

## ARABISRAEL CONFLICT

### 1. Goodman, Giora

Spokesman-ship is a weapon': Israeli army news management during the October 1973 war.

Israel Affairs, 23(2), 2017: 231-252.

The October 1973 war severely tested the relations of the Israeli government and military authorities with the national and foreign news media. Much has been said about the role of government and military press control and news management in muting and failing to bring to public notice the increasing signs of Egyptian and Syrian intentions before the war's sudden outbreak. This article will focus on Israeli army news management during the war itself, a complex military campaign which opened in great disarray and with setbacks. Largely based on recently available archive material shedding light on the IDF's wartime press work and on discussions and decision-making in the IDF high command, the paper examines the ways in which government and military sought to control and manage news reporting in the domestic and foreign media. It charts in particular the reasons for the growing distrust of statements by Israeli leaders and officially disseminated information in the early stages of the war, as well as the difficulties of the military apparatus in controlling the media, even when defeat turned eventually into victory. More than 40 years later, the issues discussed remain pertinent.

\*\*Arabsrael Conflict; Israel-Military.

**ControlNo : 43213**

## BRAZIL

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

2. Stefan, Cristina G.

On non-Western norm shapers: Brazil and the Responsibility while Protecting.

European Journal of International Security, 2(1), 2017(February): 88–110.

Drawing on a notable example of a non-Western normative initiative, Brazil's 'Responsibility while Protecting' (RwP), this article contributes to broadening the scope of the norm dynamics literature beyond its common Western-centric focus. Post-2011 Libya intervention, Brazil proposed RwP to clarify what 'using force' means under the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) banner, but then withdrew from visible norm sponsorship, only to return to this as part of a collective exercise to institutionalise R2P at the United Nations. First, the article highlights the significant role of non-Western agents whose contributions usually go overlooked, yet carry the highest potential to address the legitimacy deficit of norms like R2P. Second, the article proposes adding a new conceptual tool when investigating the role of agency in norm dynamics, one that incorporates a wider range of norm 'shaping' processes and highlights enabling, contingent circumstances.

\*\*Brazil-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43252**

## CHINA

### -ECONOMIC POLICY

3. Yu, Hong

Motivation behind China's 'One Belt, One Road' Initiatives and Establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(105), 2017: 353-368.

The 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) initiatives form the centerpiece of the Chinese leadership's new foreign policy. The OBOR initiatives are a reflection of China's ascendance in the global arena, economically, politically, and strategically. Developing inter-connectivity of infrastructure development forms a central part of China's OBOR initiatives. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) aims to facilitate and accelerate infrastructure improvement in the region by providing capital loans and technical services. The AIIB will serve as the spearhead of China's OBOR initiatives.

\*\*China-Economic Policy.

**ControlNo : 43217**

## -FOREIGN POLICY

### 4. Rolland, Nadège

China's "Belt and Road Initiative": Underwhelming or Game-Changer.

Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 127-142.

Since its unveiling at the end of 2013, China's "One Belt One Road" initiative, or BRI for Belt and Road Initiative, as it is now officially known<sup>1</sup>—an awkward label that does not do justice to the poetry of its Chinese name, yidai yilu—has clearly emerged as one of President Xi Jinping's top priorities. The sheer size and ambition of the project, to which the regime has already committed substantial financial, diplomatic, and intellectual resources, gives it the potential to become one of the defining economic and political constructs of the first half of the 21st century. Designed to stimulate economic development by dramatically enhancing regional interconnectivity, the BRI aims to integrate the world's largest landmass—from Vladivostok to Lisbon, from Moscow to Singapore—through a dense network of both "hard" and "soft" infrastructure all linked to China (from transportation, telecommunications, and energy infrastructure to financial integration and political coordination). If the project succeeds as Beijing hopes, it will transform Eurasia's geopolitical landscape and cement China's position as the preponderant regional power.

\*\*China-Foreign Policy.

**ControlNo : 43248**

### 5. Zhang, Denghua

China in Pacific Regional Politics.

The Round Table, 106(2), 2017: 197-206.

Foreign aid from China to the island countries of the Pacific has grown rapidly over the last few decades and an expanding body of literature has examined various aspects of what this means for politics in the region generally. This article focuses on China's impact on Pacific regional politics partly from the perspective of identity politics. It suggests that China has substantially increased its engagement with the Pacific island states by making use of its own identity as a South–South development partner in contrast to traditional (mainly Western) donors in the region. Unlike most traditional donors, however, China's diplomacy and engagement are based largely on bilateralism, and this is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. This approach could continue to limit its impact on Pacific regionalism, regardless of how it projects its image.

\*\*China-Foreign Policy; China-Pacific Island.

**ControlNo : 43238**

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## **-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT**

### 6. Zhu, Jiangnan

Eating, Drinking, and Power Signaling in Institutionalized Authoritarianism: China's Antiwaste Campaign Since 2012. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 26(105), 2017: 337-352.

Immediately after Xi Jinping assumed the position of party secretary general, he launched a large-scale top-down antiwaste campaign amongst the Chinese cadre corps. Compared with similar policies announced by Xi's predecessors, this campaign has distinct features that entail substantial political risk for the party secretary general. Why did Xi choose this politically risky strategy? Drawing on recent literature on authoritarian regimes, this article argues that, amongst all possible objectives, an authoritarian leader such as Xi can use this type of policy campaign to demonstrate his power. In particular, the inherent importance of informal politics, the recent developments in Chinese politics, and Xi's personal background have increased his incentive and capacity to signal power by implementing such a campaign. A comparison with Xi's two predecessors, interviews, and statistical analyses support this argument. The theoretical framework of this article also sheds light on the literature on the power sharing of authoritarian political elites.

