

Contemporary South Asia

Volume 19, Issue 4, 2011

Jugaad as systemic risk and disruptive innovation in India

Author-Thomas Birtchnell

Abstract

Jugaad is the latest/trend in management and business reports of India's awakening. The term refers to the widespread practice in rural India of jury-rigging and customizing vehicles using only available resources and know-how. While the practice is often accompanied by indigence and corruption in traditional interpretations, the notion of *jugaad* has excited many commentators on India's emergence into the global economy in its promise of an inimitable Indian work ethic that defies traditional associations of otherworldliness and indolence – widely reported as inherent in India's society and culture. *Jugaad* has been identified across India's economy in the inventiveness of call-centre workers, the creativity of global transnational elites, and in the innovativeness of Indian product designs. The term has seen an unprecedented growth in popularity and is now proffered as a tool for development and a robust solution to global recession. *Jugaad* is now part of a wider method for working within resource constraints as 'Indovation'. In this context, the trope is presented as an asset that India can nurture and export. This article argues that far from being an example of 'disruptive innovation', *jugaad* in practice is in fact part and parcel of India's systemic risk and should not be separated from this framing. Viewed from this optic, *jugaad* impacts on society in negative and undesirable ways. *Jugaad* is a product of widespread poverty and underpins path dependencies stemming from dilapidated infrastructure, unsafe transport practices, and resource constraints.

A qualitative exploration of mobile phone use by non-owners in urban Bangladesh

Author- Ahmed Tareq Rashid

Abstract

Despite a manifold increase in mobile penetration in Bangladesh, a significant number of people still do not own a mobile phone. However, the communication needs of non-owning users (NOUs) are being met by a large number of public mobile telephone kiosks and informal sharing amongst people. Available studies on mobile phones have generally tended to be owner-centric. Few studies have documented how NOUs access and use mobile phones and to what end. As such, very little is known about how mobile phones are formally or informally shared among people or if NOUs are more disadvantaged in terms of use and impact than owners. This study explores mobile phone use by NOUs in two locations in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Specifically, two dimensions of use are explored: strategic use of mobiles – the ability to reduce cost and maximize utility, and the ability to shape

livelihood strategies. In-depth interviews of 15 NOUs and 12 owners were conducted.

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism

Volume 34, Issue 12, 2011

The Lebanese Hizballah and Israeli Counterterrorism

Author-Daniel Byman

Abstract

This article examines Israel's attempts to weaken and defeat the Lebanese Hizballah. It reviews Hizballah's rise after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah's successful effort to force Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanon in 2000, the 2006 war, and Israeli attempts to deter Hizballah. The article argues that Israel has largely failed to defeat Hizballah militarily and politically. Israel's experience offers lessons for how terrorist groups learn, the effectiveness of terrorist attrition strategies against casualty-sensitivity states, the difficulties in coercing terrorist groups, and the importance of an information strategy. Finally, Israel's clash with Hizballah indicates the importance of thinking of groups that are large and multi-faceted from a counterinsurgency paradigm.

Terrorist (E)motives: The Existential Attractions of Terrorism

Author- Simon Cottee

Abstract

This article describes a number of possible existential motivations for engaging in terrorism. Three in particular are identified: (1) the desire for excitement, (2) the desire for ultimate meaning, and (3) the desire for glory. Terrorism, according to the argument set out here, is as much a site of individual self-drama and self-reinvention as a tactical instrument for pursuing the political goals of small groups. The conclusion explores the concept of "existential frustration," and suggests that terrorist activity may provide an outlet for basic existential desires that cannot find expression through legitimate channels.

Asian Survey

Vol. 51, No. 6, November/December 2011

Grand Mediation in China

Author- Jieren Hu

Abstract

Grand mediation (GM) is a new concept raised currently in China that relies on mediation but links various social and governmental resources together aiming at resolving conflict more effectively. This paper examines the mechanism and application of GM. The quadripartite interaction reflects a low degree of judicial power in contrast to a high degree of the rule of politics.

