Ferrets in the Caribbean: Britain, Grenada and the Curious Case of the Armoured Cars

Author- Gary Williams

Abstract-

When the Marxist-Leninist New Jewel Movement seized power in Grenada in March 1979 they set about securing and defending their 'revolution' against the threat of a countercoup organised by the deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Military aid was quick to arrive from expected allies, namely Cuba and Guyana. Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop also requested arms from Britain and the United States. The People's Revolutionary Government's (PRG's) ties to Cuba and evasiveness over election plans ruled out the US providing any support. Britain remained more open-minded about the PRG's intentions. Using recently declassified British government documents, this article will examine London's deliberations over supplying armoured cars to Grenada. It argues that Foreign and Commonwealth Office officials focused on the bigger picture of steering the PRG away from Cuba at the cost of considering how the sale of the armoured cars to the PRG would appear to a wider audience and that the PRG's increasingly authoritarian behaviour ultimately vetoed the sale.

The Revolution and its Discontents: Grenadian Newspapers and Attempts to Shape Public Opinion during Political Transition

Author- Laurie R. Lambert

Abstract-

What role did the newspaper play in attempting to influence public opinion in the early stages of the Grenada Revolution and what are the terms in which printed discourses on the revolution were conceptualised? The Grenada Revolution was a discursive political process where branding and narration were necessary elements in securing the revolution's authority and legitimacy. This paper argues that Cuba functioned as a metonym through which the revolution was translated in Grenadian periodicals. Even before the coup of 13 March 1979 Grenadian media represented the New Jewel Movement—the revolutionary party—as Cuban-inspired and socialist. In order to examine how socialism in general, and the socialist character of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in particular, was narrated, a comparison is staged between two newspapers—the government-run Free West Indian and the privately owned The Torchlight.

A Renewed Social Democracy for an 'Age of Internationalism': An Interpretivist Account of New Labour's Foreign Policy

Author- Judi Atkins

Abstract-

This article employs an interpretive approach to explore New Labour's use of social scientific theories in developing its foreign policy. After situating New Labour in the broad tradition of social democracy, it outlines the beliefs that most social democrats shared about the values of internationalism, international community and moral leadership. Taking these concepts in turn, the article then considers how New Labour modified their content in response to issues raised by 'New Times'. In so doing, it problematizes New Labour's responses by revealing that they drew on ideas taken from complex interdependence theory, communitarianism and democratic peace theory respectively. The article then examines how these theories, in conjunction with the reformulation of its foreign policy, influenced New Labour's transformation of the three values, before concluding with a brief examination of the dilemmas arising from this process.

Margaret Thatcher, Tony Blair and the Eurosceptic Tradition in Britain

Author-Oliver Daddow

Abstract-

This article advances the interpretivist perspective on British foreign policy by studying Tony Blair's difficult encounter with the Eurosceptic tradition in Britain, popularized by Margaret Thatcher from the late 1980s. Using discourse data taken from key foreign policy speeches by the two leaders across their periods in office, the article investigates the problems Blair and his New Labour team faced when trying to justify and legitimize Britain's more constructive approach to the European Union from 1997.

India's Feeble Foreign Policy

Author- Manjari Chatterjee Miller

Abstract-

The world may expect great things from India, but as extensive reporting reveals, Indians themselves turn out to be deeply skeptical about their country's potential. That attitude, plus New Delhi's dysfunctional foreign-policy bureaucracy, prevent long-term planning of the sort China has mastered -- and are holding India back.

America's Energy Opportunity

Author- Michael Levi

Abstract-

The U.S. energy revolution is not confined to a single fuel or technology: oil and gas production, renewable energy, and fuel-efficient automobile technologies all show great promise. To best position the country for the future, U.S. leaders should capitalize on all these opportunities rather than pick a favorite; the answer lies in 'most of the above.'