\*\*China-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43216**

## **-SECURITY POLICY**

### 7. Keith, James

From Wealth to Power: China's New Economic Statecraft. *Washington Quarterly*, 40(1), 2017: 185-203.

The rise and fall of great powers since the 16th century demonstrates a clear pattern among aspiring global economic leaders, the essence of which is to convert wealth into power.<sup>1</sup> Generally speaking, four types of wealth-power conversion strategies (and ideologies) have been adopted at different historical periods by these great powers: mercantilism, liberalism, imperialism, and Marxism.<sup>2</sup> These four "isms," though different in forms and emphasis, all serve a state's ultimate purpose of acquiring power and influence under the current Westphalian system.

\*\*China-Security Policy.

**ControlNo : 43249**

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## EUROPEAN UNION

### -FOREIGN POLICY

8. Scazzieri, Luigi

Europe, Russia and the Ukraine crisis: the dynamics of coercion.  
Journal of Strategic Studies, 40(3), 2017: 392-416.

This article analyses European strategy towards Russia during the Ukraine crisis between February 2014 and December 2015, conceptualising it as a coercive diplomatic strategy and analysing the relationship between its ends, ways and means. European strategy sought to reverse Russian intervention. However, this overarching aim was flanked by two 'constraining' aims of avoiding an escalation of the conflict and a breakdown of relations with Russia. The strategy shifted between these aims, which proved to be irreconcilable: while the EU partly succeeded in containing the conflict, it failed to reverse Russian intervention and relations between the EU and Russia deteriorated sharply.

\*\*European Union-Foreign Policy; Ukraine Crisis.

**ControlNo : 43234**

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

9. Langan, Mark

Virtuous power Turkey in sub-Saharan Africa: the 'Neo-Ottoman' challenge to the European Union.  
Third World Quarterly, 38(6), 2017: 1399-1414.

European officials veer towards exceptionalism in their policy communications concerning the EU's global role, particularly in terms of African development. This article poses a rejoinder to such tendencies through examination of the rise of 'virtuous power Turkey' in Africa. It examines how Turkish elites constructed a moralised 'neo-Ottoman' foreign policy in wake of stalled EU accession. It then underscores how elites framed humanitarian interventions in sub-Saharan Africa in contrast to the perceived neo-colonialism of an EU 'other'. In this vein, the article explores the meaning of normative 'neo-Ottomanism' for ostensible beneficiaries in Africa, for the EU, and for Turkey itself.

\*\*European Union-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43241**

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## FRANCE

### -WARE AGAINST TERRORISM

10. Neiberg, Michael S.

"No More Elsewhere": France Faces the New Wave of Terrorism.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 21-38.

Until the fall of 2005, France had been relatively lightly affected by the wave of terrorism and international turmoil inaugurated by the attacks of September 11, 2001. France had had its share of problems, to be sure, but the murderous wave of terror seemed to have passed the country by. Madrid had experienced the March 2004 bombing at the Atocha train station that killed 192 commuters, and London had suffered the July 7, 2005, bombing of Underground stations and buses that killed 52 and injured more than 700. Yet France had somehow remained immune, and few French observers then saw Madrid and London as omens for Paris. To the contrary, most assumed that France's decision not to support the American-led war in Iraq made France less of a target than Spain or Great Britain, whose governments did support the war.

\*\*France-Ware Against Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43243**

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## GERMANY

### -POLITICAL VIOLENCE

#### 11. Baser, Bahar

Tailoring Strategies According to Ever-Changing Dynamics: The Evolving Image of the Kurdish Diaspora in Germany.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(4), 2017: 674-691.

Germany might be considered as the European country that has suffered the most from the spatial diffusion of Turkey's internal conflicts. It has received the highest number of Kurdish migrants in Europe and it became the core of Kurdish mobilization in transnational space. Germany's approach to the Kurdish Question on its own soil—combined with the strategies that the Kurdish activists used—determined the scope of opportunity structures for the mobilization of the Kurdish movement. This article explains how Kurdish activism has come to be perceived in Germany, and analyzes the German political environment by focusing on the criminalization and stigmatization of the Kurdish movement, especially during the 1990s. It then describes the discursive shift and change in framing strategies that the Kurdish diaspora experienced after the capture of the the Kurdistan Workers' Party's (PKK) leader in 1999. Lastly, it touches upon the recent developments in the Middle East, especially in Kobane, and their impact on the image of the Kurdish movement. The article is based on extensive fieldwork in Germany and includes testimonies of Kurdish diaspora activists, with a focus on their own perceptions about their situation and how they respond to securitization policies in the host country.

\*\*Germany-Political Violence; Germany-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43232**

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**INDIA****-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA.**

12. Khan,Zafar

Conceptualizing China and India's Transforming Strategic Force Postures under the Essentials of Minimum Deterrence.

Journal of Contemporary China, 26(105), 2017: 403-418.

