FOREIGN AFFAIRS DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN MAY 2017

AUSTRALIA

-DEFENCE POLICY

1. Lockyer, Adam
   Denial strategy in Australian strategic thought.
   Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(4), 2017: 423-439.

   Although denial has been at the centre of Australian strategic thought for decades, it has frequently been used as a broad catch-all term.
   This article shows, however, that there are two distinct denial traditions in Australian strategic thought: anti-access denial and area
   denial. Despite the different denial strategies having significantly different implications for defence budgets, procurement and force
   structure, official strategic guidance and defence scholars themselves have rarely specified which variant they are referring to.
   **Australia-Defence Policy.
   ControlNo : 43306

CAMBODIA

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

2. Arensen,Lisa J.
   The Dead in the Land: Encounters with Bodies, Bones, and Ghosts in Northwestern Cambodia.
   Journal of Asian Studies, 76(1), 2017(February): 69-86.

   This article explores one Cambodian village's engagement with the remains of the dead encountered during postwar resettlement. For Khmer
   Buddhists, the correct material transformation of the bodies of the dead is critical, but these processes were often disrupted in
   Cambodia's recent troubled past. This article describes the subsequent ramifications of these interrupted processes for both the living and
   the dead in Reaksmei Songha village in northwestern Battambang. Various residents had encountered the bones of the war dead, and some
   described sightings of ghosts. Kinship played a vital role in villagers' responses to unearthed bones. However, residents tended to
   downplay the impact of these remains and their ghostly counterparts, possibly because of their own affective identification with the plight
   of the dead.
   **Cambodia-Politics & Government; Cambodia-Society.
   ControlNo : 43258

CHINA

-COUNTER TERRORISM

3. Purbrick,Martin
MAINTAINING A UNITARY STATE: COUNTER-TERRORISM, SEPARATISM, AND EXTREMISM IN XINJIANG AND CHINA.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 236-256.

This essay reviews the history of Uighur related terrorism in Xinjiang as well as elsewhere in China and discusses the political
motivations and effectiveness of the Chinese government in suppressing terrorism. The essay assesses both the motivations of the Uighurs
engaged in terrorism, as well as the motivations for counter terrorist by the Chinese authorities. A key objective of the essay is to
determine what are the political and other reasons that drive the Chinese government's counter terrorism strategy and tactics and whether
these have been effective or counter-productive.
**China-Counter Terrorism.
ControlNo : 43300

-ECONOMY

4. Yu,Hongwei
Understanding the divergence of manufacturing enterprises profitability in China.
China Economic Journal, 10(1), 2017: 47-60.

The transition of the Chinese economy is placing increasing pressure on manufacturing enterprises to become more profitable. In this
article, we first calculate and analyze the profitability of Chinese manufacturing enterprises based on data from the 2015 Chinese
Enterprises–Employees Survey (CEES 2015), and find that there is an obvious profitability divergence tendency of manufacturing enterprises.
**China-Economy.
ControlNo : 43309

-FOREIGN POLICY

5. Roy,Nalanda
FANTASY OR FICTION: MARCHING OF THE DRAGON IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 257-270.

This article looks at the South China Sea dispute and its impact in international relations. It analyses why the Southeast Asian states are
highly sovereignty sensitive, and how such sensitivity has made non-intervention the bedrock of managing their foreign policies. China has
long viewed the near seas as regions of geostrategic interest, and thus the SCS is not an exception.
**China-Foreign Policy.
ControlNo : 43301

-FOREIGN POLICY-MIDDLE EAST

6. Evron,Yoram

China's diplomatic initiatives in the Middle East: the quest for a great-power role in the region.
International Relations, 31(2), 2017(June): 125–144.

Since the early 2010s, there have been mounting calls in China to intensify its role in the Middle East. But seeing the region as highly
turbulent, Beijing seems to restrain its political involvement there. So what role does China actually strive for in the Middle East? To
answer this question, the article first presents China's discourse on its future role in the region; next, it analyzes China's involvement
in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and the Syrian civil war, focusing on three diplomatic initiatives it has made concerning these issues.
**China-Foreign Policy-Middle East.
ControlNo : 43288

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-USA

7. Talmadge,Caitlin

Would China Go Nuclear? Assessing the Risk of Chinese Nuclear Escalation in a Conventional War with the United States.
International Security, 41(4), 2017(Spring): 50–92.

