Comparative Democratization
Section 35 of the American Political Science Association

Newsletter
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1. CURRENT SECTION OFFICERS

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2. REPORT FROM THE CHAIR

Dear Colleagues,

This is my first letter as section chair. I am honored to have the responsibility to lead this important APSA section. As my two-year term proceeds further, I would turn to many of you for advice and help. This section is known for its collegial functioning, and I wish to continue to work in a collaborative and consultative manner.

Among the decisions we took at the APSA annual meetings in Toronto, the most important is the plan for a new newsletter. Let me reiterate what the section officers said in a call for proposals issued last month. We:

“invite proposals for the editing of a vastly expanded section newsletter, which will appear three times a year.

As a model, we have specifically in mind APSA-CP, the newsletter of the organized section on Comparative Politics. ... .

APSA-CP not only contains announcements about conferences, panels, committees and awards, as our current newsletter does, but it also commissions, or accepts, substantive articles on some of the major debates in the field and has become a popular reference in graduate classrooms. ... .

We hope that such a newsletter, starting from 2010–2011, will become an important intellectual site for discussing some of the key questions in the subfield of comparative democratization.”

We would encourage you to think about submitting proposals by December 15. We will communicate our decision by January 31.

Committees for the section prizes to be awarded at the next annual meetings of APSA have already been set up. I thank those who have volunteered their time.

I would also like to thank Nancy Bermeo, my predecessor, and Diego Abente and Melissa Aten, our continuing editors at the National Endowment of Democracy, for facilitating a smooth transition.

I very much hope that my letters in the future would not only deal with organizational matters concerning our section, but I will also have substantive notes on the state of democracy and democratization in the world.

Sincerely,

Ashu Varshney Brown University

3. SECTION NEWS

2010 APSA Annual Meeting: Bo Rothstein (University of Gothenburg), our section’s program chair for the 2010 annual meeting, will soon begin reviewing all the paper and panel proposals submitted by the December 15 deadline. We look forward to learning of his decisions next spring, and to seeing many of you at the 2010 meeting in Washington, DC.

Report on the 2009 APSA Meeting: The Comparative Democratization Section sponsored or
cosponsored twenty-one panels at the 2009 APSA annual meeting in Toronto, Canada. For a listing, visit [http://www.apsanet.org/mtgs/program_2009/divisions.cfm](http://www.apsanet.org/mtgs/program_2009/divisions.cfm) and scroll down to Section 44. Papers presented at the meeting are available [here](http://www.apsanet.org/mtgs/program_2009/divisions.cfm).

The Section’s annual business meeting and reception were held on Saturday evening, September 5. Highlights of the meeting included the installation of new officers; the awarding of prizes for the Juan Linz Prize for Best Dissertation in Comparative Study of Democracy, and for the best book, article, field work, and paper presented at last year’s convention. For complete details see the minutes prepared by section Secretary José Antonio Cheibub of the University of Illinois.

**Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, September 5, 2009:**

**Welcome to the Meeting:** Section Chair Nancy Bermeo (Oxford University) thanked everyone for support of the section and attendance of the meeting.

**OLD BUSINESS**

**Chair’s Report:** Nancy Bermeo announced the section’s new officers for 2009–2011: Ashutosh Varshney, President (Brown University) and Juliet Johnson, Treasurer (McGill University). She also thanked Bo Rothstein (Göteborg University, Sweden) for agreeing to serve as the program chair for the 2010 meeting.

Nancy Bermeo also thanked Omar Encarnación for an excellent job as program chair for 2009. The section received 212 panel proposals and was allocated 17 panels. Omar Encarnación was able to increase the number of panels sponsored by the Comparative Democratization section to 24 by collaborating with other sections.

**Treasurer’s Report:** Nancy Bermeo read the treasurer’s report, as Marc Morjé Howard could not attend the meeting and reported that the section is in good financial shape.

**Membership Report:** Nancy Bermeo reported that section membership is robust. APSA membership figures indicate 662 members in July 2009, up from 635 in July 2008. Membership increase is due, in part, to graduate student recruitment. It is also due to Nancy Bermeo’s decision to personally contact non-members who had papers accepted in Comparative Democratization panels and “remind” them they were not members.

In spite of the increase in absolute numbers, there was a real decline in regular membership. However, there was an overall decline in section membership at APSA, and membership for the Comparative Politics section declined even more.

Thus, although the section is doing well in terms of membership, we should continue providing the good quality services we always provide in order to keep old members and attract new members.

**Newsletter Report:** Marc Platter expressed Diego Abente’s regrets for his absence from the annual business meeting and announced the publication of the first issue of the *Journal of Democracy in Spanish*.

Nancy Bermeo announced the section’s desire to expand the excellent existing newsletter to include substantive articles on democratization broadly defined. She announced that the section will issue a call for proposals for people (groups in the same or in different departments) to manage the newsletter. The Executive Committee will review the proposals and announce the newsletter editors. Potential applicants should keep in mind that there is a desire for innovation in the newsletter and making it larger; the idea is not to replace the existing one but to expand on it.

**Change in Bylaws:** Nancy Bermeo announced the Executive Committee’s intention to change the section’s bylaws to allow (formally) for electronic election of members (which has been happening for a few years). She explained that there is an elaborate process for amending the bylaws, the first step of which is for the proposed change to be submitted for approval by those present at the annual business meeting.
meeting. In defense of the change she argues that electronic voting is more democratic since people who cannot come to APSA and participate in the business meeting can still vote for section officers. It is also corruption proof as the implementation of the election is contracted out. Nancy wondered, however, if there are arguments against electronic elections.

A brief discussion ensued:
• A proposal was made to change the current method of voting (majority) to the alternative vote to avoid a run off if there is ever need for one.

• Someone suggested that the only argument against electronic voting would be that not having electronic elections at all (and returning to elections at the business meeting) would save the costs of holding the elections.

• Someone proposed a motion (immediately seconded) to change the appropriate section of the bylaws to introduce the alternative vote.

• A discussion ensued about how secret the electronic voting is.

• Voting took place by show of hands and apparent unanimity in approving the changes in the bylaws to allow for the occurrence of electronic voting and amending the method of voting to the alternative vote was reached.

Section Awards

Juan Linz Dissertation Award: Lisa Blaydes (Stanford University) won the Juan Linz Dissertation Award for her work on “Competition without Democracy: Elections and Distributive Politics in Mubarak’s Egypt.” Her dissertation co-chairs were George Tsebelis and Leonard Binder.

This year’s award committee included Mary Gallagher (University of Michigan), Ben Ross Schneider (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and David Waldner (University of Virginia).

