

## AFRICA

### -SECURITY

#### 1. Darkwa,Linda

The African Standby Force: The African Union's tool for the maintenance of peace and security. Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 471-482.

Declared operationally ready in 2016, the African Standby Force (ASF) has not been deployed in its originally designed form. This is not for the lack of opportunities but rather a demonstration of the power of the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) – Africa's sub-regional security structures – over matters of peace and security. Experience gathered from its short existence suggests that the ASF may never be deployed in its current form.

\*\*Africa-Security.

**ControlNo : 43616**

## ASIA

### -SECURITY

#### 2. Fontaine,Richard

Networking Security in Asia.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 45-62.

The United States faces a dilemma in Asia. It wishes to preserve a balance of power, reinforce the rules-based regional order, avoid conflict, and maintain stable economic relations with China– all at the same time, and all at acceptable cost. While carrying off such a balancing act would be a challenge even in a region of strategic stability, today numerous drivers complicate the effort.

\*\*Asia-Security.

**ControlNo : 43582**

## AUSTRALIA

### -REFUGEES

#### 3. Grewcock,Michael

'Our lives is in danger': Manus Island and the end of asylum.  
Race and Class, 59(2), 2017(October-December): 70–89.

The Australian-funded and operated immigration detention centre on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, serves as a frontline for Australia's border policing measures against unauthorised refugees.

\*\*Australia-Refugees.

**ControlNo : 43572**

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## CHINA

### -DURING CRISIS

4. Repnikova, Maria

Information Management During Crisis Events: A Case Study of Beijing Floods of 2012.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(107), 2017: 711-725.

This article examines the evolving process of China's information management at sub-national level through the prism of a crisis event. Specifically, it investigates the response of officials and the media to Beijing's fatal floods of 2012—the heaviest and the deadliest floods the Chinese capital has seen in 60 years.

\*\*China-During Crisis.

**ControlNo : 43576**

### -ECONOMIC POLICY

5. LaForgia, Rebecca

Listening to China's Multilateral Voice for the First Time: Analysing the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for Soft Power Opportunities and Risks in the Narrative of 'Lean, Clean and Green'.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(107), 2017: 633-649.

The creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a seminal event in China's recent history. The AIIB is the first multinational financial institution instigated by China. The broad opportunity for soft power influence for China is clear. Less clear are the specifics on how or what this soft power opportunity will mean and how it will be delivered. This article examines the core phrase/narrative developed by China to describe the AIIB, which is that this institution will be 'lean, clean and green.'

\*\*China-Economic Policy.

**ControlNo : 43573**

### -POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

6. Mokry, Sabine

Whose Voices Shape China's Global Image? Links Between Reporting Conditions and Quoted Sources in News about China.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(107), 2017: 650-663.

The global public's growing interest in China and the controversial debates around international media's coverage of the country make it vital to investigate how China is represented in such reports. The existing literature, however, only examines which topics international China coverage addresses.

\*\*China-Politics and Government.

**ControlNo : 43574**

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## -RELIGION

7. Yang, Yi

Between God and Caesar: The Catholic Bishops' Election and Consecration in China.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(107), 2017: 741-755.

The appointment of Chinese bishops of the Catholic Church is generally considered as the biggest obstacle in the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican.

\*\*China-Religion.

**ControlNo : 43577**

## -SECURITY

8. Deng, Jinting

Consultative Authoritarianism: The Drafting of China's Internet Security Law and E-Commerce Law.  
Journal of Contemporary China, 26(107), 2017: 679-695.

Through interviews and content analyses, this article conducted a comparative study of the drafting of China's Internet Security Law (ISL) and E-Commerce Law (ECL). Although both had multiparty participants, they had very different substantive outcomes. Contrary to formalistic participation in the ISL, the ECL's drafting involved considerable communication and negotiation.

\*\*China-Security.

**ControlNo : 43575**

## EUROPEAN UNION

### -COUNTERTERRORISM

9. Ilbiz, Ethem

The counterterrorism agreements of Europol with third countries: Data protection and power asymmetry.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 967-984.

This article investigates empirically the impact of power asymmetry and interest formation in the European Union's (EU) external relations with third countries in the context of the Europol data exchange and counterterrorism agreements. It focuses on three countries, namely the United States, Turkey, and Morocco, which each have a different level of counterterrorism cooperation with the EU.

