

Journal of Strategic Studies

Volume 34, Issue 5, October 2011

What Happened to Israeli Military Thought

Author-Avi Kober

Abstract

This article addresses the following question: how can one explain the neglect of the intellectual aspects of the profession on the part of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF)? The explanations offered for that neglect are a mixture of cultural and societal factors. The cultural explanation focuses on Israeli strategic culture; the traditional Israeli perception of the combination of rich experience and experience-based intuition as a winning ticket; the tendency to extol improvisation; a cult of material strength; and a strong belief in technology. The social explanation stresses the declining attractiveness of a military career for qualitative young Israelis. The article contends that change can take place only if the IDF undergoes a process of institutional intellectualism – if not willingly then one imposed by the political echelon.

Space, China's Tactical Frontier

Author- Matthew Durnin

Abstract

In recent years, China has made stunning progress in its satellite reconnaissance capabilities. Starting from almost no capacity for live surveillance ten years ago, today the PLA has gained the capability to support real-time tactical naval operations from space. China's suite of electro-optical, synthetic aperture radar, and electronic intelligence satellites would be key to its anti-access/area denial capabilities, through which the PLA could deny the United States military the capability to operate with impunity close to its shores. Furthermore, these achievements suggest a shift towards more military-dedicated space assets and form the contours of a crucial support system for expanded PLA operations.

Diplomacy & Statecraft

Volume 22, Issue 3, 2011

Guiding Public Opinion on the Far Eastern Crisis, 1931–1941

Author- Tae Jin Park

Abstract

From 1931 to 1941, when China and Japan were at undeclared war, China's propaganda was fairly well-circulated in America through her American friends who played a leading role in shaping American opinions on the Far Eastern crisis. But the United States State Department maintained a neutral stance toward the Sino-Japanese conflict until after 1939

and considered the pro-Chinese opinion not so much a national consensus for policy consideration as a partisan view propped up by propaganda groups. Thus, the State Department guarded its Asian policy from the pressure of propaganda activities and partisan opinions on the Asian conflict, whilst utilising them occasionally as tools of diplomacy toward China and Japan. This article examines the State Department's attitude toward public opinion and propaganda on the Far Eastern conflict from 1931 to 1941 to illustrate how American officials handled partisan opinions on a foreign crisis when most of the information on foreign policy was privately initiated and circulated.

Saddam and Israel

Author- Hal Brands

Abstract

This article uses newly available Iraqi records to examine Saddam Hussein's strategic view of Israel, from the time of his political ascendancy in the late 1970s to the Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991. It sheds light on a variety of issues: the sources and motives of Saddam's bitter hostility to Israel, his desire for a bloody war of attrition against the “Zionist entity,” the role of Israel in motivating the Iraqi nuclear programme, Iraq–Israel relations during the Iran–Iraq War, Saddam's fears of an Israeli strike in the run-up to the invasion of Kuwait in 1990, and his motives for attacking Israel with SCUD missiles in 1991.

Asian Affairs

Volume 42, Issue 3, 2011

NEPAL: AN INCOMPLETE PEACE

Author- Andrew Hall

Abstract

A description of the agonisingly slow peace process in Nepal as the Maoists wrestle with the unfamiliar demands of parliamentary democracy and they and the competing political parties try to build upon the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed in November 2006. But the promised constitution has yet to be promulgated. So where did things go off track? Perhaps at the 2008 elections, from which the Maoists emerged as the party with the most seats in the new Constituent Assembly, but also because of the complete impasse in integrating the Maoist fighters into the Nepalese Army. And then there is the lack of progress on human rights/ national reconciliation. Securing effective economic development is the key to Nepal's problems. This is a challenge for India and China, as well as for the rest of the international donor community. But above all it is a challenge for Nepal's politicians.

THE SOCIETY'S TOUR OF CENTRAL INDIA, 28 JANUARY–14 FEBRUARY 2011

Author- Bill Norton

Abstract

A chronicle of the recent tour, which started from Delhi and proceeded via various sites in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to the final destination of Mumbai. There are detailed descriptions of the famous sites visited, accompanied by a number of colour plates.

Parliamentary Affairs

Volume 64, Issue 4, 2011

Attitudes Towards Women in Politics

Author- Yvonne Galligan

Abstract

This article analyses the effects of gender, generation and party support towards a greater inclusion of women in politics in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. It explores attitudes on this issue using the same question in the Irish National Election Study and the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey. The article documents a consistent gender gap in both polities that persists across the generations, despite controls for socio-demographic factors. It also reveals an unexpected generational effect that we explain as the enduring legacy of politicisation to women's rights during the 1970s.