As China and India gradually rise and become the centre point of world politics in the 21st century, both these nuclear states tend to transform their strategic force postures to hide their vulnerabilities and ensure the credibility of their deterrence force. This article conceptualizes the gradual transformation of China and India's strategic force postures under the essentials of minimum deterrence. In doing so, it examines the conceptualization of minimum deterrence, doctrinal use of deterrent forces and the modernization of strategic forces, though the perceptual aspects of these three imperatives may differ between these two nuclear states. This article attempts to find out whether or not these strategic imperatives, in relation to their transformation of strategic force postures, are consistent with the essentials of minimum deterrence conceived here. This article concludes that if China and India's deterrence force modernization falls within these essential categories (i.e. modernization, accuracy, upgrades, correcting ranges, credibility, penetrability, survivability), they may be consistent with minimum deterrence. Alternatively, if both China and India go beyond the minimum deterrence that they initially conceptualized, this may remain inconsistent with the minimum deterrence conceptualized here.

\*\*India-Foreign Relations-China.

**ControlNo : 43219**

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## **-POLITICAL ECONOMY**

13. Joshi,Akshay

Impact of Political Economy on Economic Strategy Making in India (1947–1991).

Strategic Analysis, 41(3), 2017: 236-256.

What has been the impact of Political Economy and ideational factors such as formative experiences of a State, ideas of strategic thinkers and history on the strategic economic choices made by nation-states? While many authors have used the political economy framework to analyse global and domestic change, it is surprising that not many scholars have adequately explored the impact of political economy and ideational factors on economic strategy making in the Indian context. This article seeks to build on existing research by studying the interaction between political, social, historical, economic and ideational factors to explain India's economic strategy making in the post-independence period until the 1991 reforms. The article looks at some of the key 'turning points' in India's economic development post-independence (1947–1991) and examines how India's economic strategies were impacted by a combination of political, economic, social and ideational factors as well as the constant interaction between the domestic and international environments. In doing so, the article seeks to understand the complexity of India's economic development and to explain why India's policy-making community took the strategic economic decisions that it took..

\*\*India-Political Economy.

**ControlNo : 43221**

## **-UNITED NATIONS**

14. Blah, Montgomery

India's Stance and Renewed Commitment to UN Peacekeeping.

Strategic Analysis, 41(3), 2017: 257-272.

The United Nations (UN) adopted UN Peacekeeping, during its initial years, to restore international peace and security. As the world body celebrated 70 years of its existence in 2015, UN Peacekeeping continues to play an important role in maintaining peace and security, by protecting civilians and preventing human rights violations arising from violence and conflict. India has emerged as one of the frontrunners in the shared responsibility of ushering in peace and stability in the world, under the umbrella of the UN.

\*\*India-United Nations.

**ControlNo : 43222**

## INTELLIGENCE

### -COMPUTATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE

15. Frank, Aaron

Computational social science and intelligence analysis.  
Intelligence and National Security, 2017, 32(5): 579-599.

Computational Social Science (CSS) is an emerging, interdisciplinary approach to the study of social systems. This chapter provides readers with an introduction to CSS, and discusses why examining the behavior of individuals and groups in social systems from an algorithmic perspective provides new and exciting analytic opportunities for the Intelligence Community and analytic tradecraft. Through the use of artificial societies, commonly referred to as Agent-Based Models (ABMs), intelligence analysts can improve strategic intelligence assessments by capitalizing on the scientific and tradecraft merits of computational simulation.

\*\*Intelligence-Computational Social Science.

**ControlNo : 43210**

### -SECURITY

16. Walsh, Patrick F.

Improving strategic intelligence analytical practice through qualitative social research.  
Intelligence and National Security, 32(5), 2017: 548-562.

Since 11 September 2001, the 'Five Eyes' countries have seen a dramatic rise in intelligence training and education courses across the national security and law enforcement contexts. However, there remains little publicly available empirical evidence to demonstrate specifically where improvements have been made to workplace practices and processes as a result of this investment. This article argues that the education sector in the intelligence discipline lacks an evaluation research agenda, for validating the workplace effectiveness of training and education programs. Further, a first step in understanding whether curriculum are 'fit for purpose' may be articulating some underlying common normative principles for evaluating programs in any intelligence context.

\*\*Intelligence-Security; Intelligence-Education; Five Eyes' countries.

**ControlNo : 43209**

## INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS

### 17. Marrin, Stephen

Improving how to think in intelligence analysis and medicine.  
Intelligence and National Security, 32(5), 2017: 649-662.

Intelligence organizations acquire, evaluate, assess, and disseminate information to support national security and foreign policy decision-making. It is part of a government's efforts to get as close to complete information as possible about both the operating environment as well as other actors. The methodologies employed by intelligence analysts are similar to yet different from those used in many other academic disciplines and professional fields. This discussion about methodology – a form of comparative applied epistemology – can be used to better understand intelligence analysis as a function of government and improve the performance of intelligence analysts.

\*\*Intelligence Organizations.

**ControlNo : 43211**

## IRAN

### -FOREIGN POLICY

### 18. Barzegar, Kayhan

Political Rationality in Iranian Foreign Policy.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 39-53.

Iran's foreign policy has been shifting to meet its regional and global environment, as well as domestic dynamics. In the past, ideology played a significant role as a driver of foreign policy. For instance, the idea that Iran had a global responsibility toward Muslims, and that faith would bring victory, was based on Islam as its main resource. This helped push a strategy of “exporting revolution” after 1979, despite some strategic constraints when implemented at states' relations. Iran faced some regional and global challenges, especially during Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's presidency (2005–2013), leading Iranian political elites to be more conservative about the risks of ideological policies. Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei recommending that Ahmadinejad not participate in the 2017 presidential elections, mainly for avoiding the polarization of domestic politics and thus foreign policy, is a clear example of how Iranian political elites are becoming more conservative about such rhetorical and idealistic approaches.