\*\*European Union-Counterterrorism.

**ControlNo : 43604**

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## -GLOBAL STRATEGY

10. Reykers, Yf

EU Battlegroups: High costs, no benefits.  
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 457-470.

This article reviews the gloomy saga of the EU Battlegroups, focusing on four questions: Where do they come from? What do they look like? What have they been hindered by? And where do they go from here? It builds upon earlier findings in the literature and adds novel insights based on original data. In doing so, the article pays particular attention to the standby nations' constant calculation of political and financial costs. It argues that recognizing these cost-benefit calculations allows for identifying the most crucial areas to be tackled to make the EU Battlegroups functional.

\*\*European Union-Global Strategy.

**ControlNo : 43615**

## FIRST WORLD WAR

11. Johnson, Rob

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE MIDDLE EAST.  
Asian Affairs, 2017, 48(3): 471-487.

The First World War in the Middle East swept away five hundred years of Ottoman dominion. It ushered in new ideologies and radicalized old ones – from Arab nationalism and revolutionary socialism to impassioned forms of atavistic Islamism. It created heroic icons, like the enigmatic Lawrence or the modernizing Atatürk, and it completely re-drew the map of the region, forging a host of new nation states. For many, the self-serving intervention of these powers in the region between 1914 and 1919 is the major reason for the conflicts that have raged there on and off ever since. Yet many of the most common assertions about the First World War in the Middle East and its aftermath are devoid of context.

\*\*FIRST WORLD WAR ; MIDDLE EAST.

**ControlNo : 43601**

## GERMANY

### -NUCLEAR POLICY

12. Volpe, Tristan

Germany's Nuclear Education: Why a Few Elites Are Testing a Taboo.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 7-27.

The tectonic plates of geopolitics in Europe began to shift a decade ago as the United States pivoted away from the region amid the rise of Russian aggression and German political-economic power. Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and U.S. President Donald Trump's mercurial policy toward Europe in 2017 have accelerated these driving forces. Germany increasingly found itself pushed onto the horns of a dilemma: How could Berlin act as a security patron for Europe without reigniting fears of continental hegemony among other European nations?1.

\*\*Germany-Nuclear Policy.

**ControlNo : 43580**

## INDIA

### -BALLISTIC MISSILE

13. Khan,Zafar

India's Ballistic Missile Defense: Implications for South Asian Deterrence Stability. Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 187-202.

A single factor may not fully explain the rationale for India's quest for a Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system. Security, prestige, and an aspiration for power projection are predominant factors in New Delhi's acquisition of nuclear weapons, as well as in its pursuit of a BMD system. Particularly after the 2005 India-U.S. nuclear deal, which allowed the United States to provide nuclear-related facilities that India would only use for peaceful purposes, New Delhi has strived for a nuclear strategy that will not only include a nuclear triad (missiles, aircrafts, submarines), but also a successful operationalization of a BMD system to meet its geopolitical and geostrategic goals in the region.

\*\*India-Ballistic Missile.

**ControlNo : 43589**

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-KOREA

14. Dhawan,Ranjit Kumar

Korea's Cultural Diplomacy: An Analysis of the Hallyu in India. Strategic Analysis, 41(6), 2017: 559-570.

Korea's rapid economic transformation from being one of the poorest countries during the 1950s to becoming a member of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1996 surprised the world, and is often considered the 'Miracle on the Han River'. Within a period of a few decades, Korea became an economic powerhouse and one of the largest producers and exporters of steel, ships, automobiles, cell phones, etc. In recent years Hallyu or the 'Korean Wave' has taken the world by surprise.

\*\*India-Foreign Relations-Korea.

**ControlNo : 43619**

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-NEPAL

15. Chand,Bibek

Disaster Relief as a Political Tool: Analysing Indian and Chinese Responses after the Nepal Earthquakes. Strategic Analysis, 41(6), 2017: 535-545.

In the aftermath of the 2015 earthquakes in Nepal, China and India immediately sent relief teams. The relief efforts in Nepal showcase a competitive aspect of the two major regional powers, as China seeks to gradually increase its influence in South Asia. This article analyses how these two governments utilised relief efforts to increase influence in Nepal, within the wider context of the contentious Sino-Indian relationship. The Chinese and Indian relief responses after the Nepal earthquakes are extrapolated to assess their strategic utility.

