

AFGHANISTAN

1. Wyatt, Christopher M.

Afghanistan: The Failure to Integrate Din, Daulat, Watan and Millat and The Fall of King Amanullah. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 79-109.

This article is about the interplay of defining characteristics in Afghanistan that led to the fall of King Amanullah in 1929. Previously, this has been done by looking at the reforms, tribal society and the ulema, the community of scholars, but the prism through which we examine Amanullah's downfall is Mahmud Tarzi's grouping together of 'Din, Daulat, Watan, Millat' (Religion, State, Homeland (or Fatherland), Nation). The ideals informing this grouping, as well as the concepts themselves, were key factors underpinning Amanullah's reform agenda. Where Tarzi wrote of these factors as integrative and functioning together, a perspective taken uncritically by many commentators, we argue here that, as concepts in governance intended to unify the country, they acted as the exact opposite; that they sparked off each other, contradicted each other, and undermined each other in the context of the period. Understanding this explains much of the fragmentation Afghanistan suffered in the 1920s and suggests a structural process of causation for the fall of Amanullah.

**Afghanistan.

Control No : 44754

AFRICA

2. Gerhard Anders and Fidelis E. Kanyongolo

Corruption and the impact of law enforcement: insights from a mixed-methods study in Malawi. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 315 - 336.

The article argues that the impact of law enforcement efforts against corruption deserves more scholarly attention. Drawing on a mixed-methods study from Malawi in southern Africa, where a large-scale law enforcement operation has been investigating and prosecuting those involved in a 2013 corruption scandal known as 'Cashgate', the article explores the potential for corruption deterrence from the perspective of government officials in the Malawi civil service. Malawi provides a challenging environment for deterrence due to limited state capacity, weak law enforcement agencies and widespread corruption. Nonetheless, the research findings show that Malawian government officials perceive prosecutions and convictions to deter corruption, both with regards to the law enforcement response to Cashgate specifically and law enforcement efforts in general. The findings from Malawi suggest that law enforcement and criminal justice have the potential to make an important contribution to anti-corruption strategies in Africa and the Global South at large.

**Africa.

Control No : 44797

3. Mmiselo Freedom Qumba

Assessing African regional investment instrument and investor - state dispute settlement. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 197 - 232.

This article examines the rejection of the International Investor State dispute (ISDS) system across the African continent and its replacement with a range of domestic and regional alternatives. It assesses the advantages of the two principal options for African countries: retaining the current ISDS system, or using local courts and regional tribunals. To this end, the dispute resolution mechanisms proposed in the Pan-African Investment Code, the 2016 Southern African Development Community Finance and Investment Protocol, the SADC model BIT, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Economic Community of West African States and East African Community investment agreements and domestic approaches are critically examined. The argument is then advanced that African countries should not abandon ISDS because replacing it with isolated domestic or regional mechanisms does not reduce any of the risks. In particular, for foreign investors, the risk associated with the adjudication of investment disputes in potentially biased, politically influenced domestic courts may prove too high. African host nations, in turn, risk sending out the wrong message concerning their commitment to the protection of foreign investments. Instead of veering off course, perhaps the time has come for African States to display the political will to remain within the ISDS system and contribute to its reform from within.

**Africa.

Control No : 44808

4. Thomas Kwasi Tiekou and Stefan Gänzle

People who run African affairs: staffing and recruitment in the African Union Commission. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 461 - 481.

This study contributes to the field of International Public Administration (IPA) and the emerging area of Informal International Relations (IIR) by examining the politics of staffing and recruitment of the African Union Commission (AUC). Although the AUC has become a major political player in international affairs, there is a dearth of knowledge about the civil servants who work for the AUC and who run this paramount pan-African executive body. To address the void, this paper draws on a survey of 137 AUC staff, archival studies and interviews to explore recruitment of AUC staff. Combining organisational theory and informality as analytical lenses, the study demonstrates that, first, many informal international practices (IIPs) are embedded in AUC recruitment processes. Second, the AUC is composed largely of short-term, contracted staff. Finally, it shows that the AUC is dependent on lower-ranked personnel or that it is bottom-heavy. Many of these lower-ranked officials are intimately involved in the making of AUC policies and decisions, putting into question the assumption in existing scholarship that decision-makers of IOs are primarily reliant on top-ranked A-level officials (senior management).

**Africa.

Control No : 44796

AUSTRALIA

5. Abbondanza, Gabriele

Australia the 'good international citizen'? The limits of a traditional middle power. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(2), 2021(January): 178-196.

Australia is often described as a 'good international citizen' (GIC), which is intertwined to its status of 'quintessential' middle power. However, a number of elements might undermine both notions. This research reviews the concept of GIC and contributes to this niche of IR theory by providing a dedicated definitional framework, which consists of: i) the respect of the international law; ii) multilateralism; iii) the pursuing of humanitarian and idealist objectives; iv) an active support for the rules-based order; and v) a congruous identity matched by consistent domestic policies. After assessing the country's foreign and domestic policies against this, it finds that Australia has damaged its GIC credentials due to a number of reasons, including: the hard-line policies against seaborne asylum seekers; the participation in missions that are not sanctioned by the UN; the transformation of its global multilateralism into a selective regionalism; the budget cuts to foreign aid; a controversial attitude towards climate change mitigation; and a preference for the US-led global order over a rules-based international society. Far from criticising the country's foreign policy in its entirety, it argues that in the 21st century Australia behaves as a 'neutral international citizen', and a traditional but not 'quintessential' middle power.

**Australia.

Control No : 44779

BANGLADESH

-CLIMATE CANGE

6. Ahmed, Saleh

Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Bangladesh: Migration, Gender and Environmental Injustice. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 155-174.

Sea level rise, tropical cyclones, saltwater intrusion, and coastal flooding along with many other natural hazards are increasingly common in many parts of the world, and regions like coastal Bangladesh are at the frontline of these impacts. Due, in part, to the ongoing climate crisis, male members of coastal households in Bangladesh are outmigrating temporarily or permanently. Reduced farm productivity can be blamed on this to a large extent. Men leave female members of their households behind in their coastal villages during the first phase of migration. This creates a new form of social injustice as women are not only exposed to the negative impacts of the climate crisis to a larger extent, but they also face the challenges of maintaining a farming livelihood as they confront patriarchal socio-cultural norms and expectations during the absence of male members of the families. Using the frameworks of critical development and political

ecology, this paper unpacks how these farming women who stay in the rural villages in coastal Bangladesh have a higher social vulnerability than men do. More particularly, this paper illustrates the complex nature of social and environmental injustice, experienced by women because of the outmigration of male members of the households. An intersectional approach further explains how, in contrast to usual class / income privileges, religio-cultural norms and prohibitions result in women belonging to the ethno-religious majority being more vulnerable than minority women. This is due to restrictions from interacting alone with men to whom they are not related, which reduces their access to the knowledge and resources that flows through male-dominated social networks. This article contributes to our understanding of the complex interactions between humans and the environment, mediated by various social, cultural, and political factors, and provides critical policy insights on inclusive adaptation and long-term sustainability.

**Bangladesh-Climate Change.

Control No : 44757

CANADA

7. Beatrice A. Walton

Nevsun Resources Ltd. v. Araya. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 107 - 114.

In *Nevsun Resources Ltd. v. Araya*, the Supreme Court of Canada declined to dismiss a series of customary international law claims brought by Eritrean refugees against a Canadian mining corporation for grave human rights abuses committed in Eritrea. In doing so, the Supreme Court opened the possibility of a novel front for transnational human rights litigation: common law tort claims based on customary international law. Under the doctrine of adoption, customary international law is directly incorporated into the Canadian common law. However, Canadian courts have not yet upheld a private right of action for violations of customary international law. Writing for a divided court (5–4), Justice Abella allowed the plaintiffs' claims to proceed, finding that it is not "plain and obvious" that the plaintiffs' customary international law claims are bound to fail under either Canada's burgeoning "transnational" or "foreign relations" law, or international law itself. In reaching this conclusion, she offered a unique and overdue reflection on the role of national courts in identifying, adopting, and developing custom. A larger majority of the court (7–2) also rejected outright the application of the act of state doctrine in Canada, tracking several common law systems in limiting the doctrine in favor of human rights litigants.

