Article Alert

22nd September 2008

1. Shanghai Cooperation Organization: Challenges to China's Leadership

Author: P. Stobdan

Abstract: The SCO— a linchpin of China's Eurasia policy is viewed ominously by most international watchers. China is nurturing the SCO as an exclusive nucleus to undercut the US strategic outreach. But, Central Asia, the main nucleus, suffers from strategic ambiguity and the states there seek varied goals and play major power off each other. There is also an ostensible mismatch between Russia's liberal and China's expansionist approach. Will the SCO emerge as a distinct pole or will it remain an opportunistic alliance of desperate states? This paper argues that despite all the rhetoric, the organization will suffer from multiple limitations.

2. Revisiting China's Territorial Claims on Arunachal

Author: Sujit Dutta

Abstract: In recent years, China has again publicly revived its territorial claims over India's northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh. However, by insisting on these claims, China is making a settlement of the territorial issue virtually impossible and seriously misperceiving public opinion trends in India. China has failed to appreciate that if Arunachal is claimed to be the southern part of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), India cannot accept Tibet to be within China. India's formal position on Tibet articulated in 1954 and 2003 is therefore a tentative and unilateral diplomatic offer that can only be sustained and the circle completed once China recognizes Arunachal as part of India

3. Interpreting the Chinese Discourse on State in the Era of Globalization

Author: Abanti Bhattacharya

Abstract: Under the impact of globalization the Chinese state is caught in the dilemma of intensifying economic reforms on the one hand, and maintaining authoritarian rule on the other. This dichotomy has put China at the crossroads and precipitated a debate between its Left and the Right groups on the direction the Chinese state should take. Hu Jintao sought to address this dilemma by formulating the concept of harmonious development. However, there are doubts on how an authoritarian China will reconcile with the two opposing forces of globalization and authoritarianism and thereby achieve a truly harmonious society.

4. Revisiting China's Territorial Claims On Arunachal

Author: Sujit Dutta

Abstract: In recent years, China has again publicly revived its territorial claims over India's northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh. However, by insisting on these claims, China is making a settlement of the territorial issue virtually impossible and seriously misperceiving public opinion trends in India. China has failed to appreciate that if Arunachal is claimed to be the southern part of Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), India cannot accept Tibet to be within China. India's formal position on Tibet articulated in 1954 and 2003 is therefore a tentative and unilateral diplomatic offer that can only be sustained and the circle completed once China recognizes Arunachal as part of India. Over the past five years even as India-China economic and political ties have witnessed remarkable progress, China has revitalized its posturing on the territorial dispute with India by publicly raising its claims over the northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh.

5. Political corruption, party financing and democracy in Kenya.

Author: Oscar Gakuo Mwangi

Abstract: This article examines political corruption and political party financing in multiparty Kenya. It uses the Goldenberg and Anglo-Leasing mega-scandals to demonstrate the existence of political corruption, particularly campaign financing, arguing that it has increased under multiparty rule and affected the nature of governance. It has adversely affected political participation and competition, the rule of law, transparency and accountability. Illegal funds to finance the Kenya African National Union's elections in the 1990s were raised through the Goldenberg Affair, whereas those aimed at financing the National Rainbow Coalition's elections in December 2007 were to be raised through the Anglo-Leasing scandal. Corrupt campaign financing, therefore, poses a threat to democracy in the country. The democratic space created and expanded by multipartyism has, however, provided new opportunities for waging the war against corruption. It is in the context of these arguments that the conclusion raises broader issues for corruption and democracy in Africa.

6. Building democracy from below: a case from rural Tanzania.

Author: Katherine A. Snyder

Abstract: Focusing on events in a rural village in Tanzania during 2001–02, this paper examines the changing nature of state/society relations in Tanzania. Drawing on experience from previous years of fieldwork in the early 1990s, it becomes apparent that villagers are beginning to change the way they engage with the state. These new

approaches are framed in part by the discourse of democracy, with which Tanzanians have become familiar since the economic and political liberalisation policies of the 1990s. These events reveal a new sense of the right to participate in decision-making on how to use key development resources. They also illustrate how local elites can threaten to capture benefits for their own gain. As Tanzanians begin to demand more rights to participate in the public sphere, their achievements enlarge our understanding of what might constitute civil society.

