

AFRICA

-CONFLICT PREVENTION,

1. Bamidele, Seun

Regional Approaches to Crisis Response, the African Union (AU) Intervention in African States: How Viable Is It?

India Quarterly; A Journal of International Affairs, 73(1), 2017(March): 114–128.

Ever since African Union (AU) was established in 1963, the organisation has been charged with the responsibility of preventing, managing and resolving violent conflicts ranging from political violence, terrorism, insurgency and so on. In the African region, AU's interventions in African states have generated academic debates especially in the Mali and Nigerian crisis. While some scholars consider AU's intervention as being effective, others consider it ineffective. Either claim, however, is only valid in part and obscures a holistic understanding of the AU as a conflict prevention mechanism in Africa. Using the crisis in Mali and Nigeria as case studies, this article engages with the body of works drawn from each of the aforementioned paradigms, and highlights the inadequacies in exclusively focusing on either side of the debate. In turn, it suggests that, only in the synergy of both paradigms can a broader and more eclectic understanding of all the factors responsible for non-performance of AU be achieved.

**Africa-Conflict Prevention,

ControlNo : 43163

-SECURITY

2. Ansorg, Nadine

Security sector reform in Africa: Donor approaches versus local needs.

Contemporary Security Policy, 38(1), 2017: 129-144.

Many African states have security sector reform (SSR) programs. These are often internationally funded. But how do such programs account for previously existing security institutions and the security needs of local communities? This article examines SSR all over Africa to assess local ownership and path dependency from a New Institutional perspective. It finds that SSR, particularly in post-conflict countries, tends to be driven by ideas and perceptions of international donors promoting generalized blueprints. Often, such programs only account in a very limited way for path-dependent aspects of security institutions or the local context. Hence, the reforms often lack local participation and are thus not accepted by the local community eventually.

**Africa-Security.

ControlNo : 43204

-UNITED NATIONS

3. Coning, Cedric de

Peace enforcement in Africa: Doctrinal distinctions between the African Union and United Nations. *Contemporary Security Policy*, 2017, 38(1): 145-160.

When the United Nations (UN) Security Council needs to authorize a peace enforcement operation in Africa, its partner of choice is the African Union (AU). Africa has developed significant peace operations capacity over the past decade. In addition to deploying eight AU operations, Africa now contributes 50% of all UN peacekeepers. African stability operations, like its mission in Somalia, are often described as peace enforcement operations. In this article, I question whether it is accurate to categorize African stability operations as peace enforcement? I answer the question by considering what the criteria are that are used to differentiate between peace enforcement and peacekeeping operations in the UN context. I then use the peace enforcement criteria to assess whether AU stabilization operations would qualify as peace enforcement operations. In conclusion, I consider the implications of the findings for the strategic partnership between the AU and the UN.

**Africa-United Nations; Africa-Peace Enforcement.

ControlNo : 43205

AUSTRALIA

-ECONOMIC POLICY

4. Colton, Caroline

Contestability 'theory', its links with Australia's competition policy, and recent international trade and investment agreements.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(3), 2017: 315–334.

This article examines how contestable market theory (contestability) has come to reconfigure the economic and regulatory concept of competition in order to enhance the compatibility of Australia's economy with international trade and investment agreements. Australia has recently negotiated and signed a raft of bilateral, plurilateral and regional agreements, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement and the Australia–China Free Trade Agreement. In order to ensure that Australia meets its obligations and commitments to these agreements, two key advisory bodies—the Harper Panel on Competition Policy Review and the Financial System Inquiry—made recommendations, the majority of which were accepted by the government, to ready Australia's competition governance and economic policy for greater global integration.

**Australia-Economic Policy; Australia-Foreign Trade.

ControlNo : 43194

-FOREIGN POLICY

5. Miller, Charles

Policy relevance: a sceptical view.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(3), 2017: 300–314.

The academic international relations community has come under fire, both in Australia and overseas, for its supposed irrelevance to real-world issues. Recommendations have been made for 'bridging' this 'gap' between the scholarly and policy worlds. This article takes a sceptical look at some of these recommendations. While this article argues that international affairs academics should be judged on their ability to provide value to society, it also notes that the best way to do so is to capitalise on the academy's comparative advantages in order to produce high quality inputs to the public debate. This article expresses concern that some of the recommendations put forward to bridge the gap may, by compromising impartiality, excessively curtailing the time frames for good research, and neglecting theoretical and methodological rigour, run the risk of reducing academia's value to society.

**Australia-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43193

AUSTRALIA FOREIGN POLICY

6. Strating, Rebecca

Timor-Leste's foreign policy approach to the Timor Sea disputes: pipeline or pipe dream?

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(3), 2017: 259–283.

Over recent years, Australia and Timor-Leste's bilateral relationship has been consumed by contested maritime boundary claims in the resource-rich Timor Sea. Intractable disagreements over the right to build a petroleum export pipeline have led Timor-Leste to reinvigorate its pursuit of permanent maritime boundaries as 'a national priority'. This article examines Timor-Leste's interests in the Timor Sea and assesses its strategies for achieving its foreign policy goals. It argues that Timor-Leste's attainment of its stated goals relies on Australia shifting its Timor Sea policy, which has been largely consistent since the 1970s.