The Singapore Minority Dilemma

Author- Hussin Mutalib

Abstract

This article addresses two areas that have received little attention in discussions about Singapore's Malay dilemma: (1) the numerous and persistent Malay public seminars and conventions calling attention to their plight, and (2) the government's similarly persistent resistance to such calls, seen as inimical to the national interest.

International Security

Volume 36, Issue 3 - Winter 2011/12

Unrest Assured: Why Unipolarity Is Not Peaceful

Author-Nuno P. Monteiro

Abstract

The United States has been at war for thirteen of the twenty-two years since the Cold War ended and the world became unipolar. Still, the consensual view among international relations theorists is that unipolarity is peaceful. They base this view on two assumptions: first, the unipole will guarantee the global status quo and, second, no state will balance against it. Both assumptions are problematic. First, the unipole may disengage from a particular region, thus removing constraints on regional conflicts. Second, if the unipole remains engaged in the world, those minor powers that decide not to accommodate it will be unable to find a great power sponsor. Placed in this situation of extreme self-help, they will try to revise the status quo in their favor, a dynamic that is likely to trigger conflict with the unipole. Therefore, neither the structure of a unipolar world nor U.S. strategic choices clearly benefit the overall prospects for peace. For the world as a whole, unipolarity makes conflict likely. For the unipole, it presents a difficult choice between disengagement and frequent conflict. In neither case will the unipole be able to easily convert its power into favorable outcomes peacefully.

China's Century? Why America's Edge Will Endure

Author-Michael Beckley

Abstract

Two assumptions dominate current foreign policy debates in the United States and China. First, the United States is in decline relative to China. Second, much of this decline is the result of globalization and the hegemonic burdens the United States bears to sustain globalization. Both of these assumptions are wrong. The United States is not in decline; in fact, it is now wealthier, more innovative, and more militarily powerful compared to China than it was in 1991. Moreover, globalization and hegemony do not erode U.S. power; they reinforce it. The United States derives competitive advantages from its hegemonic position, and globalization allows it to exploit these advantages, attracting economic activity and manipulating the international system to its benefit. The United States should therefore continue to prop up the global economy and maintain a robust diplomatic and military presence abroad.

China Report

August 2011; 47 (3)

China, India and the US Shifting Economic Power

Author-Manmohan Agarwal

Abstract

Despite developing countries accounting for an increasing share of world income and exports, no significant shift in the ranks of the 25 largest economies by GDP has occurred between 1965 and 2007. And only China, and perhaps India but none of the other large developing economies, would account for a significantly higher share of world income by 2025 or 2050. Furthermore, in terms of per capita income, India would continue to remain relatively poor. We then find that there was no significant shift in economic power between 1990 and 2005 on the basis of an index formed from about 20 indicators of economic power. Next we measured how far countries were from the US on the basis of these indicators. Practically all countries, particularly the European ones, had substantially reduced the lead of the US. But China and India starting far away had moved only slightly closer to the US. The ability to generate new technology is a major factor in the power rankings. China had reduced the lead of the US in technology generating factors whereas India had almost stagnated. Consequently, China's prospects of increasing its power were better than India's.

The Patterns of Japan's Foreign Direct Investment in China

Author- Sunyoung Noh

Abstract

As a result of the opening up of the Chinese economy together with the accumulating foreign exchange reserves, Japan's outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) in China

has continued to rise over the past decades. It can be characterised by a very high share of the manufacturing sector, the heavy and chemical industries in particular. It implies that Japan's OFDI in China has contributed significantly to the rapid economic growth of China, especially through the economy's structural change into more value-added industries.

Security Dialogue

August–October 2011; 42 (4–5)

The politics of studying securitization

Author–Pinar Bilgin

Abstract

Copenhagen School securitization theory has made significant inroads into the study of security in Western Europe. In recent years, it has also begun to gain a presence elsewhere. This is somewhat unanticipated. Given the worldwide prevalence of mainstream approaches to security, the nature of peripheral international relations, and the Western European origins and focus of the theory, there is no obvious reason to expect securitization theory to have a significant presence outside Western Europe. Adopting a reflexive notion of theory allows, the article argues, inquiry into the politics of studying security, which in turn reveals how the Western European origins and focus of securitization theory may be a factor enhancing its potential for adoption by others depending on the historico-political context. Focusing on the case of Turkey, the article locates the security literature of that country in the context of debates on accession to the European Union and highlights how securitization theory is utilized by Turkey's authors as a 'Western European approach' to security.

