

Foreign Affairs
Documentation Bulletin
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AFGHANISTAN

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

1. John Newsinger

The twenty years : war. Race and Class, 63(03), 2022: 85-91.

The author, expert in British colonial history, explains the inevitability of the rout of the US/British-installed regime in Afghanistan in 2021 by the Taliban, in terms of the ways in which corruption, drug trafficking, pillage of international aid, war-lordism and non-payment of police and military personnel had been allowed to flourish over the past twenty years.**Afghanistan - Politics and government ; Afghan war.

Control No : 45221

2. Niels Terpstra

Opportunity structures, rebel governance, and disputed leadership: the Taliban's upsurge in Kunduz province, Afghanistan. Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 45(4), 2022: 258-284.

Even though Kunduz province in Afghanistan was under relatively firm government control in 2011, the Taliban insurgency was able to consolidate its power throughout the province in the years that followed and to temporarily take-over the provincial capital of Kunduz city for the first time since the U.S.-led intervention in 2001. Based on field research in 2013 and 2016, I argue that the Taliban's upsurge took place because of a favorable opportunity structure for the insurgency that coincided with sufficient organizational capacities and a sense of urgency among the Taliban's senior leadership.**Afghanistan - Politics and government ; Afghanistan - Foreign policy.

Control No : 45253

AFRICA

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. Clionadh Raleigh, Hyun Jin Choi and Daniel Wigmore-Shepherd

Inclusive conflict? Competitive clientelism and the rise of political violence. Review of International Studies, 48(01), 2022: 44-66.

Conflict across African states has often been linked to ethnic-based biases in government, and exclusive policies. However, the domestic politics of developing states, and the elites who contest for power therein, have often been overlooked when explaining the patterns and risk of disorder and violence. We consider how African leaders practice politics in whom to represent, and at what level. These choices have consequences as how regimes accommodate political elites creates different competitive conditions which, in turn, create incentives and opportunities for political violence. Using a dataset on cabinet appointments over twenty years, we find that high levels of elite political inclusion and mal-apportionment in positions is consistently associated with increases in non-state violence. Power distribution levels among those groups included in senior positions account for more political violence than that which stems from exclusive politics.**Africa - Politics and government ; Domestic politics.

Control No : 45242

4. Rachel Sigma

Which jobs for which boys? party finance and the politics of state job distribution in Africa.

Comparative Political Studies, 55(03), 2022: 351-385.

Much of the literature on clientelism views the distribution of state jobs in the same way it does other forms of clientelistic exchange: as a mechanism of political mobilization. Despite its prevalence, this perspective does not account for the services that job recipients frequently provide to their political principals beyond the one-time exchange of political support. Drawing on extensive data from Benin and Ghana, including a comprehensive database of minister biographies, surveys of bureaucrats, administrative data, and elite interviews, this article argues that leaders distribute and manage state jobs in ways that enable them to extract and control state money for political financing. Whether incumbent leaders extract state resources themselves, delegate to elite party agents, or co-opt and coerce bureaucrats to divert money to the party shapes which jobs they distribute politically and to whom. The findings suggest that jobs are substantively different from other currencies of clientelistic exchange.**Africa - Politics and government ; Presidents and executive politics.

Control No : 45227

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

5. Ian S. Lustick

Geopolitical forecasting and actionable intelligence. *Survival*, 64(01), 2022: 51-56.

In geopolitics, even rough probabilistic forecasts are difficult to make. Scenario design, table-top simulations and structured discussions are heuristic activities that focus the attention of analysts and increase policymaker satisfaction with intelligence products, but their usefulness is not based on confidence that forecasts are accurate. Traumatized by 9/11 and encouraged by advances in social science, computerized data collection and artificial intelligence, the US government has greatly increased investments in reliable geopolitical forecasting. Despite progress by using computerized data processing, sophisticated statistical methods and machine learning, the results have so far been of limited practical assistance. Forecasters must not only provide credible probability judgements but also show the causal pathways underlying them to enable policymakers to mitigate harms and exploit opportunities. Building that capacity means enhancing the role of social scientists in the design and testing of computer simulation and other forecasting techniques.**Artificial intelligence ; United States ; Geopolitical forecasting ; Intelligence community.

Control No : 45213

CHINA

- COMMUNIST PARTY

6. Roie Yellinek

China's media strategy towards Israel. *Israel Affairs*, 28(02), 2022: 184-198.

This article examines China's media strategy and activities towards Israel, underscoring its recent increase in intensity. By way of doing so, the article explores Beijing's use of journalism and other Israeli media outlets on the one hand, and the employment of direct Chinese soft power tools, from China Radio International (CRI), to the establishment of Chinese institutes in Israel, to public and media activities of Israel-based Chinese diplomats.**China - Communist party ; China Radio International.

Control No : 45246

CHINA

- FOREIGN RELATIONS

7. Emrah Yildirimcakar and Zhaoying Han

China's soft power strategy in the Middle East. *Israel Affairs*, 28(02), 2022: 199-207.

This article examines the dynamics of China's soft power strategy in the Middle East vis-à-vis the United States. By way of doing so, Beijing has moved away from its early focus

on energy and trade relations to cultivation of bilateral and multilateral relations with Middle Eastern states via the Belt and Road Initiative that offers inter alia new energy, investment, and multilateral strategic cooperation.**China - Foreign relations ; Belt and Road Initiative ; China - Xi Jinping.

Control No : 45247

CHINA

- FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA

8. Zamira Tulkunovna Muratalieva, Asia Tashtanbekovna Esenbekova and Nadezhda Sergeevna Tatkalo

China in the shadow of Russia: covert tools for expanding China's influence over Kyrgyzstan's security. *India Quarterly*, 78(01), 2022: 88-103.