Could a conventional war with the United States inadvertently prompt Chinese nuclear escalation? The military-technical threat that such a
war would pose to China's retaliatory capability—combined with wartime perceptual dynamics that might cause China to view this threat in an
especially pessimistic light—could lead to reasonable Chinese fears that the United States might be attempting conventional counterforce,
or considering or preparing for nuclear counterforce. China might see several forms of limited nuclear escalation as its least-bad response
to this sort of threat to its nuclear deterrent, notwithstanding the country's no-first-use policy.
**China-Foreign Relations-USA; China-Nuclear Weapons.
ControlNo : 43274

-FOREIGN RRELATIONS-PHILIPPINES

8. Zhang,Feng

Assessing China's response to the South China Sea arbitration ruling.
Australian Journal of International Affairs, 71(4), 2017: 440-459.

Many international legal experts believe that the Philippines v. China arbitration award of 12 July 2016 represents a game changer for
South China Sea dispute settlements because the award has brought a breathtaking legal clarity to the complex disputes. This article argues
that the sweeping nature of the award had a very paradoxical effect on Chinese policy. The arbitration ruling has led to the hardening of
China's claims, but it has also raised a new readiness among Chinese policymakers to renew negotiations.
**China-Foreign Rrelations-Philippines.
ControlNo : 43307

-LABOR ISSUE

9. Deng,Yue

Labor rights in Chinese manufacturing firms: an empirical analysis based on the China Employer-Employee
Survey data.
China Economic Journal, 10(1), 2017: 90-105.

Based on the 2015 China Employer-Employee Survey data, this article presents descriptive statistics on collective and individual labor
rights in Chinese manufacturing firms. The former includes data about rights pertaining to labor unions and collective bargaining, while
the latter includes promotion and remuneration.
**China-Labor Issue.

ControlNo : 43310

10. Tang,Ting

The challenge to china's enterprises from increasing labor costs: the product quality perspective.
China Economic Journal, 10(1), 2017: 18-33.

Using China Employer–Employee Survey data, this paper investigates the possible heterogeneous results of increasing labor costs of
different firms. The paper finds that, unskilled labors have a higher wage growth rate than the skilled labor. Firms with higher product
quality employ more skilled labor, and thus are less affected by the increasing labor costs.
**China-Labor Issue.

ControlNo : 43308

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

11. Weller,Robert P

On the Boundaries Between Good and Evil: Constructing Multiple Moralities in China.
Journal of Asian Studies, 76(1), 2017(February): 47-67.

This essay discusses three contrasting versions of the relationship between good and evil in contemporary China: a spirit medium who
maneuvers between them, a charismatic Christian group that forges an identity by defending the border between them, and an official state
and religious discourse of banal goodness and universal love that seeks to annihilate evil. Each defines good and evil differently, but
more importantly, each imagines the nature of the boundary itself differently—as permeable and negotiable, clear and defensible, or simply
intolerable. These varied conceptions help to shape alternate views of empathy, pluralism, and the problem of how to live with otherness.
**China-Politics & Government.

ControlNo : 43259

-SECURITY

12. Holmes,James R.
Taking Stock of China's Growing Navy: The Death and Life of Surface Fleets.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 269-285.

China has staged an impressive buildup of naval might. Like past newcomers to maritime competition—Imperial Germany and the Soviet Union,
to name two—this historic continental power can now compete with the dominant sea power of the age. Indeed, its construction of an
oceangoing fleet is skewing the balance of naval power in Asia against the United States and longtime allies such as Japan and South Korea.
Within the China seas and much of the Western Pacific, moreover, China can supplement the striking power of its fleet with missiles,
aircraft, and small naval craft operating from shore. This adds up to a potent challenge that the U.S. Navy must take seriously—lest it
lose the maritime mastery on which America's strategic position in Asia hinges.
**China-Security.
ControlNo : 43272

13. Jiye,Kim
Disputed Waters, Contested Norms: Framing Discourses on the South China Sea Disputes.
Pacific Affairs, 90(2), 2017(June): 297-305.

Territorial disputes in the South China Sea (SCS) have recently attracted serious attention from policy makers and scholars alike, raising
important questions about the role of international law. The four volumes reviewed here bring a range of existing and new perspectives to
bear upon the debates surrounding tensions in the SCS. First, Power Politics in Asia's Contested Waters mostly focuses on state actors and
their interactions regarding the SCS disputes. Second, Major Law and Policy Issues in the South China Sea and, third, UN Convention on the
Law of the Sea and the South China Sea go beyond the state level of analysis and bring international legal regimes and rules to our
attention, and relate them to states' practices. Last, The South China Sea Maritime Dispute seeks to combine various levels of analysis in
order to situate the SCS disputes within the political, legal, and regional dynamics.
**China-Security.
ControlNo : 43278

CIVIL WAR

14. Sawyer,Katherine
The Role of External Support in Civil War Termination.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(6), 2017(July): 1174–1202.