Paths to Power: The Making of Cabinet Ministers in Turkey

Author- Sabri Sayari

Abstract

This article examines the trends in the political and social pathways to the cabinet in the modern Turkish Republic. It intends to fill the lacunae in the literature on Turkey's cabinets and ministerial elites in several respects. First, it examines the cabinets and the changes and/or continuities in their composition from 1923 until 2009, a period which has not been covered in its entirety by previous research. Second, it provides data and analysis on the social background and recruitment patterns of prime ministers and cabinet members in the governments. Third, it focuses on the impact of regime changes and democratic transitions on the continuities and changes in the composition of the ministerial elites. Fourth, it locates the Turkish case within the wider comparative framework of studies on ministerial elites, particularly the findings of research on Southern Europe.

Third World Quarterly

Volume 32, Issue 9, 2011

Human Rights and Democracy Promotion

Author- Milja Kurki

Abstract

This contribution seeks to engender more nuanced reflection on the role of human rights advocacy and specifically its role in democracy promotion. The two agendas have been seen as conjoined and harmonious by most aid donors; yet, interestingly and perceptively, some commentators have recently criticised the notion that they are agendas that are straightforwardly compatible or coherent. I examine here from a theoretical perspective the plausibility and the consequences of the claim that

the two agendas share a more complex and controversial relationship than is often assumed. Specifically, I seek to highlight the importance of paying attention to the possibility that rights themselves are inherently 'contradictory' in nature and that therein lies their contribution to the democratisation agenda.

Is India a Responsible Great Power

Author- Amrita Narlikar

Abstract

To what extent does rising responsibility accompany rising power in international relations? This article focuses on India to address the question: is a responsible great power in the making? Following a brief theoretical discussion on the notion of responsibility and its relationship to rising power, the article offers an empirical overview of India's achievements thus far, and also the international and domestic challenges that it faces today. It argues that despite the attempts by observers to thrust greatness upon India, the country is yet to achieve greatness. The article further illustrates that India's record of assuming global responsibility has been lacklustre at best. A central argument of the article is that India's reluctance to share the burden of providing global public goods is inseparably bound with the nature of its rise to power.

European Journal of International Relations

17 (3) 2011

Exceptionalism in American foreign policy

Author- K. J. Holsti

Abstract

This article argues that exceptionalism is a type of foreign policy not exclusive to the United States. It examines other historical cases, including post-Revolutionary France and the Soviet Union. The three cases are comparable in terms of their main characteristics, which include claims of exemptions from the ordinary rules of international relations, messianic missions to 'liberate' others, and perceptions of universalized threats. The article also explores the historical and normative foundations of exceptionalist foreign policy claims and practices. All three cases demonstrate the assumptions of social and political superiority that underlie these normative bases. The article concludes with some observations about the incompatibility of exceptionalist foreign policies with the Westphalian foundations of the international order.

Peacekeeping in Japanese security policy

Author- Bhubindar Singh

Abstract

This article analyses how peacekeeping became available to Japan as a policy option during the early 1990s and, thereafter, a part of the national security discourse through the international-domestic contexts interaction approach. The international context refers to the nature (culture) of the international environment at a particular period of time defined by the dominant norms that govern inter-state relations. It also highlights the policy options available to states. The domestic context refers to the nature of the leadership within a state that interprets the international norms and incorporates them into the domestic agenda. Japan's implementation of the peacekeeping policy was a result of the collective security norms that defined the international environment during the early 1990s and the re-emergence of the revisionists within the Japanese political system — a group that embraced the collective security norms and pushed for the peacekeeping policy in the hope of expanding Japanese security policy in the post-Cold War period.

