

Chapter 1 : The European Commission in the Post-Maastricht era - LegGov " Legitimacy in Global Governance

Includes bibliographical references (p.) Introduction: nationalism resurgent / Charles Kupchan -- Reflections on the idea of the nation-state / David P. Calleo -- Nationalism and ethnicity in Europe, East and West / George Schöpflin -- Is democratic supranationalism a danger? / Ezra Suleiman -- Fear thy neighbor: the breakup of.

Security officials said that his supporters in his stronghold of Khalde blocked the highway leading to the village and fired gunshot rounds in the air to protest Mikati cabinet. However, the appointment of Faisal Karami was greeted with celebratory gunfire in his hometown of Tripoli. The government secured the vote of confidence with 68 out of a votes, after the March 14 alliance members walked out. He added that though Nasrallah respect UN Security Council resolution the "Army-People-Resistance formula will be maintained" and that "Nasrallah does not think it is unlikely that Israel will attempt to blow up the domestic situation, but he is convinced that no domestic party will escalate the security situation. But the formation of the government came as a surprise and a shock to many in more than one place, both internally and externally. Frankly, the Americans want to get their own man to head the [Lebanese] government It [the government] will work to isolate [Lebanon] at the Arab and international levels, thus posing a danger to Lebanon. It is a government of Syria and Hezbollah. He called for all political parties to abide by certain norms and resort instead to dialogue. He said that Aoun was suffering from what he terms an "illusionary victory" with the entrance of FPM ministers into the cabinet. He also added that the FM could not be accused of corruption and that the party was willing to open all files without any exception. Furthermore, he said that Hariri could not return from France as he claimed that threats against Hariri were serious. Israel expects the Lebanese government to apply U. Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution , and it calls for the resolution of all outstanding issues through negotiations and with mutual respect. We call on the Lebanese government to adopt the negotiating approach. If they agree to negotiate, then yes, of course we would. If the other side agrees to recognise Israel and to negotiate with Israel and to solve problems through negotiations, then yes, we will negotiate with them. We are waiting for the Ministerial Statement [to be drafted] and for actions [to be taken]. The only state in the world that is moving toward [Syria] is Lebanon. June The Canadian-based The Globe and Mail read the government as a "militant Hezbollah ris[ing] to power" [24] amid its claims that the government is "dominated by Hezbollah. It also said that another hurdle to government formation was external influences such as that of Syria, Saudi Arabia, the United States and France, however their influence was limited by the concurrent Arab Spring. It further noted that despite the Syrian civil war a new government in Lebanon has "ensured Damascus that Lebanon will not turn into a base from which to undermine the Syrian regime Thus, the minority bloc March 14 Alliance accused them of forming a pro-Syria government in Lebanon. Syria wants to send this message to others that it has regained its earlier power and position. Lebanon has always been a place for passing messages among the governments, and its problems have been solved when these governments reached an agreement with each other. The cabinet was also said to discuss the relations with Syria, international obligations vis-a-vis the STL and such U. The member committee to draft the statement were in disagreement over an article in relation to the STL with some of the members saying there was no mention of the STL and others saying it was included in the draft but not discussed. Information Minister Walid Daouk said the issue had not been discusses. The issue of the STL was the last remaining stumbling block. The Daily Star said that some of the ministers involved said that the STL was facing the same sort of crisis as the government formation talks because of the "inflexibility shown by the team that refuses to include any STL formula in the policy statement," but were instead trying to "buy time. It will give more momentum to the opposition, the Future Movement and the March 14 coalition. We are against this government and the way it was formed. This is a coup government, a Hezbollah government. Our declared goal is to bring down this government. The domination of arms in political life and in the constitution. He also added that the STL indictment issue could be resolved to avoid a "tense atmosphere" if the indictees were handed into the