Russia's Response to Crisis

Author- Neil Robinson

Abstract-

Russia's recovery from the deep economic crisis it experienced in 2008–2009 did not deliver clear political dividends for the Russian leadership. This is because of the context

in which the crisis occurred and the way that the leadership, particularly President Medvedev, and many of its critics described the crisis. The oil-fuelled boom that preceded the crisis had the effect of deepening it. Economic recovery based on rising energy prices looks like a failure, rather than a success, and highlights the underlying structural problems of the Russian economy. Arguments about the need for modernisation from within government exacerbated this perception. This seems to have weakened the connection between approval for the leadership and economic growth, a staple of pre-crisis politics.

The Return of Political Risk: Foreign-Owned Banks in Emerging Europe

Author- Daniela Gabor

Abstract-

Political risk—risk that investments are damaged by policy action of authorities—increased during the financial crisis due to controversies about the distribution of accumulated losses among stakeholders. Authorities interconnected by cross-border banks considered unilateral policies that minimised losses for domestic stakeholders at the expense of their foreign counterparts. This is at odds both with the assumption behind financial integration which presumes multilateral responses to cross-border shocks and with the typical definition of political risks that ignores the fact that not only host-country, but also home-country authorities can create such risks. This paper recasts the definition of political risk and reviews instances when political risk materialised within the EU banking market between 2007 and 2011. The analysis reveals that the EU regulatory framework needs to be enhanced to contain resurgent political risks systematically rather than through *ad hoc* interventions of the EU and international bodies.

Parliamentary Affairs

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Strengthening Citizen Participation in Public Policy-Making: A Canadian Perspective

Author- **Michael R. Woodford**

Abstract-

Citizen participation has a longstanding history in Canadian policy-making. Recently, strengthening citizen participation in national policy issues has been a priority. Most noteworthy is the introduction of citizen engagement which integrates deliberation-based methods into participatory policy initiatives. To enhance participation in other jurisdictions, we analyse efforts to transform participation in Canada. Also, to extend efforts to improve participation in Canada and beyond, we analyse specific

developments related to institutionalising participation and fostering government accountability.

Established Religion, Parliamentary Devolution and New State Religion in the UK

Author- **Norman Bonney**

Abstract-

In an era of increased secularism and religious diversity, the historic relationship between the state and established religion at the highest constitutional levels is evident in the largely unchallenged official Anglican religious practices of the UK Parliament and the monarchy. Since devolution in 1999 the elected parliament and assemblies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have developed alternative, but still strictly controlled solutions to the inherent tensions between the spheres of the state and religion—a multi-faith Time for Reflection in Scotland, secular norms with secondary recognition of diverse religion in Wales and silent contemplation in Northern Ireland.

Australia's ongoing border wars

Author- Michael Grewcock

Abstract-

This article examines developments in Australian border policing policy since the election of a Labor government in November 2007. It argues that despite the formal cessation of the 'Pacific Solution', there are fundamental continuities in policy that ensure systemic human rights abuses by the Australian state against unauthorised refugees. In particular, attempts by the Labor government to forge a 'regional solution' have increased the risks of travel for unauthorised refugees, exacerbated abuses within Australian and regional detention facilities and diminished the long-term prospects of resettlement for this cohort. Inevitably, this has laid the basis for a revised version of the Pacific Solution.

Police accountability, the Irish peace process and the continuing challenge of secrecy

Author- Daniel Holder

Abstract-

Following a symposium in June 2012, on 'Policing communities: race, class and the state' (organised by the Institute of Race Relations and the Power, Conflict and Justice

Research Group, Edge Hill University, in conjunction with the Tottenham Defence Campaign), the author traces how police accountability has evolved following the reforms promised on the back of the Good Friday Agreement. He demonstrates how this relates to the current 'secret justice' agenda, whereby the UK government is trying to extend 'closed material procedures' to most civil court cases.