**Canada.

Control No : 44788

8. GIRARD, TYLER

When Bribery is Considered an Economic Necessity: Facilitation Payments, Norm Translation, and the Role of Cognitive Beliefs. *International Studies Perspectives*, 22(1), 2021(February): 65–83.

Since the 1990s, when a global anti-corruption norm emerged which in part targeted the use of bribery in international business activities, international support has been growing for a related norm against the use of facilitation (or "grease") payments. Despite ambiguous language in the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and despite the lack of material enforcement mechanisms, many OECD convention signatories have explicitly banned facilitation payments. Among the few remaining holdouts, Canada and New Zealand recently addressed this omission in their anticorruption legislation; only Canada opted to eliminate its legal exception for facilitation payments. Building on recent models on norm translation, this article foregrounds the differential roles of normative and cognitive beliefs to explain the different outcomes in these similar cases. Drawing on elite interviews and primary documents, this article argues that select Canadian business representatives helped shape the cognitive beliefs of policymakers through institutionalized consultations in the legislative process, thus facilitating the adoption of the new norm.

**Canada.

Control No : 44747

9. Gravelle, Timothy B. and Scotto, Thomas J.

The structure of foreign policy attitudes among middle power publics: a transpacific replication. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(2), 2021(January): 217-236.

Empirical models illustrating how mass publics organise their views on foreign policy issues abound. Models that posit militant internationalism and cooperative internationalism as the two factors structuring mass foreign policy attitudes and that typically rely on American survey data have given way to models positing a larger number of underlying factors supported by cross-national survey data. Still, there are few studies assessing the cross-national validity of multi-factor models. Further, middle power states that must navigate between international leadership and followership remain understudied. This article draws on new survey data from Canada and Australia two archetypal middle power states to replicate a recent and influential model of foreign policy attitudes comprised of four factors: cooperative internationalism, militant internationalism, isolationism, and support for global justice. Using an exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) framework, it finds that the four-factor structure of foreign policy attitudes observed in the United States, United Kingdom, France and Germany obtains among the Canadian and Australian publics, yet there are country-specific nuances that suggest differences in the ways Canadians and Australians perceive foreign policy options.

**Canada.

Control No : 44781

CHINA

10.

United States terminates Hong Kong's special status due to national security law imposed by Beijing part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 131 - 138.

In June 2019, protests erupted in Hong Kong after its government proposed an extradition agreement with mainland China. Alarmed by the protests, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced that it would consider new national security measures for Hong Kong. On June 30, 2020, China's National People's Congress Standing Committee (NPCSC) passed the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region." While the law was under consideration, the United States responded by declaring that Hong Kong was no longer significantly autonomous from mainland China and beginning the process of ending Hong Kong's special status under U.S. law. The United States and its allies continue to criticize Hong Kong's deteriorating autonomy from China, pointing to the postponement of elections in Hong Kong as further evidence.

**China.

Control No : 44792

11. Freyemann, Eyck

Making The Past Serve the Present: Historical Revisionism in China's one belt one road propaganda. Asian Affairs, 52(1), 2021(February): 18-43.

Propaganda is an illuminating and under-studied entry point for assessing the One Belt One Road initiative (OBOR). This essay discusses the ideological and historical claims embedded in three categories of OBOR propaganda: documentary films for domestic audiences, national history textbooks, and short films for English-speaking audiences. Chinese-language propaganda reframe the historical Silk Road as a deliberate, visionary achievement of renowned emperor Han Wudi (r. 141-87 B.C.). The historical narratives work systematically to legitimate Xi's international ambitions by juxtaposing his contributions with those of Han Wudi, including by adjusting factual claims about the ancient Silk Road to make the parallel more obvious. OBOR is thereby cast as a neo-tributary system, in which partner countries enjoy favourable access to China's market and technology-and acknowledge China's preeminent status in return. The historical adventurers Zhang Qian and Zheng He are recast as loyal agents of the emperor in expanding the geographic scope of this system. English-language OBOR propaganda feature a completely different and far more benign narrative about OBOR's historical legacy and contemporary China's ideological motivations. The "Belt and Road Bedtime Stories" cast China as a peace-loving power that respects difference and seeks to protect the existing international order by promoting globalization and free trade. In light of the first two categories of propaganda, I argue that this third narrative is unpersuasive.

**China.

Control No : 44751

12. Horesh, Niv

One Country, Two Histories: How PRC and Western Narratives of China's Pre-Imperial and Imperial Past Diverge. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 110-129.

The 19th Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Congress, held in October 2017, enshrined not just Xi Jinping's grip on power. It also re-coated its ideology with a medley of Socialist and traditionalist buzz words that had been marginalized in the 1980s. During the height of the reform era, these increasingly made way for ideas borrowed from market economies. Predictably enough, the ideological ferment surrounding the 19th Party Congress has since also played out in the realm of education. This article examines in detail the most current history textbooks used in PRC classrooms to construe China's pre-Imperial and Imperial past. To that end, included in my exploration will not just be changing PRC attitudes to the Chinese past, but also PRC instruction of world history from antiquity to the early modern era. In passing, I will also compare the school material with the latest authoritative Western scholarly studies of the same topics by way of eliciting how PRC official historical narratives of events preceding the 20th century diverge from Western ones.

**China.

Control No : 44755

13. Zhang, Falin

Rising illusion and illusion of rising: mapping global financial governance and relocating China. *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 1–29.

The empirical changes in global financial governance (GFG) and China's position in it, against the backdrop of the 2008 global financial crisis and China's economic rise in recent decades, suggest two plausible conclusions: (1) the present GFG system has been significantly reformed and improved by forming a networked architecture and a regime complex; (2) China's economic rise has automatically extended to China's rise in GFG, embodying its full integration into the architecture and regime. This article constructs a three-dimensional international political economy (IPE) analytical framework to reexamine the two conclusions and thus finds two illusions: an increasingly widespread or rising illusion of a much improved and more stable GFG system and an illusion of China's rising in GFG via an automatic transformation from economic might to governance power. The "rising illusion" of a much-improved GFG risks resulting in a reform dilemma, while the illusion of China's rise in GFG risks escalating the China-US and, more broadly, emerging-dominant states conflicts into full-scale confrontation. The prevalence of these two illusions highlights the need for greater attention from academic and policy spheres to relevant issues.

**China.

Control No : 44766

COVID 19

14. Helfer, Laurence R.

Rethinking derogations from human rights treaties. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 20 - 40.

Numerous governments have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by declaring states of emergency and restricting individual liberties protected by international law. However, many more states have adopted emergency measures than have formally derogated from human rights conventions. This Editorial Comment critically evaluates the existing system of human rights treaty derogations. It analyzes the system's problems, identifies recent developments that have exacerbated these problems, and proposes a range of reforms in five areas embeddedness, engagement, information, timing, and scope.

**COVID 19.

Control No : 44783

DIGITAL HUMANITARIANISM

15. Rothe, Delf

Digital Humanitarianism and the Visual Politics of the Refugee Camp: (Un)Seeing Control. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 41–62.

Digital visual technologies have become an important tool of humanitarian governance. They allow the monitoring of crises from afar, making it possible to detect human rights violations and refugee movements, despite a crisis area being inaccessible. However, the political effects of such "digital humanitarianism" are understudied. This article aims to amend this gap by analyzing which forms of seeing, showing, and governing refugee

camps are enabled by digital technologies. To this end, the article combines scholarship on the politics of the refugee camp with the emerging body of work on digital humanitarianism. It proposes the notion of a “visual assemblage of the refugee camp” to conceptualize the increasing adoption of visual technologies in refugee camp governance. Using the two paradigmatic cases of Zaatari and Azraq, two refugee camps for displaced Syrians in Jordan, the text outlines how this visual assemblage enacts the refugee camp in different ways thus bringing about different versions of the camp. The case study reveals three such enactments of the refugee camp as a technology of care and control; as a political space; and, as a governmental laboratory and discusses how these interact and clash in everyday camp life.