India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs
September 2011, 67 (3)

Pakistan **A Majority-Constraining Federalism**

Author- Mohammad Waseem

Abstract

Underlying Pakistan's three experiments with a federal arrangement in the form of the 1956, 1962 and 1973 constitutions, there has been a persistent concern about constraining the numerical majority of the largest province, first East Bengal and later Punjab. The first two constitutions had virtually eliminated the federal principle in West Pakistan by merging the four provinces and various princely states into one megaprovince called One-Unit in order to establish parity between the two wings of the state. In post-Bangladesh Pakistan, while the 1973 Constitution provided a strong centre with scant provincial autonomy, it tacitly acknowledged the linguistic majorities of the four provinces as legitimate representatives of their respective federating units. Together, these developments brought the issue of provincial autonomy to the centre of the stage in Punjab-dominated national politics championed by the three smaller provinces of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. 37 years after the promulgation of the 1973 Constitution, the 18th Amendment finally addressed this issue with full strength. Pakistan in the following half decade is expected to experience what by all means is going to be a tempestuous process of shifting several ministries and divisions from the federal to provincial capitals.

Iran's Quest for Nuclear Weapon Status

Author- Chintamani Mahapatra

Abstract

In recent times, US policy towards Iran's nuclear ambition has become one of the most contested and hotly debated issues in the US and elsewhere. As the Bush administration ended with little tangible success in addressing the proliferation concerns involving Iran, the issue has come to hunt the Obama administration as well. The American strategic community largely agrees that Iran has the ambition to acquire nuclear weapon status and thus the debate revolves around how best to respond to it. Vigorous arguments have been paraded to assess the cost and benefits of a US pre-emptive strike against Iran's nuclear installations. Similar and equally vital deliberations abound in the strategic circles with respect to the option of an Israeli strike and its implication for US foreign policy. The article attempts to analyse this dynamic American debate at a critical juncture as President Obama, previously seen as the anti-thesis of the Bush era, seems to be facing the same sort of constraints that his predecessor was up against, while searching for a sound policy to deal with the Iranian conundrum.

Journal of Conflict Resolution

August 2011; 55 (4)

Interstate Rivalry and Terrorism

Author-Justin Conrad

Abstract

Existing scholarly research on terrorism has largely ignored the role of international relations and its effects on patterns of terrorism. This study argues that strategic interstate relationships can affect the amount of terrorism that a state experiences and should be considered along with "traditional" determinants of terrorism, such as domestic institutional and macroeconomic variables. The study specifically looks at state sponsorship of terrorism, arguing that while we cannot reliably identify state sponsors of terror, we can indirectly observe relevant evidence of state sponsorship. To support this claim, the study examines the annual number of transnational terrorist attacks that occurred in all countries during the period 1975-2003. The results demonstrate that states involved in ongoing rivalries with other states are the victims of more terrorist attacks than states that are not involved in such hostile interstate relationships.

Sanctioning Violence

Author- Timothy M. Peterson

Abstract

While economic sanctions are commonly regarded as nonviolent coercive diplomacy, scholars show that senders—particularly democratic senders—are actually more likely to use military force against the targets of their sanctions. In this article, the authors extend this connection between sanctions and military action by arguing that countries targeted with third-party economic coercion are more likely to be targets of dyadic militarized violence from states not involved in the sanctions. The act of sanctioning, the authors argue, lowers the prohibitions to use violence against the sanctioned state by others. Empirical analysis of dyadic data from 1914 to 2000 shows that, within directed dyads, militarized interstate dispute (MID) initiation is more likely when the potential target of conflict is sanctioned by third-party states, particularly when the sanctioning state is a large democracy.

Comparative Political Studies

November 2011, 44 (11)

The Legitimacy of Political Institutions

Author- David Doyle

Abstract

Populism is an enduring feature of Latin American electoral democracies. Within the past decade, scholars have witnessed the political ascendancy of populist politicians from both the left and right of the ideological spectrum. This naturally raises the question as to why populism has proven resilient in some Latin American democracies, whereas in others political forces have remained relatively moderate and institutionalized. This article argues that this phenomenon can be explained by varying levels of public trust in the traditional political institutions of liberal democracy across the region. Specifically, where public trust in political institutions is low, voters will be attracted to candidates who portray themselves as radical “outsiders,” crusading against the established political order. This hypothesis is tested on a new data set of 48 presidential elections, across 18 Latin American countries, between the years 1996 and 2008. The statistical results provide strong support for this argument.

Support for Polyarchy in the Americas

Author- Ryan E. Carlin

Abstract

This study measures support for the basic rights, liberties, and practices associated with polyarchy in 12 Latin American democracies. Specifically, it identifies five profiles of support for polyarchy’s core values and norms—public contestation, inclusive participation,

limits on executive authority, and institutional checks and balances. Although citizens who fit the *polyarch* profile accept all of polyarchy's principles, those who fit one of the four mixed support profiles (*power constrainer*, *power checker*, *power delegator*, *power restrainer*) accept only some of them while rejecting other core democratic principles.