\*\*Iran-Foreign Policy; Iran-Politics And Government.

**ControlNo : 43244**

## ISRAEL

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-TURKEY

19. Çakmak, Cenap

Politics vs. trade: a Realist view on Turkish-Israeli economic relations.

Israel Affairs, 23(2), 2017: 303-323.

This article investigates the relationship between trade and politics, particularly the effect of improved or deteriorated political ties upon economic relations with particular reference to the bilateral trade and diplomatic relations between Turkey and Israel. The study attempts to identify under what conditions bilateral trade is affected by any significant change in political relations. It finds that economic relations were relatively bolstered at times of enhanced political relations whereas visible deterioration or decline was observed in the volume and state of trade relations at some critical points when diplomatic relations worsened.

\*\*Israel-Foreign Relations-Turkey; Israel-Economic Relations Turkey.

**ControlNo : 43215**

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## **-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT**

### 20. Sohns,Olivia

The Future Foretold: Lyndon Baines Johnson's Congressional Support for Israel.  
Diplomacy and statecraft, 2017, 28(1): 57-84.

Lyndon B. Johnson became a senator the year of Israel's creation: 1948. Moral, political, and strategic considerations guided Johnson's outspoken support for Israel from an early point in his political career. This analysis reveals that Johnson's advocacy of Israel whilst a senator foreshadowed his policy as president of championing the Israeli-American military-strategic alliance. Beginning with his time in Congress, Johnson had many Jewish American friends supporting the establishment of a Jewish state and, due to the importance of Jewish-American backing of the Democratic Party, Johnson supported Israel for significant political reasons. From a moral and strategic perspective starting in the 1950s, Johnson believed that Israel served as a humanitarian refuge for Jews in the aftermath of the Holocaust and, as a liberal democracy, was well suited to oppose the expansion of Soviet influence and communism in the Cold War Middle East. For these reasons, Johnson supported the initiation of American aid to Israel in the early 1950s, which would presage decisions to arm Israel with the first American tanks and fighter jets as president. As a senator, Johnson staunchly opposed President Dwight Eisenhower's threat to impose sanctions against Israel if it did not withdraw from Egyptian territories occupied in the 1956 Suez crisis. Johnson's stance on Suez – that Israel deserved greater security guarantees prior to withdrawal – would starkly parallel his policy following the 1967 Arab-Israeli War.

\*\*Israel-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43208**

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## JAPAN

### -FOREIGN POLICY

21. Nagy, Stephen R.

Japan's Proactive Pacifism: Investing in Multilateralization and Omnidirectional Hedging.

Strategic Analysis, 41(3), 2017: 223-235.

Since 2012, Japan's foreign policy under Prime Minister (PM) Abe has been characterized as assertive, welcome or provocative. By employing the fear of abandonment/entrapment theory as the analytical framework, this article finds that Japan's regional foreign policy under Abe is characterized by consolidation and investment in broad-based multilateralism, proactive engagement with partners in the region, including China, and strategic hedging. Findings suggest that the current foreign policy under the rubric of 'proactive pacifism' will continue to expand as Japan endeavours to consolidate and invest in multilateralism and rule-based norms through regional trade agreements, and by playing a proactive role in international organizations and regional security operations that abide by Japan's constitutional limitations.

\*\*Japan-Foreign Policy.

**ControlNo : 43220**

## LIBYA

### -WAR AND DIPLOMACY

22. Ronen, Yehudit

Libya: Teetering Between War and Diplomacy The Islamic State's Role in Libya's Disintegration.

Diplomacy and statecraft, 2017, 28(1): 110-127.

This analysis explores post-Qaddafi Libya as it becomes a failed state, alongside international efforts to mend its internal rifts and restore an effective government and thereby halt its national disintegration. Attaining a modus vivendi amongst the internal rival political and military actors looks to enable a war effort to loosen the grasp of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, which infiltrated Libya's Mediterranean coast in 2014 and gained a strategic foothold in the heart of Libya and nearby its oil ports – Libya's economic lifeline. An internal agreement looks to rebuild the state security system that can confront the continuing tribal, ethnic, Salafi-jihadistic, and criminal militarisation of Libya, which also contributes to its bloody chaos. This exegesis focuses on the brief but challenging period of 2014-2016 in terms of the threats to Libya's governmental and territorial integrity, outlining the principal junctures and actors.

\*\*Libya-War and Diplomacy.

**ControlNo : 43207**

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## MIDDLE EAST

### -ARAB WORLD

23. Atia, Mona

Urban Transformations in the Middle East and North Africa from a Geographical Perspective Urban Transformations in the Middle East and North Africa from a Geographical Perspective. International Journal of Middle East Studies, 49(2), 2017(May).

Though a multidisciplinary field, Middle East studies has historically had little engagement with the theoretical and methodological contributions of the discipline of geography. In the wake of the Arab Spring, there was a turning point, as scholars of the region noted the importance of public space to the uprisings, thus sparking engaging debates about urban spatial politics. In fact, Middle East studies is not alone in its newfound affinity to geography; a shift to what many have called “the spatial turn” across the social sciences and humanities has put geography in the limelight. Geography is in fact the original “area” studies—geographers of the early 20th century saw the main rationale of their discipline as identifying and describing regions, and the region was the core geographical concept.

\*\*Middle East-Arab World.

**ControlNo : 43257**

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

24. Koch, Natalie

Geopower and Geopolitics in, of, and for the Middle East. International Journal of Middle East Studies, 49(2), 2017(May): 315-318.