**Digital Humanitarianism.

Control No : 44761

EUROPEAN UNION

16. Brian McGarry

Republic of Slovenia v. Republic of Croatia part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 101 - 107. The Judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in Slovenia v. Croatia marks the anticlimax of a long-running territorial dispute. It is also only the sixth time the CJEU has issued a judgment in a case instituted by one European Union member against another. Among these cases, it is the first to consider an arbitral award in a dispute between members, the first to consider a boundary dispute between members, and the first to be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The Court found that it cannot rule on alleged infringements of European Union law when these arise from the breach of a treaty falling outside of the Union's subject-matter competence. Most directly, the Judgment may pose significant consequences for European Union internal affairs in the near term, such as Croatia's ambitions to join the Schengen Area and the Eurozone. More broadly, several of the Court's findings will be relevant beyond the European legal order, particular those concerning the meaning and effect of “ancillary” legal questions, and the bilateral or multilateral character of a dispute involving admission to an international organization.

**European Union.

Control No : 44787

17. Maher, Richard

International relations theory and the future of European integration. International Studies Review, 23(1), 2021(March): 89–114.

What are the prospects and likely future direction of European integration? Will it be marked by resilience and perhaps even deepening integration among European Union (EU) member states, or will it encounter further instability that could lead to fragmentation and disintegration? The answers to these questions are currently unknown but are important not just for the citizens and countries of the EU but for world politics more broadly. Scholars and other observers have advanced a range of arguments to answer these questions, many of which are derived from the three mainstream theoretical paradigms of contemporary International Relations (IR): realism, liberalism, and constructivism. These arguments reveal disagreement both within and across paradigms over the question of the EU's future. While it is commonly thought that realists are generally pessimistic and liberals and constructivists broadly optimistic regarding the EU's future prospects, it is possible to identify arguments derived from liberal IR theory that the EU faces possibly fatal challenges and realists who see powerful reasons for the EU to stick together, while there are constructivists who think it can go either way. There are thus six basic positions on the future of the EU derived from IR theory. This paper identifies and evaluates a broad range of causal forces that will affect the future of European integration. The paper concludes by discussing the enduring role and value of theory in the study of international relations.

**European Union.

Control No : 44769

FOREIGN POLICY

18. Price, Megan

Norm erosion and Australia's challenge to the rules-based order. Australian Journal of International Affairs, 75(2), 2021(January): 161-177.

Australian foreign policy makers increasingly place an emphasis on the importance of rules and norms. These foreign policy statements reflect concerns about China's growing assertiveness combined with the belief that a 'thick' anarchy is safer for middle powers. Yet while Australia has been fixated with how China poses a threat to the international order, at times, Australia has actively challenged that order itself. Such was the case when the Prime Minister gave an address on 'negative globalism' at the Lowy Institute in October 2019. This article advances a theoretically grounded framework for understanding how these performative challenges arise and come to cause norm erosion. The framework draws together three elements: the rule or norm in question; representational strategies; and domestic audiences. The article illustrates this framework using the example of the Prime Minister's Lowy Institute address.

**Foreign Policy.

Control No : 44778

GERMANY

19. Gaskarth, Jamie

Clashing Traditions: German Foreign Policy in a New Era. *International Studies Perspectives*, 22(1), 2021(February): 84–105.

A series of crises over the last decade have put pressure on Europe's fundamental ordering principles. In response, German policymakers have scrambled to reinterpret Germany's foreign policy for a new era. To understand this process, the authors utilize an interpretivist approach, analyzing the discourse of German foreign policymakers through the lens of four traditions of thought informing debates: regionalism, pacifism, realism, and hegemonism. The article suggests that despite serious challenges, prevailing patterns of belief centered round regionalism and pacifism, supported by a particular civilian understanding of hegemony, persist. Yet, Germany's allies are challenging this framework and calling for it to accept more responsibility for regional and global security. As a result, a realist tradition is reemerging in Germany's discourse. The taxonomy provided here allows a richer understanding of these debates as well as an appreciation of how policymakers mobilize ideas to resist or enable policy change.

**Germany.

Control No : 44748

GHANA

20. Jesse Salah Ovidia , Jasper Abembia Ayelazuno and Ayelazuno, Jasper Abembia

Ghana's petroleum industry: expectations, frustrations and anger in coastal communities. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 397 - 424.

With much fanfare, Ghana's Jubilee Oil Field was discovered in 2007 and began producing oil in 2010. In the six coastal districts nearest the offshore fields, expectations of oil-backed development have been raised. However, there is growing concern over what locals perceive to be negative impacts of oil and gas production. Based on field research conducted in 2010 and 2015 in the same communities in each district, this paper presents a longitudinal study of the impacts (real and perceived) of oil and gas production in Ghana. With few identifiable benefits beyond corporate social responsibility projects often disconnected from local development priorities, communities are growing angrier at their loss of livelihoods, increased social ills and dispossession from land and ocean. Assuming that others must be benefiting from the petroleum resources being extracted near their communities, there is growing frustration. High expectations, real and perceived grievances, and increasing social fragmentation threaten to lead to conflict and underdevelopment.

**Ghana.

Control No : 44799

INDIA

-US

21. Purayil, Muhsin Puthan

The Rise of China and the Question of an Indo-US Alliance: A perspective from India. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 62-78.

The ongoing Ladakh crisis between India and China has accentuated a discussion on India allying with the US. However, despite India's steady growth of bilateral security relations with the US, New Delhi's response to the idea of becoming part of a formal

alliance has so far been non-committal. In such a context, the question – will the rising Chinese threat now foster a desire in India to align with the US? – is worth examining. Probing the question, this article contends that while the Ladakh crisis has indubitably heightened India's security challenges emanating from Beijing, yet the possibility of an alliance at the moment remains no more than modest. It notes several challenges and implications that prevent its emergence. They include India's attachment to strategic autonomy, the Pakistan factor, the Russia factor, the Iran factor, unresolved trade disagreements, India's fear of getting entangled in great power rivalry, and the possibility of a US-China rapprochement in the future.

**India-US.

Control No : 44753

INTERNATIONAL COURT

22.

United States imposes economic sanctions and visa restrictions on international criminal court officials part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 138 - 140.

On September 2, 2020, the Trump administration announced that the United States had added the International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, and the head of the Office of the Prosecutor's Jurisdiction, Complementarity, and Cooperation Division, Phakiso Mochochoko, to the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons. The action followed Executive Order 13,928, signed in June, which authorized economic sanctions and visa restrictions on ICC employees who are investigating whether U.S. forces committed war crimes in Afghanistan. Governments and human rights groups decried the sanctions as an attack on international justice.

**International Court.

Control No : 44793

23. Zachary Mollengarden and Noam Zamir

The monetary gold principle: back to basics. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 41-77.

In The Case of the Monetary Gold Removed from Rome in 1943, the International Court of Justice concluded that it cannot decide a dispute in which a third party's legal interests "would form the very subject-matter of the decision." This Article argues that what has become known as the Monetary Gold principle conflicts with the Court's obligation to decide cases submitted by consenting parties and should be abandoned.

**International Court.

Control No : 44784

INTERNATIONAL LAW

24.

Congress and the Trump administration spar over U.S. arms sales to the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 146 - 153.

Longstanding tensions between Congress and the executive over U.S. support to the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen have spurred conflict between the branches over arms sales. In May 2019, U.S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo declared an emergency under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) to bypass congressional "freezes" on arms sales and complete \$8.1 billion in sales to members of the Saudi-led coalition. In response, Congress requested that the State Department inspector general (IG) investigate the matter. In a report released in August 2020, the IG determined that the emergency declaration comported with the AECA's procedural requirements but that the State Department's risk assessments and civilian casualty mitigation measures did not fully address legal concerns about the sales. The Trump administration has continued to move forward with arms sales, including by unilaterally reinterpreting a nonbinding multilateral export control regime to eliminate prohibitions on the export of certain unmanned aerial systems (UAS). A bipartisan group of legislators has introduced a bill to prevent such sales to all countries except select U.S. allies. In September, a UN report criticized U.S. and other countries' arms sales to the Saudi-led coalition and recommended referral of the situation in Yemen to the International Criminal Court (ICC).