**Australia Foreign Policy; Australia-Timor Sea.

ControlNo : 43191

CHINA

-ECONOMIC POLICY

7. Kuno, Arata

The political economy of preferential trade arrangements: The case of Japan.
China Economic Journal, 10(2), 2017: 128–146.

Support for open trade regimes varies. We analyze Japanese survey data on individuals' preferences for TPP, unilateral import liberalization, and East Asian economic integration, and compare factors influencing policy preferences. First, despite the massive negative campaigns against TPP, 42.8% of individuals support Japan's participation in TPP, vs. 21.1% against. Second, economic factors do matter for an individual in determining his/her policy preference over TPP. Third, noneconomic factors such as gender, age, access to accurate information, and attachment to hometown also feature as determinants. Fourth, although preferences over TPP and other policy options are positively correlated, some factors decrease TPP support but do not undermine support for two other less-politicized policy options: lack of access to accurate information and some industry and regional TPP-specific factors. Criticism impacts negatively on FTA policy preferences. Finally, we discuss economic policy implications for relationships between China, Japan, and Korea.

**China-Economic Policy.

ControlNo : 43197

8. Strange, Austin M

Tracking Underreported Financial Flows: China's Development Finance and the Aid–Conflict Nexus Revisited.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, Vol 61(5), 2017(May): 935-963.

China's provision of development finance to other countries is sizable but reliable information is scarce. We introduce a new open-source methodology for collecting project-level development finance information and create a database of Chinese official finance (OF) to Africa from 2000 to 2011. We find that China's commitments amounted to approximately US\$73 billion, of which US\$15 billion are comparable to Official Development Assistance following Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development definitions.

**China-Economic Policy.

ControlNo : 43171

-ECONOMY

9. Xi, Tianyang

Inclusive institutions and economic growth: comparative perspective and policy implications for China.

China Economic Journal, 10(2), 2017: 108–127.

This paper examines the empirical relationship between the presence of inclusive institutions and the pattern of economic growth in a cross-country setting. We find evidence that the presence of inclusive institutions, indicated by political democracy, positively affects consumption share. In turn, the increase of the latter in the preceding year is associated with a significantly higher rate of total factor productivity (TFP) growth. The link from democracy to TFP growth via consumption is stronger for countries of higher levels of income. These findings suggest that institutional inclusiveness may have become increasingly important for economic growth when the level of income rises. We also provide preliminary evidence that consumption may have facilitated productivity growth via the channels of increasing innovations and reducing social conflicts. The findings shed lights on the structural transformations toward a more inclusive and sustainable model of growth in China today.

**China-Economy; China-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43196

-FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

10. Lee, Ka-Hyun and Mah, Jai S.

Foreign Direct Investment Flows from China to Korea in the Automobile Industry.

China Report, 53(1), 2017(February): 26-45.

This article addresses the effect of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows from China to Korea, particularly in the case of the automobile industry. Despite the various positive effects that FDI brings to the growth of the automobile industry, concerns and doubts have been cast upon China's overseas investment in Korea's automobile industry, as FDI may involve the transfer of technology, and thereby, China may soon catch up with Korea technologically. The Shanghai Automotive Industrial Corporation's (SAIC) acquisition of one of the automobile producers of Korea, Ssangyong Motor Corporation, and the consequent technology transfer or leakage have become a controversial national issue in Korea. This article draws the policy implications from the case of the former corporation's acquisition of the latter in light of the economic development and industrialisation of developing countries in general.

**China-Foreign Direct Investment.

ControlNo : 43155

-FOREIGN POLICY

11. Clarke, Michael

The Impact of Ethnic Minorities on China's Foreign Policy: The Case of Xinjiang and the Uyghur.

China Report, 53(1), 2017(February): 1-25.

This article argues, through a case study of the evolving impact of the Xinjiang and Uyghur issue, that the People's Republic of China's (PRC) ethnic minorities have been a significant factor in Beijing's foreign relations throughout its history. Since the end of the Cold War in particular, China's approach to the Xinjiang and Uyghur issue has played an important role in undergirding domestic stability and shaping its relations with Central Asia.

**China-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43154

12. Hein,Patrick

Riding with the Devils: China's Role in the Cambodian and Sri Lankan Conflicts.
India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 73(1), 2017(March): 77–98.

Cambodia and Sri Lanka are two tiny states where China has no major strategic stakes. Yet China has been a key regime ally to both regimes at a critical moment during the alleged genocides of 1975–1979 in Cambodia and of 2009 in Sri Lanka. While the failure of Western interventionist peace-building models has been widely discussed, the patterns and outcomes of Chinese non-intervention have not. How did China's scrupulous respect for non-intervention affect the alleged genocides? The article supports the viewpoint that Chinese non-interference in both states was built on the notion that the building of an independent nation was a top priority in securing sovereignty, order and unity. Hence, China focused on bilateral military aid and economic development, whilst shielding both governments from external scrutiny and international accountability during and after the alleged genocides. China has since made efforts to address and resolve national conflicts through concerted United Nations (UN) procedures and mechanisms.

**China-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43161

-INDUSTRIAL POLICY

13. Hatta,Tatsuo

Competition policy vs. industrial policy as a growth strategy.
China Economic Journal, 10(2), 2017: 162-174.

