successful, and some were not. Together they form a pattern that can tell us something about the prospects for the democratization efforts now underway in Iraq.

ID Number: JA021307

Year: 2005

Language: English

A Transatlantic Strategy to Promote Democratic Development in the Broader Middle East.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 7-21.)

Author(s):

1. Asmus, Ronald D.
2. Diamond, Larry
3. Leonard, Mark
4. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Western governments have thus far struggled to translate bold rhetoric into a realistic and plausible strategy that can help promote democracy and human development in the broader Middle East. Such a strategy should be based on three pillars. First, it must aim to help strengthen the forces for democratic change and stable liberal democratic politics within these societies. Second, such a strategy must also work to create a more secure regional foreign policy context that can facilitate democratic transformation. Third, the United States and Europe need to organize themselves across the Atlantic and with partners in the region to sustain these policies effectively for a generation or more.

ID Number: JA021433

Year: 2005

Language: English

Freedom on the March in the Middle East - And Transatlantic Relations on a New Course ?.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 42-64.)

Author(s):

1. Calabrese, John

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The essay addresses the three following questions : Do the statements and actions by the United States and Europe, particularly since the ouster of Saddam Hussein's regime, indicate that a comprehensive transatlantic political strategy toward this region, centered on democracy promotion, is coalescing ? What are the chief obstacles to the development of such a strategy ? And what can be done to ensure that democracy promotion serves as a vehicle for healing rather than further

damaging transatlantic relations, and for supporting rather than undermining democratic forces in the region ?

ID Number: JA022270

Year: 2005

Language: English

Democracia en Oriente Proximo ?.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 19, no. 107, septiembre - octubre 2005, p. 31-41.)

Author(s):

1. Hadas, Samuel

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Lo sucedido en la primera mitad del ano en Palestina, Libano o Egipto anuncia para algunos una oleada democratica en el mundo arabe. Son buenos deseos o existen razones de peso para pensar asi ? Mientras en otras regiones del mundo surgen y se estabilizan nuevas democracias, Oriente Proximo queda al margen, incapaz de salir de la opresion y el atraso, pese a la riqueza del petroleo.

ID Number: JA021813

Year: 2005

Language: Spanish

The Limits of Shock and Awe : America in the Middle East.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 678, January 2005, p. 3-9.)

Author(s):

1. Norton, Augustus Richard

2. Kazemi, Farhad

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Whether he succeeds or not, President Bush's grand ambition to remake the region will test his presidency and define the foreign policy of his second term.

ID Number: JA021202

Year: 2005

Language: English

Blending Democracy.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 40-45.)

Author(s):

1. Zakheim, Dov S.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The political soil of the Middle East has not been tilled by the Western Enlightenment. Growing democracy there must take this into account.

ID Number: JA022099

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Strategic Implications of Political Liberalization and Democratization in the Middle East.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 87-102.)

Author(s):

1. Zambelis, Chris

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The author bases his thesis on the differentiation between democratization and liberalization. He examines the long-term strategic implications of a democratic Middle East and its impact on US interests, concluding that dramatic changes in the political and foreign policy orientation of many of our Middle Eastern allies may not result in what America really wants or needs.

ID Number: JA021949

Year: 2005

Language: English

Het effect van vredesmissies op processen van democratisering.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 34, nr. 3, 2005, p. 301-317.)

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

2. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

In dit artikel wordt onderzocht welke invloed de Verenigde Naties heeft op democratiseringsprocessen. Daartoe worden elf cases onderzocht, waar de Verenigde Naties vredesoperaties heeft uitgevoerd die, onder meer, democratisering als oogmerk hadden. Deze cases worden geordend aan de hand van democratiescores die voortkomen uit de lijsten van Freedom House. Vervolgens worden eerst factoren getoetst die democratiseringsmissies belemmeren, waarna hetzelfde wordt gedaan voor factoren waaruit het ambitieniveau van de Verenigde Naties blijkt. Hieruit komt naar voren dat de Verenigde Naties niet in staat is een zelfstandige bijdrage te leveren aan het democratiseringsproces. De Verenigde Naties schept de voorwaarden voor de democratie niet, maar neemt deze als gegeven. De plaatselijke omstandigheden van een conflict zijn bepalend; democratisering komt van binnenuit, terwijl de Verenigde Naties slechts in beperkte mate ondersteuning kan bieden.

ID Number: JA021843

Year: 2005

Language: Dutch

Civil Society and the Problem of Global Democracy.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 12, no. 1, February 2005, p. 1-21.)