**International Law.

Control No : 44795

25. Alessandra Spadaro

Repatriation of family members of foreign fighters: individual right or state prerogative. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 251 - 265.

This article analyses the decisions of Belgian and Dutch courts concerning the repatriation of the family members of foreign fighters who are now detained in dire conditions in North-East Syria. The article shows that, under international law, these women and children have no individual right to be repatriated by their State of nationality, based on either consular assistance, the extraterritorial applicability of human rights treaties, or the right of return to one's own country. Nonetheless there are good reasons why States should exercise their prerogative to repatriate.

**International Law.

Control No : 44809

26. Enrico Partiti

Polycentricity and polyphony in international law: interpreting the corporate responsibility to respect human right. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 133 - 164.

Complex multi-actors and multi-level governance structures have emerged in areas that were traditionally exclusively the preserve of the State and treaty-making. The adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) affirmed a corporate responsibility to respect human rights to be implemented through human rights due diligence (HRDD), ie via management processes. The open-ended character of the UNGP generated the emergence of other soft instruments offering guidance to corporations in structuring HRDD. This contribution conceptualises the UNGP from the perspective of regulation as a principles-based exercise in polycentric governance reliant on regulatory intermediaries for interpretation. It then assesses the role of various sui generis normative instruments in providing interpretation to the UNGP and, how the presence of an additional layer of interpretative material contributes to the institutionalisation of responsible corporate conduct. The analysis of instruments drafted by international, non-governmental and business organisations reveals both a decentralising tension between different intermediaries due to disagreements and divergence concerning the precise extent of corporate human rights responsibilities, as well as attempts to centralise the interpretation of the UNGP. The article concludes by recommending some caution towards the employment of polycentric governance regimes and their lack of centralised interpretive authority in this domain of international law and suggests possible ways to formally establish centralised interpretation.

**International Law.

Control No : 44805

27. Giulio Bartolini

The Failure of core capacities under the who international health regulations. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 233 - 250.

Analyses related to the Covid-19 pandemic have mainly addressed measures adopted in response to this event without paying attention to provisions included in the 2005 International Health Regulations which require States to develop predefined core capacities to prevent, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease. The legal architecture related to these obligations has, however, various shortcomings and States have largely failed to implement the required measures. Only recently has some practice been developed by the WHO to address these deficiencies, and further action is still required to finally implement this (neglected) cornerstone of the global health system.

**International Law.

Control No : 44803

28. Johnston, Katie A

Identifying the Jus cogens norm in the Jus ad bellum. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 29 - 57.

This article argues that if there is a jus cogens norm in the jus ad bellum, it must be the customary norm which prohibits non-consensual uses of force that are neither validly authorised under the UN Charter nor lawful exercises of self-defence. In doing so this article will clarify the method by which jus cogens norms should be identified, based on a correct understanding and application of what it means for a norm to be 'accepted and recognized as a norm from which no derogation is permitted'. It is argued that all existing

jus cogens norms must be norms of customary law, and that the uncertainty regarding the scope of the jus cogens norm prohibiting force results from uncertainty as to the structure of the underlying customary and treaty law norms in the jus ad bellum.

**International law.

Control No : 44802

29. Roy Goode

Creativity and transnational commercial law: from carchemish to cape. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 1 - 28.

This article examines the creative aspects of a range of international commercial law instruments which have in common that they seek to bypass traditional doctrine in order to increase commercial efficiency and ease of transacting. In short, the purpose of the harmonising measure is functional in that it seeks to overcome a serious obstacle to cross-border trade by providing commercially sensible solutions to typical problems regardless whether this disturbs established legal theory, which should always be the servant of the law, not its master. Creativity applies not only to the formulation of an instrument but also to its interpretation. Those entrusted with preparing a commentary on the detail of such an instrument are likely to face difficult issues of interpretation which may take years to surface and may only be resolved by a willingness to risk error in order to provide the reader with clear guidance rather than sheltering behind the presentation of alternative interpretations, while at the same time resisting the temptation to ascribe to words in a convention the meaning they would have under one's own national law. At least one of the instruments examined was conceptually flawed; it is mentioned to highlight the danger of over-ambition in delineating the sphere of application of the convention concerned. Undisciplined creativity comes at a cost. Another convention, and a highly successful one, is referred to only to demonstrate the value of creative ambiguity.

**International Law.

Control No : 44807

30. Shane Darcy

Accident and design: recognising victims of aggression in international law. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 103 - 132.

International law has not traditionally recognised individuals as victims of the crime of aggression. Recent developments may precipitate a departure from this approach. The activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the crime of aggression opens the way for the future application of the Court's regime of victim participation and reparation in the context of prosecutions for this crime. The determination by the United Nations Human Rights Committee in General Comment No. 36 that any deprivation of life resulting from an act of aggression violates Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights serves to recognise a previously overlooked class of victims. This article explores these recent developments, by discussing their background, meaning and implications for international law and the rights of victims.

**International Law.

Control No : 44804

31. Vid Prislán

JUDICIAL EXPROPRIATION IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 70(1), 2021(January): 165 - 195.

This article examines the notion of judicial takings in international law and its reflection in the practice of investment tribunals. It takes stock of the already significant body of arbitral jurisprudence dealing with expropriation claims grounded in, or relating to, the acts or omissions of courts, with a view to developing a coherent theory of judicial expropriations. It is suggested that, due to the courts' specific role in the determination of the underlying proprietary rights that are the very object of international legal protection, judicial measures warrant different conceptual treatment from measures by other State organs. Traditional approaches to expropriation analysis do not take this sufficiently into account and therefore do not provide adequate tools for distinguishing legitimate judicial measures from undue interferences with investors' rights. It is argued that a sui generis approach is hence needed: where proprietary rights are primarily affected by the impugned judicial action, it is first necessary to determine whether such action is itself wrongful under international law, for only then can it be treated as an act of expropriation. However, the proper analytical approach will ultimately depend on the circumstances of each case and traditional approaches, such as the sole effects doctrine, may still be appropriate where the judicial injury actually flows from wrongful

legislative or executive conduct.

**International Law.

Control No : 44806

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

32. Pahnke, Anthony

Regrounding critical theory: lenin on imperialism, nationalism, and strategy. *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 181–203.

We live at a time of heightened nationalism on the political right and left, from the mobilization of anti-immigrant sentiment in the United States and Europe, to promoting Palestinian liberation. This article, focusing on Lenin's work concerning imperialism, shows the importance, yet shortcomings of foregrounding the nation in calling for social transformation. The piece reads Lenin's contributions on imperialism, highlighting his understanding of strategy and the dual nature of nationalism, in light of debates within Critical Theory more generally. As I argue, Lenin offers insights for Critical Theorists, particularly on the place of nationalism within transformative political projects, as well as on the dynamics of capitalist accumulation and territorial acquisition. Lenin's work on imperialism draws our attention to the idea that only by mobilizing beyond the state/society binary which many Critical Theorists and activists reify, sometimes unintentionally can we explore the nature of emancipatory political action.

**International Political Economy.

Control No : 44773

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

33. Aue, Luis

How Do Metrics Shape Polities? From Analogue to Digital Measurement Regimes in International Health Politics. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 83–101.

This article analyzes a historical shift from analogue to digital measurement regimes that have produced international health metrics. The historical comparative study shows that each of these measurement regimes was deeply influential in shaping the international health polity. The article conceptualizes measurement regimes based on science and technology studies as techno-social assemblages producing international health metrics. Building on polity theory, I argue that these regimes exert participation, problematization, and mode-of intervention effects in international politics. I analyze how the analogue international regime of measuring health acquired dominance after the Second World War. It built on national statistical infrastructures and international organizations and problematized international health politics as guiding nations along the development path of the Global North. It limited participation to medical and statistical experts. The digital regime—influential since the 1990s—is embedded into a private research institute and focuses on the digital recalculation of health metrics. It has shaped the field of international health politics as continuously searching for neglected problems, extended participation to a large group of passive users and supports cost-effective interventions. This article contributes conceptually and empirically to the international political sociology of health. It describes how socio-technical assemblages like measurement regimes shape international polities.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44763

34. Bellanova, Rocco

Toward a Critique of Algorithmic Violence. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 121–150.