\*\*India-Foreign Relations-Nepal; India-Nepal Relief; Nepal Earthquakes.

**ControlNo : 43617**

## -FOREIGN RELATIONS-PAKISTAN

16. Biswas, Arka

Pakistan's Tactical Nukes: Relevance and Options for India.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 169-186.

Though Pakistan's nuclear-weapons policy continues to remain ambiguous, it has been candid in admitting to have introduced tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs), in spite of the concerns raised by the international nuclear non-proliferation community. Development of nuclear-capable short-range missile systems, rapid increase in production of fissile material for warheads, and the implementation of "full-spectrum deterrence" capture the importance that Pakistan now ascribes to TNWs in its national security calculus.

\*\*India-Foreign Relations-Pakistan;Pakistan-Nuclear-Weapons.

**ControlNo : 43588**

## -GLOBAL POWER

17. Ayres, Alyssa

Will India Start Acting Like a Global Power? New Delhi's New Role.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

The country with the world's third-largest military by personnel strength, fifth-largest defense budget, and seventh-largest economy isn't a member of the UN Security Council. It isn't even a member of the G-7, the exclusive club of major industrialized economies. It is India, a country long regarded as an emerging power rather than a major global player.

\*\*India-Global Power.

**ControlNo : 43598**

## -KASHMIR ISSUE

18. Osuri, Goldie

Imperialism, colonialism and sovereignty in the (post)colony: India and Kashmir.  
Third World Quarterly, 38(11), 2017: 2428-2443.

Examining a classic formulation of the relationship between colonialism and postcolonial nationalisms in postcolonial theory, as well as its recent critiques, this article puts forward a thesis that contemporary colonialisms and imperialisms may be best diagnosed through the lens of identifying forms of sovereignty rather than relying on the geopolitical framework of West/non-West recognisable in the conceptual vocabulary of postcolonial theory. Focusing on the disputed issue of Indian sovereignty over Kashmir, this essay asks the following questions: What forms of occupation by postcolonial nation-states remain concealed by ways in which extant postcolonial approaches assume geopolitical divisions? Why is it necessary to rethink the parameters of imperialism and colonialism for a contemporary era?

\*\*India-Kashmir Issue.

**ControlNo : 43579**

## -UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL REFORM

19. Kumar,Rajeesh

Waiting for Godot\*: India and United Nations Security Council Reform.  
Strategic Analysis, 41(6), 2017: 546-558.

This article analyses the history of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reform with a particular focus on India's aspiration and attempts to become a permanent member on the Council. The primary objectives of this historical examination are to appreciate how hard reforming the UNSC is and to understand how challenging it will be for India to acquire a permanent seat on the Council. Probing the General Assembly debates on UNSC reform, the article exposes the fundamental hurdles to change, the duplicity of the permanent five (P-5) and lack of unity among the stakeholders. Accordingly, the article aims to contribute to future strategies and policies of UNSC reforms.

\*\*India-United Nations Security Council Reform.

**ControlNo : 43618**

## IRAN

### -FOREIGN POLICY-MIDDLE EAST

20. Akbarzadeh,Shahram

Iran's Uncertain Standing in the Middle East.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 109-127.

In 2014, Iran openly stepped up its engagement in Syria and Iraq in response to the rapid rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS, also known by its Arabic acronym 'Daesh') and the growing uncertainty of President Bashar al-Assad's future. The Iranian position was categorical: the Assad regime must not fall and the newly-established Shia dominance in Iraq must be safeguarded. Iran therefore adopted two key regional policy objectives: stabilize Assad and contain and defeat Daesh. It appears that Iran has come very close to achieving its regional objectives, evident in the subsiding imminent threat to Assad and the containment of Daesh.<sup>1</sup> However, it has done so at a risk to its credibility as a champion of Muslim interests.

\*\*Iran-Foreign Policy-Middle East.

**ControlNo : 43585**

## ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

21. Esfandiary,Dina

Cooperating with Iran to Combat ISIS in Iraq.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 129-146.