In 1976, Michel Foucault gave a unique interview with the editors of the French geography journal, *Hérodote*. The interviewers pushed him to explicitly reflect on the many spatial concepts that pervade his writing, such as region, province, field, archipelago, and territory. In one reply, Foucault explained:

\*\*Middle East-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43255**

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## -REFUGEES

25. Culcasi, Karen

Displacing Territory: Refugees in the Middle East.  
International Journal of Middle East Studies, 49(2), 2017(May):  
323-326.

In the summer of 2015, the UN reported that there were more than 60 million refugees worldwide, making the current refugee crisis the largest in history. Though the refugee crisis is global, it has a particular regional and local geography that demands attention. As readers of IJMES undoubtedly know, this crisis has disproportionately affected people in the Middle East. Since the end of World War II, a majority of the world's refugees have originated from this region. Five years of war in Syria is the most recent cause of displacement, but the American-led Iraq War in 2003 and the displacement of Palestinians with the establishment of Israel in 1948 have produced tens of millions of refugees.

\*\*Middle East-Refugees.

**ControlNo : 43256**

## NATO

26. Zapfe, Martin

Deterrence from the Ground Up: Understanding NATO's Enhanced Forward Presence.  
Survival, 59(3), 2017: 147-160.

As a nuclear alliance, NATO's deterrence is ultimately based on the threat of nuclear retaliation. However, Russia under President Vladimir Putin seems to have rejected the established Western playbook, opting instead for 'cross-domain coercion'<sup>1</sup> that transcends conventions in deterrence, most importantly the balance between conventional and nuclear forces. NATO's answer since 2014 has been largely based on conventional adaptation mirroring similar evolutionary steps in the Alliance's history. Important as these measures may be, there is a danger that they will fall short of enhancing allied deterrence, and may even be harmful to it, if they do not take into account the essentially political nature of the Russian threat.

\*\*NATO.

**ControlNo : 43229**

## NEW ZEALAND

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

27. Goldsmith, Michael

Diplomatic Rivalries and Cultural One-upmanship: New Zealand's Long Quest to Become More Pacific than Australia.

The Round Table, 106(2), 2017: 187-196.

New Zealand's governmental and non-governmental agencies, academic commentators and media have long framed the country as uniquely and favourably positioned on cultural grounds to be a strategic diplomatic actor in the South Pacific. Justifications for the framing stem from two linked complexes: the history of New Zealand's colonial and post-colonial involvement in a number of Polynesian territories in the Pacific; and the related history of relations between settlers and indigenes in New Zealand itself. These different strands of the argument have increasingly been brought together by the growth in numbers of New Zealand-born and domiciled Pacific Islanders. They, along with Maori, have been recruited into the diplomatic service and overtly contribute to the use of Polynesian encounter rituals in New Zealand's diplomatic outreach. Such histories are used to justify New Zealand's role in the Pacific in its relations with other external powers, especially in diplomatic jostling with Australia. The claims to special insight and cultural capital are subjected to critical scrutiny.

\*\*New Zealand-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43237**

## NIGERIA

### -INSURGENCY

28. Weeraratne, Suranjan

Theorizing the Expansion of the Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria. Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(4), 2017: 610-634.

This research investigates the dramatic expansion of the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria in the last few years. Militant activity has expanded in terms of frequency and severity of attacks, geographic scope, target selection, and strategies used. The evolution of the group and the trajectory of violence are best explained through four overlapping theoretical strands. These include the growing fragmentation of the movement, development of strategic ties with Al Qaeda affiliates, strong-armed counterterrorism operations that further radicalized the movement, and exploitation of the porous border area that separates Nigeria from its northern neighbors.

\*\*Nigeria-Insurgency; Nigeria-War Against Terrorism; Al Qaeda.

**ControlNo : 43230**

## NORTHERN IRELAND

### -PEACE PROCESS

29. Stevenson,Jonathan

Does Brexit Threaten Peace in Northern Ireland?  
Survival, 59(3), 2017: 111-128.

The United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union may have hastened the coming of a united Ireland. The list of strategic oversights on the part of those who advocated the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, known as 'Brexit', is dauntingly long. One of the least-discussed challenges, but perhaps the most significant, is the loss of the EU as a conflict-resolution mechanism. Brexiteers appear to have assumed, rather complacently, that this was a question for other European countries, and not for Britain. In so doing, they overlooked a conflict not yet fully resolved – and a peace not yet fully consolidated – at home.

\*\*Northern Ireland-Peace Process;Brexit.

**ControlNo : 43227**

## PACIFIC ISLAND

30. Tarte.Sandra

The Changing Paradigm of Pacific Regional Politics.  
The Round Table, 106(2), 2017: 135-142.

Analyses of recent developments in Pacific regional politics have emphasized the role of ideas and new thinking about how the Pacific should engage in global and regional diplomacy (the so-called 'paradigm shift'). These ideas include the call for regional self-determination, the claim that Pacific island states need to engage more assertively in global diplomacy, the call for a 'genuine Pacific voice' to be heard in global forums, recognition that a 'one region approach' need not be the best approach, the reconfiguring of diplomatic alliances to leverage Pacific island positions better in global forums, and embracing non-state actors as equal partners.

\*\*Pacific Island; Global Diplomacy.

**ControlNo : 43236**

## RUSSIA

### -NATO

31. Ringsmose,Jens

Now for the Hard Part: NATO's Strategic Adaptation to Russia.  
Survival, 59(3), 2017: 129-146.