Many studies highlight the role that international intervention can play in prolonging civil wars. Yet, direct military intervention is
just one way that external actors become involved in civil conflicts. In this article, a model is developed and analyzed that shows that
when the government is unsure about how external support to the rebels will help rebel war-making capacity, it is the government that will
continue fighting rather than settle the dispute.
**Civil War.
ControlNo : 43291

CLIMATE CHANGE

15. Heyward,Clare

Compensating for Climate Change Loss and Damage.
Politica Studies, 65(2), 2017(June): 356–372.

With the adoption of the Warsaw International Mechanism in 2013, the international community recognised that anthropogenic climate change
will result in a range of adverse effects despite policies of mitigation and adaptation.
**Climate Change.

ControlNo : 43295

FRANCE

-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

16. Cragin,R. Kim

The November 2015 Paris Attacks: The Impact of Foreign Fighter Returnees.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 212-226.

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the role of foreign fighter returnees in the attacks by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria
(ISIS) in Western Europe. To do this, it focuses primarily on the operatives and logisticians responsible for the November 2015 attacks in
Paris. The threat from foreign fighter returnees remains under-appreciated in expert and policymaking communities. ISIS's rhetorical
emphasis on the caliphate, combined with a series of attacks by lone actors, has made it easy for policymakers to misinterpret ISIS's true
intentions against the West. This case study illustrates that ISIS leaders have been able to plan and execute parallel strategies within
the Middle East (Islamic caliphate) and Western Europe (terrorist campaign). Moreover, they have pursued these parallel strategies through
using foreign fighters.
**France-War Against Terrorism; Islamic State; Terrorism.

ControlNo : 43269

GERMANY

-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

17. Mader,Matthias

Citizens' Perceptions of Policy Objectives and Support for Military Action; Looking for Prudence in Germany.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(6), 2017(July): 1290–1314.

This article is concerned with the role of perceived policy objectives in German citizens' attitude formation toward military action in
Afghanistan. While some scholars have claimed that public opinion is prudent because citizens assess the effectiveness of a mission on the
basis of these perceptions, micro-level tests of this kind of prudence remain scare. Drawing on two cross-sectional surveys of the German
population conducted in 2008 and 2009, we use responses to open-ended questions about the German government's policy goals in Afghanistan
to analyze whether such perceptions influenced support and whether any such influence was mediated via the perceived effectiveness of the
mission.
**Germany-War Against Terrorism.
                    ControlNo : 43293

INDIA

-ECONOMIC RELATIONS-CHINA

18. Pai,Santosh

Institutional Distances and Economic Engagement Between India and China.
China Report, 53(2), 2017(May): 214–231.

This article argues that bridging institutional distance is a reliable method to increase the flow of Chinese investments into India.
India's growing economy and ability to attract investments from China meets most of the conditions that can be considered attractive for
investments from China. This is complemented by China also fulfilling many of the criteria as a source of foreign direct investment (FDI)
into India. China is a major trading partner of India but the Indian economy remains highly deficient in Chinese investment which
undermines reciprocity in economic affairs. The possible reasons for underinvestment by Chinese enterprises in India are partly associated
with the lack of sufficient interactions between institutions of both the countries, which in turn creates 'institutional distances'
impacting economic affairs. This article attempts to throw light on these issues from theoretical and behavioural perspectives. Apart from
instances of 'institutional differences', the article will also attempt to address how select ministries in China and India function while
dealing with each other on a case by case basis.
**India-Economic Relations-China.
                    ControlNo : 43282

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

19. Jha,Prem Shankar

      China–India Relations under Modi; Playing with Fire.
      China Report, 53(2), 2017(May): 158–171.

      The sweeping changes in the foreign policy of Narendra Modi's government in India reflect several departures from previous year. Most
prominent shift was from non alignment that was designed to steer India clear of involvements that could harm the country by diverting its
resources from development and social consolidation into militarisation and war. Another shift is from the policy of equidistance which was
not a refusal to get involved but an assertion that India would choose when, where and how to get involved, reflecting the rise of India's
soft power. These shifts have ramifications on bilateral relations of India and China and carry substantial impact on future trends of
engagements between the two.
      **India-Foreign Relations-China; India-Foreign Policy.
              ControlNo : 43280

20. Menon,Shivshankar

      Some Thoughts on India, China and Asia-Pacific Regional Security.
      China Report, 53(2), 2017(May): 188–213.