Committee’s Remarks on the Award Winner: After deliberation and discussion, the committee was unanimous in its decision to award the Linz Prize to Lisa Blaydes for her work on elections in Egypt. Rachel Beatty Riedl’s work on African party systems was a close second for the prize and received honorable mention. Both dissertations stood out for their strong commitments to important theoretical questions in the comparative democratization field with impressive and extensive field work and local knowledge. Blaydes’ dissertation, completed in the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Los Angeles, analyzes “Competition without Democracy: Elections and Distributive Politics in Mubarak’s Egypt.” Blaydes examines the functionality of Egypt’s long-standing system of competitive parliamentary elections, arguing that these non-programmatic elections persist because they solve a number of different problems for several important political actors, including the regime that supports the running of elections, the candidates who spend money on their races, and the citizens who spend time voting in these elections. Blaydes employs a multidimensional research design that examines the core puzzle of competitive elections in authoritarian regimes through the eyes of these different actors. Blaydes’ work contributes to the developing research on modern authoritarianism and, in particular, the use of democratic institutions, such as elections, to sustain rather than undermine ambitious authoritarian leaders. Blaydes’ dissertation was also impressive for its innovative triangulation of methodologies including statistical analysis and qualitative interviews. Although a work on a single country, Egypt, Blaydes’ dissertation is an important theoretical contribution to the field and advances our thinking on the use of elections in authoritarian regimes.

Honorable Mention: Rachel Beatty, Princeton

Rachel Beatty Riedl (Ph.D from Princeton University) was awarded honorable mention for her work on “Institutions in New Democracies: Variations in African Political Party Systems.” Her dissertation advisor was Evan Lieberman. Riedl’s dissertation, completed in the Department of Politics at Princeton University, is an examination of “Institutions in New Democracies: Variations in African Political Party Systems.” Riedl seeks to explain the variation in party system institutionalization across third wave
democracies in Africa. Using a multi-case study approach combined with cross-national statistical analysis, Riedl argues that it is the power of the authoritarian incumbent that shapes the electoral institutions of the emerging democratic system. Importantly, Riedl finds that strong authoritarian incumbents can improve the opposition’s ability to organize and coalesce through isomorphic competition between the incumbent authoritarian and the rising opposition.

**Best Book Award:** Thad Dunning (Yale University) won the Best Book Award for his work on *Crude Democracy: Natural Resource Wealth and Political Regimes*.

This year’s award committee members included Ellen Mickiewicz (Duke University) (Chair), Michael Bernhard (Pennsylvania State University), and Dietrich Rueschemeyer (Brown University).

**Committee’s Remarks on the Award Winner:** Publishers sent over forty books to the members of the committee. We divided the reading assignments; each nominated the top five; and then the committee came to a decision in a subsequent conference call, devoted to methodologies, research design, evidence, importance to the field and other factors. We had established from the beginning of the process that the book must be genuinely comparative in scope. Second, we distinguished democratization from democracy and excluded entries, for example, on good government, rather than on democratization, unless the connection was warranted. *Crude Democracy* applies superior scholarship and innovative research to an influential, widely accepted relationship—the so-called resources curse—and its exploitation by authoritarian governments. The book does not deny that these variables appear to be very often related; however, there are cases in which the rich resources support democratization. If so, then reevaluation is in order.

Dunning has applied simultaneously a number of methodologies to prove that, in fact, resource abundance can lead to democracy. The multi-method approach is, in part, generated using game theoretic means but confirmed using large-n cross-national regressions. In addition, five cases, four in Latin America and one in Africa, in which the author does extensive field work enable him to include small-n methods in the study. *Crude Democracy* seeks not to replace the widespread reliance on the “resource curse.”

He studies in this fine book those cases in which natural resources can have a different, democratizing outcome. If there can be alternative outcomes, the different mechanisms leading to diverging outcomes are important to discover. Dunning analyzes, inter alia, conditions among elites and the rest of the population that must be present for resource abundance to result in the democratic outcome.

The Committee was unanimous in its appreciation of the originality and importance of the book, as well as its firm methodological grounding in the existing literature, formal analysis, and small-n analysis deriving from field work in six countries. The methodological foundation of this book would have to be convincing and solid, were it to make a contribution to the theory of one of the leading explanations of obstacles to democratization. The Committee congratulates Mr. Dunning for having done so.

**Best Article Award:** Dan Slater (University of Chicago) won the Best Article Award for his article on “Can Leviathan Be Democratic? Competitive Elections, Robust Mass Politics, and State Infrastructural Power,” published in *Studies in Comparative International Development*.

This year’s award committee members included Jason Brownlee (University of Texas at Austin) (Chair), Leslie Elliott Armijo (University of California at Berkeley), and Oisin Tansey (University of Reading).

**Committee’s Remarks on the Award Winner:** This deftly written article situates careful case study work in a lucid and edifying survey of relevant prior literature. Slater’s point of departure is the accepted wisdom that the most competent and arguably best-governed polities in East and South-East Asia—Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan— are or until recently were authoritarian. He then addresses the relationship of “state infrastructural power” (the ability to “penetrate civil society” and “implement political decisions throughout” the national territory) to democratization. In searching for the ingredients of democratic Leviathans—those that can both govern their citizens and restrain themselves—Slater sets aside variables of industrialization and per capita income and identifies the
combination of genuinely competitive electoral politics (often elite politics in practice) with engaged
democratic participation as the crucial path to good governance in a new or institutionally-fragile
democracy. Displaying a deep familiarity with the history of his chosen cases—Malaysia, Indonesia, and
the Philippines—Slater shows robust mass politics can foster state-building and infrastructural power
through three processes: mass party building, the inclusion and empowerment of marginalized
constituencies through voter registration, and the marginalization of local bosses through the
enforcement of centralized authority. He notes that this causal relationship departs from the Western
European story of modernization some three to four centuries ago, when parliaments steadily curbed
despotic authority and expanded infrastructural power. Slater's article is wide-ranging, precise, and
intensely provocative. He is to be commended for tackling problems of state-building and order
alongside questions of democratization and public contestation. Perhaps most importantly, his article
reads easily and delivers important insights with minimal jargon. For these reasons, the committee
judges that “Can Leviathan Be Democratic?” exemplified the articles addressing comparative
democratization in 2008 and is the most likely to be assigned in a top graduate course on the subject a
decade hence.

Honorable mention: Ellis Goldberg, Erik Wibbels, and Eric Mvukiyehe
The committee awarded an Honorable Mention to Ellis Goldberg (University of Washington), Erik
Wibbels (Duke University), and Eric Mvukiyehe (Columbia University), for their co-authored article,
“Lessons from Strange Cases: Democracy, Development, and the Resource Curse in the U.S. States,”
published in Comparative Political Studies. The literature on oil wealth and rentier states occupies a
major place in current debates about democracy and authoritarianism. Goldberg, Wibbels, and
Mvukiyehe self-consciously address some of the field's pitfalls by testing, in a novel fashion, the
resource curse with sub-national evidence from economic and political development across states of
the US during the entire twentieth century. They combine quantitative analysis of a new dataset with
focused case studies of Texas and Louisiana.