Foreign policy and political possibility

Author- Jack Holland

Abstract-

This article explores the relationship between foreign policy and political possibility in two parts. First, the relationship between foreign policy and political possibility is theorized around three analytical moments: political possibility is linked to the framing of conceivable, communicable and coercive foreign policy. Second, this framework is developed and demonstrated through a brief analysis of Coalition foreign policy in the War on Terror, considering American, British and Australian foreign policy between 2001 and 2003. This analysis dissects distinct and divergent Coalition foreign policies through a linked three-part conceptualization of political possibility. It enables an understanding of how the War on Terror was rendered possible through the construction of foreign policy in thinkable, resonant and ultimately dominant terms.

The sky is the limit:[1] Global warming as global governmentality

Author- Chris Methmann

Abstract-

The concept of governmentality has gained significant influence among scholars of International Relations. Recently, however, there is a growing literature engaging critically with the notion of a global governmentality. This article seeks to inform this debate with insights from global climate change politics as a paradigmatic case for applying governmentality to global politics. Drawing on an analysis of the Clean Development Mechanism, it makes three arguments,

which seek to refine the global governmentality concept. First, governmentality does not necessarily centre on the notion of the 'population', but can also function as a governmentality of other 'technological zones'. Second, the seeming failure of a governmentality in its own terms is better understood within a 'post-foundational' framework of depoliticization. Third, governmentality and sovereignty are not mutually exclusive. Instead, the former allows the latter to 'govern at a distance'.

Coping With Corporatism in Decline and the Revival of Parliament Interest Group Lobbyism in Denmark and Norway, 1980–2005

Author- Hilmar Rommetvedt

Abstract-

Denmark and Norway have experienced significant political changes during the past three decades, changes that affect the constraints and opportunities organized interests are facing. Corporatist representation in the policy-making process has declined, and changes in executive-legislative relations have increased the power of parliaments. Organized interests are expected to adapt to these changing circumstances to maintain their political influence. This article shows how Danish and Norwegian interest groups have coped with the decline of corporatism and the revival of parliaments. Representation in corporatist policy-making committees and lobbying toward civil servants in government ministries have been supplemented and in some cases substituted by political lobbyism directed toward elected representatives in the parliament and the government. The analysis is based on panel data from several surveys carried out among nationwide interest groups in Denmark and Norway.

Economic Performance and Democratic Support in Asia's Emergent Democracies

Author- O. Fiona Yap

Abstract-

How does economic performance affect support for democracy in emergent democracies? Government approval studies do not directly evaluate this. Recent

literature suggests using separate assessments: Citizens in emergent democracies—through political trust—distinguish between government approval and democratic support. This article directly assesses the question for Asia's democratizing nations of Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, and the Philippines. Two results are relevant: First, economic performance explains government approval over time and across these democratizing nations. Specifically, although political trust and economic performance both explain government approval, political trust outweighs economic conditions in explaining democratic support.

Extreme Bounds of Democracy

Author- Michael J. Lamla

Abstract-

What determines the emergence and survival of democracy? The authors apply extreme bounds analysis to test the robustness of fifty-nine factors proposed in the literature, evaluating over three million regressions with data from 165 countries from 1976 to 2002. The most robust determinants of the transition to democracy are gross domestic product (GDP) growth (a negative effect), past transitions (a positive effect), and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development membership (a positive effect). There is some evidence that fuel exporters and Muslim countries are less likely to see democracy emerge, although the latter finding is driven entirely by oil-producing Muslim countries. Regarding the survival of democracy, the most robust determinants are GDP per capita (a positive effect) and past transitions (a negative effect). There is some evidence that having a former military leader as the chief executive has a negative effect, while having other democracies as neighbors has a reinforcing effect.

Reputation and Cooperation in Defense

Author- David Hugh-Jones

Abstract-

Surprisingly high levels of within-group cooperation are observed in conflict situations. Experiments confirm that external threats lead to higher cooperation. The psychological literature suggests proximate explanations in the form of group processes, but does not explain how these processes can evolve and persist. The authors provide an ultimate

explanation, in which cooperation is a rational response to an external threat. In the model, groups vary in their willingness to help each other against external attackers. Attackers infer cooperativeness of groups from members' behavior under attack and may be deterred by a group that bands together against an initial attack.