Author(s):

1. Goodhart, Michael

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL SOCIETY

2. DEMOCRATIZATION

3. DEMOCRACY

Notes:

This article criticizes the increasingly popular idea that global civil society (GCS) represents an appealing model of or strategy for global democracy. After briefly reviewing the arguments for conceiving global democracy and democratization in terms of GCS, it distinguishes two models of civil society's democratic role at the state level on which these claims rest. It shows that neither successfully survives transposition to the supranational setting. In both cases the purported democratic functions and effects of civil society depend on assumptions that do not hold globally. Proponents of GCS as a model of global democracy do not adequately conceptualize

global democracy or democratization. This failure points to broader epistemological problems in theorizing global politics and global democracy. In place of strategies to extend and apply existing democratic theory globally, we need a theory of global democracy.

ID Number: JA021195
Year: 2005
Language: English

Promoting Democracy Abroad.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 12, no. 4, August 2005, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

ID Number: JA021881
Year: 2005
Language: English

2004

Democratization in Gulf Monarchies : A New Challenge to the GCC.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 11, no. 4, Winter 2004, p. 37-57.)

Author(s):

1. Kechichian, Joseph A.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--PERSIAN GULF REGION

ID Number: JA021199
Year: 2004
Language: English

The Impact of 'Democratization in the Context of the EU Accession Process' on Turkish Foreign Policy.

(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 94-113.)

Author(s):

1. Oguzlu, Tarik

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EU--TURKEY
4. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Notes:

This essay analyses the process, style and outcome dimensions of Turkish foreign policy in the 1990s in the light of the 'democratization alongside the European Union [EU] access process'. Two possible independent variables are compared and contrasted : the democratization process per se and the democratization as taking place within the context of Turkey's Europeanization process. The main questions addressed are : in which way has Turkey's democratization alongside the EU accession process impacted on Turkey's foreign policy and why has the increasing quality of Turkish democratization not produced pro-EU Turkish foreign policy outcomes in relation to the Cyprus and European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) issues.

ID Number: JA020447
Year: 2004
Language: English

Democracy in the Arab Countries and the West.

(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 82-93.)

Author(s):

1. Aliboni, Roberto
2. Guazzone, Laura

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

This essay addresses two main issues : (a) the status of the debate on Arab democracy and its weak dynamics; and (b) the role of the West in fostering or promoting democracy in the Arab world. It concludes by providing some recommendations about the appropriate framework in which a credible and more efficient western policy to promote democracy in the Arab world could be pursued and shared by the parties involved.

ID Number: JA020446

Year: 2004

Language: English

Democratisation in the Arab World Revisited.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 89-100.)

Author(s):

1. Guazzone, Laura
2. Pioppi, Daniela

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

The very paradigm of 'inevitable democratisation' that has prevailed in the post-Cold War period is questioned by the authors, who contend that the paradigm has contributed to promoting a procedural view of democracy that has not helped comprehend and overcome the main obstacles to real democratization in the Arab world. These obstacles derive from a distribution of power that is unfavourable to democratisation both internally and internationally. The authors argue that, on the domestic level, only a bottom-up process of politicisation may be able to break the neo-patrimonial mechanisms on which regimes are based and lay the foundations for the institutionalisation of the political participation of the main social actors. At the international level, real democratisation calls for promotion of a concept of democracy that is less elitist in practice and in its goals and that integrates the defence of social and economic rights with that of human rights and political freedoms.

ID Number: JA021278

Year: 2004

Language: English

Democracy Promotion in the Arab World : The Bush Agenda.

(POLISH QUARTERLY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 13, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 65-92.)

Author(s):

1. Kapiszewski, Andrzej

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

ID Number: JA021319

Year: 2004

Language: English

Democracy in Post-communist Europe.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 2, February 2004, p. 16-17.)

Author(s):

1. Singh, Anita Inder

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--CEE

Notes:

Is democracy losing momentum in post-communist Europe ? The conduct and consequences of recent elections have aroused concern about its future and the resurgence of illiberal nationalism in Serbia, Croatia, Georgia and Russia. These four countries are all divided by liberal parties and truculent nationalists. But maybe the west is just not spending enough on democracy; Europe is at risk of new insecurity.

ID Number: JA020182

Year: 2004

Language: English

Taiwan's Best-Case Democratization.

(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 285-292.)

Author(s):

1. Rigger, Shelley

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--TAIWAN
2. TAIWAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Taiwan's transformation from single-party authoritarianism to multiparty democracy came about with very little violence or bloodshed. Nor did it require wrenching economic or social upheavals. In fact, one might describe Taiwan's experience as a 'best-case' democratization. Paradoxically, Taiwan's best-case democratization reinforces the claim that lasting democratization is very difficult. For after more than a decade of democratic politics, Taiwan is still struggling to implement effective governance.

ID Number: JA020244

Year: 2004

Language: English

Taiwan's Democratization and Cross-Strait Security.

(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 293-304.)

