POLITICAL SCIENCE : METHOD AND THEORY
SCIENCE POLITIQUE : MÉTHODES ET THÉORIES

68.5605   ACHARYA, Avidit ; BLACKWELL, Matthew ; SEN, Maya — **Explaining preferences from behavior: a cognitive dissonance approach.** *Journal of Politics* 80(2), Apr. 2018 : 400-411.

The standard approach in positive political theory posits that action choices are the consequences of preferences. Social psychology — in particular, cognitive dissonance theory — suggests the opposite: preferences may themselves be affected by action choices. We present a framework that applies this idea to three models of political choice: (1) one in which partisanship emerges naturally in a two-party system despite policy being multidimensional, (2) one in which interactions with people who express different views can lead to empathetic changes in political positions, and (3) one in which ethnic or racial hostility increases after acts of violence. These examples demonstrate how incorporating the insights of social psychology can expand the scope of formalization in political science. [R]

68.5606   ADAMS, N. P. — **Institutional legitimacy.** *Journal of Political Philosophy* 26(1), March 2018 : 84-102.

I have shown that there is promise in approaching legitimacy from a general institutional perspective, especially as we consider the legitimacy of non-state, international institutions. There is a coherent and useful notion of legitimacy that applies to institutions of any kind and asks whether they have the right to function without coercive interference. This approach to legitimacy may not only unify various projects, it may also illuminate some classic questions about the legitimacy of the state and what sorts of demands states can make of us. Part of this is due to the minimalism of my understanding of legitimacy, which opens further moral categories for independent, clear evaluation. [R]

68.5607   AGNÉ, Hans — **Democratism: towards an explanatory approach to international politics.** *Review of International Studies* 44(3), July 2018 : 547-569.

In the last decades, scholars and political leaders have increasingly suggested that elements of democracy exist in governance beyond individual states. If this is so, how does democracy beyond the state shape international politics? This article suggests conceptual preliminaries for theorizing consequences of democracy beyond the state in general and their implications for problems of peace and conflict in particular. The purpose is twofold: first, to begin reconstructing existing normative democratic theory into an explanatory perspective sensitive to international politics; second, to indicate how this new perspective is able to explain empirical observations pertaining to conflict and cooperation among states; international institutions; foreign policies; human rights protection; and the violence of transnational terrorist networks. [R]

68.5608   ÅHÄLL, Linda — **Affect as methodology: feminism and the politics of emotion.** *International Political Sociology* 12(1), March 2018 : 36-52.

By presenting a feminist methodological approach to the affective-discursive to analyze the politics of emotion, this paper starts by discussing feminist critiques of the "affective turn." Then, a methodological framework of gender, discourse, and affect as a structure that "goes-without-saying" is presented. C. Hemmings' concept of affective dissonance is used as a tool guiding a feminist curiosity, useful to zoom in on the political puzzle of what emotion (in its broadest sense) does. The third section draws on two examples of being emotional about violent "Woman" to illustrate how moments of affective dissonance spark a feminist curiosity about gender, agency, and political violence. [R, abr.]

68.5609   AIDT, Toke S. ; CASTRO, Vitor ; MARTINS, Rodrigo — **Shades of red and blue: government ideology and sustainable development.** *Public Choice* 175(3-4), June 2018 : 303-323.

We study the effect of government ideology on sustainable development, measured as investment in genuine wealth, in a dynamic panel of 79 countries between 1981 and 2013. We find robust and statistically significant evidence that genuine investment grows faster under right-wing governments than under left-wing or center governments. In contrast, we find no indication of opportunistic cycles. [R]

68.5610   ALDRICH, John H., *et al.* — **Incognizance and perceptual deviation: individual and institutional sources of variation in citizens' perceptions of party placements on the Left-Right scale.** *Political Behavior* 40(2), 2018 : 415-433.

We use comparative study of electoral systems data to understand the variation in citizens' perceptions of political party placements on the left-right scale. We estimate multilevel models to assess the extent to which individual characteristics, party characteristics, and institutional designs contribute to variability observed in citizens' perceptions of party placements. Because lack of information on the part of the citizens may be revealed through failure to respond to the left-right scale questions or through random components to actual placements, we develop models that include assessments of both types of responses to reduce bias from considering only one source. We find that individual-, party-, and institutional-level variables are relevant to understanding variation in citizens' perceptions of party placements. [R, abr.]

68.5611   ALLEN, Nicholas ; BIRCH, Sarah ; SARMIENTO-MIRWALDT, Katja — **Honesty above all else? Expectations and perceptions of political conduct in three established democracies.** *Comparative European Politics* 16(3), May 2018 : 511-534.

Many citizens across the liberal democratic world are highly critical of their elected representatives' conduct. Drawing on original survey data from Britain, France and Germany, this paper offers a unique insight into prevailing attitudes across Europe's three largest democracies. It finds remarkable consistencies in the ethical priorities of British, French and German citizens: although there is some individual-level variation, respondents in all three countries overwhelmingly prioritize having honest representatives. It also finds differences in the types of behavior that cause most concern in each country. The paper then examines how individuals' preferences shape their concerns about prevailing standards. The findings are consistent with the idea that citizens' predispositions have an "anchoring" effect on perceptions of political integrity. [R, abr.]

68.5612   ALTERMARK, Niklas ; NILSSON, Hampus — **Crafting the "well-rounded citizen": empowerment and the government of counterradicalization.** *International Political Sociology* 12(1), March 2018 : 53-69.

Counter-radicalization work has come to focus on empowering vulnerable communities and individuals through programs implemented by local governments and welfare services. This article examines this new regime of counter-radicalization, focusing on how such programs seek to immunize people allegedly susceptible to radicalization by making them "active citizens." In contrast to the stated ambitions of these programs and much scholarly work on prevention, we do not see counter-radicalization by citizenship empowerment as a way of giving back power to the communities where terrorism emerges. Rather, these programs are set up to manage the self-image and behaviors of individuals perceived as "risky," which means that they operate by shaping subjects. [R, abr.]

68.5613   ANDERL, Felix ; WALLMEIER, Philip — **Modi der Kritik des internationalen Regierens. Ein Plädoyer für immanente Kritik (Modes of critiques in International Relations: the case for immanent critique).** *Zeitschrift für internationale Beziehungen* 25(1), June 2018 : 65-89.

As the program of "critical IR" is becoming increasingly heterogeneous, the critique of governing in the international is losing its shared sense of direction. In order to discuss how critique might regain a common purpose in a plural and unequally globalized world, this essay describes different modes of critique. To that end, we reconstruct a critique of international governing from the body of IR-scholarship. Building on this reconstruction, we differentiate between two types of approaches: the first type focuses on differences; the second attempts to resolve contradictions. While the difference-based approaches criticize by explicating differences and by historicizing the status quo, approaches that aim to resolve contradictions take a normative stand and promise emancipation. We argue that approaches attempting to resolve contradictions seem more amenable to collectively organized processes of transformation. [R, abr.]

68.5614   ANDREWS, Sarah ; LEBLANG, David ; PANDYA, Sonal S. — **Ethnocentrism reduces foreign direct investment.** *Journal of Politics* 80(2), Apr. 2018 : 697-700.

The tension between global economic integration and ethnocentrism is a growing political force across industrialized countries. We show that ethnocentrism has direct economic costs. We exploit strong public support for greenfield FDI to isolate ethnocentrism's costs. Our analysis