Two conflicting trends characterize the recent evolution of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS). On one hand, the group has lost over 45 percent of its territorial gains in Iraq and about 20 percent of the areas it controlled in Syria.<sup>1</sup> The number of active foreign fighters in those countries has also decreased considerably.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, ISIS has demonstrated the ability to orchestrate an increasing number of high-casualty attacks in cities and capitals throughout the world including in Paris in November 2015, San Bernardino in December 2015, Brussels in March 2016, London in March and June 2017, and to many observers' surprise, in Tehran in June 2017. Former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director John Brennan noted that ISIS' capability to conduct global terrorist attacks had not been disrupted despite its territorial losses.

\*\*Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

**ControlNo : 43586**

## 22. Staniland, Paul

Whither ISIS? Insights from Insurgent Responses to Decline.  
Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 29-43.

The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has been pushed back over the past two years. It has lost, or soon will lose, major population centers, and its territorial control is shrinking. Yet it is not obvious how ISIS will respond to these setbacks. Many insurgent groups have faced similar challenges and either endured or rebounded. This article explores the trajectories of fifteen major insurgent organizations in South Asia following unambiguous military setbacks, examining what happens to groups after a significant loss of control or influence over territory or a broader loss of momentum and support.

\*\*Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

**ControlNo : 43581**

**ISRAEL****-SECURITY**

## 23. Jones, Clive

Israel's relations with the Gulf states: Toward the emergence of a tacit security regime?  
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 398-419.

By drawing on the literature about security regimes, this article posits the idea that a particular type of regime, which can be termed a "tacit security regime" (TSR), has begun to emerge between Israel, on the one hand, and several Gulf Arab states, on the other.

\*\*Israel-Security.

**ControlNo : 43613**

**LIBYA****-MIGRATION**

## 24. Pradella, Lucia

Libya and Europe: imperialism, crisis and migration.  
Third World Quarterly, 38(11), 2017: 2411-2427.

This article examines the recent dynamics of European imperialism in Libya in the light of Marx's theory of the global reserve army of labour. It analyses the limited advance of Western imperialism in Libya in the decade before the 2011 uprisings, the interactions between local, regional and international forces during and after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) intervention, and, finally, the evolving migratory patterns from Libya. In this light, the instability along the southern and eastern Mediterranean coastline – a product of the uprisings and the forms of political reactions they unleashed – is simultaneously a security threat and a channel of migratory movements to European capitalism.

\*\*Libya-Migration.

**ControlNo : 43578**



## MIDDLE EAST

### - ISLAMIC STATES

25. Pollard, Stacey Erin

Understanding the Islamic State's competitive advantages: Remaking state and nationhood in the Middle East and North Africa.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 1045-1065.

While many researchers have examined the evolution and unique characteristics of the Islamic State (IS), taking an IS-centric approach has yet to illuminate the factors allowing for its establishment in the first place. To provide a clearer explanation for IS's successes and improve analysts' ability to predict future occurrences of similar phenomena, we analyze IS's competitive advantages through the lens of two defining structural conditions in the Middle East North Africa (MENA): failure of state institutions and nationhood.

\*\*Middle East- Islamic States.

**ControlNo : 43607**

### -VIOLENCE

26. Nuruzzaman, Mohammed

Muslim Traditionalism and Violence in the Middle East.

Strategic Analysis, 2017, 41(6): 571-577.

\*\*Middle East-Violence.

**ControlNo : 43620**

## NATIONAL IDENTITY

27. Wimmer, Andreas

Power and Pride: National Identity and Ethnopolitical Inequality around the World.

World Politics, 69(4), 2017(October): 605-639.

Why do some individuals embrace nationalist rhetoric and feel proud of their citizenship while others do not? This article introduces an exchange-theoretic perspective, according to which national pride depends on access to political power. Seen from this perspective, members of ethnic groups that are not represented in national-level government should be less proud of their nation than those included in the polity.

\*\*National Identity.

**ControlNo : 43568**

## NEPAL

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

28. Acharya, Khagendra

Why "I" became a combatant: A study of memoirs written by Nepali Maoist combatants.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 1006-1025.

This article analyzes combatants' accounts of their engagement with the Communist Party of Nepal, Maoist—CPN (M). We use Self-Categorization Theory (SCT) as a framework and thematic analysis as a method to examine how social relationships and contextual factors contributed to political party identification during the ten-year-long Maoist insurgency in Nepal.