Britain: racial violence and the politics of hate

Author- Jon Burnett

Abstract-

Drawing on research into racist attacks in three cities, this article reveals a changing geography of racial violence in the UK (in terms of new areas and targets), and sets this in the context of the socially destructive impact of neoliberalism and government policies to manage the UK's changing demographic make-up. With racial violence officially defined as just one form of 'hate crime', it is now divorced from any wider political context or racialised climate and reduced to a matter of individual pathology. The changing parameters of racism and the state's responses present a challenge which the Left and anti-racists have been slow to meet.

Desert dreams in the Gulf

Author- Jerry Harris

Abstract-

The UAE and Qatar have been consciously constructed as specialised geographic zones for the global elite and transnational capitalism. Never undergoing a historic bourgeois democratic period and lacking citizenship rights for the large majority of their residents, the UAE and Qatar are not modern nation states. Nevertheless, the Gulf aristocracy is fully integrated into global flows of accumulation. They have adapted their societies at every level – finance, culture, leisure, education, legal structures and labour relations – to create a unique crossroads for globalisation.

Becoming a Migrant: Vietnamese Emigration to East Asia

Author- Wang, Hong-zen

Abstract-

Since the early 1990s several million men and women from Southeast Asia's lower socioeconomic classes have migrated to East Asia with a temporary worker visa or a spousal visa. This article is based on five years of ongoing fieldwork in migrants' communities of origin in rural Vietnam and in places of destination in Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. The authors make three contributions: first, they argue that the categorization of migrants as either "workers" or "wives" in research obscures the complex trajectories and motives involved in the process of "becoming a migrant." Second, they challenge studies that unquestioningly invoke social network approaches to migration. Instead, social networks should be regarded as a double-edged sword for emigrants because personal networks are embedded in a powerful migration industry. Third, they contend that migration outcomes and levels of success are, in part, influenced by processes taking place before departure. This article sheds light on the tension between migrants' agency and the structural constraints faced by candidates seeking to migrate from Vietnam, and from Southeast Asia more broadly.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Malaysia's Neo-Conservative Intellectuals

Author- Ismail, Muhamad Takiyuddin

Abstract-

This article discusses the role played by neo-conservative intellectuals during the tenure of Malaysia's fifth prime minister, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (2003-2009). Abdullah's leadership was distinguished by two qualities which arguably qualify it as "neo-conservative," in terms of revival of policies from a bygone era and the launching of political reforms within the framework of a conservative regime led by the ruling United Malays National Organization (UMNO) party. Using the theoretical experiences of dominant conservative regimes in the Soviet Union, Japan, China and Taiwan, the present authors are of the view that the policies and approach undertaken by Abdullah constitute a sharp departure from those of his predecessor, Mahathir Mohamad, for twenty-two years (1981-2003). Particularly eliciting controversy was the trust Abdullah put into a team of young advisors led by his son-in-law, Khairy Jamaluddin.

Public Participation and Climate Change Infrastructure

Author- **Chiara Armeni**

Abstract-

This article explores the space for public participation during the consenting process for a nationally significant wind energy or carbon capture and storage infrastructure project. Legal obligations to provide opportunities for public involvement in these processes can be found in national, EU and international law. However, an examination of strategic planning policy suggests that in practice, very little will be up for discussion at this stage.

Northern Ireland's Consent to the Climate Change Act 2008

Author- **Sharon Turner**

Abstract-

This is the first in a two-part analysis of Northern Ireland's engagement with the climate governance regime created by the UK Climate Change Act 2008. It contends that UK devolution has shaped this national regime and may itself be shaped by the national low carbon transition, particularly in the case of the UK's most devolved region. In essence, while Northern Ireland's consent to the application of the Act appeared to represent a long-term commitment to share power in the interests of present and future generations and thus to devolution itself, this first article argues that it was also potentially illusory. The second article argues that making an effective commitment to climate governance will require its devolved administration to allow constitutional arrangements designed for conflict resolution to mature.