The article examines the set of tools that China is using to expand its influence in Kyrgyzstan's security sphere and the relationship of these actions to Russia's traditional role in the region. Through in-depth interviews with experts in the military field, the authors conclude that Beijing is gradually 'maximising power' in relation to Russia, which still occupies a leading position in Central Asia (including education and the supply of weapons), in a manner that is non-aggressive and covert. These actions are reflected in the non-institutionalised nature of China's interactions with countries in the region, which are more beneficial, in contrast, to institutionalised mechanisms. Beijing is betting on its 'safe city' system in Central Asia, which will allow the country to solve its own internal problems (Uyghur separatism, terrorism) while also strengthening Chinese influence in the security sphere by permitting it access to the data of Kyrgyz citizens and by making Kyrgyzstan more financially dependent on China; its educational programs for security service employees in Central Asia, which will, in turn, prepare the ground for the legalisation of the activities of Chinese PMCs (military contractors or 'private military companies').**China - Foreign relations - Russia ; Russia - Foreign relations - China ; Kyrgyzstan security ; Military cooperation.

Control No : 45243

CHINA

- FOREIGN RELATIONS - UNITED STATES

9. China's 2021 orbital-weapon tests. *Strategic Comments*, 28(01), 2022: vii-xi.

In mid-2021, China launched two unprecedented test weapons that travelled long distances in low-Earth orbit before releasing hypersonic gliders into the atmosphere, which hit targets on Chinese territory. Much is unknown about these tests, but this 'orbital glider-release system' is a new technology that could substantially increase China's nuclear second-strike capabilities against the United States and serve as a hedge against the deployment by the US of new missile-defence systems.**China - Foreign relations - United States ; United States - Foreign relations - China.

Control No : 45235

10. Donghui Wang et. al.

In the eyes of the beholder: how China and the US see each other. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 31(134), 2022: 232-249.

With China-U.S. relations becoming simultaneously more integrated and complex, it is all the more important to understand the nature and determinants of reciprocal perceptions between Chinese and American publics. Using nationally representative, bi-national public opinion surveys, this article compares the attitudes of Chinese toward the U.S. with those of Americans toward China. The article gives primary attention to generalized attitudes toward each country but also studies domain-specific attitudes. The results suggest that Chinese hold more-favorable attitudes toward the U.S. than do Americans toward China. Chinese and Americans also differ on domain-specific issues. Chinese place greater importance on sovereignty issues and territorial disputes, while Americans give greater attention to

universal values such as human rights and environmental degradation.**China - Foreign relations - United States ; United States - Foreign relations - China.

Control No : 45260

CHINA

- IMMIGRATION

11. Alex Jingwei He

The welfare Is ours: rural-to-urban migration and domestic welfare chauvinism in urban China. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 31(134), 2022.

This study seeks to investigate whether welfare chauvinism exists in a large country with tremendous regional disparities and massive internal migration. Set in the context of coastal Guangdong Province, it examines Chinese people's attitudes toward welfare entitlements for rural-to-urban immigrants. The study finds that chauvinistic attitude does not fracture along the lines of intergroup competition in the labor market; instead, it stems primarily from perceived competition over scarce welfare resources. Normative values and generalized trust powerfully mitigate welfare chauvinism. The larger relative number of migrants in the local community substantially increases the appeal of chauvinism, thus suggesting the occurrence of negative intergroup interactions. The empirical evidence is discussed against the broader context of rural-to-urban immigration in China and the developmental logic of its social policies.**China - Immigration ; Rural and Urban.

Control No : 45259

COUNTER-TERRORISM

12. Sadi Shanaah

Alienation or cooperation? British Muslims' attitudes to and engagement in counter-terrorism and counter-extremism. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 34(01), 2022: 71-92.

The dominant academic narrative portrays British Muslim communities as alienated by counter-terrorism policies and consequently reluctant to cooperate with authorities by taking action against Islamist extremism. This article reassesses and nuances the "alienation narrative" with the use of unique data from three robust surveys of British Muslims. It finds that although a minority shows signs of alienation, most British Muslims are satisfied with and trust counter-terrorism policies as well as the government and the police. The level of willingness to take action against Islamist extremism is also high. The study confirms that aspects of alienation correlate with reduced willingness to take action against Islamist extremism, although they do not necessarily lead to disengagement.**Counter-Terrorism ; Islamist extremism - Muslims ; United Kingdom.

Control No : 45217

COVID-19

13. Andy Sumner, Eduardo Ortiz-Juarez and Christopher Hoy

Measuring global poverty before and during the pandemic : a political economy of overoptimism. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(01), 2022: 1-17.

The contribution of this paper is to question the 'official' estimates of global monetary poverty up to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. We argue there is a political economy of overoptimism in the measurement of global poverty. Specifically, we show that the methodological and presentational choices can lead to an over optimistic view of the levels of, and trends in, global poverty. We provide an up-to-date critique of the global poverty estimates and demonstrate how patterns of poverty would differ if small changes in methodology were implemented. We conclude with a theoretical discussion of why such methodological choices that lead to an optimistic view of global poverty levels and trends are made. Subsequently, we propose an alternative approach to global poverty measurement.**COVID-19 ; Global poverty ; World Bank.

Control No : 45222

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

14. Dong Jin Kim and Andrew Ikhyun Kim

Global health diplomacy and North Korea in the COVID-19 era. *International Affairs(UK)*, 98(2), 2022: 915–932.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed increasing global inequality in responding to the issues of health. How do we resolve the tension between normative concerns for global responsibility and strategic concerns for national interest in facilitating health aid to vulnerable populations in low-income countries in the COVID-19 era? This article presents global health diplomacy as a conceptual framework that could overcome the dichotomy of humanitarianism and international politics, using health aid to North Korea during COVID-19 as a case-study. Health is a critical component of human dignity and can be a normative motivation for cooperation beyond sovereign borders. However, health is also an important element of national interest and can be a strategic motivation for transnational cooperation. The overlap between the moral and rational spaces in global health diplomacy demonstrates how COVID-19 assistance to North Korea's vulnerable population is in the enlightened self-interest of donors to prevent resurgences of new COVID-19 variants. Moreover, this framework imbues all parties, including aid recipients such as North Korea, with the global cooperative responsibility to address health. In this sense, global health diplomacy can reframe the tensions between humanitarianism and politics, morality and rationality, and cosmopolitanism and nationalism, from antithetical to complementary.**East Asia and Pacific ; Global Health and Development ; International Governance.