Best Field Work Award: Mr. Alexandra Scacco (Columbia University) won the Best Field Work Award
for his work on “Who Riots? Explaining Individual Participation in Ethnic Violence.”

Committee’s Remarks on the Award Winner: Alexandra Scacco’s innovative dissertation draws on
both qualitative and quantitative evidence to shed light on why people participate in Christian-Muslim
riots in northern Nigeria. The study of the determinants of ethnic conflict is relevant to the study of
comparative democratization because of the challenges it poses to elected governments. The research
strategy combined in-depth interviews with original large-scale survey that included both participants
and non-participants, comparing patterns in two different cities. In the process, she also successfully
convened and coordinated a large team of Nigerian researchers. The field research deployed innovative
sampling techniques to find both rioters and comparable non-rioters, as well as to shield the identity of
the respondents. This allowed her not only to get more accurate responses, but also to be able to
measure levels of bias. This focus on eliciting large numbers of frank responses avoided conventional
tendencies to impute motivations based only on external assumptions about what drives observed
behavior.

Best Paper Award: Judith Kelley (Duke University) won the Best Paper Award for her work on “D-
Minus Elections: How Conflicting Norms and Interests Influence whether International Election
Observers Endorse Elections.”

Committee’s Remarks on the Award Winner: International election monitoring has been on the
rise over the last twenty years, both in terms of frequency and substantial significance. The decision by
monitoring organizations to endorse or not endorse an election is often seen as pivotal. But what
determines this decision? Is it only election quality itself? In this award-winning paper, Judith Kelley

shows that monitors’ assessments are guided by a range of often contradictory norms and practical interests, sometimes even swaying them into accepting highly flawed elections. Drawing on a novel data set, covering 591 observer missions to 305 national elections from 1984 to 2004, the author finds, for example, that the chances an election will be endorsed increase as irregularities take less obvious forms, such as when they mostly concern pre-election administrative flaws. But elections are also more easily accepted in the aftermath of pre-election violence, arguably in order to promote stability and avoid post-election conflict. Moreover, endorsement is more likely by IGOs than by NGOs, although this bias decreases as IGO membership grows more democratic. This paper is not only well-written and lucidly organized. It also presents novel theory, systematic new data and intriguing findings on what determines election observer endorsement. On all relevant dimensions—style, theory, data and findings—it is a model of a conference paper. By drawing out implications for constructivists and advocacy network scholars, the author also succeeds in bridging the divide between IR and comparativists in the future study of democratization.

4. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

David Backer, assistant professor of government, College of William & Mary, is on leave from August 2009 through August 2010 as a Visiting Fellow at the University of Notre Dame’s Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. He will focus on developing a set of books and articles from his research concerning the responses of victims of human rights violations to past and ongoing transitional justice measures in South Africa, West Africa (Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone), and Kenya.

Miguel Centellas recently became the Croft Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Mississippi. He published a research note on “Electoral Reform, Regional Cleavages, and Party System Stability in Bolivia” in the July 2009 Journal of Politics in Latin America, in which he examines whether Bolivia’s move from a list-proportional to a mixed-member proportional electoral system contributed to regional polarization and the collapse of the existing party system. Mr. Centellas’s research findings “show that regional cleavages existed prior to electoral system reform, but suggest that reforms aggravated their effects.”

Omar G. Encarnación, professor and chair of political studies, Bard College, published “Justice in Times of Transition: Lessons from the Iberian Experience,” the latest addition to Harvard University’s Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies’ working paper series. The paper challenges the view that “the more comprehensive and vigorous the effort to bring justice to a departed authoritarian regime the better the democratizing outcome will be” by using Portugal and Spain as case studies to determine that “there is no pre-ordained outcome to transitional justice, and that confronting an evil past is neither a requirement nor a pre-condition for democratization.”

John P. Entelis, professor of political science and director of the Middle East Studies program, Fordham University, and Laryssa Chomiak, Ph.D. candidate, University of Maryland, presented a paper on “Locating Civic Politics in Tunisia: New Visions of Civil Society and Public Space” at the April 2009 Workshop on Contestation and Authoritarianism at the Annual Meeting of the European Center for Political Research in Lisbon, Portugal. Drawing upon ethnographic research conducted in Tunisia between September 2008 and June 2009 and recent critical research in political science, anthropology, urban studies, architectural theory, and sociology, the paper explores the “effects of informal political practices and alternative spaces of expression on the political conceptions and motivations of every-day Tunisians.

Daniel E. Esser, assistant professor of international service, American University, published “Postwar Political Restructuring in Freetown and Kabul: Theoretical Limits and the Test Case for Multiscalar Governance” in the Summer 2009 Critical Planning, in which the author “argues that studies of politics in Freetown, Sierra Leone and Kabul, Afghanistan demand a multiscalar theoretical approach, as exogenous actors—such as international donors and NGOs—have greater power over ‘local’ political outcomes than do endogenous actors.”

Tiago Fernandes defended his Ph.D. dissertation on “Patterns of Civil Society in Western Europe,
1800–2000” at the department of social and political sciences at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. The jury members were Philippe C. Schmitter (supervisor), Donatella della Porta (co-supervisor), Victor Perez-Diaz, and Pedro Tavares de Almeida. Between August 2009 and May 2011 he will be a visiting fellow at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame. He also received a 50,000 euro grant from the FCT-National Foundation for Science and Technology (Portugal) to develop a new project on “Civil Society and Democracy: Portugal in Comparative Perspective, 1968–2005.”

Bonnie N. Field, assistant professor of global studies, Bentley University, received a three-year research grant (2009–2011) from the Fundación Transición Española (Spanish Transition Foundation) to study the relationship between political parties and regime democratization processes using the Spanish case. In particular Ms. Field is researching candidate selection processes and party unity.

Ms. Field and Peter M. Siavelis also published a book chapter on “Procedimientos de selección de candidatos en las democracias nacientes” in Selección de candidatos, política partidista y rendimiento democrático (México, DF: Tribunal Electoral del Distrito Federal), edited by Flavia Freidenberg and Manuel Alcántara Sáez. This is the Spanish-language version of their September 2008 Party Politics article, in which the authors review the literature on candidate selection procedures, and elucidate why transitional polities differently constrain the choice of legislative candidate selection procedures compared to institutionalized democracies.

James L. Gibson, Sidney W. Souers Professor of Government and professor of African and African American Studies, Washington University in St. Louis, and Professor Extraordinary in Political Science, Stellenbosch University (South Africa), published Overcoming Historical Injustices: Land Reconciliation in South Africa (Cambridge University Press, 2009). In this book, Mr. Gibson analyzes how ordinary South Africans adjudicate between historical claims of land injustices—land dispossession under apartheid—with contemporary claims to fairness. Based on in-depth interviews with over 4,000 South Africans of every race, language, and political persuasion, he shows that the land issue is of great importance to the country’s democracy, as the ways in which South Africans deal with the sins of the apartheid past will impact democratic consolidation in the country.