\*\*Nepal-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43606**

## NORTH KOREA

### -ECONOMY

29. Shin,D

NORTH KOREA'S PERSPECTIVES IN ITS ARGUMENT FOR A PEACE TREATY.  
Asian Affairs, 2017, 48(3): 510-528.

In recent years, North Korea's military provocations have been making the headlines. Beyond its harsh actions and remarks, North Korea persistently mentions 'peace' through a demand for a 'peace treaty'.

\*\*North Korea-Economy; North Korea-Peace Treaty.

**ControlNo : 43603**

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-SOUTH KOREA

30. Sankaran,Jaganath

Missile defense and strategic stability: Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) in South Korea.  
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 321-344.

South Korea is threatened by its troubled relationship with North Korea. North Korea possesses a large cache of missiles as well as chemical and biological weapons, and the future potential to mount nuclear weapons on its missiles. The United States is also challenged because of its defense commitments to Seoul. As a countermeasure, the United States and South Korea decided to deploy Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missile defenses in South Korea.

\*\*North Korea-Foreign Relations-South Korea;South Korea-Security.

**ControlNo : 43611**

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

31. Corrado,Jonathan R.

RISE OF THE DISLOYAL: INCREASING RESENTMENT IN NORTH KOREA.  
Asian Affairs, 48(3), 2017: 445-470.

Why has loyalty to the Kim Family Regime and the Worker's Party diminished over the past twenty years despite a rise in the average standard of living, greater social mobility, and a regime policy of benign neglect towards marketization? Unthinkable in the Kim Il Sung era, the increase in expressions of resentment toward the North Korean authorities represents a shift in the ideology, behavior, and motivation of the population. Four critical factors have heightened tensions between state and society in North Korea, leading to a reduction in loyalty among the general population.

\*\*North Korea-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43600**

## PAKISTAN

### -NUCLEAR WEAPONS

32. Panda, Ankit

Safer at Sea? Pakistan's Sea-Based Deterrent and Nuclear Weapons Security. *Washington Quarterly*, 40(3), 2017: 149-168.

On January 9, 2017, Pakistan's Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) announced that the country had successfully carried out the first-ever flight test of a nuclear-capable, submarine-launched cruise missile (SLCM)—the Babur-3, a variant of the Babur-2 ground-launched cruise missile.<sup>1</sup> With the introduction of the Babur-3, Pakistan seems headed toward adding a sea leg in the coming decade to complement a nuclear force structure that previously relied solely on land-based missiles and aircraft-delivered weapons.

\*\*Pakistan-Nuclear Weapons.

**ControlNo : 43587**

### -SECURITY

33. Borthakur, Anchita

AFGHAN REFUGEES: THE IMPACT ON PAKISTAN. *Asian Affairs*, 2017, 48(3): 488-509.

One of the most important arenas that have been profoundly affected by the security situation in Afghanistan is Pakistan's internal security environment. The instability in Afghanistan has had a negative spill-over effect on Pakistan's domestic security scenario, as the Afghan quagmire poses immense implications on Pakistan's domestic framework.

\*\*Pakistan-Security; Afghanistan-Refugee.

**ControlNo : 43602**

## PARIS PROBLEM

34. Saberi, Parastou

Toronto and the 'Paris problem': community policing in 'immigrant neighbourhoods'. *Race and Class*, 59(2), 2017(October-December).

Since 2005, references to the 'Paris problem' have become increasingly frequent among media pundits, urban policy-makers and police agencies to warn about the malaise of Toronto's low-income, majority non-White neighbourhoods (referred to as 'immigrant neighbourhoods').

\*\*Paris Problem.

**ControlNo : 43571**

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## RUSSIA

### -FOREIGN POLICY-MIDDLE EAST

35. Greenstock,Jeremy

IS THIS RUSSIA'S MOMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST?  
Asian Affairs, 48(3), 2017: 419-427.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock, formerly British permanent representative to the UN, who has had long experience of dealing with Russia in the context of diplomacy, considers whether the current moment of Russian dominance in Syria and the Middle East, combined with the recent general disengagement of the western powers in the region, could be considered as marking the beginning of a general period of Russian hegemony in the Middle East.

\*\*Russia-Foreign Policy-Middle East.