Control No : 45245

EUROPE

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

15. Maria Grasso and Katherine Smith

Gender inequalities in political participation and political engagement among young people in Europe : are young women less politically engaged than young men? *Politics*, 42(01), 2022: 39-57.

This paper contributes to the literature by examining gender inequalities in political participation and political engagement among young people from a comparative perspective. By analysing data on young people from nine European countries collected in 2018, we examine gender inequalities in participation in various modes of conventional and unconventional activism as well as related attitudes, broader political engagement and key determinants, cross-nationally, in order to provide a detailed picture of the current state of gender inequalities in political activism among young people in Europe. Our results allow us to speak to extant theorising about gender inequalities by showing that the extent of political inequality between young men and women is less marked than one might expect. While the gender gaps in political participation for activities such as confrontational types of protest are small or absent, we find that young women are actually more active in petitioning, boycotting, and volunteering in the community. Young men instead are more active than young women in a majority of the nine countries analysed with respect to more institutional forms of participation linked to organizations and parties, various types of online political participation, and broader political engagement measures, such as internal political efficacy and consumption of political news through various channels. However, young men also appear to be more sceptical at least of certain aspects of democratic practice relative to young women.**Europe - Politics and government ; Europe - Gender inequalities.

Control No : 45232

16. Maria Grasso and Marco Giugni

Intra-generational inequalities in young people's political participation in Europe : the impact of social class on youth political engagement. *Politics*, 42(01), 2022: 13-38.

The declining political engagement of youth is a concern in many European democracies. However, young people are also spearheading protest movements cross-nationally. While there has been research on political inequalities between generations or inter-generational differences, research looking at differences within youth itself, or inequalities between young people from different social backgrounds, particularly from a cross-national perspective, is rare. In this article, we aim to fill this gap in the literature. Using survey data from 2018 on young people aged 18–34 years, we analyse how social class background differentiates groups of young people in their political engagement and activism across nine European countries. We look at social differentiation by social class background for both political participation in a wide variety of political activities including conventional, unconventional, community and online forms of political participation, and at attitudes linked to broader political engagement, to paint a detailed picture of extant inequalities amongst young people from a cross-national perspective. The results clearly show that major class inequalities exist in political participation and broader political engagement among young people across Europe today.**Europe - Politics and government ; Europe - Inequalities.

Control No : 45231

EUROPEAN UNION

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

17. Melanie Leidecker-Sandmann and Beatrice Eugster

Communicating political positions on European Issues: A comparison of parties and newspapers in seven countries. *Political Studies Review*, 20(01), 2022: 62-82.

This article starts from the observation that most voters know relatively little about positions and plans of political parties, especially when European Union politics is concerned. One reason for this could be that the main sources for political information, party communication and mass media coverage, provide voters only little concrete information about positions and plans of political parties. We ask how concretely, respectively vaguely, political parties and mass media communicate political positions prior to the 2014 European Parliament elections. We conducted a quantitative content analysis of all European Union-related press releases from 46 national political parties and of all European Union-related articles of 14 national quality newspapers from 7 European countries 12 weeks before the 2014 European Parliament elections. Our analysis shows that press releases as well as media coverage contain more concrete political positions on European Union issues than vague political statements. Other than expected, newspaper coverage provided the public with less concrete information than political actors did. Nevertheless, countries vary with regard to the extent to which party communication or newspaper coverage contain vague statements. We cannot find empirical support that the communication of concrete political positions depends on a party's "extremity" of issue position or on the type of issue.**European Union - Politics and government ; European Parliament elections.

Control No : 45239

18. Nigel Gould-Davie

Putin's strategic failure. *Survival*, 64(02), 2022: 7-16.

Russian President Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine was a grand strategic error. He underestimated Ukraine's cohesion and will to resist, the West's unity and resolve, the vehemence of Russia's domestic opposition and the wariness of Russian elites. While Putin's resort to war reflected Russia's limited options for trying to halt Ukraine's drift away from its remaining pull, the war itself has shattered myths about Russia's own strength. It has

exposed economic vulnerability, serious failures of military planning and battlefield execution, and deficits in information and cyber warfare. Mooted compromises involving Ukraine's partition or neutrality do not yet feel like stable solutions whose terms all sides will accept. Parallel escalation by Russia and the West appears to be the prevailing dynamic. But even if Russia out-escalates the West, the costs of victory will be very large, not least on the home front.**European Union - Politics and government ; Vladimir Putin ; NATO ; International relations.

Control No : 45250

FRANCE

- FOREIGN POLICY

19. Eglantine Staunton

'France is back': Macron's European policy to rescue 'European civilisation' and the liberal international order. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(01), 2022: 18-34.

French President Emmanuel Macron has put forward extensive proposals to strengthen the European Union. In order to better understand their nature and rationale, this article argues that it is essential to take into account a core – yet overlooked – aspect of Macron's foreign policy: his unique use of a civilisational lens to frame and structure his approach to world politics. Based on a discourse analysis of 211 foreign policy speeches, press statements and interviews given by Macron between May 2017 and May 2021, this article shows that he has urged for a strengthening of the EU by arguing that it was necessary to protect both the international liberal order and what he refers to as 'European civilisation', and has insisted that France has a responsibility to facilitate this process. Through this analysis, the article provides a stronger understanding of France's foreign policy, whilst shedding light on how middle powers like France claim to influence the future of the liberal order, and how civilisational debates are still being used.**France - Foreign policy ; Liberal order ; NATO.

Control No : 45223

INDIA

- CENSUS 2021

20. Abhishek Jain

Census mapping in India and role of GIS : a look ahead at census 2021. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 67(04), 2021: 540-558.