This paper shows that competition policy, rather than industrial policy, generated the rapid economic growth in post-war Japan. It also reveals that Japan's growth rate was lowered from the mid-1970s due to newly introduced industrial policies and paucity of further competition policy. The current Abe government recognises the need for competition policies in Japan to recover from the low-growth period. The paper describes the types of competition policy carried out under Abenomics, especially in National Strategic Special Zones. Abbreviations: METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry NSSZ: National Strategic Special Zones.

**China-Industrial Policy.

ControlNo : 43198

CRITICAL WAR STUDIES

14. Howell, Alison

Neuroscience and War: Human Enhancement, Soldier Rehabilitation, and the Ethical Limits of Dual-use Frameworks.

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 45(2), 2017(January): 133–150.

Recent breakthroughs in neuroscience have led to increasing concern about its uses in warfare. This article challenges the primacy of dual-use frameworks for posing ethical questions concerning the role of neuroscience in national security. It brings together three fields – critical war studies, bio-ethics, and the history of medicine – to argue that such frameworks too starkly divide ‘good’ and ‘bad’ military uses of neurotechnology, thus focusing on the degradation of human capacities without sufficiently accounting for human enhancement and soldier rehabilitation. It illustrates this through the emergence of diagnoses of Traumatic Brain Injury and Polytrauma in the context of post-9/11 counterinsurgency wars. The article proposes an alternative approach, highlighting the historical co-production and homology of modern war and medicine so as to grapple with how war shapes neuroscience, but also how neuroscience shapes war. The article suggests new routes for thinking through the connections between war, society, science, and technology, proposing that we cease analysis that assumes any fundamental separation between military and civilian life.

**Critical War Studies.

ControlNo : 43167

EUROPE

-NATIONALISM

15. Jutila, Matti

New national organization of Europe: nationalism and minority rights after the end of the Cold War.

International Relations, 31(1), 2017(March): 21–41.

Post–Cold War Europe witnessed the resurgence of different forms of nationalism and also the re-establishment of a minority rights regime. At the surface level, rights of national minorities seem to undermine nationalism as a political organization principle, but on a closer investigation the relationship between the two is more complex. This article uses insights from the English school’s theorizing on primary and secondary institutions to investigate the relationship between the primary institution of nationalism and secondary institution of minority rights regime. After a brief discussion of nationalism as a primary institution and its influence on the implementation of universal human rights, this article presents a detailed study of the minority rights regime analysing how it challenges, transforms and reproduces nationalism as a primary institution of contemporary European society of states.

**Europe-Nationalism.

ControlNo : 43165

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

16. Zarycki, Tomasz

The Roots of Polish Culture-Centered Politics: Toward a Non-Purely Cultural Model of Cultural Domination in Central and Eastern Europe.

East European Politics and Societies, 31(2), 2017(May): 360–381.

This article's main aim is to propose a novel model explaining the continuous domination of identity issues in modern Polish political discourse. The model proposed here may also appear useful as an explanation of similar tendencies in some other Central European countries. It is based on a specific reading of the modern history of the region—one relying on a structural perspective and specifically using Pierre Bourdieu's notion of a "field of power." In conclusion, the article suggests that the perspective it proposes may challenge what it calls simplistic accounts of processes of long duration.

**Europe-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43185

EUROPEAN UNION

-FOREIGNPOLICY

17. Burlyuk, Olga

Same End, Different Means: The Evolution of Poland's Support for Ukraine at the European Level.

East European Politics and Societies, 31(2), 2017(May): 311–333.

Poland is commonly regarded as the "diamond in the ring of friends" of Ukraine among EU Member States. This article examines the evolution of Poland's sponsorship of Ukraine at the European level up until fall 2015, with some reflections on later developments. Drawing on a variety of primary and secondary sources, including semistructured expert interviews, the article examines Poland's policy along the lines of preferences and interests, institutions and procedures, and strategies and actions. The findings reveal persistent continuity despite considerable change in relevant context conditions. The end—Poland's aim to support Ukraine's European future—has remained intact over the decades, with only slight modification.

**European union-ForeignPolicy.

ControlNo : 43184

-REFERENDUM

18. Usherwood, Simon

Sticks and stones: Comparing Twitter campaigning strategies in the European Union referendum.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 19(2), 2017(May): 371–388.

Both camps made extensive use of social media during the referendum, both to mobilise existing supporters and to convert new ones. However, the three main groups—Stronger In, Vote Leave and Leave.EU—each took differing strategies within this. Drawing on tweets published by the groups, the article compares the use of different positive and negative frames, as well as the thematic content. While reinforcing other work that shows differentials in focus on specific themes—economics for Stronger In, politics and immigration for the Leave groups—the analysis also highlights the use on both sides of 'sticks' (capitalisation on the other side's errors) and 'stones' (new issues and framings that the group brings to the debate). If the latter constituted the pre-game plan, then the former became a substantial part of the practical application during the campaign, a development reinforced by the nature of the medium itself.

**European Union-Referendum.

ControlNo : 43190

-SECURITIES

19. Langenohl, Andreas

Securities markets and political securitization: The case of the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone.

Security Dialogue, 48(2), 2017(April): 131–148.