Marc Morjé Howard, associate professor of government, Georgetown University, recently published a new book on The Politics of Citizenship in Europe (Cambridge University Press, 2009), in which he addresses immigrant integration and “focuses on the politics of citizenship, showing in particular how anti-immigrant public opinion—when activated politically, usually by far right movements or public referenda—can block the liberalizing tendencies of political elites.”


Debra Javeline was promoted to associate professor of political science with tenure at the University of Notre Dame.

Mahendra Lawoti, associate professor of political science, Western Michigan University, published Federal State-Building: Challenges in Framing the Nepali Constitution (Pilgrim 2009), in which the
author “examines the causes of multiple conflicts and crisis Nepal encountered during the 1990–2002 democratic years and provides guidelines to avoid them in the future.”

Mr. Lawoti and Anup Kumar Pahari edited *The Maoist Insurgency in Nepal: Revolution in the Twenty-First Century* (Routledge 2009), in which contributors contextualize and explain “why and how a violent Maoist insurgency grew in Nepal after the end of the Cold War, in contrast to the decline of other radical communist movements in most parts of the world.”

**Staffan I. Lindberg**, assistant professor of political science, University of Florida, edited *Democratization by Elections: A New Mode of Transition* (Johns Hopkins, 2009) and contributed chapters on “The Power of Elections in Africa Revisited” and “A Theory of Elections as a Mode of Transition.” The book is divided into three sections. In the first, contributors use global and quantitative regional studies to present and evaluate the debate on the democratizing power of elections. The second examines specific electoral mechanisms and types of elections in Africa, post-Communist Europe and Eurasia, Latin America, the Middle East, and North Africa to determine those that support the long-term institutionalization of a democratic transition. The final section “develops and formalizes a theory of democratization by elections.”

Several Section members contributed chapters to the volume, including **Jennifer L. McCoy**, professor of political science, Georgia State University; **Jonathan Hartlyn**, Kenneth J. Reckford Distinguished Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; **Jan Teorell**, senior lecturer of political science, Lund University; **Philip G. Roessler**, Andrew Mellow Post-Doctoral Fellow in Comparative Government, University of Oxford; **Marc M. Howard**, associate professor of government, Georgetown University; **Jason Brownlee**, associate professor of government, University of Texas at Austin; **Andreas Schedler**, professor of political science, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas; **Nicolas van de Walle**, professor of government, Cornell University; and **Bryon Moraski**, assistant professor of political science, University of Florida.

**Eleonora Pasotti**, assistant professor of politics, University of California, published *Political Branding in Cities: The Decline of Machine Politics in Bogotá, Naples, and Chicago* (Cambridge University Press, 2009) in which she fills the gap between branding and its role in politics by “showing how cities suffering for decades from poor government, entrenched patronage, lack of development, and social conflict made a transition to a new form of governance.”


**Clemente Quinones** was recently awarded a position as assistant professor of political science at the Georgia Gwinnett College in Lawrenceville, Georgia.

**Sharon Werning Rivera**, associate professor of government, Hamilton College, and David W. Rivera published “Yeltsin, Putin, and Clinton: Presidential Leadership and Russian Democratization in Comparative Perspective” in the September 2009 *Perspectives on Politics*. In the article, the authors challenge the scholarly consensus that U.S. policy toward Russia in the 1990s was fundamentally flawed, both morally and strategically. After analyzing the experiences of all post-communist states in Eastern Europe and Eurasia from 1991 to 2007, they find that Russian democracy in the 1990s was, relatively speaking, a success.

Ms. Rivera also published *Elections in West Europa* (Congressional Quarterly Press, 2009), an on-line simulation for courses in comparative politics that is designed to teach students about party systems, campaigns, and government formation in established democracies by using active learning strategies.

**Sebastian Royo**, professor of political science, Suffolk University, published “After the Fiesta: The Spanish Economy Meets the Global Financial Crisis” in the March 2009 *South European Society and Politics*, in which the author “shows that domestic imbalances largely help account for the current economic problems” in Spain and examines the reasons for the crisis and analyzes the government’s
Mr. Royo also published “The Politics of Adjustment and Coordination at the Regional Level: The Basque Country” in the Spring 2009 Mediterranean Quarterly, in which he "seeks to explore ways in which subnational factors promote the ability of socioeconomic actors to develop public-private institutions.”

**Ben Ross Schneider**, professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published “Hierarchical Market Economies and Varieties of Capitalism in Latin America” in the August 2009 Journal of Latin American Studies, in which the author identifies four core features of hierarchical market economics—diversified business groups, multinational corporations, low-skilled labor, and atomistic labor relations—that, in combination with their common reliance on hierarchy and the particular interactions among them, “add up to a distinct variety of capitalism, different from those identified in developed countries and other developing regions.”

**Jae Hyeok Shin**, Ph.D. candidate, University of California Los Angeles, has been awarded a Pacific Rim Research Program Advanced Graduate Research Fellowship and a Wagatsuma Memorial Fund Fellowship from UCLA to conduct field research in Indonesia, South Korea, and the Philippines from August 2009 to September 2010.

**Dan Slater**, assistant professor of political science, University of Chicago, published “Revolutions, Crackdowns, and Quiescence: Communal Elites and Democratic Mobilization in Southeast Asia” in the July 2009 American Journal of Sociology. The article critiques the democratization literature’s excessive focus on class actors and economic factors by highlighting the importance of emotive appeals to nationalist and religious sentiments and solidarities in sparking, sustaining, and sanctifying high-risk protest against authoritarian governments.

**Etel Solingen**, who was recently appointed to Chancellor’s Professor of Political Science, University of California at Irvine, published “Of Theory, Method, and Policy Guideposts” in the January 2009 Asia Policy, in which she responds to reviews of her book Nuclear Logics: Contrasting Paths in East Asia and the Middle East.

**Tony Spanakos**, assistant professor of political science and law, Montclair State University, spent the summer as a visiting fellow at the East Asia Institute at the National University of Singapore, where he worked on a number of papers examining relationships between China and Latin America.


**Mary Stegmaier**, assistant dean for graduate programs, University of Virginia, guest edited the August 2009 issue of Politics & Policy, a special issue on “Elections, Parties and Voters in the New European Democracies: Twenty Years after the Fall of Communism.” She also wrote articles on “Learning the Economic Vote: Hungarian Forecasts, 1998–2010” (with Michael S. Lewis-Beck) and “The Endurance of the Czech Communist Party” (with Klára Vlachová).