respective authorities. He further noted that in his opinion March 8 would pressure the government into transferring the file on unreliable witnesses of the STL to the Justice Council, in what he termed would be "illegal. The party is the mentor of the government, deciding on its behalf and acting in its name. This responsibility is neither that of a party nor of an individual but rather the responsibility of all Lebanese. Hezbollah may feel at a certain [point] that it needs to obstruct the cabinet to avoid making big decisions linked to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon STL and to dealing with the Syrian situation in the UN Security Council. The cabinet will then be obstructed and transformed into a caretaker one. After Hassan al Meqdad of the Meqdad clan was kidnapped in the summer of , his family carried out retributive kidnappings of Syrians affiliated with the FSA and a Turk. Therefore, we were forced to do something to bring back our son. The Free Syrian Army kidnapped 11 Shia Lebanese four months ago, and until now, the government has done nothing to bring them back. Let me be clear; they kill Hassan, and we will kill the Turk, inshallah. We are not responsible for the actions of others, and we have control over our own people. Other such kidnappings also took place, while Syrians in Lebanon continued to face threats. March 14 supporters then took out protests calling for the government to resign as it could not control the events. Boutros Harb also said: This is putting the country in jeopardy. Those responsible are no longer at the level where they can control the situation, and these actions are the result of the Syrian government trying to destabilise Lebanon. We need to stop the outlaws Mufti of Lebanon Mohammed Rashid Qabbani said that he had prepared his resignation before a usual cabinet meeting citing a negative climate. It followed his attempt to form a committee to oversee the Lebanese general election, in opposition to FPM, Hezbollah and Amal ministers, as well as an attempt to extend the term of Major General Ashraf Rifi , the head of the Internal Security Forces ISF , who was scheduled to retire in April [40] due to mandatory age limit. Lebanese government of April Following talks in Saudi Arabia and with the support of the Progressive Socialist Party and the March 14 Alliance , Tammam Salam was announced as the consensus candidate for prime minister on 4 April The next day the Amal Movement also supported his candidacy as well as Najib Mikati. Retrieved 7 April

Ethnic nationalisms and implications for U.S. foreign policy / Henry Bienen. Includes bibliographical references (p.). Collection of discussion papers originally given during a series of seminars at the Council on Foreign Relations. "A Council on Foreign Relations book.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: It is not clear whether this detestation reflects merely a demonic image of bureaucratic institutions, whether it reflects a clear understanding of what function these institutions fulfill in our societies, or whether it merely reflects opportunistic and demagogic tendencies of politicians. There are scarcely any institutions left in contemporary democratic societies that elicit the general approval or respect of citizens. The bureaucracy is the exception. Despite the incessant critiques of the bureaucracy, its general lack of support in the society, and its vulnerability to external pressures, it nonetheless remains a key institution in the functioning of democratic societies. Wilson, no opponent of bureaucratic reform, thus concludes his classic work on bureaucracy: Our social security checks arrive on time. Some state prisons, and most of the federal ones, are reasonably decent and humane institutions. There are not many places where all this happens. It is astonishing that this can be made to happen at all. Basic Books, , What, then, ails the bureaucracy in democratic societies? Is the bureaucracy a justified target for the outpouring of critiques and for the proposals of transformation that have taken place in most democratic societies? Whatever politics may be about, it is certain that it involves rules and ruling , and there is more of both today than in previous centuries. Hence the need for states to possess instruments of governing. How these instruments should be used, how they should function, whom they should be loyal and responsive toâ€” these are all questions that remain open to debate. But the bureaucracy has had an intimate link with both capitalism and democracy. This is no longer accepted as a self-evident postulate. Hence the widespread belief, which has given rise to the reform and reinvention movement, that capitalism and democracy are no longer dependent on the role that the bureaucratic apparatus has come to assume. Indeed, the conventional wisdom today adopts a diametrically opposite postulate: But, unlike the believers in and champions of reinvention, I take it as a hypothesis, not as an incontestable truth. Hence, I seek to distinguish between ideology and analysis. But it is difficult to escape the fact that an analysis depends to a very great extent on our view of how our society can and ought to be organized. Nonetheless, I believe that there is a logical difference between ideologically driven conclusions and conclusions that are based on analyses that have at least examined alternative arguments and beliefs. The Dominance of the State Why has the bureaucracy been important in the development of the modern state? The classic explanation is provided by Max Weber: In a modern state the actual ruler is necessarily and unavoidably the bureaucracy You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Selected Works - Antonis A. Ellinas

Is Democratic Supranationalism a Danger? / Ezra Suleiman; 5. Fear Thy Neighbor: The Breakup of Yugoslavia / Aleksa Djilas; 6. Nationalism in Southeastern Europe / Ivo.