What were the effects of securities markets' dynamics on the issue of political securitization, in the sense of the Copenhagen School, in the context of the sovereign debt crisis in the European Monetary Union (EMU)? This article addresses that question in an attempt to bring together the theory of political securitization and the financial securitization of government bonds. In conceptual terms, the article argues that the intervention of securities markets into the securitization of the euro can be understood as a confrontation between two types of validity claims. Securitizing moves, and the response they elicit, together constitute symbolically a political collectivity; this provokes a struggle between the adequate representation of that collectivity and its security concerns. In contrast to this, market communications – in fact, price signals – neither invoke a political collectivity nor can they be semantically refuted. Because of this quality, market signals can amplify or weaken securitizing moves. In the case of the EMU sovereign debt crisis, market communications triggered a privileging of supranational securitizations while impairing national ones.

**European Union-Securities.

ControlNo : 43177

GREECE

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

20. Trantidis, Aris

Clientelism and corruption: Institutional adaptation of state capture strategies in view of resource scarcity in Greece.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 19(2), 2017(May): 263–281.

The article uses a historical institutionalist approach and content analysis to study the case of Greece. Three theoretically relevant patterns of institutional adaptation are unearthed: first, limited resources for state capture do indeed trigger self-limitation initiatives as expected, but these initiatives replace costly benefits with less costly ones. Second, different forms of capture have different implications for the terms of political competition. Third, there is a mutually reinforcing relationship between clientelism and corruption, which becomes pronounced in the creative ways by which strategies of capture adjust to shifting opportunities and constraints.

**Greece-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43188

INDIA

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-IRAN

21. Mohammad Soltaninejad

Iran–India Relations: The Unfulfilled Strategic Partnership.

India Quarterly : A Journal of International Affairs, 73(1), 2017(March): 21-35.

With its enormous natural and human resources, a growing economy and adjacency to Iran's security and strategic environment, India is considered one of the most important options with which the Islamic Republic of Iran can establish stable and reliable, if not strategic, relations. Despite this, all economic, trade and cultural capacities as well as diplomatic initiatives have not elevated the mutual relations higher than 'cordial and friendly'. The present article discusses the reasons behind Indo-Iranian failure to create a once desired strategic partnership. The main idea is that differences in the direction and objectives of the relations between Iran and India, that is, balancing the United States for the former and cooperation with Iran besides the United States for the latter, have led to failure of the efforts to establish a strategic partnership. The theory of soft-balancing is used to analyse Iran–India relations when United States as a factor affecting bilateral relations is concerned.

**India-Foreign Relations-Iran.

ControlNo : 43159

-NUCLEAR POLICY

22. O'Donnell, Frank

Reconsidering minimum deterrence in South Asia: Indian responses to Pakistan's tactical nuclear weapons.

Contemporary Security Policy, 2017, 38(1): 78-101.

India's nuclear doctrine and posture has traditionally been shaped by minimum deterrence logic. This logic includes assumptions that possession of only a small retaliatory nuclear force generates sufficient deterrent effect against adversaries, and accordingly that development of limited nuclear warfighting concepts and platforms are unnecessary for national security. The recent emergence of Pakistan's Nasr tactical nuclear missile platform has generated pressures on Indian minimum deterrence. This article analyzes Indian official and strategic elite responses to the Nasr challenge, including policy recommendations and attendant implications. It argues that India should continue to adhere to minimum deterrence, which serves as the most appropriate concept for Indian nuclear policy and best supports broader foreign and security policy objectives. However, the form through which Indian minimum deterrence is delivered must be rethought in light of this new stage of regional nuclear competition.

**India-Nuclear Policy; Pakistan-Nuclear Weapons.

ControlNo : 43203

-POLITICAL ECONOMY

23. Tagotra, Niharika

The Political Economy of Renewable Energy: Prospects and Challenges for the Renewable Energy Sector in India Post-Paris Negotiations.

India Quarterly: A Journal of International, 73(1), 2017(March): 99–113.

The global emphasis on reduction in carbon footprint has brought the issue of clean energy back into focus. There are two most notable aspects of the debate. The first aspect concerns the tension it has generated globally between the green energy industry and the traditional energy industries while the second aspect of the debate concerns the developing countries, which lack the necessary infrastructure and technology to make the transition to clean energy. This transition amounts to a remarkable shift in the socio-economic paradigms of developing nations like India which have a largely carbon-based economy. In this article, we study the global transition to clean energy using the political economy framework, wherein we analyse the role played by international regimes, national governments and energy companies in facilitating or inhibiting this transition. We also try and ponder over the impact this transition has on emerging economies like India and how they seek to cope with this while resolving the tension between economic growth and sustainability.

**India-Political Economy.

ControlNo : 43162

INDIA–FOREIGN RELATIONS

-RUSSIA

24. Sharma, Raj Kumar

India–Russia Relations in a Changing Eurasian Perspective.

India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 73(1), 2017(March): 36-52.

This article examines India–Russia relations after the year 2010, as it was in this year that former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev described India–Russia relationship as ‘Privileged Strategic Partnership’ during his New Delhi visit. The article argues that India–Russia relations remain steady in multilateral and bilateral context but some strains have come up in regional context of their relationship, mainly pertaining to Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, since India and Russia are keen to preserve their time-honoured relationship, these issues can be overcome through enhanced interaction in forums such as Brazil–Russia–India–China–South Africa (BRICS) and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

**India–Foreign Relations–Russia.

ControlNo : 43160

INDONESIA

-SECURITY POLICY

25. Chandler, David

Securing the Anthropocene? International policy experiments in digital hacktivism: A case study of Jakarta.