Questions about how algorithms contribute to (in)security are under discussion across international political sociology. Building upon and adding to these debates, our collective discussion foregrounds questions about algorithmic violence. We argue that it is important to examine how algorithmic systems feed (into) specific forms of violence, and how they justify violent actions or redefine what forms of violence are deemed legitimate. Bringing together different disciplinary and conceptual vantage points, this collective discussion opens a conversation about algorithmic violence focusing both on its specific instances and on the challenges that arise in conceptualizing and studying it. Overall, the discussion converges on three areas of concern the violence undergirding the creation and feeding of data infrastructures; the translation processes at play in the

use of computer/machine vision across diverse security practices; and the institutional governing of algorithmic violence, especially its organization, limitation, and legitimation. Our two-fold aim is to show the potential of a cross-disciplinary conversation and to move toward an interactional research agenda. While our approaches diverge, they also enrich each other. Ultimately, we highlight the critical purchase of studying the role of algorithmic violence in the fabric of the international through a situated analysis of algorithmic systems as part of complex, and often messy, practices.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44765

35. Goozee, Hannah

Decolonizing Trauma with Frantz Fanon. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 102–120.

Recent scholarship across a range of disciplines has critically engaged with the concept of trauma, interrogating its role in political processes such as commemoration, post-conflict reconciliation, and identity formation. Together this scholarship has called for a rethinking of trauma in order to more accurately represent the social and political dynamics of the concept. However, whilst offering insights into the politics of trauma, this literature remains distant from the concept's original discipline—psychiatry. This article contends that Frantz Fanon, as a psychiatrist and political revolutionary, presents a unique viewpoint from which to problematize the relationship between psychiatry and politics as it continues to structure trauma (and trauma scholarship) in the present day. Drawing on Fanon's sociogenic psychiatry, this article contends that both Fanon and contemporary approaches to trauma are constrained by an exclusive, Eurocentric psychiatry. Subsequently, it argues that a rethinking of trauma is insufficient. Rather, a decolonization of psychiatry is required. Three themes in Fanon's practice—the universal, morality, and gender—demonstrate the necessity of engaging with psychiatry's positionality within the contemporary sociogenic principle. Here, international political sociology provides for an analysis of trauma attentive to the relationship between society, health, and power.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44764

36. Huysmans, Jef

International Political Sociology as a Mode of Critique: Fracturing Totalities. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(February): 2–21.

This paper asks how international political sociology (IPS) can articulate its criticality so that it can continue to engage with lineages that privilege processes and practices emerging from the always fluid and multiple entanglements of fragments without resorting to totalizing logics. IPS and IR more generally have experienced an intensified interest in situated and micro analyses. Engaging the fragmentation of the international, however, has gone hand in hand with pulls towards thinking big and wholes as a condition for critical analysis. We share the position that critical thought needs a conception of the structural if it does not want to remain locked in simply describing un-connected fragments of life. However, the challenge is to do so without making the meaning of fragments derivative of conceptions of wholes that reinsert horizons of totalization. Drawing on Deleuzian thought, the paper opens towards a conception of the structural and its relation to fragments that embraces heterogeneity, multiplicity, and fluidity with the express intent of vacating lingering totalities and foregrounding creativity in life. In a context of fragmenting international relations, we see re-engaging the question of how to separate structural thought from horizons of totalization as a contribution to ongoing debates on the nature and limits of critique.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44758

37. Huysmans, Jef

International Political Sociology as a Mode of Critique: Fracturing Totalities. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 2–21.

This paper asks how international political sociology (IPS) can articulate its criticality so that it can continue to engage with lineages that privilege processes and practices emerging from the always fluid and multiple entanglements of fragments without resorting to totalizing logics. IPS and IR more generally have experienced an intensified interest in situated and micro analyses. Engaging the fragmentation of the international, however, has gone hand in hand with pulls towards thinking big and wholes as a condition for critical analysis. We share the position that critical thought needs a conception of the structural if it does not want to remain locked in simply describing

un-connected fragments of life. However, the challenge is to do so without making the meaning of fragments derivative of conceptions of wholes that reinsert horizons of totalization. Drawing on Deleuzian thought, the paper opens towards a conception of the structural and its relation to fragments that embraces heterogeneity, multiplicity, and fluidity with the express intent of vacating lingering totalities and foregrounding creativity in life. In a context of fragmenting international relations, we see re-engaging the question of how to separate structural thought from horizons of totalization as a contribution to ongoing debates on the nature and limits of critique.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44759

38. Stephens, Angharad Closs

Affect and the Response to Terror: Commemoration and Communities of Sense. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 22–40.

This article examines affective responses to terror and the emergence of communities of sense in the commemoration of such attacks. We challenge the predominant framing of responses to terror which emphasize security and identity. We focus on the singular response by the city of Manchester in the aftermath of the 2017 Arena bombing, drawing on fieldwork conducted at the 1-year anniversary commemorative events. Our discussion focuses on the ways improvised, transient communities crystallized around the cultural significance of music during these events. The article explores these communities of sense through two case studies: those drawn together around the figure of Ariane Grande; and those assembled through a mass sing-along. In contrast to national or municipal responses to terror which orchestrate affect to establish narratives about security, borders and identity, we argue for the importance of paying attention to the improvised, affective ways in which people respond to terror. These plural, affective responses suggest another form of collective subjectivity. They also demonstrate the transient, plural, and everyday ways in which politics is practiced, assembled, and negotiated by different publics in response to terror.

**International Politics.

Control No : 44760

INTERNATIONAL RELATION

39. Kaempf, Sebastian and Finn, Carrie

Teaching International Relations through the Format of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). *International Studies Perspectives*, 22(1), 2021(February): 1-24.

Since the early twenty-first century, tertiary education has witnessed a dramatic shift with the rise of massive open online courses (MOOCs). Celebrated by some as the ultimate “democratization” of education, this development has not been without controversy. The main purpose of this article is neither to confirm nor dispel the controversies rather it seeks to critically examine one MOOC to encourage more nuanced reflections about teaching international relations through this new format. The case study presented here is of “MEDIAWASince the early twenty-first century, tertiary education has witnessed a dramatic shift with the rise of massive open online courses (MOOCs). Celebrated by some as the ultimate “democratization” of education, this development has not been without controversy. The main purpose of this article is neither to confirm nor dispel the controversies rather it seeks to critically examine one MOOC to encourage more nuanced reflections about teaching international relations through this new format. The case study presented here is of “MEDIAWARx,” a MOOC offered on edX in the IR field since 2017. This article provides an in-depth view into the pedagogical aims and design as well as the response to and experience of one specific MOOC.Rx,” a MOOC offered on edX in the IR field since 2017. This article provides an in-depth view into the pedagogical aims and design as well as the response to and experience of one specific MOOC.

**International Relation.

Control No : 44745

40. Pruitt, Lesley J.

Participatory video: a new outlook for international relations research. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(2), 2021(January): 142-160.

This article considers the implications of incorporating participatory video in International Relations (IR) research. Drawing on existing aesthetic and visual IR research, I critically reflect on a case study incorporating participatory video in research investigating young women’s leadership in Asia and the Pacific. Through participatory video, young women

redressed their common invisibility and challenged portrayals situating them as unable to lead and make decisions. In this way, participatory video disrupted and unsettled power relations often resulting in young people's marginalisation from policymaking. Given its ability to make space for productive reflections on, and challenges to, existing power dynamics amongst and between researchers, research participants, and the state, participatory video can productively push the boundaries of IR research. Limitations and challenges of using participatory video are also evident and require reflection. Overall, I suggest that participatory video can generate new critiques and knowledge to productively shape current and future IR research, including through offering unique insights that could be missed by other methods in IR, including other filmmaking approaches.