      No region has changed as much as Asia in the last three decades, with China and several other powers rising, the return of geopolitics, a
shifting balance of power and instability heightening the uncertainty caused by the continuing crisis of the world economy. The key to
unlocking a possible Thucydides trap for China and the USA lies in Asia and its security architecture. India and China are both drivers of
change and are simultaneously reacting to these shifts. Their behaviour with each other and in the international system has changed in the
last decade. India–China relations are causally central to Asia-Pacific security. This article examines how India and China might be
successful in adjusting to the challenges that their success has brought them internally, bilaterally, regionally and globally.
      **India-Foreign Relations-China; India-Security.
              ControlNo : 43281

21. Richard, W. Hu
China's 'One Belt One Road' Strategy; Opportunity or Challenge for India?
China Report, 53(2), 2017(May): 107–124.

This article examines One Belt One Road (OBOR) strategic implications for India. It is argued that the implications need to be considered
within the framework of the future development of the China–India relationship. The relationship is largely constrained by and embedded in
the security dilemma at the present time. Taking the opportunity offered by the OBOR initiative, China and India should explore building a
'new model of major power relationship' between the two countries. While the border issue and regional security rivalry may not find an
easy way out, it should not impede the leaders of the two countries from expanding the areas of cooperation and building up strategic trust
between the two peoples. Beijing and New Delhi can and should find more areas of cooperation on non-traditional security issues, such as
food security, water, energy, strategic metals, common concern over environmental protection and climate change and reforming the post-war
international economic order.
**India-Foreign Relations-China; Border Issue.
ControlNo : 43279

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

22. Deshpande,Rajeev
INDIA'S DEMONETISATION: MODI'S 'NUDGE' TO CHANGE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 222-235.

This article offers an account of the impact of Indian PM Narendra Modi's decision in November 2016 to withdraw suddenly all Rs 500 and Rs
1000 notes from circulation in India with the avowed intent of combatting fraud, tax avoidance and other economic problems. The article
assesses the impact from the demonetisation in November to the March 2017 Indian regional elections, where wide-scale victories for Modi's
political party, the BJP, appear to have vindicated his reforms.
**India-Politics & Government; India-Economic Reforms.
ControlNo : 43299

-SOCIAL RELATIONS INDONESIA

23. Myutel,Maria
Ethnicity and social relations in Indonesian television production houses.
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, 48(2), 2017(June): 219-236.

In Indonesia the industry producing the most popular commercial TV programmes, known as sinetron, is largely dominated by Indonesians of
Indian (Sindhi) origin. This article examines social relations within the sinetron production houses and argues that between the 1990s and
the early 2010s the distribution of symbolic and material capital depended on ethnicity, as it was imagined and constituted by two rather
different cultural frameworks and historical experiences. One is based on the occupational distinction, rooted in the South Asian caste
system, while the other can be traced back to ethnic classifications in colonial Indonesia.
**India-Social Relations Indonesia.
ControlNo : 43261

INDIANISATION THEORIES

24. McGovern,Nathan

Balancing the foreign and the familiar in the articulation of kingship: The royal court Brahmans of Thailand.
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, 48(2), 2017(June): 283-303.

Scholars of Southeast Asia have for several decades moved away from theories of 'Indianisation', in favour of theories of 'localisation'.
So far, however, there has been little attempt to apply the methodological shift from Indianisation to localisation to an important living
relic of the prime agents of older Indianisation theories: the royal court Brahmans of Thailand. In this article, I examine the history of
this still-functioning Southeast Asian Brahmanical institution, with respect both to evidence of its ties to India and to the ways it has
been 'localised'. I argue that it is best understood as a local articulation of kingship, negotiating a necessary tension between the
foreign and the familiar in royal ritual.
**Indianisation Theories.
                         ControlNo : 43262

INDONESIA

-CULTURE

25. Bogaerts,Els

Mediating the local: Representing Javanese cultures on local television in Indonesia.
Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, 48(2), 2017(June): 196-218.

The end of the New Order regime and the passing of new legislation in Indonesia offered the mushrooming local broadcasting industry ample
opportunities. This article examines how the changing circumstances have enabled television stations to foreground local identities within
a national frame of reference. It focuses on developments in local television in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Central Java, between
1998 and 2009. Using various localising strategies, the stations provide a more diversified local content than was the case during the
Soeharto period. The analysis is based on local resources and supported by inside information, generously provided by media workers and
artists.
**Indonesia-Culture; Indonesia-Media.
                         ControlNo : 43260

ISLAMIC STATE

-MILITARY

26. Davis,Carmel

Limits to the Islamic State.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 187-194.