Security Dialogue, 48(2), 2017(April): 113–130.

This article analyses security discourses that are beginning to self-consciously take on board the shift towards the Anthropocene. It first sets out the developing episteme of the Anthropocene, highlighting the limits of instrumentalist cause-and-effect approaches to security, which are increasingly becoming displaced by discursive framings of securing as a process generated through new forms of mediation and agency and capable of grasping interrelations in a fluid context. This approach is the methodology of hacking: creatively composing and repurposing already existing forms of agency.

**Indonesia-Security Policy.

ControlNo : 43176

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

26. Casper, Brett A.

IMF Programs and the Risk of a Coup d'état.

Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(5), 2017(May): 964-996.

Leaders use the distribution of economic rents to maintain the political support of regime elites. When countries join International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs, they are often required to implement a variety of free market-inspired reforms—such as privatization, reductions in government spending, and the restructuring of financial institutions—as a condition for receiving program funds. These types of reforms can diminish a leader's capacity to redistribute wealth, which ultimately increases the risk of a coup. More specifically, when a leader begins the implementation of an IMF arrangement, the leader's action provides public information about the leader's weakened ability to redistribute wealth in the future. Thus, the act of implementing an IMF program provides each individual elite with information about his or her expected value of rents in the future, and this information gives elites who stand to be harmed by a reform an incentive to launch a coup.

**International Monetary Fund.

ControlNo : 43172

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

27. Abraham, Kavi Joseph

A pragmatist vocation for International Relations: The (global) public and its problems.
European Journal of International Relations, 23(1), 2017(March): 26–48.

The turns to pragmatism and practice theory in recent years are indicative of a fragmented discipline searching for the ends of International Relations theory. While diverse and contested, both bring forth conceptual language — habit, habitus, field, or practice — that promises to reorient the field on different grounds, with different implications for thinking about the vocation of International Relations. This article considers the contributions made possible by pragmatism in light of the turn to practices, outlining a “pragmatic International Relations” that is tasked with a political project: constituting the public in an age of global governance. It does so through a reading of Dewey that foregrounds his political commitments to democracy as a form of publicly inclusive inquiry. Rather than severing the normativity inscribed in Dewey’s social theory, this article demonstrates how his political values were productive of his theoretical practice. As such, we argue that Dewey does not dispense with metaphysics in order to attend to political problems, but, instead, locates metaphysics as constitutive of the political problem itself: democracy in the age of expertise.

**International Relations.

ControlNo : 43156

28. McCarthy, Daniel R.

The concept of transparency in International Relations: Towards a critical approach.
European Journal of International Relations, 23(2), 2017(June): 416–440.

Transparency is an important concept in International Relations. The possibility of realizing transparency in practice operates as a central analytical axis defining distinct positions on core theoretical problems within the field, from the security dilemma to the function of international institutions and beyond.

**International Relations.

ControlNo : 43183

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY

29. Solomon, Ty

Micro-moves in International Relations theory.
European Journal of International Relations, 23(2), 2017(June): 267–291.

This article posits empirical and political reasons for recent ‘micro-moves’ in several contemporary debates, and seeks to further develop them in future International Relations studies. As evidenced by growing trends in studies of practices, emotions and the everyday, there is continuing broad dissatisfaction with grand or structural theory’s value without ‘going down’ to ‘lower levels’ of analysis where structures are enacted and contested. We suggest that empirics of the last 15 years — including the war on terror and the Arab Spring — have pushed scholars into increasingly micropolitical positions and analytical frameworks. Drawing upon insights from Gilles Deleuze, William Connolly and Henri Lefebvre, among others, we argue that attention to three issues — affect, space and time — hold promise to further develop micropolitical perspectives on and in International Relations, particularly on issues of power, identity and change. The article offers empirical illustrations of the analytical purchase of these concepts via discussion of the Occupy Wall Street movement and the Arab Spring uprisings.

**International Relations Theory.

ControlNo : 43180

MEXICO

-MEDIA

30. Holland, Bradley E.

Informally Governing Information: How Criminal Rivalry Leads to Violence against the Press in Mexico.

Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(5), 2017(May): 1095-1119.

A well-functioning press is crucial for sustaining a healthy democracy. While attacks on journalists occur regularly in many developing countries, previous work has largely ignored where and why journalists are attacked. Focusing on violence by criminal organizations (COs) in Mexico, we offer the first systematic, micro-level analysis of the conditions under which journalists are more likely to be violently targeted.

**Mexico-Media.

ControlNo : 43174

NORTH KOREA

-HUMAN RIGHTS

31. Song, Jiyoung

Co-evolution of networks and discourses: a case from North Korean defector-activists.

Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(3), 2017: 284–299.

This article uses an eclectic approach of network and discourse analyses to examine symbiotic relations between the formation of professional networks and the constitution of normative discourses in international affairs. Based on more than 2000 English and Korean mixed materials about the five most-mentioned North Korean defector-activists in the media in 1998–2015, and assisted by a computer-based content analysis tool, the author demonstrates how each of those five defector-activists has employed their endogenous identities to join the system of international human rights activism and offered legitimate narratives for the campaigns against North Korea, while forming transnational networks in South Korea, the USA and the UK. She argues that individuals' endogenous identities and agency are critical for shaping normative discourses in international human rights activism against North Korea in the first instance, which then grow exponentially through transnational networks formed by individuals.

