

## Abstracts

*Kerstin Martens/Klaus Dieter Wolf*

### **Paradoxes of the New Raison d'État**

The Internationalization of Education Policy in the EU and the OECD

ZIB, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 145–176

The EU and the OECD have gained increasing importance in the reform processes of national education systems. This comes as a surprise since education policy is generally considered to be a core domain of the nation state, closely associated with cultural identity and firmly anchored in the domestic political setting. This article combines the actor-centered concept of the new *raison d'état* for explaining the behavior of the governments that initiated the shift of education policy to the level of international organizations with a neo-institutionalist explanation of the unintended consequences resulting from this policy shift. The paper examines the Bologna process (EU) and the PISA project (OECD) in order to demonstrate how and why governments' strategies to instrumentalize the international level in order to manipulate the domestic distribution of power in their favor paradoxically led to the spread of new modes of governance and to an overall loss of governmental control over education policy.

*Harald Schoen*

### **Fear and Attitudes towards the War in Kosovo**

An Analysis of German Public Opinion in East and West

ZIB, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 177–199

This article addresses the effects of fear and attitudes towards the Western military intervention in Kosovo in 1999 among the German public in East and West. The author proposes three competing hypotheses: the pro-government hypothesis, the party-supporter hypothesis and the policy hypothesis. The evidence shows that persons who were afraid of the war in Kosovo opposed NATO air strikes, called for cease-fire and rejected the deployment of ground troops. The findings suggest that the war in Kosovo provoked fear that in turn decreased support for the intervention of the West. Thus, the evidence backs the policy hypothesis that is in line with liberal strands in the debate about the role of public opinion in foreign policy.

*Dirk Leuffen*

**Somebody Else's Problem?**

Divided Government in the European Union's Multilevel System of Governance  
ZIB, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 201-227

This article analyzes the role of domestic politics in the EU's multilevel system of governance. It asks the question: What is the impact of party politics and domestic institutions on EU policy-making? The case to be investigated is divided government in France. How does »cohabitation« affect the positions Paris holds in European negotiations? The comparative case study tests a veto-player theory of »cohabitation.« It shows that »cohabitation« systematically leads France to adopt more restrictive negotiation positions. In general, of the two positions the President and the PM hold, the one closer to the status quo succeeds. Compared to unified government, »cohabitation« thus leads to shrinking French acceptance sets. In a two-level perspective this reduces the chances of European integration or international cooperation, more generally. The article therefore argues to stronger integrate domestic variables into the models of European decision-making.

*Mathias Albert/Sascha Dickel*

**Educating Globality**

On the Subject of »International Relations/Globalization« in High Schools  
ZIB, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 261-274

The article analyzes how »International Relations/Globalization« is taught at German high schools (»Gymnasien«) by investigating selected curricula and textbooks of several German regions (Bundesländer). In addition, it briefly looks at the degree to which International Relations/Globalization is included in university degree-programs leading to a qualification as school teacher. The study concludes that the importance attached to International Relations and Globalization in the curricula is only partially reflected in the practice of textbooks and education of school teachers.