Securitization, sectors and functional differentiation

Author– Mathias Albert

Abstract

So far, securitization analysis has proceeded on the basis of an assumption that there are sectoral differences between securitization dynamics. However, sectors in this context were primarily seen as analytical 'lenses', as complexity-reducing cuts through a complex social reality. In this article, we first reflect on the ontological status of 'sectors'. Do they represent functionally differentiated realms of world politics or world society, or do sectors and functional realms need to be separated from one another clearly? After giving a short introduction to the notion

of 'functional differentiation' in international relations and briefly reflecting on the ontological/analytical distinction, we scrutinize the relation between sectors and functionally differentiated realms of society.

Foreign Affairs

Volume 91, Number 1, January/February 2012

The Democratic Malaise

Author-Charles A. Kupchan

Abstract

The advanced industrial democracies are facing a crisis of governability. Globalization is widening the gap between what voters demand and what their governments can deliver. Unless the leading democracies can restore their political and economic solvency, the very model they represent may lose its allure.

Talking Tough to Pakistan

Author- Stephen D. Krasner

Abstract

The United States gives Pakistan billions of dollars in aid each year. Pakistan returns the favor by harboring terrorists, spreading anti-Americanism, and selling nuclear technology abroad. The bribes and the begging aren't working: only threats and the determination to act on them will do the job. Washington must tell Islamabad to start cooperating or lose its aid and face outright isolation.

Journal of Peace Research

November 2011; 48 (6)

The diffusion of racist violence in the Netherlands

Author-Robert Braun

Abstract

This article illuminates the unanticipated but intense waves of xenophobia that have swept through Western Europe over the last decade. The author makes use of a unique dataset and diffusion models to simultaneously investigate the geographical and temporal development of waves of racist violence in the Netherlands during the turbulent period 2001–03, when the country lost its reputation as a multicultural paradise. The results provide evidence for the fact that previous riots enhance the legitimacy of violence elsewhere, especially if they are visible in the mass media, resonate with public debates on immigration and take place in nearby regions. Opposing previous research on mobilization, the analysis suggests that proxies for ethnic competition, deprivation and political opportunity structures are not significantly related to the outbreak of violence; only population size adequately predicts where violence starts. Together these findings suggest that waves of xenophobia develop in two steps: they start in large cities and subsequently spread to nearby places through geographically clustered networks and to more distant counties once they become visible and resonate in the mass media, turning violence from local deviance into a supra-local phenomenon. This process sheds light on how scales of protest shift and explains why seemingly tolerant regions can suddenly become xenophobic hotbeds.

Naga militancy and violent politics in the shadow of ceasefire

Author- Åshild Kolås

Abstract

Ceasefires are often seen as a simple measure to end violence and allow more substantive negotiations to begin. Contemporary conflict resolution models thus posit the ceasefire as a basic step in the peacebuilding trajectory. Offering an in-depth analysis of Naga militancy in Northeast India, this article argues that ceasefires should rather be understood as a part of the dynamics of conflict. Northeast India is a site of protracted conflict involving multiple contestants, where Naga militant organizations play a key role. A string of ceasefires since 1997 between the Indian government and the National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) has contained fighting between security forces and militants, while violence has continued unabated between NSCN factions and among an array of other armed groups in the area claimed as 'Nagalim', with serious consequences for local communities. This study suggests that ceasefires may impact on conflict dynamics in at least three ways, all interrelated: (1) by affecting the internal cohesion of belligerent groups, (2) by affecting the operational space of armed groups, and (3) by affecting the relations between multiple stakeholders and parties to a conflict, including but not limited to the challenger(s) and the state. The study concludes that the terms of ceasefire agreements, the strategic use of ceasefires by conflict actors, and the opportunities created by a lack of effective monitoring of ceasefire ground rules has facilitated the operations of militants vying for territory,

revenues from illegal 'taxation' and political stakes. Ceasefires have also paved the way for an escalation of factional and intergroup fighting and violent politics in Northeast India, by empowering signatory groups versus contenders as well as nonviolent actors.