The Islamic State has severe limits and poses a manageable problem. Its limits include that it is unable to occupy ordered areas or Shiite
areas. The Islamic State's military capability and its ability to govern territory are modest. It collaborates poorly with like-minded
organizations and it has elicited a military response from countries, reducing its territory and imperiling its existence.
**Islamic State-Military.

ControlNo : 43268

JAPAN

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

27. Giulio,Pugliese

Japan's Kissinger? Yachi Shtar: The State Behind the Curtain.
Pacific Affairs, 90(2), 2017(June): 231-251.

This article reassesses the 2006 and, tentatively, the 2014 reset in Sino- Japanese relations to argue in favour of an increasingly
state-centric understanding of Japanese diplomacy. By making use of a narrative account and a variety of primary sources—including personal
memoirs, elite interviews, participatory observation, and leaked State Department cables—this article finds that Abe Shinz's foreign
policy confidante, Yachi Shtar, embodied the unmatched influence of government actors in Japan's political landscape.
**Japan-Foreign Relations-China; Japan-Foreign Policy.

ControlNo : 43276

MALAYSIA

-SECURITY

28. Thalang,Chanintira na
    Malaysia's role in two South-East Asian insurgencies: 'an honest broker'?
    Australian Journal of International Affairs, 2017, 71(4): 389-404.

    The conflicts in Thailand's southern border provinces and Mindanao have not only posed a challenge to the Thai and Philippine governments,
    but have also affected the respective governments' relations with Malaysia. From a comparative perspective, this article aims to illustrate
    how a complicated web of interactions between domestic and international factors has not only shaped domestic decision-making, but also
    influenced how states interact with one another in regard to the conflicts, which has resulted in a mix of cooperation and contention. It
    is argued that despite past downturns in bilateral relations, various developments have paved the way for Malaysia to play a role in the
    current peace processes in Thailand's southern border provinces and Mindanao.
    **Malaysia-Security; Malaysia-Foreign Policy-South-East Asia.
    ControlNo : 43305

MIDDLE EAST

-ECONOMY

29. Ulrichsen,Kristian Coates
    Post-rentier Economic Challenges.
    India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 73(2), 2017(June): 210–226.

    The rentier states of the Middle East face a combination of political and economic challenges as they seek to reduce their reliance on
    volatile oil and gas revenues and diversify their economies.
    **Middle East-Economy.
    ControlNo : 43286

-WATER SECURITY

30. Mansour,Rasha Soheil
    Water Scarcity as a Non-traditional Threat to Security in the Middle East.
    India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 73(2), 2017(June): 227–240.

    The article aims to explore the securitisation of water in the Nile basin. As in the wider Middle East, the securitisation of water
    occurred in the context of larger political grievances, inherited from colonial times. The trigger in all cases has been water scarcity.
    **Middle East-Water Security.
    ControlNo : 43287

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

31. Lieber,Keir A.

The New Era of Counterforce: Technological Change and the Future of Nuclear Deterrence.
International Security, 41(4), 2017(Spring): 9–49.

Nuclear deterrence rests on the survivability of nuclear arsenals. For much of the nuclear age, "counterforce" disarming attacks—those
aimed at eliminating an opponent's nuclear forces—were nearly impossible because of the ability of potential victims to hide and protect
their weapons. Technological developments, however, are eroding this foundation of nuclear deterrence. Advances rooted in the computer
revolution have made nuclear forces around the world considerably more vulnerable. Specifically, two key approaches that countries have
relied on to ensure arsenal survivability since the dawn of the nuclear age—hardening and concealment—have been undercut by leaps in
weapons accuracy and a revolution in remote sensing. Various methods, evidence, and models demonstrate the emergence of new possibilities
for counterforce disarming strikes. In short, the task of securing nuclear arsenals against attack is far more difficult than it was in the
past. The new era of counterforce challenges the basis for confidence in contemporary deterrence stability, raises critical issues for
national and international security policy, and sheds light on one of the enduring theoretical puzzles of the nuclear era: why
international security competition has endured in the shadow of the nuclear revolution.
**Nuclear Weapons; Nuclear Deterrence.
ControlNo : 43273

PAKISTAN

-TERRORISM

32. Niaz,Ilhan

PAKISTAN'S CRISIS OF GOVERNANCE AND THE RESURGENCE OF TERRORIST VIOLENCE SINCE AUGUST 2016.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 271-295.
**Pakistan-Terrorism.
ControlNo : 43302

POLAND

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

33. Gurgul,Henryk
Structural change versus turnpike optimality: A Polish perspective.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 50(1), 2017(March): 65-76.