Author(s):

1. Wang, Yan-kang

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--TAIWAN
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The most important development in cross-Strait relations since the late 1980s has been Taiwan's democratization. A large literature has developed on how this process transformed the island from an authoritarian regime to a thriving democracy, but few scholars have studied the specific effects of democratization on regional security. The Taiwan Strait is one of the world's major flashpoints, 'the most dangerous spot on the planet', where the world's reigning superpower (the United States) and a rising challenger (the People's Republic of China) could potentially clash. Did the island's democratization make the Taiwan Strait more dangerous or more peaceful ?

ID Number: JA020245

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Unbearable Lightness of Democracy : Poland and Romania after Communism.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 676, November 2004, p. 383-388)

Author(s):

1. Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--POLAND
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ROMANIA

Notes:

Although the publics in Poland and Romania believe there are more similarities than differences in the quality of their lives after communism, external observers argue that Poland's democracy is qualitatively better than Romania's. The challenge is to explain why there is this difference when both countries are consolidated democracies inhabited by unsatisfied democrats.

ID Number: JA020983

Year: 2004

Language: English

Quelles perspectives politiques a venir pour l'Irak ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 167-181.)

Author(s):

1. Ishow, Habib

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Après une présentation des motifs de l'intervention militaire des Etats-Unis, l'auteur expose d'abord les structures sociales de l'Irak. Ensuite, il examine le plan politique américain visant à y établir la démocratie. Cela amène à montrer les deux obstacles majeurs à la réalisation de ce plan : les structures sociales et l'islam. Enfin, est suggérée, comme alternative, la création d'une fédération en vue de sauvegarder les droits des différents groupes en plaçant ce pays sous le mandat de l'ONU afin de prendre le temps nécessaire à la réalisation d'un tel projet, ce qui est dans l'intérêt de l'Irak et de la communauté internationale.

ID Number: JA020555

Year: 2004

Language: French

America's Iraq Strategy : Democratic Chimeras, Regional Realities.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 17-20.)

Author(s):

1. Salmoni, Barak A.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:

When US policy makers discuss the democratization of Iraq and the Middle East, have they set out concrete criteria for what that means ? Have they put together the indicators for when it is time to go home ? Have they established, in short, what is enough democracy, and who decides ?

ID Number: JA020108

Year: 2004

Language: English

China Eyes Democracy.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 5, Winter 2004, p. 91-96.)

Author(s):

1. Pei, Minxin

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--CHINA

2. CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

China is not following the liberal script in which economic development glides naturally into democracy. On the contrary, the energetic market reforms China has been implementing and its explosive growth seem to be reinforcing its ossified political system. Authoritarian institutionalization is not political liberalization. Experience shows that high economic growth is not sustainable without rule of law and its political concomitants.

ID Number: JA021217

Year: 2004

Language: English

How Would Democracy Change China ?.

(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 247-261.)

Author(s):

1. Waldron, Arthur

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--CHINA

2. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The author foresees a great likelihood that China's rulers will open the way to more sweeping democratic change. He asserts that, given the relatively weak and divided nature of China's central leadership, Hu's calls for strengthening inner-Party democracy and his 'lip service' to popular democracy may permit discussions of, and local experiments with, slightly more significant democratic change and, in turn, to an elite competition to channel the social forces favoring more fundamental political transformation.

ID Number: JA020243

Year: 2004

Language: English

How Important are New Constitutions for Democratic Consolidation ?

Lessons from the Post-communist States.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 11, no. 3, June 2004, p. 1-26.)

Author(s):

1. Stanger, Allison

Subject(s):

1. CENTRAL EUROPE--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--CENTRAL EUROPE

Notes:

This article examines the conventional wisdom that an early legal break with the past is critical for democratic consolidation and finds it to be problematic. The post-communist cases in central east Europe demonstrate that the liberal formula of free and fair elections followed by the ratification of a new constitution is not always desirable and may be sub-optimal when state sovereignty has not recently undergone redefinition. Since both semi-presidential and parliamentary constitutions have framed stable democracies in the region, the research also indicates that the form a constitution ultimately takes is probably less important than the process that produces it.

ID Number: JA020611

Year: 2004

Language: English

Triggering a Discourse of Resistance.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 3, Fall 2004, p. 62-66.)

Author(s):

1. al-Hroub, Khaled

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Regrettably, the US campaign for democratization in the Middle East is only a bargaining chip. It is being instrumentalized to press Arab regimes to follow US foreign policy wishes. Washington eases the pressure for domestic reform when non-democratic regimes stay silent on the US war and occupation in Iraq, and on Israeli policies toward Palestinians. But the US may be having an ironic success in triggering an elite discourse of opposition to Washington.

ID Number: JA020848

Year: 2004

Language: English

Le mirage du 'grand Moyen Orient'.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 233-251.)