Executive Director, Coalition to Stop Gun Violence "Second Amendment" Vigilantes Systematically Dismantling Our Rights Unarmed Americans nationwide are now finding themselves in the line of fire because of a pro-gun movement predicated on devaluing the role of government and the rule of law. That idea was violated on April 19, , when the Kalonjis found themselves staring down the barrels of AR assault rifles wielded by Robert Canoles, 45, and his son Brandon, The Kalonjis had come that day to the property their son Bruno had just purchased for them in Newton County, Georgia -- a modest home sitting on an acre spread. The Canoles called and when deputies arrived, told them they had detained the couple on suspicion of burglary. The Kalonjis pleaded with the deputies to call their son to verify their ownership of the home. The Kalonjis were handcuffed, arrested for loitering and prowling, and jailed. The Canoles were told "good job" and never so much as questioned. It must have been a terrifying and shocking experience for the Kalonjis. Jean grew up in the Democratic Republic of the Congo formerly Zaire. Angelica is originally from Romania. They moved to the U. During one traumatic experience there, armed men accosted Jean. Jean and Angelica thought they were forever free from such wanton violence. But as Jean told the media, "There, they put me down with the gun to my head, and come here, the same. Access to a high-profile, experienced lawyer. Atlanta criminal defense attorney Don Samuel knows the Kalonjis through their son Bruno, who coaches his children in soccer. The tide turned quickly. The charges against them were dropped. On the same day, the Canoles were summoned for an interview with Newton County officials and told to bring their guns. Robert Canoles was aghast at the turn of events. What about the and year-old boys in North Carolina who had a 9mm handgun pointed at them by a concealed handgun permit holder after they took a few balloons from a sign in front of his open house? What about the man and his son in Florida who had a handgun pointed at them by yet another "neighborhood watch captain" after enjoying a day of jet-skiing with a friend? What about the two women nearly killed by a gun-toting liquor store clerk chasing an unarmed shoplifter down a Tennessee street? What about their rights? In his seminal analysis of good government, "Dismantling Democratic States," Ezra Suleiman warned us that vigilantism is a harbinger of democracy in decline. We have reached a point where many of the rights and privileges we take for granted are being threatened not by a "tyrannical" government, but by overbearing individuals with guns. Vigilantism, by its very nature, infringes on rights that are central to the American system of justice; such as property rights, the presumption of innocence, and the right to redress of grievances through courts. Moreover, vigilantism strips individuals of their most basic right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Unfortunately, after decades of taking their marching orders from the National Rifle Association, that is the society that our legislators at the federal and state level are now well on their way to building. Unarmed Americans nationwide are now finding themselves in the line of fire because of a pro-gun movement that is predicated on devaluing the role of government and the rule of law. When you facilitate the access that criminals, domestic abusers and the dangerous mentally ill have to guns; when you erode centuries of common law to the point where people can legally take the life of other human beings even when it is totally unnecessary to do so; when you seed the political climate with exaggerated fears of violence and catastrophe; you create an environment in which vigilantism can flourish. Jill Lepore said something that stuck with me in her terrific piece for the New Yorker, "Battleground America. Do you have information you want to share with HuffPost?

Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Dismantling Democratic States

/ Ezra Suleiman -- Fear thy neighbor: the breakup of Yugoslavia / Aleksa Djilas -- Nationalism in southeastern Europe / Ivo Banac -- Three faces of nationalism in the former Soviet Union / Paul A. Goble -- Hypotheses on nationalism and the causes of war / Stephen van Evera -- Ethnic nationalisms and implications for U.S. foreign policy / Henry.