Using a modified dynamic IO model for Poland which allows taking into account actual trends observed in recently available statistical data
we compare the rate of economic growth calculated for different growth paths resulting from the model. The goal of the research was to
examine the distance between the actual structure of production and the structure on the turnpike and its impact on the economic growth of
the economy under study. The results of the study indicate that the impact of structural change on output takes place in three general
stages. The benefits of structural change do not outbalance the corresponding costs immediately, since it takes several periods until the
growth rate of those paths which are closer to the von Neumann ray become larger than the corresponding growth rate of the benchmark growth
path.
**Poland-Politics & Government.
ControlNo : 43265

RUSSIA

-MILITARY

34. McLellan,Edward A.
Russia's Strategic Beliefs Today; the Risk of War in the Future.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 255-268.

Russian President Vladimir Putin believes that offense-dominant military practices hold significant advantages in contemporary interstate
conflict. Either through non-linear means or through the use of advanced conventional weaponry, the Russian Federation has begun to act as
if those who attack first and decisively have the upper hand in war. In such an environment, interstate war is more likely as misperception
and misjudgment can more easily spark conflicts that both sides feel compelled to initiate.
**Russia-Military.
ControlNo : 43271

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

35. Bulutgil,H. Zeynep

Ethnic Cleansing and Its Alternatives in Wartime: A Comparison of the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian Empires.
International Security, 41(4), 2017(Spring): 169–201.

According to the extant literature, state leaders pursue mass ethnic violence against minority groups in wartime if they believe that those
groups are collaborating with an enemy. Treating the wartime leadership of a combatant state as a coherent unit, however, is misleading.
Even in war, leaders differ in the degree to which they prioritize goals such as maintaining or expanding the territory of the state, and
on whether they believe that minority collaboration with the enemy influences their ability to achieve those goals. Also, how leaders react
to wartime threats from minority groups depends largely on the role that political organizations based on non-ethnic cleavages play in
society.
**Russia-Politics & Government.
ControlNo : 43275

-SECURITY

36. Snetkov,Aglaya

Theories, methods and practices – a longitudinal spatial analysis of the (de)securitization of the insurgency threat in Russia.
Security Dialogue, 48(3), 2017(June): 259–275.

How do securitizing actors go about desecuritizing policy issues that have been securitized across multiple spatially bounded referent
objects? Do such desecuritizations develop as a single or manifold process and with what political effect? And critically, how do we
methodologically approach the study of such processes? These are pertinent questions that have been left underexamined in the
(de)securitization literature.
**Russia-Security.
ControlNo : 43298

SYRIA

-POLITCS & GOVERNMENT

37. Rath,Saroj Kumar

Searching a Political Solution for Syria.
India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 73(2), 2017(June): 180–195.

Syria's sudden plunge into civil struggle is directly linked with United States' Middle East policy. The 2011 pull-out of American troops
from the smouldering provinces of Iraq and the subsequent refusal of the US to take sides in the 'Arab Spring' have weakened the incumbent
governments and produced too many unsuitable civil claimants to rule 'Arab Spring'-affected countries.
**Syria-Politcs & Government.
ControlNo : 43285

TERRORISM

38. Daxecker,Ursula

Dirty Hands.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 61(6), 2017(July): 1261–1289.

Existing research suggests that the use of harsh repression can exacerbate the incidence and duration of terrorism. Micro- and macro-level
analyses have shown that coercive government responses to terrorism can radicalize sympathizers, increase recruitment, and undermine
community support for counterterrorism policies, leading to backlash and increased terrorist activity.
**Terrorism; Terrorist Organizations.
ControlNo : 43292

39. Robinson,Leonard C.

Just Terror: The Islamic State's Use of Strategic "Framing" to Recruit and Motivate.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 172-186.

This article examines the "framing" strategies employed by the Islamic State in espousing the group's salafist-takfiri doctrine, which
includes the call for both defensive and offensive jihad. An analysis of the written documents, official statements and social media
messaging issued by the Islamic State reveals three main framing strategies upon which the organization grounds its security claims. First,
diagnostic frames are intended to highlight the threats that exist to its extreme vision of Islam. Second, prognostic frames offer
prescriptions for meeting those threats. And, third, motivational frames are designed to mobilize active support for the Islamic State and
its doctrine. This means that ultimate victory over the Islamic State requires that moderate Sunni Muslim religious and political elites
offer both a credible counter-narrative that debunks the doctrinal vision of the Islamic State and an alternative doctrinal narrative that
addresses the hopes, needs and concerns of young Muslims.
**Terrorism; Islamic State; Jihad.
ControlNo : 43267

THAILAND

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

40. Aim,Sinpeng,
Participatory Inequality in Online and Offline Political Engagement in Thailand.
Pacific Affairs, 90(2), 2017(June): 253-274.