7. Regional Economic Integration in Africa

Author: Alemayehu Geda

Abstract: Major issues of regional economic integration in Africa could be grouped into two interrelated broad areas: issues of implementation and the limitation of insight form both the theoretical and empirical literature regarding the specific approaches that are appropriate for the continent. Implementation issues cover the economic, political and institutional constraints that surface at the implementation stage of economic integration treaties. The approach issue refers to the menu of options available to pursue economic integration. These options range from a step-wise bilateral cooperation to continent-wide integration. This paper critically reviews these issues and tests the determinants of trade flows using the experience of COMESA as a case study.

8. Language and Labour Markets in South Africa

Author: Katy Cornwell

Abstract: This paper considers the role of language in employment outcomes and labour earnings in South Africa over the period 1996–8. Our pooled cross-section comprises more than 160,000 working-age adults, and the analysis considers the decision to participate in the labour force, employment outcomes and labour earnings. After conditioning on a number of socio-economic and demographic factors, we find that having English as one's mother tongue is one of the pivotal determinants of employment and labour earnings. Allowing for language effects leads to a much diminished role of race/population group as a driver of labour market success and earnings. There seems to be little variation in employment outcomes or earnings across the different African languages.

9. Creating Legal Teeth for Toothfish.

Author-Benjamin K. Sovacool

Abstract: Policies to protect Antarctic and Patagonian Toothfish in the Southern Ocean are failing. Contests over sovereignty, the need for international decisions to be approved by consensus, inability to physically patrol the Southern Ocean, and the political vacuum created by the designation of the 'high seas' have each contributed to an overfishing crisis in the Southern Ocean and Antarctica. After documenting the contours of this fishing crisis and explaining how international law is unable to prevent it, this article proposes a fundamental shift in strategy away from supply-side controls that require a presence in Antarctica where the overfishing occurs. Lawmakers must utilise more rigorous demand-side measures if Toothfish stocks are to be preserved and allowed to recover.

10. Environmental Reporting as a Communications Tool

Author- Karen Bubna-Litic

Abstract: This article examines the effect of mandatory corporate environmental reporting in the context of corporate accountability. It asks the question whether such reporting can be an effective communications tool, both internally and externally and whether this will lead to a greater awareness of environmental issues throughout an organisation, resulting in improved corporate decisions, practices and outcomes. In order to answer this question, the author draws on longitudinal research examining the performance of the top 100 Australian companies. The article then looks at the role of the regulator, arguing that mandatory environmental reporting should be coupled with guidance and enforcement by a regulating authority. The lack of this enforcement in Australia has resulted in the quality of the reporting being less than optimal. Throughout the article, the author has compared the Australian experience with that of Norway, which has similar mandatory corporate environmental reporting laws.

11. The Anarchist and the Partisan—Two Types of Terror in the History of Irregular Warfare

Author: Mikkel Thorup

Abstract :This article offers a novel contribution to the terrorism literature by using mathematical modeling and case studies to demonstrate how terrorist and extremist groups can utilize social service provision activities and anti-corruption campaigns

instead of violent activities to gain support.The basic argument of the model is that terrorist groups will try to gain support by promising that they will be better distributors of resources than the current regime once they gain power and by promising that they will be less corrupt. However, because all organizations can freely make these promises, their words are cheap talk, and the general population should ignore them. To overcome this problem, organizations must offer a costly signal. Provision of social goods and implementation of explicit anti-corruption campaigns before taking power serves as such a signal. As the United States government and its allies widen their "war on terrorism," they must consider the ramifications of social service provision and anti-corruption activities, which are common, effective, and potentially useful for increasing the probability of group success.