EU policy-making has now become more visible and widely contested amongst a growing number of actors. How do Commission officials respond to, and deal with, a more aware and critical environment? This was the question I dealt with in my dissertation. Building on a norm-guided open system approach DiMaggio and Powell ; Meyer and Rowan , I contend that for the Commission to perceive itself as legitimate, it is important for its officials to perceive the role of the Commission to be consistent with prominent norms and values in its environment. In particular, I argue that Commission officials are sensitive to the politicization in their home countries cf. When politicized EU debates demand a more pro-active Commission, officials will adjust their views on the Commission in a more supranationalist direction, whereas when politicized EU debates call for less EU interference, Commission officials will endorse a more state-centric view of the Commission. So, what did I find? I would like to highlight two findings. First, an explorative case study of Dutch officials shows that, while they respond in different ways to politicization, Commission officials tend to reconsider their institutional role conceptions and nuance them on the basis of concerns over legitimacy and subsidiarity Bes Euro scepticism and salience of the EU, presents an unexpected finding. Commission officials from countries in which the EU is salient adopt a more supranationalist view on the Commission in response to Euro scepticism in their home country, while Commission officials from countries in which the EU is not salient adopt a more state-centric view in response to Euro scepticism at home. I explain this result with the work of Antonis Ellinas and Ezra Suleiman Self-legitimation then reinforces supranationalism in the Commission. However, the direction of the attitudinal effect is moderated by EU salience. When the EU is less salient, politicization appears to induce Commission officials to moderate their supranational institutional role conceptions. Concerns about legitimacy and subsidiarity nudge them towards a more pragmatic stance that seeks a middle ground between supranationalist and state-centric views. To explain this, I argue that politicization heightens the tension between two competing claims of legitimacy: One thing is certain: The Iron Cage Revisited: The European Commission and Bureaucratic Autonomy. *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 50 1 , 87â€” *American Journal of Sociology*, 83 2 , â€”

*Nationalism and nationalities in the New Europe. Is democratic supranationalism a danger? / Ezra Suleiman
supranationalism a danger? / Ezra Suleiman.*

Modern-day approaches to social relations are represented by individualist, structuralist, and institutionalist theoretical frameworks. Exemplary thinkers have been selected in the field of labor relations and in the study of political processes to illustrate these different approaches. Individualist theories explain social relations as the response of the rational individual to the outside environment. Individuals are assumed to be able to determine, and then act, on their personal self-interest. Thomas Malthus " and John Stuart Mill " were key figures in systematizing individualist thought. In the social sciences, particularly in economics, individualist explanations have historically exerted great influence, and since the s they have enjoyed renewed popularity in political science and sociology in the form of rational choice theory. Structuralist theories emphasize the presence of underlying structures in human relations. These structures have a systematic character, including mechanisms of self-regulation and self-transformation. The forces of production refer to labor processes, such as mechanization, the reorganization of the workplace, and the education of the working class. The social relations of production refer to the relations between capitalists, who enjoy a monopoly control over the means of production, and workers, who rely exclusively on their own labor power. When the forces of production and the relations of production get seriously out of joint, revolution occurs and leads to the creation of a new system of production with different social relations of production. Institutional theories, in contrast, focus on the role of institutions possessing organization, rules, and shared goals in the shaping of social relations. Institutions are not seen as reflections of underlying structures but as at least partially autonomous units. Commons " , Karl Polanyi " , and Thorsten Veblen " are among the founders of institutionalism. They have all been concerned with labor militancy, but each analyzes militancy in distinctive ways and poses different central questions. Individualists ask why a rational worker would join a trade union or participate in strikes. These results are thus shared by all workers, whether or not they participated in the collective action. A rational worker would let others join and pay the costs of striking, while waiting to achieve any collective good their action might produce. Strike-prone French and Italian workers have historically lacked benefit packages and closed shops. To Kelly, social relations play a big role. But when do workers come to see their exploitation as class injustices rather than as flaws of particular employers or the products of local circumstances? Emphasizing that consciousness emerges from the interaction of labor processes and social relations, Kelly focuses on the role of ideologically motivated activists on the workshop floor who persuade workers through talk and by collective action that their fate is inextricably bound up with that of the class collectivity. Kelly argues that the decline in labor militancy in the United Kingdom and much of the contemporary Western industrial world is a cyclical phenomenon produced by Kondratieff waves, which are decades-long waves of economic activity. The opposite occurs during downswings, however, and turning points correspond to historical changes in systems of labor organization. The contemporary decline in unionism in the private sector in the United Kingdom and many industrialized nations does not constitute a dissolution of class as much as it represents the triumph of aggressive capitalism during a favorable historical period. A Kondratieff wave is a good example of a deep structure, one that exerts great influence but that may escape detection entirely by contemporaries. But Kondratieff waves are also problematic because so little is known about their causes. In addition, because the number of cycles is so small, the possibility exists that random forces are at work. Institutional labor relations acknowledge both class and individualist concerns, but they focus major attention on institutional regulation, emphasizing the constructed character of social relations. Institutionalists ask why various industrialized nations possess very different systems of industrial relations. A good example of an institutionalist approach is that of Bo Rothstein, who argues that the character of unemployment insurance programs explains why Scandinavians have significantly higher union

