4.非洲威权政体中的霸权型政党、选举和内阁不稳定

**题目：**Dominant Party Rule, Elections, and Cabinet Instability in African Autocracies

**作者：**Alex M. Kroeger，加州大学塞默德分校政治学系教授

**摘要：**本文基于威权制度的文献解释了霸权型政党在限制领导人重组内阁能力上的作用。为了维持与党内精英进行权力分享的可信承诺，霸权型政党的领导人经常性改组内阁成员的能力受到了限制。这些限制也形成了关于内阁改组的明显时间模式，即大规模的改组通常发生在选举之后。反过来说，个人独裁型的领导人面临着更小的权力分享限制，能够以更随意的时间间隔进行更广泛的内阁改组。军事型领导人则面临着更为复杂的制约因素，包括军官或文官是否占据内阁的位置以及领导人在政权绩效和大众支持上在多大程度上依靠着文职部长。通过对1976至2010年间来自37个非洲国家的94位独裁领导人的内阁数据进行的实证分析，本文验证了关于霸权型政党领导人和个人独裁型领导人的理论假设，但对军事领导人内阁改组的行为则尚无定论。

This article draws on the authoritarian institutions literature to explain the role of dominant parties in constraining the ability of autocrats to reshuffle cabinet ministers. Dominant party leaders are constrained in their ability to frequently reshuffle ministers by the need to maintain credible power-sharing commitments with party elites. These constraints also produce distinct temporal patterns of instability where large reshuffles occur following elections. Conversely, personalist leaders face fewer power-sharing constraints and engage in more extensive cabinet reshuffles at more arbitrary intervals. Military leaders face complex constraints that depend on whether officers or civilians occupy cabinet posts and the extent to which leaders are dependent upon civilian ministers for regime performance and popular support. Empirical analyses using data on the cabinets of ninety-four authoritarian leaders from thirty-seven African countries between 1976 and 2010 support the theoretical expectations for dominant party and personalist leaders, but are inconclusive for military leaders.

9.微妙的问责制：南部非洲国家选民对服务提供的反应

**题目：**Nuanced Accountability: Voter Responses to Service Delivery in Southern Africa

**作者：**Daniel de Kadt，加州大学塞默德分校政治学系助理教授；Even S. Lieberman，麻省理工学院政治学系教授

**摘要：**各种关于民主治理的理论都假定公民会在现任政治家提供了更好的服务时投他的票，当其提供的服务变差时就投反对派的票。但是这种理论上选举问责制是否在发展中国家的情境下仍然能发挥作用呢？本文研究了南部非洲的民主国家，那里对基本服务的基础设施投资已经有了广泛但并不全面的扩张，基于此本文对上述问题提供了新的理论解释。通过分析服务提供与投票行为的关系，我们发现了一个出乎意料的负相关关系：服务提供的改善预示着对执政党在任者的支持将减少。尽管在反对派控制地方政府的地区，这一负向关系更为强烈，但即便在全国性执政党控制地方政府的地区，这一负相关关系仍然存在。调查数据也侧面提供了相应证据，表明公民对腐败的担忧和对公共服务提供不断增长的偏好可能驱动着公民的态度和行为。因此，选民可能会对服务的提供作出回应，但回应也许是以比现有理论之前所认定的更为微妙的方式进行。

Various theories of democratic governance posit that citizens should vote for incumbent politicians when they provide good service, and vote for the opposition when service delivery is poor. But does electoral accountability work as theorized, especially in developing country contexts? Studying Southern African democracies, where infrastructural investment in basic services has expanded widely but not universally, we contribute a new empirical answer to this question. Analyzing the relationship between service provision and voting, we find a surprising negative relationship: improvements in service provision predict decreases in support for dominant party incumbents. Though stronger in areas where opposition parties control local government, the negative relationship persists even in those areas where local government is run by the nationally dominant party. Survey data provide suggestive evidence that citizen concerns about corruption and ratcheting preferences for service delivery may be driving citizen attitudes and behaviors. Voters may thus be responsive to service delivery, but perhaps in ways that are more nuanced than extant theories previously recognized.

10.非洲的族群多样性、族群分离和族群中心主义式的信任

**题目：**Ethnic Diversity, Segregation and Ethnocentric Trust in Africa

**作者：**Amanda Lea Robinson，俄亥俄州立大学大学政治学系副教授

**摘要：**族群多样性通常与较少的社会资本和低水平的信任相关。然而，大多数对这一关系展开的经验证据都聚焦于广义的信任，而不是采用在理论上更为恰当的基于群体的信任测量。本文评估了族群多样性（在国家、地方和基层）和同族信任高于非同族信任程度（在此这一取值被称为同族信任溢价）的关系。使用来自16个非洲国家的民意调查数据，这一研究发现，平均而言在族群多样的国家公民会表现出更多的族群中心主义式信任。然而，在国家内部，地方族群多样性与更低的族群中心主义信任相关。族群多样性和族群中心主义信任的负相关关系同样出现在马拉维的各个区域和列举地区。与这一关系模式相一致，本文尔后表明只有在族群在空间上相分离的情况下，族群多样性会损害全国层面的族群间信任。这些结果凸显了族群空间分布对于族群间关系的重要性，并质疑了族群互动的微观研究对于理解宏观层面上族群动态的作用。

Ethnic diversity is generally associated with less social capital and lower levels of trust. However, most empirical evidence for this relationship is focused on generalized trust, rather than more theoretically appropriate measures of group-based trust. This article evaluates the relationship between ethnic diversity – at the national, regional and local levels – and the degree to which coethnics are trusted more than non-coethnics, a value referred to here as the ‘coethnic trust premium’. Using public opinion data from sixteen African countries, this study finds that citizens of ethnically diverse states express, on average, more ethnocentric trust. However, within countries, regional ethnic diversity is associated with less ethnocentric trust. This same negative pattern between diversity and ethnocentric trust appears across districts and enumeration areas within Malawi. The article then shows, consistent with these patterns, that diversity is only detrimental to intergroup trust at the national level when ethnic groups are spatially segregated. These results highlight the importance of the spatial distribution of ethnic groups on intergroup relations, and question the utility of micro-level studies of interethnic interactions for understanding macro-level group dynamics.