The 2021 Census of India for over 1.3 billion population deploying 3 million enumerators, has significant evidence value for 71 countries where census is scheduled during 2021. Census mapping plays a major role in accurate, complete and timely census. It delineates the exact and correct boundaries of all the administrative units. The Indian census has been using Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies over the last three censuses. In this study, we focus on the applications and methodologies being adopted for the census mapping in Census 2021 in India which is going to be the first digital Census of India. Five mobile apps have been developed for data collection and for map-related work. The 2021 Indian census utilises the latest census mapping techniques, namely standardisation of GIS spatial database design, geo-referencing of administrative units and latest mobile mapping application (Arc GIS Quick Capture) for field operations and built-up area digitisation work. We also discuss the various challenges and their solutions for census mapping in India, most prominently a high quality, updated, comprehensive and geo-referenced address registry for accurate data collection and mapping, and the use of geo-referenced high-resolution satellite images at village level for covering the gaps in rural boundary maps.**India - Census 2021 ; Census Mapping ; Geographic Information System.

Control No : 45229

INDIA

- CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT

21. Keshab Chandra Ratha

Interpreting citizenship amendment act : its content and context. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 67(04), 2021: 559-572.

India is endowed with a proud history of inclusive government and religious tolerance. Indian citizenship has always been firmly rooted in the country's constitution, which lays priority on equality, regardless of gender, caste, religion, class, community or language. Attaching citizenship rights to religious affiliation runs counter to the letter and spirit of India's Constitution and constitutional morality. The major thrust of the present article is to project government's stance on the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, constitutional provisions in relation to the Act, thematic arguments of critics and constitutional experts on the matter, multifarious challenges ahead in respect of its implementation, by establishing the fact that any measure taken must remain in conformity with international norms and values and necessity of amending the law to do away with the arbitrary selection of countries and religious groups so that the current agitation can be easily tranquilised.**India - Citizenship amendment act ; Illegal immigrants.

Control No : 45230

INDIA

- FOREIGN POLICY

22. Paromita Chakraborty

FDI policy in India: with special reference to the multi-brand retail FDI policy. *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), 2022: 48-61.

This article attempts to trace the FDI policy in India from India's Independence till the economic liberalisation in 1991 and onwards. It highlights how different regimes approached the FDI policy in India, from 'hostility' to 'accommodation' to 'collaboration'. The article then looks at the multi-brand retail FDI policy which was recently introduced in India. This policy was one of the hallmarks of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA II) regime and marked a significant push towards a more extensive economic reforms programme. It clearly stated that if this policy is operationalised, it will result in a big boost in investments in our country. However, most of the Indian states, the Left parties and various regional parties opposed the introduction of FDI in the multi-brand retail sector. They stated that this policy would harm the Indian economy in the long run. The article also focuses on two important stakeholders of this policy, namely the farming sector and the unorganised retailers. It looks at the advantages and the disadvantages of the multi-brand retail FDI policy on these two sectors along with their responses.**India - Foreign policy ; Foreign direct investment ; Multi-brand retail policy.

Control No : 45254

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

23. Federica Bicchì

Communities of practice and what they can do for International relations. *Review of International Studies*, 48(01), 2022: 24-43.

This article argues that communities of practice (CoPs) provide IR with a unique way to understand how a small group of committed people can make a difference to international politics. The point is addressed in three steps. First, the article advances our understanding of how CoPs work. While at its core a CoP is a group of people brought together by a practice they enjoy, a CoP also shares a sense of timing, placing, and humour. These aspects help the group anchor, refine, and innovate their practice in the face of challenges and uncertainty. Second, the article contrasts the analysis of CoPs with other IR approaches, especially institutional analysis, network analysis, and epistemic communities, to show how CoPs supplement them. Third, the article illustrates the argument with the example of the EU foreign policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It concludes by suggesting that a CoP's

perspective not only helps IR better understand informal politics, but also opens up conversations across disciplines.**International politics ; Communities of Practice ; European Union.

Control No : 45241

24. Jef Huysmans

Motioning the politics of security: the primacy of movement and the subject of security. *Security Dialogue*, 53(03), 2022: 238-255.

The article explores challenges that giving conceptual primacy to movement poses for thinking the politics of security. In security studies, there has been an intense interest in mobile phenomena and the nature of security techniques that seek to control, contain or steer them. However, when exploring how these mobile phenomena bear upon conceptions of politics and their contestation, the analytics tend to turn back to more static or sedentary categories and reference points. Against this background, the article develops an analytical framework for security and its politics that gives conceptual primacy to movement. Giving conceptual primacy to movement implies three key moves: (a) changing lines from enclosures and connectors to pathways; (b) shifting from understanding movement through positions and nodes to the continuity of movement; and (c) displacing architectural and infrastructural readings of the relations between movements with readings of continuously unfolding confluences of movements moving in relation to one another. Applying these three moves displaces conceptions of movement as border crossings and networked connections with the notion of entangling movements moving in relation to one another. One of the implications for security studies is that taking such a point of view challenges the use of 'the subject of security', understood in terms of state sovereignty and the positioning of differential security claims hooked into group identity, as a key device for making security politically meaningful and contested. The article concludes that giving conceptual primacy to movement invites security studies not to limit itself to studying the politics of movement but to also incorporate a motioning of politics.**International politics ; Insecurity ; Critical theory.

Control No : 45258

25. Stephane J. Baele and Thierry Balzacq

International rituals: an analytical framework and its theoretical repertoires. *Review of International Studies*, 48, 2022: 1-23.

The performance of ritual and the ritualisation of performance are the two main theoretical repertoires of ritual study in international politics and beyond. However, they also escalate tensions between those who insist on ritual's ability to operate by virtue of participants' presence and those who believe that global networks of media call for a representational turn, which must tie participants and audiences across borders. Should we fail to understand how these distinct theoretical repertoires interact, it would be difficult to study international ritual, identify its functions, and trace its effects. Anchored in the sociology of 'social occasions', this article weaves ritual's patterns, properties, and resources into a coherent analytical framework. The framework enables us to better to grasp how actors move between/within different worlds (ritual and performance) and to what effects. The comparative study of two post-terrorism ritual occasions (the 2011 Rose March in Oslo and the 2015 Republican Marches in France) illustrates the usefulness of this theoretical proposition and its related framework.**International politics.