Author(s):

1. Dieckhoff, Alain

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

In November 2003 the Bush administration went public with its vision for the 'Great Middle East', an ambitious plan aiming to bring democracy to a region that is critical for the entire planet, due to both the conflicts there and its oil reserves. But the noble intentions of the White House gave rise to widespread criticism. The Europeans complained about not having been made a part of the plan. The populations concerned harbor serious doubts, feeling that Washington was simply seeking to legitimize its control over the region with grandiloquent rhetoric, and criticizing its one-sided attitude towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Another basic question is whether it is really in the interests of the United States to see the emergence of true democracies that would lead in particular to regular elections. This is far from certain insofar as they could bring Islamists who fiercely oppose the US to power. All this explains why it is likely that the 'Great Middle East' plan is not about to become a reality .

ID Number: JA021063

Year: 2004

Language: French

Dangerous Democracy ? American Internationalism and the Greater Near East.

(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 437-449.)

Author(s):

1. Liotta, P. H.
2. Miskel, James F.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. GREATER MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

This article examines the wisdom of attempts to promote democracy in unpropitious locations such as the greater Near East - an area broadly defined as the Arab world, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Central Asia, and the subcontinent. Will or should the region's governance resemble American or Western forms, and does any external entity have the authority to demand or even actively promote change in the governance of another state ? Many problems arise from American strategists and policymakers' lack of clarity on what exactly is meant by 'promoting democracy' in the region. How realistic are the prospects for democracy promotion in the greater Near East and the Muslim world beyond ?

ID Number: JA020621

Year: 2004

Language: English

Bringing Democracy to the Arab World.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 8-10.)

Author(s):

1. Muravchik, Joshua

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Are the Arabs capable of democracy ? And if so, can Americans be the agents of their transformation ? The answer, of course, is that no one knows. The lack of a single democratic Arab government gives grounds for skepticism. But there is reason to be skeptical of the skepticism.

ID Number: JA020106

Year: 2004

Language: English

NATO's Role in Defence Cooperation and Democratisation in the Middle East.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 101-113.)

Author(s):

1. Tanner, Fred

Subject(s):

1. NATO--MIDDLE EAST
2. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The author argues here that one of the greatest obstacles to NATO playing a role in the region stems from transatlantic disagreement over the alliance's vocation in this field. Other problems lie in NATO's persistent Cold War image as an instrument of Western intervention, its lack of resources and the conflict between NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue programmes and the bilateral cooperation programmes of individual member states. In order for NATO to promote defence reform and democratisation, the author claims that two conditions are required : a common alliance strategy and clear ownership of

the programmes by the southern states.
ID Number: JA021279
Year: 2004
Language: English

Promoting Democracy in the Arab World : The Challenge of Joint Action.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 75-88.)

Author(s):

1. Wittes, Tamara Cofman

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The author starts by examining the documents and projects ensuing from the three transatlantic summits of June 2004. Although there seems to be some transatlantic agreement on democracy promotion in the Middle East there is the need for a more effective strategy aimed at : 1) linking political and economic reform and providing effective economic incentives for regimes to undertake gradual political change; 2) maximising democracy assistance to Arab civil society, focusing on liberals and those mainstream Islamists willing to accept democratic rules; and 3) forging effective joint diplomatic action toward Arab regimes to press for greater political rights and freedom.

ID Number: JA021277

Year: 2004

Language: English

Democracy's Sobering State.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 677, December 2004, p. 412-416.)

Author(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Electorates grumble. Autocrats rebound. The Middle East is a mess. Has the 'third wave' of democratization stalled ?

ID Number: JA021131

Year: 2004

Language: English

Consolidated or Defective Democracy ? Problems of Regime Change.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 11, no. 5, December 2004, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY

2. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

The questions raised in this issue are which types of democracy are emerging, what are the criteria of democratic quality, how may one measure the processes of democratic institutionalization and consolidation, and what 'causes' underlie either the institutionalization of liberal democracies or the appearance of defective democracies. This special issue falls into two main parts. Early on the articles address theoretical, conceptual and methodological questions regarding research into the quality of democracy, consolidation of democracy, and defective democracy. In the later part, analyses at regional and national levels investigate empirical questions concerning structures, conditions of origination and developmental courses of some young democracies. The approaches and concepts put forward in the early part are applied in the empirical analyses, and they are critically scrutinized in the light of the empirical findings and brought into closer connection with questions raised by consolidation research in a

broader sense.
ID Number: JA021097
Year: 2004
Language: English

How to Construct Stable Democracies.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 9-20.)

Author(s):

1. Goldstone, Jack A.
2. Ulfelder, Jay

Subject(s):

1. POLITICAL STABILITY
2. DEMOCRACY
3. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Why are some states politically stable and others not ? An extensive study by a dozen experts analyzing political instability during the last 50 years suggests two critical ingredients to succeed (and how to fail) in building stable democracies around the world.