Diplomacy & Statecraft

Volume 22, Issue 4, 2011

Steadfast Yet Reluctant Allies: Japan and the United Kingdom in the Vietnam War

Author-James Llewelyn

Abstract

During the Vietnam War there were high expectations from the Johnson and Nixon Administrations for Japan and Britain to provide practical and political support for American military and strategic objectives in Indochina. The leader of Japan's conservative Liberal Democratic Party, Sato Eisaku, and the British Labour Party's Harold Wilson, balanced political support for the United States with significant public pressure at home to eschew any entanglement in the highly unpopular conflict. As junior allies of the United States both Sato and Wilson did not want to see the United States fail in Vietnam or the communist sphere expand in Southeast Asia. Both leaders accrued significant foreign policy advantages as a result of politically and publicly supporting American actions in Vietnam. But to placate domestic electorates that clearly felt uncomfortable over their governments providing explicit, albeit non-military, support to the United States in Vietnam, Sato and Wilson expended substantial prime ministerial diplomacy in attempting to play a mediatory role in the conflict. Each was highly successful in balancing domestic and American demands, whilst maintaining their security partnerships with the United States.

Change Nobody Believes In: Obama and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Author- Asaf Siniver

Abstract

Despite the promise of 'change' in President Barack Obama's early dealings with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the policy that has since emanated from the White House was in fact commensurate with those of preceding administrations. Rather than heralding a new direction for American engagement with the conflict, the Obama Administration had displayed more patterns of continuity than change in its dealings with both parties. Specifically, by continuing to act as "Israel's attorney" during negotiations, the Obama team had in effect negated the president's early pledges to act as an honest broker in the

conflict. In assessing the (in)effectiveness of the Administration's management of the Israeli–Palestinian issue, it seems that on-going mediation efforts to revive the moribund peace process have exhausted their potential. Arbitration may be explored as a more effective method to resolve the Israeli–Palestinian territorial dispute.

Terrorism and Political Violence

Volume 24, Issue 1, 2012

The Ancient Fire: Religion and Suicide Terrorism

Author-Peter S. Henne

Abstract

Does religion lead to greater destructiveness from suicide terrorism? And if so, how does it influence this form of political violence? Recent analyses of terrorism point to the significance of religion, but are divided as to whether religion itself matters, or certain types of religious terrorist groups are actually driving suicide terrorist violence. This article draws on social movement theory and recent work in the study of suicide terrorism to argue that religion influences the severity of suicide terrorist attacks as an ideology groups use to justify their struggle and gain public support. This effect occurs regardless of a group's goals or organizational nature. The theory is tested using a generalized estimating equation to account for multiple attacks by several groups. The study finds that the religious ideology of a group greatly increases the number of deaths from a suicide attack, even if varying group motivations and structural factors are taken into account. The article helps to clarify the effect of religion on contemporary terrorism, contributing to the study of both terrorism and religion and politics.

The Role of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Countering Chemical Terrorism

Author- Jonathan B. Tucker

Abstract

A series of incidents over the past two decades has indicated that some terrorist groups are interested in acquiring and using improvised chemical devices (ICDs). Although the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is a disarmament treaty that is legally binding only on sovereign states that join it voluntarily, the Convention fortuitously includes several provisions that can help its members to prevent chemical terrorism or to manage the consequences of an attack. This article examines the articles of the CWC that are relevant to counterterrorism and discusses how their implementation could be improved at the national and international levels. The article also addresses the role that the CWC secretariat, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The

Hague, currently plays in preventing and responding to incidents of chemical terrorism, and the political factors that constrain its activities in the counterterrorism field.