**International Relation.

Control No : 44777

41. Steffek, Jens and Behr, Hartmut

Terminological entrepreneurs and discursive shifts in international relations: how a discipline invented the "international regime". *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 30-58.

The disciplinary history of international relations (IR) is usually told as a succession of theories or "isms" that are connected to academic schools. Echoing the increasing criticism of this narrative, we present in this article a new perspective on the discipline. We introduce concepts from linguistics and its method of digital discourse analysis (DDA) to explore discursive shifts and terminological entrepreneurship in IR. DDA directs attention away from schools of thought and "heroic figures" who allegedly invented new theories. As we show exemplarily with the rise of "regime theory," there were entire generations of IR scholars who (more or less consciously) developed new vocabularies to frame and address their common concerns. The terminological history of "international regime" starts in nineteenth century international law, in which French authors already used "régime" to describe transnational forms of governance that were more than a treaty but less than an international organization. Only in the 1980s, however, was an explicit definition of "international regime" forged in American IR, which combined textual elements already in use. We submit that such observations can change the way in which we understand, narrate, and teach the discipline of IR. DDA decenters IR theory from its traditional focus on schools and individuals and suggests unlearning established taxonomies of "isms." The introduction of corpus linguistic methods to the study of academic IR can thus provide new epistemological directions for the field.

**International relation.

Control No : 44767

42. Trowsell, Tamara A and Tickner, Arlene B

A Differing about Difference: Relational IR from around the World. *International Studies Perspectives*, 22(1), 2021(February): 25-64.

Difference, a central concern to the study of international relations (IR), has not had its ontological foundations adequately disrupted. This forum explores how existential assumptions rooted in relational logics provide a significantly distinct set of tools that drive us to re-orient how we perceive, interpret, and engage both similarity and difference. Taking their cues from cosmological commitments originating in the Andes, South Asia, East Asia, and the Middle East, the six contributions explore how our existential assumptions affect the ways in which we deal with difference as theorists, researchers, and teachers. This initial conversation pinpoints key content and foci of future relational work in IR.

**International Relation.

Control No : 44746

JAPAN

43. Kolmaš, Michal

International pressure and Japanese withdrawal from the International whaling commission: when shaming fails. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(2), 2021(January): 197-216.

Shaming in international relations has been extensively analysed as a normative practice that aims to persuade the target to comply with certain norms. Recently, IR scholars have identified cases, in which this process failed or antagonised the target. But although these studies have shown us how shaming works, they have not fully explained under what conditions shaming works. To remedy this, the article analyses the role of

shaming in Japanese whaling controversy. In 2018, Japan announced its withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission, defying three decades of sustained international pressure. I identify two versions of shaming of Japanese whaling: pre-moratorium 'soft' and post-moratorium 'hard' shaming. The former, although less confrontational, had normative impact on Japanese society and policymaking, leading Tokyo to accept the moratorium and scale down on its whaling operations. The latter, marked by attacks of NGOs and heated discourse, had an opposite outcome and helped conservative policy entrepreneurs formulate a 'cultural wars' narrative that prevented the inception of anti-whaling norm. The reason for this difference, I argue, lies in Japanese domestic political culture, which played a defining role in the success/fail of shaming strategies. For shaming to be successful then, careful understanding of the target society is essential.

**Japan.

Control No : 44780

KENYA

44. Eun Kyung Kim

Economic signals of ethnicity and voting in Africa: analysis of the correlation between agricultural subsectors and ethnicity in Kenya. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 361 - 395.

The existing literature has demonstrated that both ethnic and economic factors affect a vote decision in African democracies. I show that there is a meaningful interaction between the two cleavages in their influence on voting. In particular, I argue for political salience of agricultural subsectors that shape the electoral consequences of economic performance in the context where agricultural policy affects the livelihood of the majority population. Relying on the analyses of the 2007 and 2013 elections in Kenya, I illustrate how likely an individual, who is attached to a politically coherent ethnic group, votes for a candidate, the majority of whose ethnic members engage in the same industry as the voter himself regardless of the candidate's ethnicity. The results show that the sector factor reinforces the positive and negative effects of ethnic communities on incumbent support, and also explains voting by ethnic minorities whose motives for voting are not ethnic.

**Kenya.

Control No : 44800

45. Rebecca Simson and Elliott Green

Ethnic favouritism in Kenyan education reconsidered: when a picture is worth more than a thousand regressions. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 425 - 460.

Does a leader's ethnicity affect the regional distribution of basic services such as education in Africa? Several influential studies have argued in the affirmative, by using educational attainment levels to show that children who share the ethnicity of the president during their school-aged years have higher attainment than their peers. In this paper we revisit this empirical evidence and show that it rests on problematic assumptions. Some models commonly used to test for favouritism do not take adequate account of educational convergence and once this is properly accounted for the results are found to be unstable. Using Kenya as a test case, we argue that there is no conclusive evidence of ethnic favouritism in primary or secondary education, but rather a process of educational convergence among the country's larger ethnic groups. This evidence matters, as it shapes how we understand the ethnic calculus of politicians.

**Kenya.

Control No : 44798

KOSOVO

46.

Trump administration brokers accords to normalize relations between Israel and six countries part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 115 - 119.

In September and October 2020, Kosovo, Serbia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, and Sudan normalized relations with Israel in a flurry of agreements brokered by the United States. President Donald Trump suggested that, in addition to being valuable on their own terms, the agreements were part of a broader diplomatic effort to

pressure the Palestinians into negotiating a peace deal with Israel. In December, the White House announced normalization of relations between Israel and Morocco in apparent exchange for U.S. recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over the disputed territory of Western Sahara.

**Kosovo.

Control No : 44789

KYRGYZSTAN

47. Sullivan, Charles J.

The Crumbling Kyrgyz Republic. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 44-61.

Although Kyrgyzstan has recently withstood two coup d'états (or so-called "revolutions") and a bout of ethnic violence, the politicization of the legal system by successive presidents portends a troublesome future. The 2017 transition from Almazbek Atambaev to Sooronbai Jeenbekov gave way to the former's arrest and imprisonment. A series of other prior arrests and incarcerations of (former) parliamentarians indicate that Kyrgyzstan's presidents are regularly manipulating the legal system to persecute and neutralize their rivals. This article posits that the repetitive rupturing of legal institutions will usher in an era of heightened illiberalism, elite uncertainty, and the further discrediting of the political system, thereby placing the state on the brink of failure. The mass uprising in response to the October 2020 parliamentary electoral results and most recent coup d'état indicate that the prospects of the Kyrgyz Republic suffering a collapse are real.

**Kyrgyzstan.

Control No : 44752

MILITARY STRATEGY

48. Baumer, Christoph

LT Col Hamilton's 1917 Political Mission to EMIR ABD AL-AZIZ AL-SAUD OF NAJD. *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 130-154.

This article is an account of the political mission of Lt Col Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton (later Udny-Hamilton, 11th Lord Belhaven and Stenton, 1871–1950) to the Emir Abd Al-Aziz Al-Saud of Najd in 1917. It particularly draws on Hamilton's private diaries, as well as other reports and notes as well as on Philby's Report on Najd Mission 1917–1918. It contains an account of the political and military background to the mission in the Arab world and Mesopotamia in the context of the First World War, including Ibn Saud's relationships with the Ottomans, Kuwait, the British, Sharif Hussain, and the Ajman tribe. It also contains further biographical information about Hamilton.

**Military Strategy.

Control No : 44756

MOZAMBIQUE

49. Lars Buur and Nystrand, Malin J.

Mediating bureaucrats: embedded economic action in the Mozambican sugar industry. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 2020(September): 337 - 360.