The Alliance's success in adapting its deterrence posture has brought into focus a range of more complex challenges.

\*\*Russia-NATO.

**ControlNo : 43228**

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## TERRORISM

### 32. Mia Bloom

Constructing Expertise: Terrorist Recruitment and “Talent Spotting” in the PIRA, Al Qaeda, and ISIS.  
Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 40(7), 2017: 603-623.

The academic literature is divided with regard to whether terrorist recruits are dangerous masterminds, “malevolently creative,” and capable of perpetrating well-planned mass casualty attacks in the heart of European capitals. Or whether they are imbeciles, incapable of carrying out the most basic tasks, who mostly end up blowing themselves up by accident. This duality about the capabilities of terrorists is reflected in analyses of terrorist incidents. In fact, both depictions of terrorist recruits are accurate. Acuity and professionalism are not movement dependent (the same group may attract a variety of recruits) and might, instead, reflect a recruitment cycle that terrorist groups experience—one that alternates between labor-intensive and expertise-intensive periods of recruitment.

\*\*Terrorism; Al Qaeda; Islami State in Iraq and Syria.

**ControlNo : 43225**

## TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

### 33. Singh, Rashmi

A Preliminary Typology Mapping Pathways of Learning and Innovation by Modern Jihadist Groups.  
Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 40(7), 2017: 624-644.

The importance of understanding how terrorist organizations learn and innovate cannot be overstated. Yet there is a remarkable paucity of literature systematically addressing this subject. This article contributes to an evolving conceptualization in this area by proposing a preliminary typology of learning and innovation as undertaken by modern jihadist groups. It identifies and discusses four categories: (a) intergroup learning within a single domestic setting; (b) intergroup learning between two or more local groups across a state or national boundary; (c) intergroup learning between a transnational group and one or more domestic groups; and finally (d) intragroup learning or “self-learning.”

\*\*Terrorist Organizations; Jihad.

**ControlNo : 43226**

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## TURKEY

### -FOREIGN POLICY

34. Bakircioglu, Onder

THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION IN CONFLICTED SOCIETIES: THE EXPERIENCE OF NORTHERN IRELAND AND TURKEY.

International & Comparative Law Quarterly, 66(2), 2017(April): 263-294.

Since the entry into force of the European Convention on Human Rights there have been many serious conflicts in Europe. This article examines the role played by the Convention in two of those conflicts: that in Northern Ireland between supporters of the territory remaining part of the United Kingdom and supporters of Northern Ireland becoming part of a reunified Ireland, and that in Turkey between those who advocate for a unified Turkish State and those who want a Turkey which grants greater rights to Kurds and accepts greater autonomy for the Kurdish-dominated southeast region. The principal goal is to compare how the institutions in Strasbourg have responded to applications lodged by victims of human rights abuses allegedly committed during the two conflicts. The comparison seeks to identify to what extent the European Court of Human Rights has adopted principles and practices which can contribute to a reduction in human rights abuses during times of conflict.

\*\*Turkey-Foreign Policy; Northern Ireland Crisis.

**ControlNo : 43253**

## UK

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-NEPAL

35. Ghimire, Safal

Optimised or compromised? United Kingdom support to reforming security sector governance in post-war Nepal.

Third World Quarterly, 38(6), 2017: 1415-1436.

UK policies embrace the ideas of security–development nexus, but most scholarship on its engagement builds upon African cases. This paper examines the drivers, nature and implications of UK involvement with an Asian country, Nepal. The UK's position as the largest bilateral contributor and major peace and security donor among at least 21 others makes examination of its Nepal involvement imperative. This paper uses the grounded theory method and interpretivist analytical approach to create interactions between published and field information. Although the UK's persistent engagement and programme-based approach helped peacefully manage transition, this paper contends, institutional changes have been shallow and winning confidence remains strenuous.

\*\*UK-Foreign Relations-Nepal.

**ControlNo : 43242**

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## **-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM**

36. Greene, Alan

Select DEFINING TERRORISM: ONE SIZE FITS ALL? DEFINING TERRORISM:  
ONE SIZE FITS ALL?

International & Comparative Law Quarterly, 66(2), 2017(April):  
411-440.

This article challenges the idea, both in domestic and international law, of defining terrorism. Using section 1 of the UK's Terrorism Act 2000 as an illustrative example, this article argues that a single definition of terrorism is invariably broad owing to the need to accommodate the lowest common denominator. This is damaging to the 'principle of legality' as recognized in British public law and the ECHR. Moreover, this problem is further exacerbated by the increasing application of counterterrorism legislation to non-international armed conflicts. This article therefore suggests an alternative solution: multiple definitions of terrorism whose breadth is dependent upon the specific circumstances for which they are designed. Fears that such an approach may amount to an 'expression of inconsistency' will be addressed by arguing that law's capacity to shape and frame public and political debate on the concept of terrorism is over-exaggerated. Legal definitions of terrorism therefore should remain primarily concerned with the legal rather than political function of defining terrorism.

\*\*UK-War Against Terrorism; Human Rights; International Law.

**ControlNo : 43254**

## UKRAINE CRISIS

37. Sperling, James

NATO and the Ukraine crisis: Collective securitisation.  
European Journal of International Security, 2(1), 2017(February):  
19-46.