**ControlNo : 43599**

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-CHINA

36. Koesel,Karrie J.

Religion and the Regime: Cooperation and Conflict in Contemporary Russia and China.  
World Politics, 69(4), 2017(October): 676-712.

What is the nature of religion and state relations in authoritarian regimes? How do religious and regime actors negotiate the terms of their relationship;what do the two sides want from one another; and how cooperative or conflictual are their interactions? To address these questions, the author compares religion-regime relations in contemporary Russia and China—two autocracies with long histories of religious repression, diverse religious profiles, and distinct relations between religion and the state.

\*\*Russia-Foreign Relations-China.

**ControlNo : 43569**

### -POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

37. Daalder,Ivo H.

Responding to Russia's Resurgence Not Quiet on the Eastern Front.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

Many observers believe that the greatest damage Russia has done to U.S. interests in recent years stems from the Kremlin's interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential race. Although there is no question that Moscow's meddling in American elections is deeply worrying, it is just one aspect of the threat Russia poses. Under Vladimir Putin, Russia has embarked on a systematic challenge to the West.

\*\*Russia-Politics & Government.

**ControlNo : 43596**

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## SPAIN

### -TERRORISM

38. Alonso,Rogelio

Victims of ETA's terrorism as an interest group: Evolution, influence, and impact on the political agenda of Spain.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 985-1005.

This article responds to the following research questions: How and why have victims of ETA's terrorism in Spain become an interest group with significant influence on the political and legislative agenda of the country. The evolution of the associative movement of victims of terrorism is assessed in order to explain the process by which their influence and impact on the political agenda has gradually grown throughout the years.

\*\*Spain-Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43605**

## TERRORISM

39. Saiya,Nilay

Blasphemy and terrorism in the Muslim world.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 1087-1105.

This article examines the effect of blasphemy laws on Islamist terrorism in Muslim-majority countries. Although passed with the ostensibly noble purpose of defending religion, I argue that blasphemy laws encourage terrorism by creating a culture of vigilantism in which terrorists, claiming to be the defenders of Islam, attack those they believe are guilty of heresy.

\*\*Terrorism; Muslim World.

**ControlNo : 43609**

40. Vorsina,Margarita

The welfare cost of terrorism.

Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 1066-1086.

Data from 117 countries over the period 2006 to 2011 are used to estimate a macroeconomic cross-country system of equations that examines the association between terrorism, self-reported life satisfaction, and national income. Results indicate that terrorism is negatively associated with life satisfaction, whereas no such association is found between terrorism and real GDP per worker. Stark contrasts are found, however, between OECD and non-OECD members. In all, our results suggest that the social costs of terrorism are potentially much higher than the economic costs, and measuring only the conventional economic costs of terrorism significantly underestimates the true costs.

\*\*Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43608**

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## UGANDA

### -PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

41. Apuuli, Kasaija Philip

Uganda in Regional and International Peacekeeping Operations.  
Round Table, 106(5), 2017: 505-515.

Since attaining independence in 1962, Uganda has only seriously contributed to regional and international peacekeeping on two occasions—in Liberia and Somalia. Due to the internal political upheavals that rocked the country in the 1960s through 1980s, Uganda's capacity to engage in international peacekeeping was seriously curtailed. As a result of engaging in the Liberia and Somalia peace operations, the country has built capacity to engage in peacekeeping. However, recently Uganda has used its participation in peacekeeping missions, especially that in Somalia, as a leverage to fend-off criticisms for its involvement in conflicts in the Great Lakes region.

\*\*Uganda-Peacekeeping Operations.

**ControlNo : 43590**

## UNITED NATIONS

### - PEACEKEEPING PROCESS

42. Novosseloff, Alexandra

United Nations rapid reaction mechanisms: Toward a global force on standby?  
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 427-442.

This article analyses the main challenges and future prospects of creating United Nations (UN) rapid reaction mechanisms, particularly in the light of past attempts and current discussions about a "UN Vanguard Force" in the wake of the High-Level Panel on Peace Operations report.

\*\*United Nations- Peacekeeping Process.

**ControlNo : 43614**

### -SECRETARY-GENERAL

43. Robinson, Mark

Choosing a Secretary-General—How do the Commonwealth and the United Nations Compare?  
Round Table, 106(5), 2017: 517-522.