Control No : 45240

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

26. John L. Harper

Nixon in China, February 1972: revisiting the 'week that changed the world'. *Survival*,

64(02), 2022: 46-51.

When Richard M. Nixon became president in 1969, US–China relations had been frozen for 20 years. Nixon was well positioned to transform those relations: he enjoyed the confidence of US conservatives, and no one could reasonably accuse him of sympathising with communism. He had developed a realist world view that minimised the importance of ideology and of a state's domestic system. The time was right for a new approach because China and the Soviet Union had come to see each other as deadly enemies. The US was bogged down in Vietnam and urgently in need of a relaxation of external pressure. Nixon's visit to China in February 1972 initiated a process of normalisation and a shift in the international power balance decisively in favour of the West. But Nixon did not foresee China's transformation along democratic lines and considered it a greater threat than the Soviet Union over the long run.**International relations ; Soviet Union ; Cold War.

Control No : 45252

27. John M Hobson

Unmasking the racism of orthodox international relations/international political economy theory. Security Dialogue, 53(1), 2022: 3-20.

This article emerges out of the racism debate in Security Dialogue (May 2020). It takes its cue from the passing claim that Orientalism/Eurocentrism is different from racism and that the former is deemed to be relatively innocuous while the latter is viewed as egregious. Here I reveal how Eurocentrism is equivalent to cultural racism. I show how racism has outwardly shapeshifted through time in everyday life and world politics, and how orthodox international relations theory's racist trajectory has mirrored this. Since 1945, modern orthodox international relations theory has covered its racism with a non-racist mask through a sublimated discourse that focuses on cultural difference but is white racism in disguise. Unmasking modern international relations/international political economy theory exposes this sublimated racist discourse by revealing its racist double move: first, it whitewashes racism and denies its presence in the conduct of world politics and the global economy in the last three centuries, thereby providing an apologia for racist practices; second, it advances subliminal cultural-racist analytical/explanatory frameworks. I close by solving the conundrum as to how white orthodox international relations scholars who are most probably non-racist (though not anti-racist) in their personal lives embrace, albeit unwittingly, racist theories of world politics and the global economy.**International relations ; Cultural racism.

Control No : 45249

IRAN

- FOREIGN RELATIONS - UNITED STATES

28. The status of negotiations over Iran's nuclear programme. Strategic Comments, 28(01), 2022: iv-vi.

Negotiations are under way in Vienna on a deal that would bring Iran and the United States back into compliance with the 2015 nuclear agreement called the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. But Iran's fast-advancing nuclear programme is undermining some of the non-proliferation benefits of the nuclear agreement. Even if Iran agrees to eliminate its current stockpile of enriched uranium, the knowledge Iranian scientists have acquired through this research cannot be erased. Iran, Israel and the US are each preparing plan-B strategies in case negotiations stall or collapse, and indeed, the complexity and risks associated with this scenario have served to underscore the high stakes involved in reviving the nuclear agreement in some form.**Iran - Foreign relations - United States ; United States - Foreign relations - Iran ; Iran - Nuclear programme.

Control No : 45234

KAZAKHSTAN

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

29. Sebastian Schiek

The politics of stability in Kazakhstan: depoliticising participation through consultative ideology? *Europe-Asia Studies*, 74(02), 2022: 266-287.

Kazakhstan's National Council for Public Trust was created in response to the protests before and after the 2019 presidential elections and was promoted by the regime as a platform for dialogue between state and society. Such consultative institutions have been studied primarily through institutional-functional perspectives, which remain, however, unclear about the motives for setting up such councils and their effects. Based on an analysis of official narratives, this essay argues that Kazakhstan's National Council was established to promote a consultative ideology that advocates for state-organised dialogue between citizens and the government. As part of Kazakhstan's politics of stability, consultative ideology aimed at depoliticising requests for democratisation and civil society participation. However, as the regime did not fully deliver on its promise to involve relevant stakeholders and allow an open debate, official narratives were rejected by the protest movement and thus had limited depoliticising effects. It thus remains doubtful that consultative ideology will be effective and accepted by the general population.**Kazakhstan - Politics and government ; National Council of Public Trust.

Control No : 45262

LEBANON

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

30. Lebanon's governance : crisis. *Strategic Comments*, 28(01), 2022: i-iii.

Lebanon is experiencing an unprecedented economic crisis that has caused inflation to rise and basic public services to be cut dramatically. This has led to social unrest and worsened the country's governance problem. The economic model that arose after Lebanon's civil war, which relies on debt held by domestic banks and the Central Bank of Lebanon, is no longer sustainable, and the country's political elite have shunned reforms urged by the World Bank and the IMF. The current government, led by Najib Mikati, is facing elections scheduled for May 2022 and will probably prove unable to improve the country's dire economic circumstances before then, with poverty and unemployment rates expected to rise even further.**Lebanon - Politics and government ; Lebanon - International relations.

Control No : 45233

NETWORK

-CENTRIC WARFARE

31. Manabrata Guha

Technical ecstasy: network-centric warfare redux. *Security Dialogue*, 53(03), 2022: 185-201.

How can we think about modes of martial operability that are responsive to the transformative conditions engendered by the information age? This article assumes an exploratory stance and reconsiders the theory of network-centric warfare (NCW) in concert with some elements of Gilbert Simondon's work. It suggests that the Simondonian concepts of individuation, transduction and information, coupled with his understanding of technical objects, help us shift our focus from the platform-centric to the network-centric, thus enabling us to reengage with the theory of NCW in a manner that is responsive to the information age.**Network-centric warfare ; Simondon.

Control No : 45256

PASSPORT SEVA

32. K Balamurugan

A critical assessment of the value of top-down and bottom-up public policy implementation theories, with reference to the case of implementation of passport seva : an eGovernance policy in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 67(04), 2021: 525-539.