ID Number: JA021347

Year: 2004

Language: English

Regimeverandering : de uitdaging van democratische interventie.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 33, nr. 2, 2004, p. 188-216.)

Author(s):

1. Leurdijk, Henk

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Het artikel bespreekt het thema van regimeverandering dat door de recente acties van internationale coalities onder leiding van de Verenigde Staten in Afghanistan (2001) en Irak (2003) in de aandacht is komen te staan. De coalities proberen in deze staten een democratische regeringsvorm op te leggen, howewel er in die landen weining democratische antecedenten zijn. Maar het gaat hier niet om een recent probleem, omdat met name de grote mogendheden en regionaal leidende staten al eeuwenlang proberen ook gewapenderhand elders hun welgezinde regeringen aan de macht te brengen of te houden die zijn gebaseerd op hun welgevallige politieke structuren. Het gaat daarbij neit alleen om de democratische regeringsvorm, maar ook om andere staatsvormen, zoals een monarchale staatsvorm, en regeringsvormen, zoals autoritaire (met name communistische en fascistische) regeringsvormen. Gewapende interventies zijn in dit opzicht het topje van de ijsberg. Is het bevorderen van de democratische regeringsvorm een aanvaardbare uitzondering op de norm van non-interventie, de norm dat staten andere staten niet hun regeringsvorm mogen dicteren ? Deze actuele problematiek wordt geanalyseerd tegen de achtergrond van de ontwikkeling van de internationale betrekkingen sinds het begin van het statensysteem. Meer in het bijzonder wordt ingegaan op de recente casuïstiek van de gewapende democratische interventies.

ID Number: JA020636

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

Post-conflict Elections and the Process of Demilitarizing Politics : The Role of Electoral Administration.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 11, no. 3, June 2004, p. 36-62.)

Author(s):

1. Lyons, Terrence

Subject(s):

1. WAR--TERMINATION
2. CIVIL WAR
3. ELECTIONS
4. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Post-conflict elections are called upon to advance the distinct processes of both war termination and democratization. This article examines the patterns in seven cases where elections served as the final step to implement a peace agreement following a period of civil war. Such elections are shaped in part by the legacy of fear and insecurity that persists in the immediate aftermath of a protracted internal conflict. Comparative analysis suggests that the interim regimes in general, and electoral administration in particular, based on joint problem solving and consultation may 'demilitarize politics' and help transform the institutions of war into institutions capable of sustaining peace and democratization. In Mozambique, El Salvador and, to an extent, Cambodia, processes to demilitarize politics prior to elections created a context that allowed the elections to advance peace and democratization. In the other cases, politics remained highly militarized at the time of the vote, leading either to renewed conflict (Angola) or the electoral ratification of the militarized institutions of the civil war (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Tajikistan). Interim electoral commissions provide an important opportunity to demilitarize politics by building consultative mechanisms and norms that increase confidence in the peace process and the legitimacy of the post-conflict elections.

ID Number: JA020610

Year: 2004

Language: English

Democracy Promotion as a World Value.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 147-163.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION
2. DEMOCRACY

Notes:

Although norms protecting the sovereignty of states will trump norms protecting the rights of individuals, the balance is shifting. Democracy promotion has become increasingly acceptable as a foreign policy goal throughout most of the international community.

ID Number: JA021355

Year: 2004

Language: English

Religion, Democracy and Democratization.

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 11, no. 4, August 2004, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY
2. DEMOCRATIZATION
3. RELIGION

ID Number: JA020725

Year: 2004

Language: English

Waarom democratiseringshup vaak niet helpt.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 1, januari 2004, p. 34-38.)

Author(s):

1. Zeeuw, Jeroen de

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Reviewing the experiences in a number of post-conflict countries, the author argues that international democracy assistance has had a rather limited impact. The main cause of this failure is the post-conflict 'standard operating procedure' characterised by a highly optimistic timeframe and a broad range of extremely complicated reforms that are supposed to be implemented simultaneously. Other reasons for the disappointing track record of democracy assistance include the gap between international and local forms of democracy; the divisive effects elections may have when they are untimely and ill-prepared; the exclusive focus on non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as catalysts for change; the limited success of institution-building; and the mostly marginal influence of international assistance on domestic power struggles. If the international community is sincerely committed to the process of democratisation in post-conflict societies, assistance has to be based on a mutually agreed upon and realistic timeframe that prioritises what needs to be done when, how and by whom.

ID Number: JA020074

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

2003

One Game in Town.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2003, p. 22-24.)

Author(s):

1. Singh, Anita Inder

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA

Notes:

With the Cold War over, democracy became the only game in town. But the 'war' against terror made allies of authoritarian states, especially in Asia. Now democracy is said to be part of the answer for the Middle East, but is it really for export ?