In securitisation theory (ST) little attention has been paid to how actors undertake securitisation collectively. The empirical focus of that theory has also, paradoxically, neglected the military-strategic sector and with it regional security organisations like NATO. Such an oversight is worth correcting for three reasons. First, NATO is constantly engaged in securitisation across a range of issues, a process that reflects an underappreciated recursive interaction between the Alliance and its member states. Second, the Ukraine crisis has resulted in Russia being explicitly identified as a source of threat and so has triggered a successful collective (re)securitisation by the Alliance. Third, a framework that demonstrates NATO's standing as a securitising actor has potential relevance to other regional security organisations. This article discusses and amends ST in service of an approach that permits securitisation by actors other than the state, in this case NATO. A model of collective securitisation is presented and then applied empirically to the post-Cold War desecuritisation of Russia and its subsequent resecuritisation following the annexation of Crimea. The implications of resecuritisation for the emergence of a self-reinforcing security dilemma in NATO-Russia relations are also considered.

\*\*Ukraine Crisis; NATO.

**ControlNo : 43250**

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## UNITED NATIONS

### -PEACE PROCESS

38. Karlsrud, John

Towards UN counter-terrorism operations?  
Third World Quarterly, 38(6), 2017: 1215-1231.

The United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operation in Mali (MINUSMA) has become among the deadliest in UN history, suffering from attacks by violent extremists and terrorists. There are strong calls to give UN peacekeeping operations more robust mandates and equip them with the necessary capabilities, guidelines and training to be able to take on limited stabilisation and counter-terrorism tasks. This article conceptually develops UN counter-terrorism operations as a heuristic device, and compares this with the mandate and practices of MINUSMA. It examines the related implications of this development, and concludes that while there may be good practical as well as short-term political reasons for moving in this direction, the shift towards UN counter-terrorism operations will undermine the UN's international legitimacy, its role as an impartial conflict arbiter, and its tools in the peace and security toolbox more broadly, such as UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions.

\*\*United Nations-Peace Process; Counter Terrorism

Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43239**

## USA

### -FOREIGN POLICY

39. Brands, Hal

U.S. Grand Strategy in an Age of Nationalism: Fortress America and its Alternatives.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 73-94.

America is an exceptional nation, but not when it comes to the wave of nationalism sweeping the globe. Across multiple continents, leaders and polities are pushing back against globalization and integration; they are reasserting national sovereignty as a bulwark against international tumult. In the United States, this nationalist resurgence has manifested in a sharp and potentially existential challenge to the internationalist project that has animated U.S. grand strategy since World War II.

\*\*USA-Foreign Policy.

**ControlNo : 43246**

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## **-FOREIGN RELATIONS-ISRAEL**

40. Freedman,Robert O.

The erosion of USIsraeli relations during Obama's second term.  
Israel Affairs, 23(2), 2017: 253-272.

The ugly rhetoric that erupted between Israeli and American leaders in 2014 epitomized the rapid deterioration of the relations between the two leaderships, if not yet the two countries, since Barack Obama became the American president and Binyamin Netanyahu the Israeli prime minister in 2009. To be sure, there have been conflicts between Israeli and American leaders in the past, yet none of them reached the level of personal rancour seen in 2014 with Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Ya'alon disparaging Secretary of State John Kerry's peace efforts as 'obsessive and messianic' and 'senior administration officials' deriding Netanyahu as a 'chickenshit' and a 'coward'. Even the much vaunted security relationship between the two states began to suffer in 2014 as the US held up shipments of Hellfire missiles to Israel during its summer 2014 war against Hamas. While a renewal of the bilateral 10-year military aid agreement was signed in 2016, and the ascension of Donald Trump to the presidency may herald an improvement in bilateral relations, it remains to be seen if the damage to the USIsraeli relationship done in the 2014–2015 period will be overcome.

\*\*USA-Foreign Relations-Israel.

**ControlNo : 43214**

## **-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT**

41. Rudd,Kevin

UN Reform under the Trump Administration: The Way Ahead.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 95-107.

As U.S. President Donald J. Trump sets the foreign policy priorities of his administration, another international leader a few minutes from Trump Tower charts his own international and internal priorities. The new UN SecretaryGeneral (UNSG), Antonio Guterres, began his first term in January 2017. Guterres takes over at a time of great international uncertainty, from continuing wars in the Middle East, to new frictions between the United States and China in Asia, to climate change.

\*\*USA-Politics & Government; USA-United Nations.

**ControlNo : 43247**

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## -SECURITY POLICY

42. Fiott, Daniel

A Revolution Too Far? US Defence Innovation, Europe and NATO's Military-Technological Gap.  
Journal of Strategic Studies, 40(3), 2017: 417-437.

The United States is launching another defence innovation initiative to offset the growing military-technological might of countries such as China, Russia and Iran. However, by utilising emerging technologies from the commercial sector to achieve greater military power the US may further open up the technology gap within NATO. This raises serious questions for NATO's European allies. This article probes the nature of the US's latest innovation strategy and sets it within the strategic context facing Europe today. Whether European governments, firms and militaries will join the US in its new defence innovation drive will hinge on politico-military and industrial considerations.

\*\*USA-Security Policy; USA-Military: NATO.

**ControlNo : 43235**

## WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

43. Jensen, Richard Bach

The Secret Agent, International Policing, and Anarchist Terrorism: 1900–1914.  
Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(4), 2017: 735-771.

An unprecedented expansion of global anti-terrorist policing took place after 1900, although the security forces projected outside their borders by Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Argentina displayed an enormous diversity in size and effectiveness. Crucial to successful policing was how these countries improved their intelligence through recruiting and handling informers, maintained secrecy and good relations with local police, and handled the media. The British approach to anarchist control was arguably the most successful. Italian international policing was the most far-reaching, while the United States long remained the world's most under-policed large country.