What are the challenges in public policy processes? Why do some critical public problems not carry to the agenda-setting of policy-making, or even if carried, they fail during implementation? One of the responses to these queries is that policy-making often happens in a complex, dynamic, sociopolitical environment where there are overarching structures above the policy makers and there are competing actors, ideas, groups, policy networks, institutions and policy subsystem that interact with unequal power and conflicting interests (Sanderson, 2009). It is thus realised that the systematic study of public policy is significant for bringing progressive change in society. Hence it is required to build new knowledge and to improve upon the working of public policy. This article will study the value of the top down and bottom up theories in the case of implementation of a new eGovernance policy on passport issuance in India. The findings are that due to resistance from different stakeholders, the project could be implemented only after certain bottom up changes to the policy along with change management strategies.**Passport Seva ; Government policy.

Control No : 45228

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

33. Rodric Braithwaite

Hope deferred: Russia from 1991 to 2021. *Survival*, 64(01), 2022: 29-44.

The Soviet Union was formally replaced by the Russian Federation on 25 December 1991. Americans felt they had won the Cold War. Russians felt an angry sense of humiliation. The Soviet potential for collapse had become visible after Josef Stalin died in 1953. It was not corrected by the Soviet leadership nor picked up by Western governments, and it was masked by Soviet military and international success. But eventually the Soviet leadership could no longer ignore the growing crisis. They appointed Mikhail Gorbachev to find a remedy. He failed. His eventual successor, Vladimir Putin, used force to restore Russia's role abroad, but ran an increasingly brutal and corrupt regime at home. Russians had hoped that Russia might become prosperous and stable, on good terms with its neighbours. Though that hope was much diminished by Christmas 2021, a flicker nevertheless remained.**Russian federation ; Soviet Union ; Vladimir Putin.

Control No : 45212

SOUTH ASIA

34. Isabel Bramsen

Transformative diplomacy? micro-sociological observations from the Philippine peace talks. *International Affairs(UK)*, 98(2), 2022: 933-951.

How do adversaries build social bonds in peace talks and how decisive are such bonds for the success of peace processes? The article investigates the micro-sociological thesis that diplomatic face-to-face interaction can generate social bonds. It is based on direct observations from peace talks between the Philippine government and the communist party (NDFP) in January 2017 and backchannel talks in 2020. The article shows that the talks took

the form of friendly and disengaged interaction with very little dominating or conflictual interaction. Observations and interviews with participants show that social bonds were generated at the negotiations. However, the talks broke down immediately after the third round and has not been running since, apart from back-channel negotiations. The article discusses the remarkable contrast between the good atmosphere at the table and the breakdown of negotiations, arguing that while face-to-face interaction holds transformative potential, the right people need to be at the table for it to bring peace. As neither the president of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, nor the hardliners of his government were present at the table, the transformative potential was limited. The article therefore questions the transformative potential of peace talks, if leaders and hardliners are not present.**South Asia ; Diplomacy and statecraft ; Philippines - Communist Party.

Control No : 45244

SOUTH KOREA

35. Jeongseok Lee

South Korea's aircraft-carrier debate. *Survival*, 64(02), 2022: 35-44.

Since South Korea announced its plan to build an aircraft carrier, the country's politicians, defence analysts and opinion leaders have engaged in heated debate. Supporters argue that Seoul's new carrier will provide better protection of South Korea's maritime interests and serve as a more credible deterrent against North Korea. Critics have raised concerns about the carrier's cost, its strategic utility and the risk of entanglement in a US-China confrontation. The fate of South Korea's carrier programme is likely to be determined by its level of parliamentary support, the outcome of the country's presidential election and Seoul's grand strategy.**South Korea ; Republic of Korea Navy ; United States - Indo-Pacific Command.

Control No : 45251

SYRIA

- CIVIL WAR

36. Ethan B. Kapstein and David Ribar

The industrial organization of the Syrian civil war. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 45(04), 2022: 231-257.

The Syrian Civil War represents an extreme outlier in terms of the number of insurgent groups which have been engaged in the fighting. These groups have also been remarkably persistent over time, partly due to the fact that rebel in-fighting has been relatively contained. They have also targeted civilians far less than the Syrian Army. These stylized facts run counter to much of the existing literature on multi-party civil wars, which has emphasized the influence of the balance of power on group dynamics. In this article we instead draw upon balance of threat theory, along with insights from the economics of industrial organization, to understand insurgent behavior in the Syrian Civil War, based on a newly compiled dataset of rebel violence. Our research suggests that conflict scholars need to account for factors beyond the balance of power if they are to adequately explain inter-rebel dynamics.**Syria - Civil war ; Syria - Military relations.

Control No : 45263

TERRORISM

37. Michaela Pfundmair et. al.

Pathways toward Jihadism in Western Europe: an empirical exploration of a comprehensive model of terrorist radicalization. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 34(01), 2022: 48-70.

Islamist terror is one of the most terrifying threats worldwide. However, there is no common model about the mechanisms underlying the complex process of radicalization and

research is usually undermined by a lack of empirical data. Therefore, we aimed to compose a comprehensive model of radicalization, and test it empirically collecting and analyzing data on Islamist radicals in Western Europe. In Study 1, police professionals assessed seventy-five subjects under investigation for being in the process of radicalization. In Study 2, data from open source news articles about eighty six radical Muslims were evaluated by psychologists. Specific individual preconditions including young age, male gender, migration background, and biographical cuts were consistently found among radicals. Fueling the actual radicalization process, a gradual increase of individual, group and catalyst processes was observed from early (Study 1) to late stages of radicalization (Study 2). These included pursuing individual needs (transcendence, significance, self-esteem, control); processes in the course of a strong group commitment (group identification, prejudice, polarization, perceived group threat, collective emotions, informative influence); and cognitive adaptations to get increasingly comfortable with applying violence (desensitization, dehumanization). The current work may be a solid basis for further empirical investigations and for creating means of prevention and deradicalization.**Terrorism ; Western Europe ; Radicalization.

Control No : 45216

38. Mustafa Kirisci

Militarized law enforcement forces, state capacity and terrorism. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 34(01), 2022: 93-112.