Race and Class

October–December 2011; 53 (2)

Spaghetti House siege

Author- Jenny Bourne

Abstract

The author, who has worked at the Institute of Race Relations since 1970, recalls the Spaghetti House siege of 1975, when three armed, young, political black men intent on a small-scale robbery ended up holding nine waiters hostage for five days. The home secretary and senior police officers, anxious that such an event should not be repeated, played down the political element of the crime; the black community thought otherwise. The piece goes on to record the reaction to his incarceration of Wesley Dick (Shujaa Moshesh), one of the 'gunmen' protagonists, who had used the IRR as an educational centre and later kept in touch via letter, visits from IRR staff and by sending out his poetry in two collections. This account is interspersed with Shujaa's poems on black politics, imprisonment and world events

Race, politics and US students in 1930s Soviet Russia

Author- Meredith L. Roman

Abstract

In response to charges of racial discrimination, the Communist International admitted twelve, instead of one or two, Black Americans to Moscow's International Lenin School in 1931. When the experiences of these Black Americans failed to correspond to the image of Soviet racial equality, with regard to the conduct of white Americans and school officials, they criticised these disparities not only as 'racist', but, more importantly, as 'anti-Soviet'. Like the Black American students who attended the Eastern University in Moscow, the Black Americans at the Lenin School did not perceive Soviet anti-racism simply as a paternalistic, abstract discourse. Indeed, Black Americans in both institutions recognised that they had more to gain by actively supporting Soviet anti-racism than by joining their white American oppressors in openly attacking it.

National missile defense and (dis)satisfaction

Author- Stephen L Quackenbush

Abstract

Previous research, applying perfect deterrence theory, has demonstrated that national missile defense generally enhances the stability of deterrence, primarily because it makes the defender's retaliatory threat more credible. However, stability is not ensured, because missile defense has the potential to increase other states' dissatisfaction with the status quo. Consequently, dissatisfied states have an increased incentive to challenge the status quo, undermining deterrence stability. Although there is a lengthy literature debating this point, no one has conducted a rigorous empirical analysis of the impact of national missile defense on satisfaction. To address this significant gap in the literature, we analyze the impact of US missile defense programs on other states' status quo evaluations through analyses of events data, 1985–2004, and UN voting data, 1985–2008.

Societal security, the security dilemma, and extreme anti-migrant hostility in Russia

Author- Mikhail A Alexseev

Abstract

The societal security theory posits that extreme anti-migrant hostility – such as demands to deport all migrants unconditionally – emerges when host communities see migration as a threat to the survival of their group identity. An alternative interpretation – the immigration security dilemma – attributes extreme hostility to the human tendency to prepare for the worst under uncertainty when central authority weakens. Does extreme intergroup hostility relate more to threats framed in terms of group survival or to those framed in terms of uncertainty about government capacity and migration effects? I investigate this question empirically with the Russian national survey data (2005, N = 680) asking who in Russia supports the deportation of all internal and external migrants, legal and illegal, and their children to their places of origin – an extreme and widespread view that would require forced population movements not seen in the region since Stalin's Great Terror.

East European Politics and Societies

February 2011; 25 (1)

An Aligning Election and the Ukrainian Political Community

Author-Timothy J. Colton

Abstract

This article begins by relating the 2010 presidential election to preceding presidential elections in Ukraine. It demonstrates that this is the first time in Ukraine's two decades of national independence that strong continuity has been present across successive elections in the territorially aggregated basis of support for the same leading candidate, or between such a candidate and a political mentor. From this perspective, the 2010 election is the country's first aligning election. The article investigates the social and economic correlates of regional voting patterns in 2010, finding that identity-based variables based on section (macro-region) and language are the strongest predictors, although economics is also of some relevance. It goes on to compare the 2010 contest in this respect with the elections of 1994, 1999, and 2004, showing that identity politics lost in salience as of the late 1990s and then resurged. The reasons for this reversal have to do with the elite's habit of relying on identity messages to compete for high office and the penetration of the Ukrainian political space by international actors, Russia in particular.