Parliamentary Affairs

Volume 65, Issue 1, January 2012

Young People, Political Participation and Trust in Britain

Author- Matt Henn

Abstract

Young people in Britain are often characterised as disconnected from the formal political process and from democratic institutions. Certainly their rate of abstention in general election contests over the last decade has led to concerns amongst the political classes that they have a disaffection from politics that is deeply entrenched and more so than was the case with previous youth generations, and may in the future become habit-forming. In this article, we consider the results from an online national survey of 1025 British 18 year olds conducted in 2011, and compare these with the results from a similar study conducted by one of the authors in 2002. In doing so, our aim is to assess the extent to which young people's levels of political engagement have changed over the course of the intervening years, and if so, how they have changed.

Citizenship, Democracy and Education in the UK

Author- Ben Kisby

Abstract

Citizenship has become a major topic for debate and the subject of public policy in recent years, as academics and policy-makers across the Western world have tried to understand and respond to what is widely seen as a weakening of democracy. In the UK, the increasing alienation of citizens from electoral politics has manifested itself in a sharp fall in electoral turnout, membership of political parties and levels of public trust in the political class. In this context, citizenship education provides an opportunity to address the demand-side of political participation by helping a diverse citizenry make sense of a complex political world and by strengthening democracy through the promotion of active citizenship. a

Journal of Environmental Law

Volume 23 Issue 3, November 2011

Negotiating the Non-negotiable: British Foraging Law in Theory and Practice

Author-Supriya Garikipati

Abstract

Do you have a right to pick blackberries whilst out walking? Though foraging today is mostly a hobby rather than a necessity, this question is relevant to many people. A raft of modern legislation in the UK severely limits our right to forage, and yet the gathering of wild foods is an increasingly popular pastime. In this study, we explore this paradox by examining the socio-legal environment surrounding bilberry gathering. Our findings demonstrate that, in spite of increased prohibitions, foraging for personal use persists due to a complex mix of customs and licence as well as the flexible, local management of plant resources. Further, our findings identify foraged resources as 'inherently public property' and validate Ostrom's work, which emphasises how people will devise sophisticated systems of governance to maintain long-term sustainable resource yields. To remain relevant to modern foraging practices, we argue that the law must accommodate these 'people-centric' systems.

The Water Framework Directive—A Directive for the Twenty-First Century

Author- Lasse Baaner

Abstract

This article addresses the Water Framework Directive and the legal norm of 'good ecological status', which refers to the structure and function of ecosystems. In terms of ecology, the concepts of good structure and function reflect a resilient ecosystem with a high level of adaptive capacity. However, the legal provisions of the Directive compromise this concept. The Directive's approach assumes that by quantifying certain fixed biological elements it is possible to accurately assess the structure and function of ecosystems. This approach is highly contestable, and undermines the possibility of attaining the objective of 'good ecological status'.

Israel Affairs

Volume 18, Issue 1, 2012

The social marketing of peace: grassroots movements, US foreign policy and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict

Author-Aaron Ahuvia

Abstract

This article draws on research from social marketing, psychology, and public opinion to suggest a strategic communications planning process appropriate to this context. It is organized around a

case study of Brit Tzedek v'Shalom, an American Jewish organization that successfully built a grassroots movement in support of a negotiated two-state solution. Consistent with a social marketing approach, the case study illustrates how (a) an audience (in this case the American Jewish community) can be described in terms of political opinion segments, (b) how an organization can select one or more of these segments to focus on, and (c) how a tool called the five-box positioning statement can be used to craft a core message for the organization. Part (a) of this case study includes a description of opinion segments within the American Jewish community. This description is based on polling data combined with seven years of semi-formal ethnographic research by the author. Finally, the implications of this case study for the Minds of Peace Experiment are explored.