Gendarmerie forces are actively deployed by many states in the world to fight terrorism, but their impact on terrorism has not been explored. This study fills this gap in the literature and examines the effect that having gendarmerie forces has on terrorist activities in a state. I discuss competing arguments about the relationship between having these forces and terror incidents and also address the conditioning effect of bureaucratic capacity on this relationship. By constructing a time series cross-sectional data that identifies the countries having gendarmeries in given years, I test these arguments, and the results of the empirical analyses suggest that states having gendarmerie forces experience more terrorist violence than those without gendarmeries. However, the number of terror incidents in states with gendarmeries decreases as these states have greater bureaucratic capacity. The results have implications in terms of the role of militarized policing on terrorism and countering terrorism.**Terrorism ; Gendarmerie ; Security forces.

Control No : 45218

TURKEY

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

39. The uneasy new status quo in Nagorno-Karabakh. *Strategic Comments*, 28(01), 2022: x-xii.

The security situation in Nagorno-Karabakh has remained tense since the end of a six-week war between Armenia and Azerbaijan that ended with a Russian-brokered ceasefire in November 2020. Azerbaijan regained control of territories that it had lost in the 1990s, and continued during much of 2021 to assert itself with regard to other territorial claims along its border with Armenia and to push diplomatically for the reopening of cross-border transport links. Turkey's involvement in the war on the side of Azerbaijan was significant, and the outcome resolved issues that in the past had prevented Turkey from normalising relations with Armenia. Negotiations between Ankara and Yerevan over normalisation are now under way.**Turkey - Politics and government ; Nagorno-Karabakh ; Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Control No : 45236

UGANDA

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

40. Kristof Titeca

Who depends : on whom? Uganda's refugee 'success story', corruption and the international community. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(01), 2022: 55-73.

The progressive refugee policy of the Ugandan government has been widely applauded as a success story, and Uganda has been depicted as a role model. This article argues how the perceived success created a situation of mutual dependency between the Ugandan government and the international community. While the Ugandan government relied on aid from the international community, the international community had interests in the success story as proof that their policies work (for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), and in response to the European migration crisis (for bilateral donor governments). Nevertheless, in 2018, it emerged that the Ugandan refugee policy suffered from large-scale corruption. The article argues that the mutual dependency provided a fertile breeding ground for corruption, and negatively impacted accountability. Similarly to how the Museveni regime has been able to benefit from an image of success to deflect accountability on governance transgressions in the past, it has now largely managed to evade accountability for corruption in its refugee policy.**Uganda - Politics and government ; International community ; Migration and refugees.

Control No : 45225

UKRAINE

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

41. Alexander Duleba

Differentiated European integration of Ukraine in comparative perspective. *East European Politics and Societies*, 36(02), 2022: 359-377.

This article offers a comparative analysis of Ukraine's Association Agreement against the backdrop of other agreements of the EU with third countries that facilitate their partial integration into the EU's common space of four freedoms, albeit without institutional membership (EEA Agreement of Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein; EU-Swiss Bilaterals, and Turkey's Customs Union). In addition, this analysis includes the Stabilisation and Association Agreements of the Western Balkan countries and the former Europe Agreements of the Central European countries. The research draws on concepts of differentiated integration and external governance of the EU. The analysis is built along two dimensions: identification of the regulatory boundary (policy-taking: scope of transposition of the EU acquis, legal quality of transposition, and the type of supervision mechanism) and organizational boundary (policy-shaping: inclusion in the EU institutions). The analysis concludes that Ukraine's Association Agreement compared with other EU integration agreements with third countries includes the largest structural asymmetry, that is, a biggest gap between the largest volume of acquis, which Ukraine has to incorporate into its national legislation on one hand, and the lowest level of institutional involvement of Ukraine in policy-shaping within the EU on the other.**Ukraine - Politics and government ; Association Agreement ; European countries.

Control No : 45255

UNITED KINGDOM

- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

42. Brenda Gonzalez Ginocchio, Andrew Hindmoor and Liam Stanley

Pluralism and political studies in the UK : a pilot study into who gets what in the discipline. *Political Studies Review*, 20(1, February), 2022: 3-22.

How pluralist is political studies? How are resources distributed across the discipline? In this article, we turn one of the fundamental questions of politics – who gets what, when, and how – back on to the study of politics itself. Our focus is on two areas that are central concerns to pluralism: gender and sub-discipline. We pose two specific questions: What is the gender and sub-disciplinary composition of political studies? And how are various resources – ranging from jobs to prizes – distributed along gender and sub-disciplinary lines? In addressing these questions, we draw on a pilot and partial audit of departments, journals and other key indicators from 1998 to 2018. The article contributes to

long-standing debates about the character of political studies and the extent to which the field is pluralistic or not.**United Kingdom - Politics and government ; Pluralism.

Control No : 45237

UNITED STATES

- FOREIGN RELATIONS

43. David S Moon

Kayfabe, smartdom and marking out: can pro-wrestling help us understand Donald Trump. *Political Studies Review*, 20(01), 2022: 47-61.

Donald Trump has enjoyed a nearly 30-year relationship with World Wrestling Entertainment as a business partner, fan, in-ring performer and 2013 Hall of Fame Inductee. Noting this long running involvement, it has become a widespread contention that Trump's style as a political campaigner owes a debt to his experiences within the world of professional wrestling. Taking such claims seriously, this article argues that an engagement with concepts developed within professional wrestling studies would benefit political studies by offering new analytical approaches for the study of the political phenomenon that is Donald Trump. Providing a brief introduction to professional wrestling studies, this article outlines how the concepts of kayfabe, smart fandom and marking out help address a key question for political scholars: how to explain a cynical American electorate's engagement with and emotional investment in the campaign of such an obvious political fraudster.**United States - Foreign relations ; Donald Trump ; Political campaigning.

Control No : 45238

44. Michael Kwet

Digital tech deal : a socialist framework for the twenty-first century. *Race and Class*, 63(03), 2022: 63-84.