The Hungarian Foie Gras Boycott

Author- Zsuzsa Gille

Abstract

In 2008 an Austrian animal rights organization announced a boycott of Hungarian foie gras, arguing that force-feeding geese and ducks constitutes animal cruelty. The case received a lot of media attention and quickly evolved into a bitter conflict. The article scrutinizes the case as an example of postsocialist conflicts around ethics and morality and the concept of common good. The incident demonstrates not only unexpected obstacles for Hungary to be accepted as civilizationally European but also for Hungarian farmers' ability to act as morally sovereign self-regulating subjects in a neoliberal world.

Survival

Volume 53, Issue 6, December 2011

Coping with a Nuclearising Iran

Author-James Dobbins

Abstract

The West has focused on how to prevent Tehran from acquiring nuclear weapons, or what to do after it does. What we lack is a framework for dealing with Iran before, while and after it crosses the threshold.

Europe and the Arab Spring

Author- Volker Perthes

Abstract

As the Middle East undergoes upheaval and transformation, Europe has an interest and a responsibility to expand its cooperation with the region's states

UN Authority and the Morality of Force

Author- Eric Patterson

Abstract

The role of the UN as the sole source of legitimacy for issues of war and peace in the early twenty-first century is highly problematic from a Just War perspective.

Studies in Conflict & Terrorism

Volume 34, Issue 10, 2011

Cyber-Fatwas and Terrorism

Author-Gabriel Weimann

Abstract

In 1989, the term *fatwa* became globally known, following Ayatollah Khomeini's death-fatwa issued on Salman Rushdie for his novel, *Satanic Verses*. Today, the Internet has become a useful platform for posting of *fatwas* and interpretations of *fatwas*. The present article highlights the use of *jihadist fatwas*, and especially online *fatwas*, as a major instrument in bridging the current wave of terrorism and religion. The analysis, based on a database collected in a 12-year-long project of monitoring thousands of terrorist websites, illustrates how cyber-*fatwas* are related to key issues in promoting terrorism: justifying the

use of suicide terrorism, the killing of innocents, the killing of children and women, the killing of Muslims or the use of various weapons (including weapons of mass destruction and cyberterrorism). There are two implications of the trends documented in this study: First, the analysis of the online *fatwas* and the *fatwa* wars may provide insight about the terrorists, their motivations, their doubts and fears and, secondly, it may guide countercampaigns.

The Other Side of the COIN: Private Security Companies and Counterinsurgency Operations

Author-Ulrich Petersohn

Abstract

The Iraq War was a watershed regarding the scope of battlefield support by Private Security Companies (PSC). Skeptics soon raised concerns about these new actors being an impediment to the success of the very same operations they are meant to support. According to the critics, PSCs are grist to the mill for insurgents as they employ aggressive tactics and thereby alienate the population, cause credibility problems because they enjoy impunity, and increase coordination problems since they are not subordinated under the military chain of command. This article argues that this is not a necessary result of their employment, but rather the consequence of a lack of preparedness to operate alongside PSCs. However, the military is accustomed to adapting to new unexpected circumstances. Hence, when problems occurred, the armed forces underwent a trial and error learning process that improved PSC employment. The empirical picture supports this view. Initially, the counterinsurgency effort did indeed suffer from the actions, lack of oversight, and lack of coordination of PSCs. However, over the course of the Iraq War, most of the shortfalls were either improved significantly or even resolved.

Third World Quarterly

Volume 32, Issue 7, 2011

Liberia: security challenges, development fundamentals

Author- Andreu Solà-Martín

Abstract

This research article argues that security challenges in post-conflict Liberia cannot be addressed effectively without synchronising current stabilisation policies with the implementation of development fundamentals. The article explores key strategic sectors of the Liberian economy and their impact on the security and development dimensions of peace building. The political economy of post-conflict Liberia has not structurally modified an economic model which relies on the concessionary system and the extraction of raw materials at the expense of developing productive sectors which could be used to secure sustainable livelihoods. It is suggested that a shift in the political economy pursued by national and international actors is needed to link current peacebuilding efforts to sustainable development processes; one policy measure recommended to achieve such a goal is enhanced support for land reform and small farmers' rights.

South African 'Imperialism' in a Region Lacking Regionalism: a critique

Author- Ian Taylor

Abstract

The expansion of South African capital throughout southern Africa notwithstanding, the values and type of regionalism that Pretoria (at least rhetorically) wishes to promote in the subcontinent through the Southern African Development Community (sadc) jars considerably with the extant modalities of governance in many of the states in the region. While market-led integration may be moving apace, political commitment to any supranational regional project remains—and is likely to remain—muted and arrested. South Africa's ability to thus become an alleged political 'leader' of southern Africa and/or exercise 'imperialism' is less significant than many think or fear. Studies of regionalisation in the region need to be grounded firmly within the realm of political economy.