Locational factors in citizen peace negotiations

Author- Frederic S. Pearson

Abstract

The article offers a critical comparison between two extreme cases of the Minds of Peace Experiment: the Detroit round (May 2009) and the first round in Israel–Palestine (Beit Jala – August 2009). It explores the question of residential location in an age of globalization as influencing reconciliation prospects in intractable disputes. Most of the participants in Detroit were Israelis and Palestinians who lived for many years in the Diaspora, while the panellists in Beit Jala reside in Israel or the West Bank. The interactions between the participants and the outcomes of the two rounds differed markedly in ways traceable to contrasting perspectives on interests and agendas. Diaspora participants tended to value issues such as justice and refugee return, while those proximate to the conflict tended to emphasize relief of everyday local grievances. The article grapples with the effects of variables such as the length of time removed from the former homeland, circumstances of departure, the degree of continued contact, and differences of political systems. It explores in essence whether and in what sense the Diaspora might play a constructive role in the struggle to bring peace and stability to the Middle East.

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism

Volume 35, Issue 1, 2012

Revisiting the Early Al Qaeda

Author- Peter Bergen

Abstract

Ten years after 9/11, and after the death of Osama bin Laden, this article re-examines the early history of Al Qaeda—from its founding in August 1988 up until bin Laden's declaration of war against the United States in Afghanistan in 1996—by examining the group's aims, operations, alliances, finances, and administration during five distinct phases of the evolution of bin Laden's worldview. The authors argue that in assessing the formative years of bin Laden's organization, it is equally wrong to minimize the ambitions and organization of the early Al Qaeda as it is to telescope back from the Al Qaeda of the 9/11 attacks to argue that the group was organizing itself to wage a global *Jihad* from its inception. The authors outline how it was only a half decade

later—after the group had decamped to Sudan, and after the U.S. had deployed troops in Saudi Arabia and Somalia—that al Qaeda shifted to conceiving its central mission as attacking American targets.

The New Counterterrorism: Contemporary Counterterrorism Trends in the United States and Israel

Author- Ersun N. Kurtulus

Abstract

In the first decade of the twenty-first century we are witnessing the emergence of a new form of counterterrorism in several democratic states. This new counterterrorism is ideological–religious in its rhetorical outlook, networked in its organizational structures, increasingly lethal in its operational tactics and more and more brutal in its methods. The shift to an ideological–religious discourse can be traced back to a conceptual transformation about the nature of terrorism, from the notion of terrorism as a “crime” to that as a “war”. The latter, differently from the former, requires ideological justification, which in states with strong religious constituencies, such as the USA and Israel, can partially be sought and acquired on a religious basis. Second, the new counterterrorism is based on normalization of extra-judicial means in the fight against terrorism. This has happened at three levels: by creation of overt and covert extra-jurisdictional domains—or legal black holes—outside of the human rights regimes of democratic states, by legitimization of torture at political, intellectual and popular cultural levels and by increasingly widespread use of extra-judicial killings of terrorist suspects. Third, the tactics used by new counterterrorism agencies are increasingly lethal and lead to disproportionately high number of casualties among innocent civilians.

American Foreign Policy Interests

Volume 33, Issue 6, 2011

Dragon Rising: Chinese Policy in Central Asia

Author- Stephen J. Blank

Abstract

Commentators around the world have focused on China's rise but rarely have done so in regard to China's policies in Central Asia. Much of that rise appears to have been at Russia's expense, and China is increasingly able to deploy potent economic and political instruments of power (with the military one always being in reserve) to advance its position in Central Asia. At the same time, China's policy here is in many respects driven by the need to maintain its hold on its rebellious Xinjiang province that borders Central Asia as well as to enhance its energy security and suppress liberal or democratic challenges on its periphery. While one article can only illuminate a small part of the overall dimensions of China's growing impact on Central Asia, it is clear that China will be a force to be reckoned with here in the future and already is one at present.

Cooperation and Conflict in the U.S.–China Petroleum Relationship

Author- Jonathan Chanis

Abstract

Current U.S. and Chinese petroleum import dependence differ sharply, and the respective vulnerability of each state to future supply disruptions should further strengthen the U.S. power position and weaken China's power position. In an effort to minimize present and future petroleum vulnerability, China has been pursuing neo-mercantilist policies and favoring relations with states hostile to the United States. These policies continually place China in conflict with the United States, particularly since they challenge the international petroleum security and trading regime that largely was built by, and is currently supported by, the United States. While in the past, the United States and China have formally discussed "energy security," these meetings tend to avoid the real points of difficulty in each country's pursuit of petroleum supply security. Real dialogue on this issue could lead to less conflict over petroleum, especially given the United States's improving petroleum power position relative to China. In particular, the United States may be able to give China greater access to global petroleum resources in exchange for reduced efforts on its part to undermine the international petroleum supply regime.