**North Korea-Human Rights; North Korea-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43192

NORWAY

-SOVEREIGNTY

32. Berg, Roald

Norway, Spitsbergen, and America, 1905-1920.
Diplomacy and statecraft, 2017, 28(1): 20-38.

In the Spitsbergen treaty of 1920, Norway acquired sovereignty over the Spitsbergen Islands. Rather than Woodrow Wilson, the American president, the architects behind the treaty were Robert Lansing, Wilson's secretary of state, and, behind the diplomatic scene, the mining investor, John M. Longyear. In 1906, Longyear established a mining company to exploit the coal deposits at Spitsbergen. He induced Congress, the State Department, and the White House to forge an American policy for the European Arctic, including the appointment of Lansing, an international lawyer, as a counsel in the State Department. Lansing was a leading expert on both international law and the lack of state authority at the terra nullius, Spitsbergen. In 1915, he became secretary of State and, at the Paris Peace Conference, decided American policy regarding the Spitsbergen question. This analysis shows how the outcome of the Spitsbergen question was a result of American mining interests, supplemented by Norwegian-American shared interests in conflict resolution based on international law.

**Norway-Sovereignty.

ControlNo : 43206

PAKISTAN

-TERRORISM

33. Hastings, Justin V.

The trials and travails of the Islamic State in Pakistan.
Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(3), 2017: 335-353.

While Pakistan is in many ways an ideal location for transnational terrorist groups due to state weakness, Islamic State has had difficulty making headway in the country. In this article, the authors argue that Islamic State's failures in Pakistan are due to competition from other groups. Drawing on the terrorist competition literature and interviews with Pakistani counterterrorism officials, the authors find that the presence of other groups in Pakistan meant there was little demand for what Islamic State offered. Islamic State relied on splinter groups and defectors for recruitment, which alienated mainstream groups and harmed the group's capacity. Islamic State's competition problems were exacerbated by its internationalist ideology, which was at odds with that of many groups in Pakistan, and allowed opposing groups to present themselves as reasonable alternatives to other actors. Despite Islamic State's lack of success, it and its allies have still engaged in extreme violence in Pakistan as a result of attempts to outbid other groups. This article has implications for fighting terrorism in Pakistan and more generally.

**Pakistan-Terrorism;Pakistan-Islamic State.

ControlNo : 43195

POLAND

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

34. Radkiewicz, Piotr

The Axiological Clash as a Key Determinant of Expanded and Destructive Political Conflict in Poland.

East European Politics and Societies, 31(2), 2017(May): 382–401.

This article examines the phenomenon of strong political conflict that takes place in Poland. It may be argued that because of its intensity, a level of excited emotions, and antagonizing effects on interpersonal relationships, it exhibits clear characteristics of the expanded and destructive conflict. This phenomenon is also reflected in the deepening bipolar division within the Polish electorate.

**Poland-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43186

UK

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

35. Brassett, James

British satire, everyday politics: Chris Morris, Armando Iannucci and Charlie Brooker.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 19(2), 2017(May): 245–262.

This article develops a critical engagement with the politics of British satire. After first engaging the mainstream critique of satire—that it promotes cynicism and apathy by portraying politicians in stereotypically corrupt terms—we develop a performative approach to comedy as an everyday vernacular of political life. Beyond a focus on ‘impact’, we suggest that satire can be read as an everyday form of political reflection that performs within a social context. This argument yields an image of Morris, Iannucci and Brooker as important critics of contemporary British politics, a point which we explore through their interventions on media form, political tragedy and political agency.

**UK-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43187

-WAR AGAINST-TERRORISM

36. Blakeley, Ruth

British torture in the ‘war on terror’.

European Journal of International Relations, 23(2), 2017(June): 243–266.

Despite long-standing allegations of UK involvement in prisoner abuse during counterterrorism operations as part of the US-led ‘war on terror’, a consistent narrative emanating from British government officials is that Britain neither uses, condones nor facilitates torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. We argue that such denials are untenable. We have established beyond reasonable doubt that Britain has been deeply involved in post-9/11 prisoner abuse, and we can now provide the most detailed account to date of the depth of this involvement.

**UK-War Against-Terrorism.

ControlNo : 43179

UN**-FOOD SOVEREIGNTY**

37. Dunford, Robin

Peasant activism and the rise of food sovereignty: Decolonising and democratising norm diffusion? *European Journal of International Relations*, 23(1), 2017(March): 145–167.

Food sovereignty' emerged from grassroots peasant mobilisations, and has been spread globally by a democratically organised social movement, la Vía Campesina. This process has seen food sovereignty influence global political discourse, transform national constitutions and be incorporated into a proposed United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas. By examining the role of grassroots actors in the global South in the construction of this emerging global norm, I militate against tendencies of West-centrism and elitism in existing literature on the contemporary diffusion of norms. By also discussing the potential marginalisation of grassroots peasant voices in recent United Nations discussions, I suggest that these elitist and West-centric tendencies may also exist in the norm diffusion process itself.