**Honggang Tan**, Ph.D. candidate, Syracuse University, received a doctoral dissertation fellowship from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange in July 2009 to work on a project on “Dancing in Chains: Policy Influence of Chinese NGOs” in Beijing, China.

This summer, **Jan Teorell**, senior lecturer of political science, Lund University, launched a new research project on how electoral fraud in Sweden and other established democracies was abolished historically. The primary source material consists of electoral petitions filed with the Cabinet or Supreme Court in
Sweden from 1719–1911.

At the American Political Science Association’s annual meeting in Toronto, Mr. Teorell, **Bo Rothstein**, August Röhss Chair in Political Science, Göteborg University, and Sören Holmberg won the Lijphart, Przeworski, Verba Award for Best Dataset in Comparative Politics by the Comparative Politics section. The dataset, called the Quality of Government Dataset, is available at [www.qog.pol.gu.se](http://www.qog.pol.gu.se).

**Rollin F. Tusalem**, assistant professor of political science, Arkansas State University, published “The Role of Protestantism in Democratic Consolidation among Transitional States” in the July 2009 *Comparative Political Studies*, in which the author tests the argument of whether or not transitional states with larger Protestant populations are more likely to strengthen their democracies and finds that these states are more likely to “have higher levels of voice and accountability, political stability, citizenship empowerment, and civil society pluralism.”

**Milada Anna Vachudova**, associate professor of political science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, published “Corruption and Compliance in the EU’s Post-Communist Members and Candidates” in the August 2009 *Journal of Common Market Studies*. The article argues that while the EU is developing new tools for dealing with high levels of corruption in some member states, these are very limited due to both the capacity of the EU’s institutions and the scope of the problem.

**Kurt Weyland**, Lozano Long Professor of Latin American Politics, University of Texas at Austin, published “The Diffusion of Revolution: ‘1848’ in Europe and Latin America” in the Summer 2009 *International Organization*, in which the author assesses four causal mechanisms for explaining diffusion—external pressure from a great power, the promotion of new norms and values by more advanced countries, rational learning from successful contention in other nations, and boundedly rational, potentially distorted inferences from select foreign experiences—and determines bounded rationality played a role in all the attempted revolutions of 1848.

**Cameron C. Wimpy**, Ph.D. candidate, Wayne State University, traveled to Morocco this past summer for a State Department funded Arabic Language training program. He will also be traveling to Mozambique in October to observe elections and democracy.

### 5. PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Call for Syllabi:**
The Comparative Democratization Section is seeking syllabi from democracy and democracy-courses taught by Section members to post on its website ([http://www.ned.org/apsa-cd/Syllabi.html](http://www.ned.org/apsa-cd/Syllabi.html)). Intended as a resource for democracy scholars, submitted syllabi will be posted in PDF to protect the integrity of the material. To submit a syllabus for posting, please email Melissa Aten at melissaa@ned.org.

### 6. RECENT CONFERENCES

On July 12–16, 2009, the *International Political Science Association* held its XXI IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Santiago, Chile. The theme of this year’s conference was “Global Discontent? Dilemmas of Change.” More information about the Congress is available at [http://secure.santiago2009.org/](http://secure.santiago2009.org/).

On September 3–6, 2009, the *American Political Science Association* held its annual meeting in Toronto, Canada. The theme of this year’s conference was “Politics in Motion: Change and Complexity in the Contemporary Era.” More information is available at [www.apsanet.org/content_2665.cfm?navID=193](http://www.apsanet.org/content_2665.cfm?navID=193).
7. FUTURE CONFERENCES

On November 15–16, 2009, the Cal Poly Pomona International Center will hold its international research conference entitled “Global Citizenship for the 21st Century” as part of its 2009 International Education Week. The conference will focus on the promises and restrictions of globalization and will promote discussion about global citizenship in its many forms and processes. It will seek to define what qualifications are needed to become a global citizen and effectively use that role. More information about the conference is available at www.csupomona.edu/~international/news/irc09.shtml.

The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSU) will hold its biennial conference on November 18–22, 2009 in San Diego, California. This year’s conference will center on the theme “North by Northwest, South by Southwest, Canada, and the United States: Past, Present, and Future.” The conference seeks to outline Canada’s policies on a range of issues including borders and migration in a comparative setting. Speakers will include Canada’s Ambassador to the United States, Gary Doer and Quebec’s Minister of International Relations, Pierre Arcand. Additional information about the biennial conference can be found at www.acsus.org/display.cfm?id=431.

The first conference about Sudan being held on African soil has been planned by the University of South Africa (UNISA) in Pretoria, South Africa for November 25–28, 2009. This year’s International Sudan Studies Conference, “The Future of Sudan to 2011 and Beyond: African Dimensions of Peace, Stability, Justice and Reconciliation,” will highlight what has happened in Sudan since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed in January 2005 and where the country is currently headed. More information can be acquired at www.sudanconference.org.za/index.php?mid=170354.

On November 30 and December 1, 2009, the New Zealand Political Studies Association will host its annual conference at the University of Auckland. The conference’s theme will be “Post-Broadcast Democracy: The Political Implications of Media Proliferation.” The keynote speaker, Professor Terry Flew from Queensland University of Technology, will be speaking on the topic of “Digital and Social Media, the Public Sphere, and News Media.” More information about the conference and registration can be found at http://nzpsa.wordpress.com/next-conference/.

On December 10, 2009, the Center for Democracy and Civil Society at Georgetown University, collaborating with Freedom House and the Forum for the Study of Democracy, will hold its Graduate Student and Junior Practitioners Symposium entitled “Democrats, Dictators, and Demonstrators: Sharing Strategies on Repression and Reform.” The symposium will focus on two understudied mechanisms for democracy promotion. These are new internet technologies that allow democrats to instantly connect and expanding regional organizations that promote international standards on democracy. Full details can be found at www.apsanet.org/content_67691.cfm?navID=603.

On January 22–23, 2010, the University of Cambridge will host a conference on “Legal Subjectivity, Popular/Community Justice, and Human Rights in Latin America.” The conference is intended to produce critical analysis by investigating work done on rights and justice and how they are understood and adopted through processes of communal justice and by various agencies in the context of complex local, social, political, and cultural settings. Speakers include Julio Faundez, University of Warwick; Daniel Goldstein, Rutgers University; Mark Goodale, George Mason University; and Cesar Rodríguez-Garavito, University of the Andes. Further information can be found at www.apsanet.org/content_65436.cfm?navID=603.

On February 26–27, 2010, the University of Connecticut’s Political Science Graduate Student Association will host its second “Democracy and Democratization Annual Conference.” The conference will offer graduate students working on democracy related issues to network and share their research projects and will include a keynote speech articulated by Pippa Norris, Harvard Professor of Political Science and distinguished scholar. More information can be found at http://homepages.uconn.edu/~psgsa/democracy2010.html.