12. The Nefarious Helping Hand: Anti-Corruption Campaigns, Social Service Provision, and Terrorism

Author: Justin Magouirk

Abstract : This article offers a novel contribution to the terrorism literature by using mathematical modeling and case studies to demonstrate how terrorist and extremist groups can utilize social service provision activities and anti-corruption campaigns instead of violent activities to gain support.The basic argument of the model is that terrorist groups will try to gain support by promising that they will be better distributors of resources than the current regime once they gain power and by promising that they will be less corrupt. However, because all organizations can freely make these promises, their words are cheap talk, and the general population should ignore them. To overcome this problem, organizations must offer a costly signal. Provision of social goods and implementation of explicit anti-corruption campaigns before taking power serves as such a signal. As the United States government and its allies widen their "war on terrorism," they must consider the ramifications of social service provision and anti-corruption activities, which are common, effective, and potentially useful for increasing the probability of group success.

13. The PIRA, D-Company, and the Crime-Terror Nexus

Authors: Ryan Clarke; Stuart Lee

Abstract: This article compares and contrasts the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) and D-Company, two seemingly dissimilar organisations that nonetheless share some striking commonalities, especially in regards to the use of tactics that contradict their declared ideology in pursuit of a larger goal. First, the growing relationship between organised criminal syndicates and terror groups is discussed and Makarenko's well-known "Crime-Terror Continuum" introduced. Following this, a historical overview and an analysis of the organisational structure of the PIRA is provided and organisational models proposed. Further, the founding and development of D-Company is addressed in addition to the syndicate's intricate involvement in the 1993 Bombay Blasts. Similarly,

organisational models are offered and conclusions drawn. This work then moves to a comparative analysis of the organisational and operating structure of the PIRA and D-Company and finishes with a brief conclusion. This article argues that although criminal syndicates and militant groups may have different organisation structures, the line that distinguishes their activities has begun to blur and the space between Makarenko's graduated levels is becoming smaller and less discernible, thus rendering her model obsolete.

14. The Origin of Terrorist Threats: Religious, Separatist, or Something Else?

Author: Daniel Masters

Abstract : Recent studies indicate that the number of terrorist incidents is declining while their lethality is increasing. This trend in casualty rates has raised the rhetoric on terrorism, leading to claims that a new form of terrorism has emerged over the last thirty years. The "new terrorism" is defined by a tendency towards maximum destruction and a pronounced religious motivation. The question is whether or not the new terrorism is actually driving current trends in terrorist violence? This study examines casualty rates by terrorist groups categorized by their ideologies and finds that trends in terrorist violence are not being driven by the new terrorism per se. Instead, all forms of terrorism are more violent generally, and variations of ethno-national terrorism are the most violent specifically.

15. Mechanisms of Political Radicalization: Pathways Toward Terrorism

Authors: Clark McCauley; Sophia Moskalenko

Abstract : This article conceptualizes political radicalization as a dimension of increasing extremity of beliefs, feelings, and behaviors in support of intergroup conflict and violence. Across individuals, groups, and mass publics, twelve mechanisms of radicalization are distinguished. For ten of these mechanisms, radicalization occurs in a context of group identification and reaction to perceived threat to the ingroup. The variety and strength of reactive mechanisms point to the need to understand radicalization—including the extremes of terrorism—as emerging more from the dynamics of intergroup conflict than from the vicissitudes of individual psychology.

16. Putin as a flexible politician. Does he imitate Stalin

Author-Vladimir Shlapentokh

Abstract: The article is about Putin's 'Jewish anomaly'. Against all expectations, Putin during his tenure as president of the Russian Federation showed in various ways his concern about the life of Jews in his country.

17. The Soviet origin of Russian chauvinism

Author- Hyung-min Joo

Abstract: The fledgling democracy of Russia is facing many challenges. Perhaps the most dangerous of all is the rise of an aggressive chauvinistic nationalism. Initially, political analysts regarded it as a "recent" phenomenon which was filling in the ideological vacuum left by communism. As time went on, however, scholars began to grasp its deep historical roots and investigate its ideological evolution during the Soviet period. In this process, they tended to focus on the "legitimate" domains of the Soviet system – such as the official press, the literary field of socialist realism, and so on – in order to investigate how "the Russian idea" overtly coexisted or even covertly prospered *within* the boundaries of officially sanctioned ideology.