Does social media reinforce or transcend socioeconomic divides in political participation? The mobilization thesis suggests that social
media use can bring previously disengaged or under-represented groups into politics. The reinforcement thesis, in contrast, posits that
social media has little impact on existing patterns of political participation and can, in fact, exacerbate them. I test these two
hypotheses in the context of street protests in Thailand which occurred from November 2013 through March 2014. I contrast data from the
Asia Foundation's socioeconomic survey of over 300 street demonstrators with unique socio-demographic profile data drawn from 600 Facebook
users affiliated with either the anti-government People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) or the pro-government United Front for
Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD). I find that overall, political participants on Facebook were of lower socioeconomic status and a
younger demographic profile than offline participants for both sides of the political divide.
**Thailand-Politics & Government.
ControlNo : 43277

UK

-INTELLIGENCE SECURITY

41. O'Sullivan,Adrian
JOE SPENCER'S RATCATCHERS: BRITISH SECURITY INTELLIGENCE IN OCCUPIED PERSIA.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 296-312.

During the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Persia (Iran), the Tehran-based Defence Security Office was responsible for protecting from Nazi
subversion and sabotage three potential strategic targets: the vital oilfields, pipelines, and refineries of Khuzistan; the Lend-Lease
supply route between the Persian Gulf and the Soviet Union; and the security of the Persian polity itself.
**UK-Intelligence security; Persia,
ControlNo : 43303

-NATIONAL IDENTITY

42. Wallace,William
Losing the narrative: the United Kingdom and the European Union as imagined communities.
International Relations, 31(2), 2017(June): 192–209.

The United Kingdom's awkward relationship with the countries on the European continent reflects the ambiguity of its national identity,
wavering between European engagement and the English-speaking peoples, as much as differences over economic interests.
**UK-National Identity.
ControlNo : 43290

-SECURITY POLICY

43. Cormac,Rory

Disruption and deniable interventionism: explaining the appeal of covert action and Special Forces in contemporary British policy.
International Relations, 31(2), 2017(June): 169–191.

The United Kingdom has long engaged in covert action. It continues to do so today. Owing to the secrecy involved, however, such activity
has consistently been excluded from debates about Britain's global role, foreign and security policy and military planning: an important
lacuna given the controversy, risk, appeal and frequency of covert action.
**UK-Security Policy.
ControlNo : 43289

UKRAINE

-POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

44. Cockerham,William C.

Self-rated health and barriers to healthcare in Ukraine: The pivotal role of gender and its intersections.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 50(1), 2017(March): 53-63.

The ongoing health crisis in the Ukraine has persisted for 48 years with a clear division of gender-based outcomes as seen in the decline
of male life expectancy and stagnation of female longevity. The purpose of this paper is to investigate differences in self-rated health
and system barriers to health care applicable to gender and its intersections because of the differing negative health outcomes for men and
women. Intersectionality theory provides an analytic framework for interpreting our results. Utilizing a nationwide sample of the Ukrainian
population (N = 1908), we found that low socioeconomic status (SES) women rate their health worse than men generally and any other
socioeconomic group.
**Ukraine-Politics & Government.
ControlNo : 43264

USA

-FOREIGN POLICY

45. Kuzio,Taras

Ukrainian kleptocrats and America's real-life House of Cards: Corruption, lobbyism and the rule of law.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 50(1), 2017(March): 29-40.

Washington DC is not only a center for democracy promotion programs by government-funded and private foundations and think tanks.
Washington DC has also attracted hundreds of millions of dollars for lobbyists, political consultants and think tanks from authoritarian
political forces and kleptocrats who have little in common with American and European values. Both Republicans and Democrats have been
recipients of these illicit funds from state officials and oligarchs who are seeking to ingratiate themselves with American public opinion.
Political consultants, lobbyists, lawyers and think tanks which receive funds from such sources are part of a bigger problem of reverse
corruption and cynicism and the export of authoritarian practices from Ukraine and post-Soviet states to the West.
**USA-Foreign Policy.
                    ControlNo : 43263

46. Xiao,Ren

U.S. Rebalance to Asia and Responses from China's Research Community.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 238-254.