ID Number: JA019489

Year: 2003

Language: English

Can the United States Promote Democracy in the Middle East ?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 660, January 2003, p. 21-26.)

Author(s):

1. Hawthorne, Amy

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES
3. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

In the aftermath of September 11, the United States has no alternative other than to begin to shift its role in the Arab world from an enabler of authoritarian rule to a supporter of gradual, but genuine, democratic change.

ID Number: JA018773

Year: 2003

Language: English

Rethinking Recent Democratization : Lessons from the Postcommunist Experience.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 55, no. 2, January 2003, p. 167-192.)

Author(s):

1. Bunce, Valerie

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--CEE
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--CEE
3. POST-COMMUNISM

Notes:

This study compares democratization in the postcommunist region (or the twenty-seven countries that emerged from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe) in order to evaluate some of the assumptions and arguments in the literature on recent democratization in southern Europe and Latin America. Five conclusions are drawn, all of which challenge the received wisdom about democratization in southern Europe and Latin America. First, the uncertainty surrounding the postcommunist transitions to democracy varied significantly. This influenced, in turn, the strategies of transition and their payoffs. This also meant that the most successful transitions in the postcommunist context involved a sharp break with the old order. Second, popular mobilization often functioned to support the democratic project. Third, nationalist mobilization was also helpful, though this depended upon whether it began with the breakdown of authoritarian rule or had a longer history - with the latter compromising the democratic project. Fourth, if the timing of nationalist mobilization was critical for the success of democratization in those cases where such mobilization occurred, then the strength of the opposition was the key factor in the remaining cases. Finally, while democratic consolidation necessarily enhances the prospects for democratic sustainability, the failure to consolidate democracy does not necessarily threaten the continuation of democratic rule. Indeed, as in the Russian case, such a failure may prolong democratic rule. This suggests, in turn, that a key distinction must be made between the optimal conditions for democratization and optimal strategies.

ID Number: JA019140

Year: 2003

Language: English

The Economic Transition in Central Asia : Implications for Democracy.
(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 124-147.)

Author(s):

1. Glenn, John

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Ten years have now passed since the August coup of 1991 heralded the collapse of the Soviet Union. Whilst many of these states have successfully navigated themselves through the processes of democratic transition and consolidation, others have not. Although each of the states within the Central Asia region have held elections so that we can speak of some sort of formal democracy having been established, substantive democracy within these states is either absent or falls short of the mark. This article identifies the obstacles to democratic transition and consolidation arising from current economic circumstances and the leaders' appraisal of the political costs of further democratization.

ID Number: JA019596

Year: 2003

Language: English

Not in My Backyard : Iraq's Neighbors' Interests.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 149-160.)

Author(s):

1. Alterman, Jon B.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Iraq's neighbors find the declared US vision for the future of Iraq and the region deeply threatening, and they have the means to keep that vision from coming to pass. Moreover, the United States undermines its own goals by talking about them so much.

ID Number: JA019339

Year: 2003

Language: English

Constructing a Democratic Iraq : Challenges and Opportunities.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 1, Summer 2003, p. 47-78.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:

This article focuses on the feasibility of installing a democratic government in Iraq now that Saddam is gone and suggests ways to increase the chances that pluralism will take root. It seeks to answer the following questions : what problems are inherent to democratization in divided societies such as Iraq ? What are the strengths and limits of a federal solution to Iraq's problems ? What risks are likely during Iraq's transition to democracy ? What challenges specific to Iraq will further complicate matters ? How can (and should) the United States and other intervening powers influence democratization ? These concerns - though of immediate policy interest - are in essence social science problems, and existing scholarship can shed considerable light on them. This article concludes that, if Iraq does not receive massive help from the United States and other powers, a range of problems will make democracy hard to

establish. Challenges that may arise include a weak government that engenders security fears, a lack of a cohesive identity to unify Iraq's different communities, a risk of meddling from Iran and Turkey, bellicose elites who pursue adventurism abroad and whip up tension at home, a poorly organized political leadership, and a lack of a history of democracy.

ID Number: JA019620

Year: 2003

Language: English

Democracy in Iraq ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 119-136.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel L.
2. Pollack, Kenneth M.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Critics raise five primary objections to the feasibility of democracy in Iraq. Yet, these arguments exaggerate the impediments and ignore the potential impact that a determined United States could have. Failure to make democracy in Iraq work would be disastrous.

ID Number: JA019337

Year: 2003

Language: English

The Iraqi Fata Morgana.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 75-80.)