18. The Sociology of International Economic Law
Author-Moshe Hirsch

Abstract: International economic law (IEL) is influenced by diverse theoretical approaches. This article emphasizes that international economic activity is a social phenomenon and international trade should also be conceived as a specific type of social interaction. The scarcity of sociological analysis in contemporary IEL literature does not diminish the influence of social factors that are active in the under-explored layer of the international economic arena. Sociological analysis may recast well-known dilemmas in a different manner and generate insights regarding better legal mechanisms for coping with modern challenges faced by IEL. These properties of sociological analysis are illustrated in this article, which addresses one of the most challenging dilemmas in current IEL literature: the relationship between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and regional trade agreements (RTAs).

19. Determining the Necessity of Domestic Regulations in Services

Author- Panagiotis Delimatsis

Abstract: A necessity test is a tool that reflects the balance between each country's prerogative to regulate in its own jurisdiction and the multilateral interest in progressive liberalization of services trade. Experience gained in goods trade indicates that the principle of necessity can be a useful proxy allowing the judiciary of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to draw the dividing line between legitimate regulation and protectionist abuse. This article explores the possibility of creating a necessity test that would be applicable to all services sectors. Such a horizontal test may yet emerge from the current negotiations within the Working Party on Domestic Regulation (WPDR), which aim to fulfill the legal mandate contained in Article VI(4) of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS or the 'Agreement'). At the core of this mandate, as clarified by various negotiating documents, lies the requirement that Members ensure that domestic regulatory measures relating to licensing, qualifications, and technical standards do not constitute unnecessary barriers to trade in services.

20 . On Never Reaching the Coast of Utopia

Author-Jean Bethke Elshtain

Abstract : Elshtain argues that the realist—idealist divide serves no useful heuristic or even polemical purpose. Beginning with Tom Stoppard's acclaimed trilogy, *The Coast of Utopia*, Elshtain unpacks utopian arguments of recent vintage, showing their distinctive features. She goes on to display the utopistic/idealist `moments' in the work of self-described `realist' E. H. Carr as part of a critical re-examination of Carr's work. The article continues with an appreciative assessment of Martin Wight, concluding that his `idealism' is far more `realistic' than are the arguments of many `realists'. The article's concluding section makes the case for Augustinian realism.

21. Multinational Military Cooperation and its Challenges

Author- Basil Germond

Abstract : In order to cope with current security challenges, such as regional conflicts, humanitarian disasters or terrorist threats, European states in the post-Cold War era make important use of naval forces within a complex multilateral framework. However, the issues relating to European navies have rarely been tackled in the literature on multilateral military cooperation. Therefore this article aims to fill the gap by studying the nature of the European post-Cold War multilateral naval framework, and taking it as a case study to illustrate the current issues facing multinational military cooperation. To do so, the article focuses on the wider Mediterranean region, since most of the security challenges identified by the Europeans are now localized in this area.

22. Women 'Leaders' in Local Government in the UK

Author-Catherine Bochel

Abstract: This article examines aspects of the 'leadership' roles and functions of female and male councillors. It highlights the continued under-representation of women in terms of the proportion of councillors who are women, and the 'gender gap' that exists in terms of council leadership and the portfolios those men and women hold on council cabinets or executives. It moves on to a consideration of qualitative evidence that suggests that there are both similarities and differences in the way that female and male councillors in leadership positions perceive of their roles and styles, and what this may tell us about the substantive representation of women in local government.

23. Women, Political Leadership and Substantive Representation: the Case of New Zealand

Author- Jennifer Curtin

Abstract: The descriptive representation of women in cabinet is a necessary but not sufficient condition to achieve women-friendly policy outcomes. Rather, substantive representation of women by women political leaders also requires women's political activism. In this article, I explore the idea that institutionalised separate spaces are important sites of labour women's activism which promote and sustain women's policy leadership and the substantive representation of women. Through an examination of the New Zealand Labour Women's Council and four Labour women ministers who have used this space to pursue positions of influence and implement women-friendly policies, it becomes evident that it is not always possible for women leaders to publicly represent a 'feminist' claim, but this does not diminish their attempts at substantive representation. Rather, I suggest that an active and influential feminist reference group is a necessary supplement to women's executive presence.