On March 24–25, 2010, the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence will host a conference on “The Globalization(s) of the Conflict in Somalia” at St. Andrews University in Scotland.
The conference will detail the history of the conflict in Somalia and the role that international players have had in the development of events. More information can be found at www.apsanet.org/content_67933.cfm?navID=603.

On March 29–April 1, 2010, the Political Studies Association will host its 60th annual conference entitled “Sixty Years of Political Studies: Achievements and Futures” in Edinburgh, UK. The meeting will serve as a reflection on the political studies undertaken over the past 60 years and will be a launching point for topics that must be addressed in the current political climate. Additional information about the conference can be found at www.psa.ac.uk/2010/index.html.

8. NEW RESEARCH

Journal of Democracy

The October 2009 (Volume 20, no. 4) issue of the Journal of Democracy features clusters of articles on Iran in Ferment and Poverty, Inequality, and Democracy, and India’s 2009 Elections, as well as individual articles on postwar reconstruction, South Africa, Tanzania, Angola, and Jordan. The full text of selected articles and the tables of contents of all issues are available on the Journal’s Web site.

Iran in Ferment
I. “The Green Wave” by Ali Afshari and H. Graham Underwood
Iran’s massive protest movement against June’s electoral coup is now moving into a new phase. What are its prospects?

II. “Cracks in the Regime” by Abbas Milani
The Islamic Republic is struggling, with the Revolutionary Guard Corps more and more the only thing propping it up.

III. “Civil Society’s Choice” by Ladan Boroumand
When students and other rights activists decided to seize a tactical opening that the regime cynically offered them during the 2009 campaign, they were making a choice that was even more fateful than they knew.

Poverty, Inequality, and Democracy (II)
The recent global progress of democracy has been accompanied by increasing economic inequality. What are the implications for the quality of democracy and for its ability to endure?

II. “Aiding Latin America’s Poor” by Alberto Díaz-Cayeros and Beatriz Magaloni
Latin American social policy has at times worked backwards, widening rather than narrowing economic and social inequalities. But new conditional cash-transfer programs seem to be producing positive outcomes.

III. “East-Central Europe’s Quandary” by Dorothee Bohle and Béla Greskovits
The countries of Central and Eastern Europe have been struggling to devise approaches to political economy that can bring stability, prosperity, and a measure of equality in a world dominated by global finance and exchange.

IV. “How Regions Differ” by Stephan Haggard and Robert R. Kaufman
Both Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe have undergone significant democratization in recent years. Yet each region retains a distinctive approach, grounded in its own history, to common problems of social welfare and inequality.

India’s 2009 Elections
I. “A Vote to Stay the Course” by Sumit Ganguly
Indian voters pulled off a surprise by allowing the Congress party to retain power at the head of a more
coherent coalition that is far less dependent on a congeries of small regional parties.

II. “The Problem of Corruption” by Ronojoy Sen
Democracy in India remains robust, but the scope and intensity of the corruption that pervades the political system are steadily eroding public trust.

“A New Approach to Postwar Reconstruction” by Fredrik Galtung and Martin Tisné As countries emerge from war and embark on recovery, the risk of corruption is high and the consequences are dire. International aid must be accompanied by an anticorruption strategy that incorporates community-driven accountability.

“An Accidental Advance? South Africa’s 2009 Elections” by Steven Friedman The ANC saw its first-ever decline in vote share in South Africa’s 2009 parliamentary elections. Will the ANC heed this warning to mend internal divisions and reconnect with voters?

“Tanzania’s Missing Opposition” by Barak Hoffman and Lindsay Robinson The country’s long-ruling party has never faced a serious electoral challenge—due not only to opposition weakness but also to a deliberate strategy of suppression.

“Angola’s Façade Democracy” by Paula Cristina Roque Parliamentary elections in 2008 secured the MPLA’s hegemony and decimated the opposition, while paradoxically increasing the government’s legitimacy.

“Jordan: Ten More Years of Autocracy” by Sean L. Yom Jordan gets much good press for having one of the more open and liberal regimes in the Arab world, but that reputation masks a considerably grimmer reality.

The July 2009 (Volume 20, no. 3) issue of the Journal of Democracy features clusters of articles on China since Tiananmen and Democratization by Elections?, as well as individual articles on Bangladesh, Scotland, Malaysia, Moldova, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. The full text of selected articles and the tables of contents of all issues are available on the Journal’s Web site.

China Since Tiananmen
In the two decades since the Tiananmen massacre, China has enjoyed rapid economic growth and a measure of political stability. Recently, however, various forms of popular protest have been increasing. Do they represent a potentially serious threat to CCP rule?

I. “The Massacre’s Long Shadow” by Jean Philippe-Béja

II. “A New Rights Consciousness?” by Elizabeth J. Perry

III. “The Labor Movement” by Ching Kwan Lee and Eli Friedman

IV. “Rural Protest” by Kevin J. O’Brien

V. “Middle-Class Mobilization” by Jeffrey N. Wasserstorm

VI. “Online Activism” by Guobin Yang

VII. “Authoritarian Impermanence” by Andrew J. Nathan

“Bangladesh’s Fresh Start” by Jalal Alamgir
After a nearly two-year interlude of authoritarian rule, Bangladeshis voted decisively for democracy, a secular approach to politics, and the center-left. The challenge now is to show that parliamentary democracy can deliver stability and socioeconomic progress.

“Scottish Democracy in a Time of Nationalism” by Tom Gallagher
The Scottish National Party proposes to free Scotland from its supposed tutelage to London, but betrays habits of political centralism and elitism that raise questions about the quality of democracy an independent Scotland would enjoy.

“Malaysia’s Electoral Upheaval” by James Chin and Wong Chin Huat
In March 2008, Malaysian voters dealt the long-ruling National Front coalition an enormous shock—pushing that party closer to losing power than it has ever been in Malaysia’s entire history as an independent country.

Democratization by Elections?
I. “A Mixed Record” by Staffan I. Lindberg
Evidence suggests that under some circumstances repeated elections, even if flawed, can lead to democratization.

II. “Postcommunist Ambiguities” by Valerie J. Bunce and Sharon L. Wolchik
Since 1996, eight postcommunist authoritarian rulers have been ousted by “electoral revolutions.” Why have these not succeeded in other postcommunist countries?

III. “Opposition Weakness in Africa” by Lise Rakner and Nicolas van de Walle
Due to weak opposition parties and presidential dominance, many African countries have not reaped the full benefits of regularly held elections.

IV. “Competitive Clientelism in the Middle East” by Ellen Lust
Legislative elections in the Middle East often become contests over patronage and wind up reinforcing authoritarian regimes.