membership than other Europeans. According to Rothstein, government-subsidized, union-controlled unemployment insurance programs prevail in Scandinavia, while compulsory national unemployment systems dominate elsewhere. In Sweden, for example, the union-dominated Ghent system was implemented by Social Democrats with these ends in view. Although individualists, structuralists, and institutionalists pose different questions about labor relations and pursue different research agendas, there is some room for common ground. Rothstein underlines the importance of the autonomous creation of Ghent system type welfare programs but also stresses that such institutions may be seen as an example of the selective incentives dear to Mancur Olson. Rothstein also adds that Marxist theories of class formation help explain why trade unionists entered politics to pursue class objectives in the first place. Recent debates over the evolution and effects of democratization show how individualist, structuralist, and institutionalist approaches can be applied to political issues. Many individualists emphasize the importance of reciprocity in understanding political processes, as well as the role of democratic politics in fostering norms of reciprocity. In democracies, such norms are formed in repeated social exchanges that define appropriate behavior and promote collective benefits. Levi argues that, however patriotic, rational draftees might be expected to stay home and let others bear the brunt of the battle. Patriotism makes sense when prospective conscripts can be sure that others will also answer the call. Surveying military service in six countries over extended periods of time, Levi found that young men are most likely to respond when they trust that the government is making policy and implementing it fairly, when they see that others are obeying, and when they receive information that confirms government trustworthiness and popular responsiveness. Charitable societies, religious judges, Mosque preachers, and the Ramadan religious period are carefully policed and regulated by the Jordanian state. One important political-religious group, the Muslim Brotherhood, benefits from state largesse, encouragement, and even facilitation, and it has become a politically moderate ally of the Jordanian state. In contrast, Salafi Muslims have avoided integration and have remained informally organized. Rejecting efforts at government control, Salafis have resisted formal organization and, in the underworld of informal organization, reformist Salafis have often established contacts and have been influenced by more radical Islamic Salafis. Still, changes in state structure have not been ineffectual. From an institutionalist perspective scholars have also been interested in how allegedly democratic reforms can actually restrict democratic politics and undercut the agents of state capacity. Suleiman suggests that debates over governmental reform changed in the 1980s and 1990s. Privatization, he argues, necessarily destroys the public space in which contemporaries can debate political options, while broadsides against bureaucratization undermine faith in the civil servants and governmental institutions that represent the most practical civic alternative to markets. At the higher levels of government, there is increasingly little place for the career civil servant, while business experience is taken as a desirable and sufficient qualification for those charged with serving the public good. But if states no longer foster institutions that possess autonomous power, why debate politics at all? When consumers replace citizens, political authority and democratic politics necessarily contract. In the case of political processes, as in that of collective action, individualist, structuralist, and institutionalist theories all offer valuable insights. Finally, Suleiman demonstrates the growing danger of replacing democratic institutions with markets. Such a situation provides little room for citizens to engage in the kind of debate and civic interaction that Levi argues builds trust, and it provides no vehicles for integrating dissent into the political order. In conclusion, a look at individualist, structuralist, and institutionalist theories shows a clear difference in their central organizing questions and their root conception of fundamental social relations. Yet each offers valuable insight into important aspects of collective action and political process. The current challenge seems to be not so much to dismiss or discard theories, but to look for new ways to integrate significant contending theories. Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness. *American Journal of Sociology* Mobilization, Collectivism, and Long Waves. *Business Organization and the Myth of the Market Economy*. Consent, Dissent, and Patriotism. *Rationality, Culture, and Structure*, eds. Mark Irving Lichbach and Alan S. The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and the Theory of Groups. *Historical Institutionalism in Comparative*

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Chapter 9 : Lebanese government of June - Wikipedia

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: CHAPTER ELEVEN EFFECTIVE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS Both political and civil rights are integral to a well-functioning democracy. Some of these rights protect individuals from state action. The First Amendment, for example, protects.