Europe Asia Studies

Volume 63, Issue 7, 2011

Comparing Post-War (West) German–Polish and Sino-Japanese Reconciliation

Author- Yinan He

Abstract

The article argues that the harmonisation of national memories facilitates genuine reconciliation, while memory divergence resulting from national mythmaking hampers reconciliation. After World War II, Sino-Japanese and West German–Polish relations were antagonised by the Cold War structure, and pernicious myths prevailed in national collective memory. Then China and Japan brushed aside historical legacy for immediate diplomatic normalisation, but their reconciliation was impeded by elite mythmaking practices. Since the 1970s West Germany and Poland have demythified war history and engaged in historical settlement, paving the way for deep reconciliation after the Cold War.

Dynamics of Regionalisation and the Impact of the EU

Author- Ana Maria Dobre

Abstract

This article examines the institutional and governance effects of regional policy reforms in Romania and Turkey during their respective periods as EU candidate countries. First, the article aims to disentangle the relative impact of EU conditionality in the area of regional policy in two candidate countries from different enlargement rounds. Second, it aims to investigate the outcomes of regional reforms while identifying the factors facilitating these reforms. The findings suggest that regional reform outcomes in Romania and Turkey show striking similarities, despite differences in the credibility of EU conditionality. Therefore, it argues that the constellations of domestic political actors and the existing domestic institutional structures matter more than EU conditionality in explaining the similarity in reform outcomes.

International Studies Perspectives

November 2011 Volume 12, Issue 4

Contemporary “Dissidence” in American IR

Author- Inanna Hamati-Ataya

Abstract

Dissidence in IR, as in any other social field, reflects both an identity and a practice of opposition to the system. While the fact of dissidence is largely manifested in its very discursive occurrence, this article attempts to go beyond the performative nature of dissidence in order to identify the collective, common ground that unites self-acclaimed dissident scholars, to understand whether they form an objectively constituted social group, and to what extent they encompass dissidence in the field. Based on the analysis of a survey sent to American IR academics, this article shows that contemporary dissidence in American IR is structured not only by its opposition to mainstream IR, but also by internal divisions between the first generation of now established Critical dissidents, and an emerging group of Constructivist scholars who do not claim, but do practice, a clearly dissident and more marginalized scholarship.

Bringing Theory to Life Through Field Study

Author- Angela Kachuyevski,

Abstract

Exercises that encourage active and direct participation by students are often seen as a way to bridge the theory of classroom learning and the outside world. While most of the attention devoted to incorporating effective active learning strategies in the international relations classroom has focused on simulations, we argue that short field studies abroad, embedded in a regular course, are an excellent tool for bringing concepts and theories studied in class to life. We developed a course on minority rights and ethnic conflict that included a one-week field study in Ukraine. Through visits to international institutions and historic, strategic, and cultural sites, students see how theories of conflict management and human and minority rights are reflected in policy. The classroom program supports and reinforces student learning by preparing them to critically analyze information they encounter while abroad.

International Journal of Refugee Law

Volume 23 Issue 4, December 2011

A Failed Case of Legal Exceptionalism? Refugee Status Determination in Australia’s ‘Excised’ Territory

Author-Michelle Foster

Abstract

One of the hallmarks of contemporary state practice in the field of refugee law is the attempt by many states to exclude potential refugees from the international rule of law by implementing creative policies and practices designed to create 'zones of exception'. This article analyses one of the most blatant attempts at creating a zone of exception in recent times, namely, the creation of more than 4,891 excised places in Australia in which the ordinary safeguards enshrined in the onshore domestic system of refugee protection were intended to be excluded.

Separated Children in Ireland

Author- Siobhán Mullally

Abstract

This article examines the ambiguous and uneasy status of separated children in Ireland at the margins of child protection regimes. The treatment and care of separated children in Ireland has been the subject of continuing controversy. For many years, the failure of the state to adequately care for separated children has attracted criticism. This criticism has pointed to continuing gaps in protection and inequities in the standards of care provided. The Ryan Report: Implementation Plan, adopted by the Irish Government in 2009 in response to the Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse, committed the state to ensuring equity of care in the treatment of separated children.