“Moldova’s ‘Twitter Revolution’” by Alina Mungiu-Pippidi and Igor Munteanu
In April 2008, disputed election results in the tiny state of Moldova sparked violent protests and a harsh response from state authorities.

“The Turnover in El Salvador” by Forrest D. Colburn
In March 2009, El Salvador saw its first peaceful alternation of power since independence, as the FMLN, a former guerilla movement that laid down its arms in 1992, finally won the presidency.

“Nicaragua: Progress amid Regress?” by Leslie E. Anderson and Lawrence C. Dodd
Despite increasing authoritarian tendencies at the national level, there are signs that Nicaragua has been making democratic advances at the local level.

Democratization

The June 2009 (Volume 16, no. 3) issue of Democratization includes articles on democratization by force, parliamentarism, state-sponsored development, elections in war-torn societies, and suffrage in Japan.

“The Contradictions of Democratization by Force: The Case of Iraq” by David Beetham

“What Happened to Francoist Socialization? Spaniards’ Values and Patterns of Cultural Consumption in the Post-Dictatorial Period” by Paloma Aguilar

“Perils of Parliamentarism? Political Systems and the Stability of Democracy Revisited” by Taeko Hiroi and Sawa Omori

“State-Sponsored Development, Oil, and Democratization” by Mehmet Gurses

“The Predicament of Elections in War-Torn Societies” by Kristine Höglund, Anna K. Jarstad, and Mimmi Söderberg Kovacs
“Japan: The Contested Boundaries of Alien Suffrage at the Local Level” by Stephen Day

“Democratization as Liberation: Competing African Perspectives on Democracy” by Elke Zuern

“The Transformation of Political Party Opposition in Malaysia and its Implications for the Electoral Authoritarian Regime” by Andreas Ufen

The August 2009 (Volume 16, no. 4) issue of Democratization is a special issue on “Democracy Promotion before and after the ‘Colour Revolutions.’”

“Democracy Promotion before and after the ‘Colour Revolutions’” by Susan Stewart

“Which Way the Wind Blows: Democracy Promotion and International Actors in Serbia” by Aaron Presnall

“Georgia’s Ongoing Struggle for a Better Future Continued: Democracy Promotion through Civil Society Development” by Marina Muskhelishvili and Gia Jorjoliani

“External Democracy Promotion in Ukraine: The Role of the European Union” by Iryna Solonenko

“European Democracy Promotion in Russia before and after the ‘Colour’ Revolutions” by Sinikukka Saari

“Outpost of Tyranny? The Failure of Democratization in Belarus” by David R. Marples

“Internal and External Factors in the Democratization of Azerbaijan” by Aytan Gahramanova

“The Interplay of Domestic Contexts and External Democracy Promotion: Lessons from Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus” by Susan Stewart

The October 2009 (Volume 16, no. 5) issue of Democratization features articles on Ethiopia, Kenya, NGOs, Russia, Burma, and South Korea.

“Does Substantive Democratization Create More Committed Democrats? Surprising Evidence from Africa” by Matthew D. Fails

“Explaining Violence after Recent Elections in Ethiopia and Kenya” by Lahra Smith

“From Neo-Corporatism to Delegative Corporatism? Empowerment of NGOs during Early Democratization” by Brian Grodsky

“Studying a Negative External Actor: Russia’s Management of Stability and Instability in the ‘Near Abroad’” by Jakob Tolstrup

“Stateness Problems or Regime Unification? Explaining Obstacles to Democratization in Burma/Myanmar” by Alexander Dukalskis

“The Impact of Bureaucratic Openness on Public Trust in South Korea” by Jeeyang Rhee Baum

“De-idealizing the Democratic Civil Peace: On the Political Economy of Democratic Stabilization and Pacification in Argentina and Ecuador” by Jonas Wolff

SELECTED JOURNAL ARTICLES ON DEMOCRACY

This section features selected articles on democracy that appeared in journals received by the NED’s Democracy Resource Center, June 1–November 1.
**African Affairs, Vol. 108, no. 433, October 2009**

“‘No Raila, No Peace!’ Big Man Politics and Election Violence at the Kibera Grassroots” by Johan de Smedt

“Practising ‘Democracy’ in Nigerian Films” by Akin Adesokan

“Change for a Better Ghana’: Party Competition, Institutionalization and Alternation in Ghana’s 2008 Elections” by Lindsay Whitfield

**American Political Science Review, Vol. 103, no. 3, August 2009**

“Religious Competition and Ethnic Mobilization in Latin America: Why the Catholic Church Promotes Indigenous Movements in Mexico” by Guillermo Trejo

**Central Asian Survey, Vol. 28, no. 2, June 2009**

“Compromising Democracy: State Building in Saakashvili’s Georgia” by Lincoln A. Mitchell

“Corruption and Organized Crime in Georgia Before and After the ‘Rose Revolution’” by Alexandre Kukhianidze

“Saakashvili in the Public Eye: What Public Opinion Polls Tell Us” by Nana Sumbadze

“The Dangers of Reform: State Building and National Minorities in Georgia” by Julia A. George

**Communist and Post-Communist Studies, Vol. 42, no. 2, June 2009**

“Crime, Organised Crime and Corruption in Post-Communist Europe and the CIS” by Leslie Holmes

“From Internationalism to the European Union: An Ideological Change in the Polish Post-Communist Party?” by Karolina Ziolo’

“Hybridisation of Business Norms as Intercultural Dialogue: The Case of Two Post-Soviet Countries” by Galina Miazhevic

“In Search of a Theoretical Approach to the Analysis of the ‘Colour Revolutions’: Transition Studies and Discourse Theory” by Maksym Zherebkin

“The Ghosts of the Past: 20 Years After the Fall of Communism in Europe” by Marta Rabikowska

**Communist and Post-Communist Studies, Vol. 42, no. 3, September 2009**


“The Unbearable Lightness of Membership: Bulgaria and Romania after the 2007 EU Accession” by Svetlozar A. Andreev

**Comparative Political Studies, Vol. 42, no. 8, August 2009**

“Democracy, Autocracy, and Expropriation of Foreign Direct Investment” by Quan Li

“Enough! Egypt’s Quest for Democracy” by Rabab El-Mahdi


**Comparative Political Studies, Vol. 42, no. 10, October 2009**

“Tomorrow’s Leaders? Understanding the Involvement of Young Party Members in Six European Democracies” by Michael Bruter and Sarah Harrison

“Speak Clearly and Carry a Big Stock of Dollar Reserves: Sovereign Risk, Ideology, and Presidential Elections in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela” by Anthony Peter Spanakos and Lucio R. Renno
“Voter Turnout in Presidential Democracies” by Bryan J. Dettrey and Leslie A. Schwindt-Bayer

“Patronage and Political Stability in Africa” by Leonardo R. Arriola

*Comparative Political Studies, Vol. 42, no. 11, November 2009*

“Democratization as Deliberative Capacity Building” by John S. Dryzek

“Electoral Protests and Democratization Beyond the Color Revolutions” by Katya Kalandadze and Mitchell A. Orenstein