Author(s):

1. Steinbach, Udo

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

Notes:

Optimists point to democratic elements in Turkey, Indonesia, and Iran to suggest that America's grand project of democratizing Iraq and the Middle East can succeed. Skeptics point to the dearth in Iraq of such democratic preconditions as a civil society and parties that represent anything more than traditional clan and tribal loyalties - and to the absence so far in Arab lands of the protodemocratic characteristics to be found in some non-Arab Islamic lands.

ID Number: JA019717

Year: 2003

Language: English

Democracy and Ethno-religious Conflict in Iraq.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 111-133.)

Author(s):

1. Wimmer, Andreas

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Notes:

When civil society in undeveloped, and when the state is too weak and poor to treat all citizens equally, democratisation may stir up rather than alleviate ethnic conflicts. Iraq had both of these disadvantages when it gained independence in 1932, and its political history since then has been characterised by increasing fragmentation and conflict along ethnic lines. There are institutional designs that may help in a democratic Iraq to prevent escalation of these conflicts : an electoral system that favours vote pooling across ethnic lines; federalism on a

non-ethnic basis with a strong component of fiscal decentralisation; a strong regime of minority rights; and a judiciary apparatus capable of enforcing the rule of law. The UN is better suited than a US administration to provide outside support for the process of institutional transformation.

ID Number: JA019947

Year: 2003

Language: English

Democracy : Terrorism's Uncertain Antidote.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 668, December 2003, p. 403-406.)

Author(s):

1. Carothers, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

In the two years since September 11 the US policy establishment has come to believe that promoting democracy in the Middle East should be a component of the war on terrorism - part of a broader effort to go beyond the active pursuit of terrorist groups to address the underlying roots of terrorism.

ID Number: JA019888

Year: 2003

Language: English

Toward Greater Democracy in the Muslim World.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 137-148.)

Author(s):

1. Haass, Richard N.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

By listening to those people most directly affected and building on eight lessons learned from US experience in other parts of the world, the director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff argues that the United States can, and will, help bring democracy to the Muslim world.

ID Number: JA019338

Year: 2003

Language: English

Prospects for Muslim Democracy : The Role of US Policy.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 79-89.)

Author(s):

1. Khan, Muqtedar

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

ID Number: JA019556

Year: 2003

Language: English

Democracy Doesn't Flow from the Barrel of a Gun.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 138, September - October 2003, p. 40-44.)

Author(s):

1. Patten, Chris

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The United States and Europe agree that democracy is a universal aspiration that defies weak economies or bogus cultural distinctions. But they differ on whether the West can force transformation in places such as the Middle East. If US officials like Paul Wolfowitz really want to spur political reform, they should stop backing Arab despots and start respecting popular will.

ID Number: JA019572

Year: 2003

Language: English

Oriente Proximo : el espejismo de la democratizacion.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 92, marzo - abril 2003, p. 123-135.)

Author(s):

1. Stemmann, Juan Jose Escobar

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Aunque Estados Unidos asegura que Irak es el primer paso para la democratizacion de la region, hay razones para el escepticismo : son numerosos los obstaculos para su implantacion.

ID Number: JA018996

Year: 2003

Language: Spanish

Islam et democratie : un pari impossible ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 100, ete 2003, p. 69-80.)

Author(s):

1. Taheri, Amir

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003

Notes:

The war in Iraq highlighted divisions in the Muslim world, which currently stands at a crossroads in its development. Will it descend into fundamentalist obscurantism, or take the road to democratic reform ? The international community - and in particular Washington - holds the key to this conundrum, with the democratization of these regimes one of the Bush administration's key foreign policy goals. Yet, as the author shows, the indulgence, not to say complicity, shown by Western leaders toward local dictators is a direct cause of the despotism and decay which characterizes the Islamic world today. The West should demand that Muslim countries stop violating international treaties to which they are signatories. This could pave the way for a kind of 'Helsinki II' agreement. Above all, the West should undertake a fundamental overhaul of its relationships with Islamic states, which it has previously considered solely as sources of raw materials controlled by leaders who are corrupt and accommodating in equal measure.

ID Number: JA019447

Year: 2003

Language: French

Democratic Impulses versus Imperial Interests : America's New Mid-East
Conundrum.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 415-431.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray
2. Gvosdev, Nikolas K.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The authors look at the prospects for the 'democratic thesis' and Pax Americana in the Middle East. They are skeptical whether democratic regimes in the region can also be 'friendly' regimes by American standards.

ID Number: JA019351

Year: 2003

Language: English

Neoconservatieven, christen-zionisten, en zin en onzin van
democratisering in het Midden-Oosten.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 5, mei 2003, p. 219-225.)