This article develops the concept of 'mediating bureaucrats' by exploring their role during liberal reforms that led to rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Mozambique. By focusing on how relations between the state, government and business are mediated by a group of cadres who have occupied positions in different social domains, the article argues that these 'mediating bureaucrats' cannot easily be identified in one-dimensional terms as belonging to either the public or private sector, the state or the market. It is argued that as 'socially embedded actors', the group of 'mediating bureaucrats' are in a position to translate and mediate between diverse and sometimes conflicting interests and aspirations of the state, the government and business. We use the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Mozambique to show how mediating bureaucrats adopted two practices muddling through and translation in order to straddle conflicting interests during different reform initiatives in post-independence Mozambique.

**Mozambique.

Control No : 44801

MYANMAR

-ELECTION

50. Kipgen, Nehginpao

The 2020 Myanmar Election and The 2021 Coup: Deepening Democracy or Widening Division? *Asian Affairs*, 52(1), 2021(February): 1-17.

In the 2020 general election, the National League for Democracy (NLD) won 920 of the total 1,117 seats, which was upped by 61 seats from its win in the 2015 election. The main opposition party, the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), won 71 seats, down 46 from the 2015 election when it won 117 seats. The election result gave a strong mandate to the NLD for another five years. On the other hand, the USDP accused the NLD of engaging in electoral fraud including the buying of votes, and called for fresh elections in coordination with the military. Following a complaint from its proxy party, the USDP, the military initially said it would conduct an investigation in 218 townships where the military personnel and their family members cast their votes, which it expanded to 314 townships in all states and regions across the country; this finally led to the declaration of a state of emergency rule (the military coup) on 1 February 2021. Ethnic parties also alleged that the NLD government made certain pre-poll decisions that disadvantaged the ethnic minorities. This paper analyzes the electoral process and its outcome in an attempt to understand whether the election led to the deepening of democracy or the widening of division in the country's democratization process.

**Myanmar-Election.

Control No : 44750

PAKISTAN

-GREYLIST

51. Shah, Abdur Rehman

India and Pakistan at the financial action task force: finding the middle ground between two competing perspectives. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(2), 2021(January): 136-141.

Ever since the grey-listing of Pakistan by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in early 2018, India and Pakistan have been vying for competing goals. According to Indian perspective, Pakistan is still engaged in cross-border terrorist activities in Indian territories. Therefore, Pakistan must be downgraded to black-list. On the other hand, Pakistan insists it has taken ample measures to comply with FATF demands. According to Islamabad, not only has Pakistan started taking actions against domestic militant units, it has been playing vital role in facilitating 'peace talks' to end the Afghan war. In contrast, this article argues both of these narratives verge on extremes in their own respects. India's recent claims about cross-border terrorism are profoundly diluted by domestic resistance it has been facing in Indian-administered Kashmir of late. Moreover, a black-listed Pakistan could pose an even bigger challenge. Similarly, this article argues that getting Pakistan off the grey list would be too early at the present time. The country still needs to implement half of its 'action plan' as identified by the FATF. A more realistic option, therefore, would be to take the middle ground and proceed with current FATF supervision of Pakistan's performance for a further period.

**Pakistan-Greylist.

Control No : 44776

RUSSIA

52. Lauri Malksoo

International law and the 2020 amendments to the Russian constitution. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 78 - 93.

This Current Development Essay discusses the international legal implications of constitutional amendments adopted in the Russian Federation by an "all-Russian vote," a quasi-referendum from June 25 to July 1, 2020. The most important of these amendments gives the Russian Constitution priority over decisions made by international courts and treaty bodies. The amendments also address Russia's state succession to the Soviet Union. Another provision protects Russia's territorial integrity. The Essay discusses the background to these amendments, their content, and their significance for international law.

**Russia.

Control No : 44785

SOCIAL PROCESS

53. Buu-Sao, Doris

Extractive Governmentality at Work: Native Appropriations of Oil Labor in the Amazon. *International Political Sociology*, 15(1), 2021(March): 63–82.

This paper analyzes the transformations induced by Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the extractive sector, through an ethnographic study of villages neighboring an oil-drilling site in the Peruvian Amazon. It examines the materialization of a specific CSR device the communal enterprise which involves the majority of village members in the extractive industry as workers, owners, and managers of a subcontractor that provides services to the oil company. The paper highlights the importance of work and socialization to assess the transformative power of this original CSR device. After an opening section on how to study extractive governmentality “at work,” the paper presents a genealogy of the communal enterprise. It then examines how communal enterprises tend to transform indigenous inhabitants into workers and entrepreneurs and thereby impact the everyday organization of the entire community. By examining the ways residents adopt these social technologies, the paper shows how the partial normalization of individual bodies and collective organization induced by CSR technologies is an ambivalent mix resulting from a process of mutual appropriation between the industrial milieu and the villages. In doing so, it contributes to governmentality studies related to extractive capitalism, corporate strategies for disciplining dissent, and the social transformations they generate locally.

**Social Process.

Control No : 44762

SOCIAL SCIENCE

54. Gordon, Eleanor

The researcher and the researched: navigating the challenges of research in conflict-affected environments. *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 59–88. Ethical concerns associated with social science research are heightened in conflict-affected environments, due to increased insecurity and the vulnerability of many research participants. This article considers some of the main challenges faced by researchers in conflict-affected environments and how they can be addressed, focusing in particular on ethical and security challenges. It also considers other challenges, which are often overlooked, such as the epistemological and methodological challenges of acquiring knowledge in conflict-affected environments, where research participants may be from different cultures, may speak different languages, and may be deeply traumatized and distrustful of others. In such places, research participants may employ techniques to assuage or discourage the researcher, including projecting borrowed narratives or remaining silent. This article argues that navigating security and ethical challenges, attending to issues of power, and remaining genuinely self-reflective can help fulfill the optimal potential of research in conflict-affected environments, which is to challenge narratives that perpetuate conflict, harm, and insecurity and to contribute to a better understanding and, thus, response to the challenges of conflict and peacebuilding.

**Social Science.

Control No : 44768

SOCIAL STRATEGIC

55. Schneiker, Andrea

Norm Sabotage: Conceptual Reflection on a Phenomenon That Challenges Well-Established Norms. *International Studies Perspectives*, 22(1), 2021(February): 106–123.

This article is concerned with conceptualizing those actors who seek to undo the collective normative standard that has already been achieved. I call these actors norm saboteurs. Unlike norm entrepreneurs, who promote a new norm, or norm antipreneurs, who resist a new norm, saboteurs seek to obstruct the implementation of an already accepted norm. They not only oppose a norm, but also seek to prevent others from maintaining the normative status quo, i.e., from implementing a norm. In order to do so, saboteurs can apply a variety of strategies, relying on persuasion, blocking or obfuscation. The analysis shows that norms assumed to be the most robust those having achieved a taken-for-granted quality can actually lack resilience. Actors that follow widely accepted norms might even be sanctioned by saboteurs for upholding the

normative status quo.
**Social Strategic.

Control No : 44749

STATISTICS

56. Trinn, Christoph

Integrating the quantitative research on the onset and incidence of violent intrastate conflicts. *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 115–139.

Quantitative research into the causes of violent intrastate conflicts has recently shifted away from classical country-year-level regression analyses. When taking steps in new directions, researchers should be mindful of the extent and quality, and indeed of the limitations, of the knowledge accumulated by the scholarly endeavors in the booming period between 2000 and 2015. This article traces trends and patterns regarding the use of explanatory variables and datasets in ninety-four individual studies. It synthesizes findings with regard to 107 explanatory concepts. Drawing on the sign test, the analysis identifies a set of consensus variables likely to determine the onset and incidence of violent intrastate conflict. These factors capture robust covariations and lend themselves as elements of a “standard model specification.” Turning to causal mechanisms, the article discusses why variables that turn out to be significant in statistical analyses should have any effect. This is completed by a substantial discussion of the remaining theoretical problems and of methodological prospects that promise paths for future research.

**Statistics.

Control No : 44770

UNITED STATES

57.

United States fails to secure multilateral snapback sanctions against Iran part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January).