“The Politicized Participant: Ideology and Political Action in 20 Democracies” by Tom W. G. van der Meer, Jan W. van Deth, and Peer L. H. Scheepers

*Demokratizatsiya, Vol. 17, no. 2, Spring 2009*

“President Medvedev and the Contested Constitutional Underpinnings of Russia’s Power Vertical” by William E. Pomeranz

“Understanding Party Politics in the Former Soviet Union: Authoritarianism, Volatility, and Incentive Structures” by Max Bader

*Demokratizatsiya, Vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 2009*

“Still Staging Democracy: Contestation and Conciliation in Postwar Georgia” by Cory Welt

“Georgian Politics since the August 2008 War” by Svante E. Cornell and Niklas Nilsson

*East European Politics and Societies, Vol. 23, no. 3, Summer 2009*

“Contested Constitutions: Legitimacy of Constitution-Making and Constitutional Conflict in Central Europe” by Jasper de Raadt

“Defining Democracy and the Terms of Engagement with the Postsocialist Polish State: Insights from HIV/AIDS” by Jill Owczarzak

“Familiarity Breeds Contempt: Strategies of Economic Reform and Popular Attitudes toward the European Union in Lithuania and Estonia” by Aleksander Lust

*East European Politics and Societies, Vol. 23, no. 4, Fall 2009*

“What Happened in the Balkans (or Rather Ex-Yugoslavia)?” by Ivo Banac


“The Past Is Never Dead’: Identity, Class, and Voting Behavior in Contemporary Poland” by Krzysztof Jasiewicz

“The German Democratic Republic: The Revolution That Wasn’t” by Lukasz Galecki

“Latvia: Normality and Disappointment” by Andrejs Plakans

“Estonia after 1991: Identity and Integration” by Toivo U. Raun

“Lost in Transition: Nostalgia for Socialism in Post-Socialist Countries” by Mitja Velikonja

“Eastern Europe since 1989” by Stanley N. Katz

*Government and Opposition, Vol. 44, no. 3, July 2009*

“Political-Elite Formation and Transition to Democracy in Pre-State Conditions: Comparing Israel and the Palestinian Authority” by Aviad Rubin
Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 31, no. 3, August 2009
“Executive Leadership and the Continuing Quest for Justice in Argentina” by Terence Roehrig

“Parliamentary Immunity in Democratizing Countries: The Case of Turkey” by Simon Wigley

*International Affairs, Vol. 85, no. 5, September 2009*
“Political Dynamics in North Africa” by George Joffé

“The Persistence of Authoritarianism as a Source of Radicalization in North Africa” by Lise Storm

“The Blowback of Repression and the Dynamics of North African Radicalization” by Jonathan Githens-Mazer

“Localism and Radicalization in North Africa: Local Factors and the Development of Political Islam in Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya” by Alison Pargeter

*Journal of East Asian Studies, Vol. 9, no. 2, May–August 2009*
“Labor Rights in East Asia: Progress or Regress?” by Teri L. Caraway

“Patterns of Civilian Control of the Military in East Asia’s New Democracies” by Aurel Croissant and David Kuehn

*Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 47, no. 2, June 2009*

“The ‘Masai’ and ‘Miraa’: Public Authority, Vigilance and Criminality in a Ugandan Border Town” by Kristof Titeca

“Women and the 2005 Election in Liberia” by Jacqui Bauer

*Middle East Journal, Vol. 63, no. 3, Summer 2009*
“Parliamentary Elections and Authoritarian Rule in Morocco” by James N. Sater

“Royal Factionalism and Political Liberalization in Qatar” by Mehran Kamrava

“Women’s Electoral Participation in Egypt: The Implications of Gender for Voter Recruitment and Mobilization” by Lisa Blaydes and Safinaz El Tarouty

*Pacific Affairs, Vol. 82, no. 2, Summer 2009*
“Does the President’s Popularity Matter in Korea’s Local Elections?” by Byung Kwon Song

“Mongolia: Transmogrification of a Communist Party” by Morris Rossabi

“The Communist Party and Financial Institutions: Institutional Design of China’s Post-Reform Rural Credit Cooperatives” by Lynette Ong

*Party Politics, Vol. 15, no. 4, July 2009*
“It’s About the Benefits: Choice Environments, Ideological Proximity and Individual Participation in 28 Democracies” by David Brockington

“Party Non-Systems: A Conceptual Innovation” by Omar Sanchez

“Rethinking Factionalism: Typologies, Intra-Party Dynamics and Three Faces of Factionalism” by Françoise Boucek
**Party Politics, Vol. 15, no. 6, November 2009**
“Party Behavior in the Parliamentary Arena: The Case of the Korean National Assembly” by Simon Hix and Haw-won Jun

“Dissent in a Party-Based Parliament: The Portuguese Case” by Cristina Leston-Bandeira

**Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 124, no. 1, Spring 2009**
“How Countries Democratize” by Samuel P. Huntington

**Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 124, no. 3, Fall 2009**

**Politics & Policy, Vol. 37, no. 4, August 2009**
“Representational Consistency: Stability and Change in Political Cleavages in Central and Eastern Europe” by Stephen Whitefield and Robert Rohrschneider

“Abstain or Rebel: Corruption Perceptions and Voting in East European Elections” by Tatiana Kostadinova

“Post-Communist Mandates” by Christine S. Lipsmeyer

“Are Mixed Electoral Systems the Best Choice for Central and Eastern Europe or the Reason for Defective Party Systems?” by Daniel Bochsler


“Poland: Parties without a Party System” by Frances Millard

“The Endurance of the Czech Communist Party” by Mary Stegmaier and Klára Vlachová

“Toward A More Useful Conceptualization of Populism: Types and Degrees of Populist Appeals in the Case of Slovakia” by Kevin Deegan-Krause and Tim Haughton

“What’s Left Behind When the Party’s Over: Survey Experiments on the Effects of Partisan Cues in Putin’s Russia” by Ted Brader and Joshua Tucker

**Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 36, no. 120, June 2009**
“How Liberal Peacebuilding May Be Failing Sierra Leone” by Carla Castañeda

“The End of Democracy? Curtailing Political and Civil Rights in Ethiopia” by Lovise Aalen and Kjetil Tronvoll

“The Politics of Silence: Interpreting Stasis in Contemporary Eritrea” by Richard Reid

**World Politics, Vol. 61, no. 3, July 2009**
“Ethnonationalist Triads: Assessing the Influence of Kin Groups on Civil Wars” by Lars-Erik Cederman, Luc Girardin, and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch


“Putting the Political Back into Political Economy by Bringing the State Back in Yet Again” by Vivien A. Schmidt
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