Third World Quarterly

Volume 33, Issue 1, 2012

The Meaning of Work in Neoliberal Globalization: the Asian exception

Author-Trevor Parfitt

Abstract

This article argues that a central element of capitalist development, especially in its neo-liberal form, has been the configuration of a rationalised and individuated conception of work that helps to maximise capitalist efficiency. As the capitalist system has become globalised there has been an attempt to export this conception of work to the Global South by means of liberalisation programmes, many of them sponsored by the World Bank. These have entailed repression of organised labour in the attempt to force workers to adopt the role allocated to them by neo-liberalism, that of individual rational maximisers of utilities. It is argued that this attempt to globalise a neo-liberal conception of work must confront an Asia wherein local values (notably a preference for communitarian rather than individualistic values) and conditions have led both state and civil society to frame the concept of work as having collective rather than just individual significance.

Religious Institutions and Authoritarian States: church–state relations in the Middle East

Author- Fiona McCallum

Abstract

The churches in the Middle East are generally perceived to be supportive of the authoritarian states in the region. The motivations for this strategy and its successes and limitations in the context of the authoritarian environment and the religious heritage of the region are explored. The article argues that the approaches pursued are determined by the structure of the community in relation to the majority and other Christian communities as well as by state policies towards the community. The overriding aim of church leaders of protecting their communities has led to a modern variation of the historical millet system, which provides them public status in exchange for their acquiescence in regime policies. This security guarantee, combined with wariness towards other potential political actors and the desire to protect their privileged position from communal challengers, has resulted in the hierarchies' preference for the authoritarian status quo rather than encouraging democracy promotion.

The British Journal of Politics & International Relations

:February 2012 Volume 14, Issue 1

Blair's War on Terror

Author-Jack Holland

Abstract

In December 2009 Tony Blair indicated that he would have pursued a policy of intervention in Iraq regardless of Saddam Hussein's possession of weapons of mass destruction. In this situation he would merely have had to employ alternative arguments. Such a statement should come as little surprise. Blair's language throughout his prime ministership was highly strategic; it was framed to achieve support from his primary target audience, 'Middle England'. Two key tropes—rationality and leadership—were repeatedly deployed in order to sell Blair's wars to the British public. This article demonstrates how Blair's strategically framed language was politically enabling in three analytical moments, helping to craft a conceivable, coercive and communicable British foreign policy discourse.

Resisting Memory: The Politics of Memorialisation in Post-conflict Northern Ireland

Author- Patrick Pinkerton

Abstract

This article explores practices of memorialisation in post-conflict society, through the case study of the James McCurrie Robert Neill Memorial Garden, located in East Belfast, which has been vandalised on a number of occasions. It notes the similarities between these attacks and Jenny Edkins' theorisation of resistance at the sites of state memory. In the context of Northern Ireland,

however, such resistance serves only to replicate patterns of division, as they seek to re-assert competing historical claims obscured by the memorial.

Survival

Volume 54, Issue 1, 2012

Italy's Sovereign Debt Crisis

Author- Erik Jones

Abstract

The Italian story shows what happens when changes in market confidence outpace politics. Unless market participants will benefit more by staying in the game, what happened to Italy will happen elsewhere.

The Struggle for Value in European Defence

Author- Bastian Giegerich

Abstract

If European countries are to build capabilities that match the significant amounts they spend on defence, effective cooperation on investments, force structures and equipment is necessary

Britain and France as Nuclear Partners

Author- Matthew Harries

Abstract

The 2010 treaty is modest in scope, but there are intriguing possibilities for future collaboration, and perhaps for trilateral cooperation involving the United States.