Evolution of the Global *Jihad*: Female Suicide Bombers in Iraq

Author- **Jessica Davis**

Abstract-

Female suicide bombers are increasingly seen in conflicts throughout the world; in recent years, they have become much more prevalent in religious-fundamentalist conflict. Specifically, global *jihadist* groups are increasingly incorporating female suicide bombers

into their operations, a significant ideological and operational shift for most of these groups. *Jihadist* groups are using women to fill a recruiting void, to achieve tactical surprise, and for strategic purposes. Female suicide bombers are likely to emerge in *jihadist* conflicts throughout the world, from Nigeria to Pakistan and beyond.

Unpacking the Connection Between Terror and Islam

Author- Daniel Milton

Abstract-

Are countries with large Muslim populations more likely to experience or produce transnational terrorist attacks than countries with fewer Muslims? And if there is a difference, is it attributable to the influence of Islam, or to the economic, social, and political conditions that are common in predominantly Muslim countries? Analyzing all transnational terrorist attacks between 1973 and 2002, this study uses decomposition analysis to identify the relative contributions of the observable and behavioral characteristics of a state on the amount of terrorism that it experiences and produces. The results suggest that Muslim states do not systematically produce more terrorism than non-Muslim states once state repression, human rights abuses, and discrimination against minorities are taken into account.

American Foreign Policy Interests

Volume 35, Issue 2, 2013

Al Qaeda in Africa

Author- Herman J. Cohen

Abstract-

Since 2005, Al Qaeda has co-opted as franchises three armed and violent African Islamist movements that had established footholds in both East and West Africa. These movements have been able to exploit anarchy, instability, hopeless poverty, corruption, and ethnic exclusion to impose medieval Islamic governance that sub-Saharan Africans reject but cannot defeat without outside help. The countries currently directly affected are Somalia, Mali, and Nigeria.

Maritime Governance as an Instrument of National Security

Author- Peter J. Hatch

Abstract-

"Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." Sir

Walter Raleigh's statement from 1616 still applies today. Ninety percent of global trade travels over the oceans, including two-thirds of the world's oil. But "command of trade" is not accomplished solely through offensive operations to establish sea lines of communication and then defensive patrols to keep them open. Trade is lost to disaster, accident, negligence, and theft; trade rife with fraud and smuggling and trade impeded by unregulated activities disrupt prosperity as much as trade taken by an enemy, privateer, or pirate. Thus, to fully command trade, "whosoever" must also govern it. This article explores the balance between instruments of governance and defense and their roles in securing national objectives, and it then discusses a practical model for the Department of Homeland Security.

Terrorism and Political Violence

Volume 25, Issue 2, 2013

Coming to Believe "Truths" About Islamist Radicalization in Europe

Author- Daniela Pisoiu

Abstract-

This article addresses four assumptions behind many of the current theoretical and policy approaches to individual processes of Islamist radicalization in Europe: the association with terrorism and extremism; determinism; the extraordinary nature of radicals; and the reification of the grievance and collective identity discourse. It argues for an intentional and developmental, rather than structural and socio-economic feature-focused, approach to the explanation of the radicalization process, with the consideration of framing and socio-psychological mechanisms having an impact on individual decision-making processes, and for an overall, broader conceptual understanding of radicalism.

Considering al-Qa'ida's Innovation Doctrine

Author- Bryce Loidolt

Abstract-

Understanding how terrorist groups innovate and adapt is key for anticipating future shifts in terrorist threats. Past innovation studies have identified factors that shape group behavior, as well as the importance of combining study of organizations' innovation doctrines with data on how these doctrines are put into practice. Here we describe such an analysis for two texts that have shaped al-Qa'ida and its associated movements' strategies: contrasting Naji's *Management of Savagery* with al-Suri's *Call to Global Islamic Resistance*—including elements of the latter relevant to innovation specifically translated

for this work. Though open source data on the groups' innovation practices are necessarily more sparse, we contrast the doctrinal texts with selected examples, which suggest caution in assuming that group doctrine is necessarily put into practice "as written."