The United States withdrew from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on May 8, 2018, and subsequently reimposed a range of unilateral sanctions on Iran. Throughout mid-2020, the Trump administration sought multilateral support for renewed UN sanctions against Iran, but the Security Council rejected those efforts. In response, the administration moved to initiate snapback sanctions under the terms of the JCPOA and UN Security Council Resolution 2231. However, JCPOA participants and the Security Council largely rebuffed the administration's contention that it could activate the snapback mechanism, instead taking the position that U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA means that it is no longer a “participant state” as required to invoke snapback sanctions.

**United States.

Control No : 44794

58. Bradley, Curtis A.

Conflicting approaches to the U.S. common law of foreign official immunity. *American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 1-19.

For more than a decade, U.S. courts have struggled to develop a common law immunity regime to govern suits brought against foreign government officials, and they are now divided on a number of issues, including the extent to which they should defer to the executive branch and whether to recognize a jus cogens exception. This Editorial Comment considers a more conceptual division in the courts, between an “effect-of-judgment” approach that would confer immunity only when the judgment that the plaintiff is seeking would be directly enforceable against the foreign state, and a broader “nature-of-act” approach that would confer immunity whenever the plaintiff's case is challenging conduct carried out on behalf of the state. The Comment argues in favor of the nature-of-act approach and explains why analogies in this context to domestic civil rights litigation are misplaced.

**United States.

Control No : 44782

US

-CHINA

59.

United States pursues regulatory actions against tiktok and wechat over data security concerns part of: AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law, 115(1), 2021(January): 124 - 131.

The Trump administration is engaged in an ongoing legal battle against the makers of two Chinese smartphone applications, TikTok and WeChat, over their data-collection and content moderation practices. The administration has used both the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) in an attempt to force the companies to cease U.S. operations and, in TikTok's case, to change ownership. The administration's actions have spurred multiple legal challenges, several of which are ongoing, and for now, both TikTok and WeChat remain in operation in the United States.

**US-China.

Control No : 44791

60. Harris, Peter

China and the United States: the case for smart appeasement. Australian Journal of International Affairs, 75(2), 2021(January): 129-135.

How can ties between the United States and China be restored to good health? In this provocation, I argue that the deterioration of US-China relations has become so severe that it is now incumbent upon China's leaders to pursue the "smart appeasement" of the United States – that is, to take dramatic measures designed to pull the rug from under anti-China forces in America while strengthening the hand of those who wish for more stable and productive Sino-American relations. I acknowledge that the language of appeasement is unlikely to win over many converts in Beijing. But the reality is that China's own national interests – not to mention the broader interests of the international community – are dependent upon America's domestic conversation on China policy taking a sharp turn for the better. Only Chinese leaders have the power to bring about such a shift in how China is perceived in US politics. Simply put, China has no choice but to try to rescue its most important bilateral relationship. In turn, this means something approximating the policy of smart appeasement outlined here.

**US-China.

Control No : 44775

US

-ELECTION

61. Youde, Jeremy

America's pandemic election. Australian Journal of International Affairs, 75(2), 2021(January): 121-128.

To say that the 2020 American national election was weird is an understatement. After a prolonged and delayed process, Vice President Joe Biden has started planning his presidential transition. Meanwhile, President Donald Trump and his allies have refused to concede the election and are planning a series of lawsuits to overturn the results. While these lawsuits will almost certainly fail, they add yet another measure of uncertainty and confusion to a campaign that has had more than its fair share of unprecedented actions. There was Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's death in September, which set off one of (if not the) fastest Supreme Court confirmation processes in American history. There was the Democratic Party's nomination process, which started with more than 20 candidates and was the most diverse pool ever. There were the revelations in the New York Times about how little Trump has paid in taxes and his high levels of debt to foreign banks. There was the fly that landed on Vice President Mike Pence's head during his debate with Senator Kamala Harris, quickly becoming an internet meme. There was Trump being acquitted during his impeachment trial. There were massive protests about racial inequality across the country in response to the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis on Memorial Day.

**US-Election.

Control No : 44774

US

-LATIN AMERICAN

62. Kat, Quintijn B

Subordinate-state agency and US hegemony: Colombian consent versus bolivian dissent. International Studies Review, 23(1), 2021(March): 140–163.

The strategies of subordinate states in hegemonic or asymmetrical relations have been

widely studied by international relations scholars. Such works generally focus on how a subordinate state can influence the hegemon's behavior so as to address and further the interests of the subordinate state. The relation between subordinate-state agency and the hegemonic system, the makeup of the hegemonic order, itself receives less attention. Through analysis of two cases of US hegemony in Latin America, this article examines how subordinate-state agency may strengthen or weaken the hegemonic system and, as such, makes a case for subordinate-state agency as an underpinning element of hegemony. It explores Colombian agency in the design phase of Plan Colombia as contributing to US hegemony, while Bolivian agency under the presidency of Evo Morales is examined as a challenge. In both instances, it was the United States, rather than the Latin American states, that took on a passive role, leaving the initiative with Colombia and Bolivia. Therefore, instead of reaffirmations of active one-way US hegemony versus passive subordinate states, the paper proposes to understand both cases as demonstrating the importance of subordinate-state agency in the configuration of the hegemonic system.

**US-Latin American.

Control No : 44771

WORLD POLITICS

63. Crilley, Rhys

Where we at? new directions for research on popular culture and world politics. *International Studies Review*, 23(1), 2021(March): 164–180.

A decade ago, scholars of international relations articulated a research agenda for the study of popular culture and world politics (PCWP), and since then a burgeoning literature has grown in this area. This article critically reflects on the research agenda put forward by Grayson, Davies, and Philpott and explores how recent scholarship has furthered the study of PCWP. In doing so, this article identifies four limitations of current research and suggests that if PCWP scholarship is to remain committed to understanding how power, identities, ideologies, and actions are made commonsense and legitimate, while also problematizing global inequalities and injustices, then it needs to pay greater attention to the analysis of four areas. These are (1) race, colonialism, and intersectionality in PCWP; (2) the impact of digital technology on PCWP; (3) the audience interpretation of PCWP; and (4) practices of making and producing PCWP.

**World Politics.

Control No : 44772

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

64.

WTO panel rules against U.S. claim that tariffs on Chinese goods are justified as necessary to protect “public morals” part of: *AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January): 120 - 124.

On September 15, 2020, a World Trade Organization (WTO) panel ruled that certain tariffs the United States imposed on Chinese products violated Articles I (most-favored-nation) and II (tariff bindings) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The panel rejected the U.S. attempt to invoke a “public morals” defense pursuant to GATT Article XX, holding that although countries receive substantial deference in defining “public morals,” the United States failed to prove that the tariffs were necessary to achieve its stated public morals objective.

**World Trade Organization.

Control No : 44790

65. Weihuan Zhou and Delei Peng

Australia anti-dumping measures on A4 copy paper : *AJIL contemporary practice of the United States. American Journal of International Law*, 115(1), 2021(January).

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Panel Report in Australia Anti-Dumping Measures on A4 Copy Paper (Australia A4 Copy Paper) marks a significant development of the multilateral rules on anti-dumping. Under certain circumstances, WTO agreements permit members to impose anti-dumping measures to counteract the injurious effect of dumping on domestic industries, typically through import duties. The Report is the first to examine in detail when an anti-dumping authority may determine that a “particular market situation” exists in the country of exportation under Article 2.2 of the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement, potentially justifying the imposition of elevated

remedial duties. The Report also develops the jurisprudence on how such remedies may be calculated, expounding the use of benchmark costs for the calculation of a constructed normal value (CNV) under Article 2.2.1.1. These doctrinal questions are central to the longstanding debate over how far the Anti-Dumping Agreement allows anti-dumping measures against state intervention and market distortions. On both fronts, the Australia – A4 Copy Paper panel created flexibilities for WTO members to respond to government-induced distortions. In doing so, the Report deviates considerably from the course set by the Appellate Body in the landmark EU – Biodiesel decision, which seemed to confine anti-dumping measures to responding to private action. At the same time, the panel left open several important issues relating to the adoption of CNVs and the use of benchmarks for their calculation, leaving wide latitude for investigating authorities to inflate dumping margins in practice.

**World Trade Organization.

Control No : 44786