**UN-Food Sovereignty.

ControlNo : 43158

UNITED NATIONS

38. Graham, Erin R.

The institutional design of funding rules at international organizations: Explaining the transformation in financing the United Nations.

European Journal of International Relations, 23(2), 2017(June): 365–390.

What explains the design and development of funding rules at international organizations? I investigate this question in the context of the United Nations system, which has undergone a dramatic shift in financing. Long associated with mandatory contributions, the United Nations increasingly relies on voluntary resources earmarked by individual donors. Previous studies have investigated the financing puzzle from a behavioral perspective and have found that wealthy donors use voluntary funding to rein in costs and constrain international organization programs. Providing an alternative theoretical approach, I investigate the financing puzzle from an institutional design perspective. I provide original United Nations funding rule data to demonstrate that it is not only funding practices, but also underlying funding rules, that have changed over time.

**United Nations;International Relations.

ControlNo : 43182

USA

-DISCIPLINARY HISTORY

39. Kuru, Deniz

Who founded IR: American philanthropies and the discipline of International Relations in Europe. *International Relations*, 31(1), 2017(March): 42–67.

This article aims to present a history of International Relations (IR) that looks at the role of three big American foundations (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Rockefeller, and Ford foundations) in the development of IR as an academic field in continental Europe. Its framework goes beyond the usual disciplinary history narratives that focus on IR's US or UK trajectories, pointing instead to American foundations' interwar and early post-World War II influence on French and German IR. The cases emphasize US foundations' interactions with European scholars and international scholarly organizations as major factors shaping IR's developmental pathways. This study offers a way to consider foundations' role in IR's gradual academic institutionalization by connecting disciplinary historical approaches to disciplinary sociology. Its sociologically conscious position underlines the significance of American philanthropies in a historical narrative and recognizes the relevance of transnational dynamics by going beyond usual emphases on ideas and national contexts.

**USA-Disciplinary History.

ControlNo : 43166

-ECONOMIC POLICY

40. Shin, Kwanho

Capital flow reversals during the taper tantrum in 2013: causes and consequences. *China Economic Journal*, 2017, 10(2): 226-243.

Quantitative easing (QE) conducted by the US Fed during 2009 Q1 to 2013 Q2 expanded capital flows into emerging economies. The possibility of tapering to reduce QE caused the taper tantrum in 2013 that was characterized by sudden capital reversals and drastic exchange rate depreciation in a subset of developing countries. In this paper we investigated factors that drove capital reversals and drastic exchange rate depreciation in the developing countries. We find that actual capital inflows during the QE periods were most responsible for capital reversals thereafter. However, we do not find evidence that capital flow reversals actually contributed to the drastic exchange rate depreciation during the taper tantrum or lowered real GDP growth afterwards. Consistent with previous studies Our findings suggest that pre-emptive measures to prevent excessive capital inflows are crucial to promote the resilience of the economy. The recent experience of Korea that introduced a series of macroprudential measures shows supporting evidence for this view.

**USA-Economic Policy.

ControlNo : 43199

-FOREIGN POLICY

41. Pan, Chengxin

Neoconservatism as discourse: Virtue, power and US foreign policy.
European Journal of International Relations, 23(1), 2017(March): 74–96.

Neoconservatism in US foreign policy is a hotly contested subject, yet most scholars broadly agree on what it is and where it comes from. From a consensus that it first emerged around the 1960s, these scholars view neoconservatism through what we call the '3Ps' approach, defining it as a particular group of people ('neocons'), an array of foreign policy preferences and/or an ideological commitment to a set of principles. While descriptively intuitive, this approach reifies neoconservatism in terms of its specific and often static 'symptoms' rather than its dynamic constitutions.

**USA-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43157

-NUCLEAR WEAPONS

42. Frühling, Stephan

Nuclear weapons, the United States and alliances in Europe and Asia: Toward an institutional perspective.
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(1), 2017: 4-25.

America's alliances in Europe and East Asia all involve some institutional cooperation on U.S. nuclear weapons policy, planning or employment—from consultative fora in Asia to joint policy and sharing of nuclear warheads in NATO. Such cooperation is often analyzed through the prism of "extended nuclear deterrence," which focuses on the extension of U.S. security guarantees and their effect on potential adversaries. This article argues that this underplays the importance of institutional factors: Allies have historically addressed a range of objectives through such cooperation, which has helped to catalyze agreements about broader alliance strategy. The varied form such cooperation takes in different alliances also flows from the respective bargaining power of allies and the relative importance of consensus, rather than perceived threats. The article concludes that nuclear weapons cooperation will remain crucial in successful U.S. alliance management, as allies negotiate their relationship with each other in the face of geostrategic change.

**USA-Nuclear Weapons.

ControlNo : 43200

-SECURITY POLICY

43. Knopf, Jeffrey W

Security assurances and proliferation risks in the Trump administration.
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(1), 2017: 26-34.

Comments that Donald Trump made while campaigning to be U.S. president have raised concerns that his administration will pull back from U.S. alliance commitments and encourage countries such as Japan and South Korea to acquire nuclear arms. The new article by Frühling and O'Neil outlines an institutional framework that can be helpful in assessing the risks that Trump administration policies will lead to nuclear proliferation. An institutional perspective shows that important elements of U.S. security assurances will continue to function, and this reduces the chances that President Trump's actions or statements will trigger proliferation by U.S. allies. The greatest risk to global non-proliferation efforts posed by a Trump administration in fact lies elsewhere, in the possibility that President Trump will seek to abrogate the Iran nuclear deal.