Author(s):

1. Wersch, Stefan van

Subject(s):

1. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

The author explores first the larger context within which in Washington policy toward the Middle East is developed. In view of the major influence of neo-conservatism on the current Administration, he notes that, in the thinking of neoconservatives, Israel has always played a crucial role. The current grand plans for democratization of the Middle East and the wider Islamic world can be traced back to neo-conservatives. Further to this, the influence of 'Christian Zionism', a typically Anglo-Saxon brand of Protestantism, is assessed. Against this background, the question is asked what the chances are for democratization in the region. The author cautions that democracy might help to channel domestic frustrations, but will not change the other pivotal source of frustration, i.e. the general perception of Muslims that, notably in their own heartland, they are being humiliated time after time by the West (in particular by the United States and Israel). Without a real breakthrough in this complex of self-victimization, democratization might actually backfire. Further complicating factors are elaborated upon, such as the 'Algeria-complex' and the necessity of developing a policy of engaging moderate Muslim civil society : democracy and modernization in general will only stick when fully grafted onto Islamic principles by Muslims themselves. While democracy is therefore going to be a long-term project, it is welcomed that the long-standing policy of accommodating Middle East autocrats and dictators is no longer a sustainable option.

ID Number: JA019161

Year: 2003

Language: Dutch

Promoting Democratization Can Combat Terrorism.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 43-58.)

Author(s):

1. Windsor, Jennifer L.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

As part of a broader strategy, democratization can help reshape the climates in which terrorism thrives. Although democratization rarely succeeds if imposed from the outside, international actors should provide resources targeted to support indigenous processes.

ID Number: JA019333

Year: 2003

Language: English

De invoer van democratie : factoren die de succesvolle installatie en consolidatie van een democratisch systeem beïnvloeden.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 32, nr. 3, 2003, p. 433-454.)

Author(s):

1. Verkoren, Willemijn

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

Historische ervaringen, maar ook de recente geschiedenis van Irak, laten zien dat het voor de duurzaamheid van een democratisch systeem bovenal nodig is dat het de steun geniet van de bevolking. Daarbij kan onderscheid worden gemaakt tussen twee vormen van legitimiteit, namelijk diepe legitimiteit en performance-legitimiteit. Daarnaast zijn andere factoren van belang die van invloed zijn op het succes van de installatie en consolidatie van een democratisch systeem; factoren die hier kort de revue passeren : acceptatie door de bevolking, de keuze voor het juiste model, de aanwezigheid van een rechtsstaat, politieke cultuur, economische ontwikkeling, sociaal kapitaal, het karakter van de politieke partijen, politiek leiderschap, de rol van het leger, en externe factoren.

ID Number: JA020124

Year: 2003

Language: Dutch

2002

The New Storm and Democracy in the Middle East.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 7, no. 2, June - August 2002, p. 118-160.)

Author(s):

1. Safty, Adel

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--ARAB COUNTRIES

Notes:

Ten years after the Desert Storm operation against Iraq blew devastatingly through the Middle East, the war against Afghanistan is bringing to the region a new storm - one that has challenged Arabs and Muslims to take a clear stand for or against terrorism. In the ensuing debate, Arabs and Muslims have also been challenged to respond to criticisms and charges that their culture was incompatible with democracy and freedom. The general response of the Arab countries has been to condemn terrorism and reaffirm their support for freedom and democracy. This is not enough. The author argues that while progress has been made in democratisation, the real challenge, and the only truly lasting response to the campaign of vilification of Arabic and Islamic culture, is to consolidate the institutions of democracy. Failure to do that perpetuates the lopsided

relationship between the West and the Middle East.
ID Number: JA018768
Year: 2002
Language: English

Liberalization and Militancy in the Arab World.
(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 611-621.)

Author(s):

1. Brooks, Risa A.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Risa Brooks weighs the question of liberalization of the Muslim states as a long-range solution to the problem of stability in the Muslim world. The alternative policy choice would be to back a policy of extreme repression against Islamic radicals carried on by the 'moderate' secular regimes in the area. The problem with the latter approach, she argues, is that the 'moderate' regimes in the area are in effect failed states and the source of the very radicalism that long range policy must aim to prevent. Brooks recommends a policy of promoting gradual liberalization of Muslim states in the area, even at the risk of Islamic parties gaining control of many of the governments.

ID Number: JA018386
Year: 2002
Language: English

Monarchs, Mosques, and Military Hardware : A Pragmatic Approach to the Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy in the Middle East.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 17, no. 4, 1998, p. 381-391.)

Author(s):

1. Kibble, David G.

Subject(s):

1. HUMAN RIGHTS--MIDDLE EAST
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Just as one cannot paint a single picture of human rights in the different countries of the Middle East, neither can one paint a single picture when it comes to issues of democracy and government. This article makes the case that the West should support moves toward democracy in countries of the Middle East, even if those moves are partial and their direction uncertain. Actual decisions need to be guided by pragmatic political judgment.

ID Number: JA013731
Year: 1998
Language: English

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