The U.S. "pivot" or rebalance toward the Asia-Pacific region, under the Obama Administration, was viewed as a major foreign strategy
initiative. Inevitably China became an important part of the whole picture. Overall, China has estimated the U.S. rebalance to Asia in a
cool-minded manner, and has tried not to overreact to the rebalance. However, with the election of Donald Trump as the new U.S. President,
considerable uncertainties are emerging regarding U.S. policies toward Asia and China. Challenges are ahead of us to manage the
Sino-American relationship in the coming year.
**USA-Foreign Policy; USA-Foreign Relations-China.
                    ControlNo : 43270

-INTEGRATION POLICY

47. Gundelach,Birte

Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust and the Moderating Role of Subnational Integration Policy.
Politica Studies, 65(2), 2017(June): 413–431.

Increasing ethnic diversity and whether or not it impacts on social trust are highly debated topics. Numerous studies report a negative
relationship between diversity and trust, particularly in the United States.
**USA-Integration Policy.
                    ControlNo : 43296

-MILITARY

48. Burbach,David T

Gaining Trust While Losing Wars: Confidence in the U.S. Military after Iraq and Afghanistan.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 61(2), 2017: 154-171.

During unpopular wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the American public's confidence in the U.S. military surprisingly rose to all-time highs.
Confidence had been thought closely linked to battlefield success, so that increase was unexpected, and very unlike the crisis of
confidence after Vietnam. Confidence can be better understood considering four dimensions: performance, professionalism, partisanship, and
patriotism. The military has kept the public's trust in part because, despite disappointing outcomes, it has not suffered organizational
and professional breakdowns as happened after Vietnam. In addition, in the post-conscription era, expressing "confidence" is a low-cost way
for disconnected citizens to express gratitude—even if they largely disagree with military preferences. Finally, a wide partisan confidence
gap opened after 2003, suggesting that confidence increasingly reflects political identities rather than objective assessment of the state
of the military.
**USA-Military; USA-Security.
ControlNo : 43266

-SECURITY POLICY

49. Baird,Theodore

Knowledge of practice: A multi-sited event ethnography of border security fairs in Europe and North America.
Security Dialogue, 48(3), 2017(June): 187–205.

This article takes the reader inside four border security fairs in Europe and North America to examine the knowledge practices of border
security professionals. Building on the border security as practice research agenda, the analysis focuses on the production, circulation,
and consumption of scarce forms of knowledge.
**USA-Security Policy.
ControlNo : 43297

-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

50. Nguyen,Thi Thuy Hang

GEORGE W. BUSH AND ASIA: IN THE SHADOW OF 11 SEPTEMBER.
Asian Affairs, 48(2), 2017: 313-333.

Traditionally seen as a President consumed by the war on terror, George W. Bush is frequently portrayed as being relatively uninterested in
Asia, and unable to outline a vision or a strategy to China, America's Asian allies and Asian multilateral mechanisms. This article will
revisit Bush's policy on Asia and show a president who guided the United States with a policy that balanced the need to combat global
terrorism and locate a focus on Asia.
**USA-War Against Terrorism.
ControlNo : 43304

WORLD

- POLITICS

51. Nichter,Simeon

    Request Fulfilling: When Citizens Demand Clientelist Benefits.
    Comparative Political Studies, 50(8), 2017(July): 1086–1117.

    Traditional accounts of clientelism typically focused on patron–client relations with minimal scope for citizen autonomy. Despite the
heightened agency of many contemporary citizens, most studies continue to depict clientelism as a phenomenon that is firmly under elite
control.
    **World- Politics.
              ControlNo : 43284

-POLITICS

52. Baturo,Alexander

    Democracy, Development, and Career Trajectories of Former Political Leaders.
    Comparative Political Studies, 50(8), 2017(July): 1023–1054.

    One of the obstacles to democratic development is the reluctance of political leaders to leave office. This article argues that alongside
democratic constraints and accountability, leaders' career concern—specifically, the possibility of post-tenure careers—is an important
factor behind their rotation in office. While literature exists about leaders' exit and fate, we lack a systematic understanding of their
careers and whether former rulers retire, remain in politics, or pursue civil service, business, international, or non-profit careers after
leaving office.
    **World-Politics; Democracy.
              ControlNo : 43283

53. Bavetta,Sebastiano

    More Choice for Better Choosers: Political Freedom, Autonomy, and Happiness.
    Politica Studies, 65(2), 2017(June): 316–338.

    A substantial literature finds that freedom in the sense of an expanded opportunity set is positively related to happiness. A contrasting
literature, however, finds that an excess of choice can have socially undesirable outcomes. We test the effect of two types of
freedom—autonomy and political—on happiness using five waves of World Values Survey data (1981–2008).
    **World-Politics; Political Freedom.
              ControlNo : 43294