**USA-Security Policy; USA-Nuclear Proliferation.

ControlNo : 43201

WORLD

-ECONOMY

44. Pond, Amy

Economic Sanctions and Demand for Protection.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(5), 2017(May): 1073-1094.

How do the distributional consequences of economic sanctions impact future trade policy? Regardless of whether sanctions are effective in achieving concessions, sanctions restrict international trade flows, creating rents for import-competing producers, who are protected from international competition. These rents can then be used to pressure the government to implement protectionist policies. Thus, while the lifting of sanctions directly facilitates some international transactions, sanctions also have an indirect effect. They create powerful domestic interest groups in the sanctioned country who seek market protection. I use multiple estimators to evaluate the effect of trade sanctions on tariff rates. The evidence is consistent with the argument that sanctions increase market protection in both the short and long run.

**World-Economy.

ControlNo : 43173

-POLITICAL ECONOMY

45. Belfrage, Claes

Aesthetic International Political Economy.
Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 45(2), 2017(January): 223–232.

Though aesthetics is commonly understood as the reflection on art, and especially beauty, it is a broader concern, captured by the term's etymology in the Greek 'aisthesis', referring to perception and sense impressions. Aesthetics, though, is not simply a passive process, of how the outer world strikes the mind, but an interactive one, which, through our selective attention, we attenuate the complexities of reality. Aesthetics is about the formation of the objects that constitute our social milieu, those we invest in to give rhythm, order and unity to our lives. Aesthetics is also, vitally, about the formation of the self, about how we constitute ourselves as objects in relation to the world.

**World-Political Economy.

ControlNo : 43170

-POLITICS

46. Destradi, Sandra

Reluctance in international politics: A conceptualization.
European Journal of International Relations, 23(2), 2017(June): 315–340.

Contemporary rising powers have often pursued a hesitant and ambiguous foreign-policy and have belied the expectations of potential followers and established powers who would want them to engage more actively in global and regional governance.

**World-Politics; International Relations.

ControlNo : 43181

47. Keels, Eric

Oil Wealth, Post-conflict Elections, and Postwar Peace Failure.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(5), 2017(May): 1021-1045.

New research has emerged that suggests there is a troubling relationship between elections and civil wars; primarily, elections increase the risk of civil war recurrence. I investigate this relationship further by examining the economic factors associated with the connection between postwar elections and peace failure. Specifically, how does the presence of oil wealth impact the risk posed by postwar elections. Drawing on previous findings in the democratization literature, I suggest the immobility of oil wealth dramatically increases the stakes associated with postwar elections. As postwar elites use irregular electioneering to consolidate their control of oil revenue, it increases the incentives for postwar opposition to use violence as a means to achieve their objectives. Using post-civil war data from 1945 to 2005, I demonstrate that postwar elections that occur in oil-rich economies dramatically decrease the durability of postwar peace. Once controlling for petro elections, though, I demonstrate that subsequent postwar elections actually increase the durability of postwar peace.

**World-Politics; Word-Economy.

ControlNo : 43175

48. Koschut, Simon

The Structure of Feeling – Emotion Culture and National Self-Sacrifice in World Politics.
Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 45(2), 2017(January): 174–192.

This article emphasises the link between emotion and culture by investigating the affective reproduction of culture in world politics. Building on the tradition of Émile Durkheim, it introduces the concept of emotion culture to IR. Emotion cultures are understood as the culture-specific complex of emotion vocabularies, feeling rules, and beliefs about emotions and their appropriate expression that facilitates the cultural construction of political communities, such as the nation-state. It is argued that emotions provide a socio-psychological mechanism by which culture moves individuals to defend a nation-state, especially in times of war. By emotionally investing in the cultural structure of a nation-state, the individual aligns him/herself with a powerful cultural script, which then dominates over other available scripts.

**World-Politics.

ControlNo : 43168

-SECURITY

49. Hensell, Stephan

Exit from war: The transformation of rebels into post-war power elites.
Security Dialogue, 48(2), 2017(April): 168–184.

The reintegration of rebels after war is a key security challenge. This article analyses the post-war transformation of rebels as a process of joining the established political elite. The political careers of former rebels vary. While some rise to senior political positions, others fail to consolidate their power. Taking theoretical notions of Pierre Bourdieu as its point of departure, this article outlines the central role of social capital in the post-war political field, which allows for an analysis and explanation of differences in rebel inclusion and exclusion. The article argues that the political careers of rebels are dependent on the accumulation of vertical and horizontal social capital in elite–mass and intra-elite networks. Case studies of Liberia and Kosovo demonstrate the plausibility of our thesis and the fruitfulness of a Bourdieusian approach in studying the political transformation of armed groups. This article contributes to the debate on the postwar reintegration of rebels as well as to the debate on practice approaches in international relations and security studies.

**World-Security.

ControlNo : 43178

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

50. Elsig, Manfred

Legalization in context: The design of the WTO's dispute settlement system.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 19(2), 2017(May): 304–319.

This article asks why the dispute settlement provisions of the multilateral trading system underwent significant reforms during the negotiations that led to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.

**World Trade Organization.

ControlNo : 43189