\*\*War Against Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43233**

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## 44. Litwak, Robert S.

Recalibrating Deterrence to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(1), 2017: 55-70.

In a 2010 interview with The Washington Post's Bob Woodward, then-President Barack Obama judged the United States generally resilient to terrorist attack, but qualified that "a potential game changer would be a nuclear weapon in the hands of terrorists, blowing up a major city."<sup>11</sup> Bob Woodward, *Obama's Wars* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2010), p. 363. View all notes This game-changing scenario, which had been a concern since the chaotic breakup of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, had arisen just four months after his inauguration: a CIA intercept between two Taliban leaders in northwestern Pakistan revealed that the terrorist group claimed to have acquired "nuclear devices." Though the intercept later proved unfounded, at the time, according to an administration official, "The entire U.S. policymaking community was very alarmed. It was an all-hands-on-deck mentality."<sup>22</sup> Joby Warrick, *The Triple Agent: The Al-Qaeda Mole Who Infiltrated the CIA* (New York: Vintage Books, 2012), pp. 62-64. View all notes In May 2015, a hyperbolic article in the Islamic State's propaganda magazine, *Dabiq*, raised the "hypothetical" that ISIS (the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria), having seized banks with billions of dollars, could tap sympathizers in "Pakistan to purchase a nuclear device through weapons dealers with links to corrupt officials in the region." The article proclaimed that the terrorist group was seeking "to pull off something truly epic."

\*\*War Against Terrorism; Terrorism; Al-Qaeda.

**ControlNo : 43245**

## 45. Rasmussen, Maria

Terrorist Learning: A Look at the Adoption of Political Kidnappings in Six Countries, 1968–1990. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 40(7), 2017: 539-556.

This article studies the epidemic of kidnappings across six countries between 1968 and 1990. The goal is to identify those factors that determine the operational decisions made by terrorists. Why and how do terrorists decide to engage in certain types of actions but not others? The article discusses a number of scholarly approaches, and the variables these studies have put forward to explain the decision-making processes within terrorist organizations. The argument made here is that the groups' ideological preferences, strategic analysis, and need to attract media attention did not appear to exert much influence in the terrorists' decision to kidnap. Organizational resources and the nature of the security environment in which the terrorists operated had some bearing. However, kidnappings became attractive when terrorists made a pragmatic evaluation of the reaction by governments and the public and consequently of the costs or benefits of a particular course of action. The decision to carry out a campaign of kidnappings, or to abstain from kidnapping, should be interpreted as clear evidence of terrorist learning.

Two types of learning appear to have influenced the adoption of kidnappings: learning by observing others and learning by doing.

\*\*War Against Terrorism; Terrorism - Six Countries.

**ControlNo : 43224**

## WORLD

### -ECONOMY

46. Macdonald, Stuart

Unpacking cyberterrorism discourse: Specificity, status, and scale in news media constructions of threat.

European Journal of International Security, 2(1), 2017(February): 64–87.

This article explores original empirical findings from a research project investigating representations of cyberterrorism in the international news media. Drawing on a sample of 535 items published by 31 outlets between 2008 and 2013, it focuses on four questions. First, how individuated a presence is cyberterrorism given within news media coverage? Second, how significant a threat is cyberterrorism deemed to pose? Third, how is the identity of ‘cyberterrorists’ portrayed? And, fourth, who or what is identified as the referent – that which is threatened – within this coverage? The article argues that constructions of specificity, status, and scale play an important, yet hitherto under-explored, role within articulations of concern about the threat posed by cyberterrorism. Moreover, unpacking news coverage of cyberterrorism in this way leads to a more variegated picture than that of the vague and hyperbolic media discourse often identified by critics. The article concludes by pointing to several promising future research agendas to build on this work.

\*\*World-Economy; Media.

**ControlNo : 43251**

47. Sovacool, Benjamin K.

Political economy, poverty, and polycentrism in the Global Environment Facility’s Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) for Climate Change Adaptation.

Third World Quarterly, 38(6), 2017: 1249-1271.

Climate change adaptation refers to altering infrastructure, institutions or ecosystems to respond to the impacts of climate change. Least developed countries often lack the requisite capacity to implement adaptation projects. The Global Environment Facility’s Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) is a scheme where industrialised countries have disbursed \$934.5 million in voluntary contributions to support 213 adaptation projects across 51 least developed countries. But how effective are its efforts—and what sort of challenges have arisen as it implements projects? To provide some answers, this article documents the presence of four “political economy” attributes of adaptation projects—processes we have termed enclosure, exclusion, encroachment and entrenchment—cutting across economic, political, ecological and social dimensions. Based on extensive field research, we find the four processes at work simultaneously in our case studies of five LDCF projects being implemented in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Maldives and Vanuatu.

\*\*World-Economy; Climate Change.

**ControlNo : 43240**

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## **-SECURITY**

48. Shamir, Eitan

The rise and decline of 'optional control' in the IDF.  
Israel Affairs, 23(2), 2017: 205-230.

Mission command is a command philosophy that denotes decentralized leadership; it is a philosophy of command that requires and facilitates initiative in all levels of command and encourages subordinates to exploit opportunities by empowering them to demonstrate initiative and exercise personal judgement. In its first decades of existence, military analysts portrayed the Israeli command system as such and termed it 'optional control'. The primary objective of this article is to explore the rise and decline of 'optional control' in the IDF.

\*\*world-Security.

**ControlNo : 43212**

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