The twenty-first century global economy is largely driven by Big Tech and, more broadly, digital capitalism. This is a global phenomenon, with US power at the centre preying on global markets through the process of digital colonialism. Mainstream antidotes to the ills of Big Tech and digital capitalism are US/Eurocentric and revolve around a collection of liberal and progressive capitalist reforms, including anti-trust, limited privacy laws, unionisation of Big Tech, algorithmic discrimination and content moderation – all of which are conceived within a capitalist framework which ignores or neglects digital colonialism and the twenty-first century ecological crisis, despite their analytical and moral centrality to contemporary political economy. This author argues that a combination of political, economic and social alternatives based on a Digital Tech Deal are needed to turn the tide against digital colonisation, entailing the socialisation of knowledge and infrastructure; passing socialist laws that support digital socialism; and new narratives about the tech ecosystem. These solutions are to be nested within an anti-colonial, eco-socialist framework that embraces degrowth to ensure environmental sustainability and socioeconomic justice.**United States - Foreign relations ; Global economy ; Digital colonialism.

Control No : 45220

45. Stacie L. Pettyjohn

War with China: five scenarios. *Survival*, 64(01), 2022.

The US military rightly focuses on a Taiwan-invasion scenario for force planning, but to understand the odds of Sino-American war a range of scenarios must be examined. Consideration of five scenarios suggests that none of the wars that China might intentionally start are very attractive from Beijing's perspective, providing the United States and its allies with time to strengthen deterrence. The greatest risk of a Sino-American conflict in the near term is inadvertent or accidental escalation caused by misperception or miscalculation. As the United States takes steps to bolster deterrence and reduce the risks of deliberate war, it must simultaneously put in place crisis-management mechanisms to prevent inadvertent or

accidental escalation.**United States - Foreign relations ; China - Foreign relations ; Chinese communist party.

Control No : 45214

UNITED STATES

- FOREIGN RELATIONS - CHINA

46. Jerry, Harris

Behind the US-China cold war. *Race and Class*, 63(03), 2022: 43-62.

As the global pandemic accelerates economic problems, divisions over global capitalism have sharpened. This includes those who want to delink the US/China relationship, those who wish to recalibrate but maintain the transnational system, and China's own more assertive strategy as its economic power increases. These debates affect national and world politics as antagonism grows, even as capital continues to pour into China.**United States - Foreign relations - China ; China - Foreign relations - United States ; United States - Cold war ; China - Cold war.

Control No : 45219

47. Suisheng Zhao

The US–China rivalry in the emerging bipolar world: hostility, alignment, and power balance. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 31(134), 2022: 169-185.

This article argues that although the US–China rivalry has not presented with some essential elements of the US–Soviet Cold War, the emerging bipolarity has led to misplaced ideological hostility and repeated failing attempts of building alliance systems. Delicate power balance between the two countries has further complicated the rivalry by giving each side the false conviction to prevail.**United States - Foreign relations - China ; United States - Soviet cold war.

Control No : 45248

UZBEKISTAN

- CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

48. Nick Megoran and Shavkat Rakhmatullaev

Authoritarianism, ethnic management and non-securitisation: the Kyrgyz minority in Uzbekistan. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 74(02), 2022: 237-265.

Why was there no ethnicity-based violence in Uzbekistan in June 2010? That month there was widespread violence against ethnically Uzbek citizens of southern Kyrgyzstan. Although its occurrence might have been expected, there was no retaliation against the sizeable Kyrgyz minority of Uzbekistan. Following an overview of the relatively sparse research on this minority, the essay explores how authoritarian conflict management by the Uzbek government reanimated 'people's friendship' discourses, preventing both active mobilisation and the demonisation of a minority. It concludes with some reflections on the prospects for the future of ethnic minorities in Central Asia's nationalising republics.**Uzbekistan - Conflict management ; Kyrgyzstan - Politics and government.

Control No : 45261

WEST AFRICA

- MARITIME PIRACY

49. Ginger L. Denton and Jonathan R. Harris

Maritime piracy, military capacity, and institutions in the Gulf of Guinea. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 34(01), 2022: 1-27.

West African security threats have become more frequent in recent years, most notably in the Gulf of Guinea. As increasing quantities of the world's trade pass through the maritime domain, ship hijackings and other maritime criminal activities have garnered widespread

attention from the international community. The International Maritime Bureau reports 785 piracy incidents have occurred in the region since 2000 and current models forecasting worldwide piracy trends have failed to accurately predict maritime crime in all of the West African states. The purpose of this article is to provide an analysis of piracy developments in the Gulf of Guinea. The authors argue that increased military capacity and anocratic regimes lead to increases in piracy while failed states are associated with a decline in such maritime crimes. Data from 2000 to 2016 is used to empirically test this claim. The analysis shows that a state's military capacity has no impact on the prevalence of piracy events while institutional frameworks and regime type influence the degree and number of maritime attacks off the coast of West Africa. The results imply that institutionally strong and democratic regimes are less likely to experience piracy in the Gulf of Guinea than weak states or anocracies.**West Africa - Maritime piracy ; Military capacity ; International maritime bureau.

Control No : 45215

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

50. Clara Weinhardt and Till Schofer

Differential treatment for developing countries in the WTO: the unmaking of the North–South distinction in a multipolar world. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(01), 2022: 74-93. This article examines the implications of the rise of new powers in the Global South for a central principle of global order: the distinction between the 'North' and the 'South', or 'developed' and 'developing countries', that emerged in the second half of the twentieth century. In doing so, we assess whether, and if so, how, the increasing tension between the binary 'North–South' distinction and growing heterogeneity within the Global South – as evidenced by the rise of emerging economies – has been reflected in the rules of multilateral trade policymaking. In the case of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the 'North–South' categorisation forms the basis of the legal principle of Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) that grants special rights to developing countries. To trace the evolution of SDT, we analyse legal developments and processes of contestation based on our conceptualisation of possible options for adaptation: graduation, individualisation and fragmentation. Drawing on a dataset of WTO decisions and agreements from 1995 to 2019, we find that the group of developing countries increasingly competes with other groups of disadvantaged countries for equity-based differential treatment. The resulting fragmentation contributes to the unmaking of the North–South distinction as a central ordering principle in global trade politics.**World Trade Organization ; BRICS.

Control No : 45226