Comparing the procedures for the choice of Secretary-General in the United Nations and in the Commonwealth, this article notes that recent years have seen changes which are significant, albeit to varying degrees. The author is of the view that the Commonwealth needs to draw up some rules for choosing its future Secretary-General, and that pressure for this should probably come from civil society.

\*\*United Nations-Secretary-General.

**ControlNo : 43591**

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## USA

### -FOREIGN RELATIONS-IRAN

44. Saab,Bilal Y

Countering Iran.

Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 97-108.

The Trump administration has taken office determined to halt the expansion of Iranian influence across the Middle East. A less accommodating approach toward Iran than the one pursued by President Barack Obama is now warranted, as Tehran has been exacerbating regional turmoil at little cost for most of the past decade. President Obama tried mightily to reach an accommodation with Iran and begin a process of rapprochement, but as they have done repeatedly in the past, Iran's leaders dismissed the American overtures out of hand. Americans may want a normal relationship with Iran, but the Iranian regime carries no torch for America.

\*\*USA-Foreign Relations-Iran.

**ControlNo : 43584**

### -NATIONAL-SECURITY

45. Rose,Gideon

America's Forgotten Wars What's Inside.

Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

You don't hear much about it in the media, but American forces are waging several conflicts around the world these days. As Washington obsesses over soap operas and scandals, the actual work of maintaining global order continues under the radar. The result is a national security discourse that looks like a mullet: business at the front, party in the back.

\*\*USA-National-Security.

**ControlNo : 43592**

### -NUCLEAR ENGAGEMENT-IRAN

46. Toossi,Sina

Assessing U.S.-Iran Nuclear Engagement.

Washington Quarterly, 40(3), 2017: 65-95.

After the popular overthrow of the U.S.-backed Shah in 1979, the United States and Iran formed one of the most hostile relationships of any two countries not at war in the modern era. The roots of their tensions derive from a complex set of issues having in part to do with history, conflicting ideologies, and regional as well as global geopolitics.

\*\*USA-Nuclear Engagement-Iran.

**ControlNo : 43583**

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## **-NUCLEAR WEAPONS-KOREA**

47. Sagan, Scott D.

The Korean Missile Crisis Why Deterrence Is Still the Best Option.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

It is time for the U.S. government to admit that it has failed to prevent North Korea from acquiring nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles that can reach the United States. North Korea no longer poses a nonproliferation problem; it poses a nuclear deterrence problem. The gravest danger now is that North Korea, South Korea, and the United States will stumble into a catastrophic war that none of them wants.

\*\*USA-Nuclear Weapons-Korea; Korea-Missile Crisis.

**ControlNo : 43597**

## **-SANCTUARY MOVEMENT**

48. Paik, A. Naomi

Abolitionist futures and the US sanctuary movement.  
Race and Class, 59(2), 2017(October-December): 3-25.

This article focuses on the histories, current challenges, and future directions of the sanctuary movement in the United States, which is becoming a central front of resistance to the administration of Donald Trump. The article is comprised of three main components. It discusses the history of the US sanctuary movement and situates it in the context of the rise of neoliberalism and its attendant escalating criminalisation, particularly since the 1980s, when the first iteration of the movement began.

\*\*USA-Sanctuary Movement.

**ControlNo : 43570**

## **-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM**

49. Milton, Daniel J.

Dangerous work: Terrorism against U.S. diplomats.  
Contemporary Security Policy, 38(3), 2017: 345-370.

The goal of diplomats is to represent their countries' interests through diplomacy, not arms. Because they are not military personnel, they may be perceived as at lower risk of being the target of terrorists. However, recent events have called this perception into question. Despite this danger, there has been little research on terrorist attacks against diplomats. Drawing on the terrorism studies literature, this article argues that diplomats are targeted more than non-diplomatic targets in countries where certain U.S. foreign policies are implemented.

\*\*USA-War Against Terrorism.

**ControlNo : 43612**

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## -WAR-AFGHANISTAN

50. Sada,Kosh

Staying the Course in Afghanistan How to Fight the Longest War.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

It was February 2010, and after months establishing a relationship, Pakistan's chief of army staff, Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, and one of us, Stan McChrystal, were having the kind of conversation senior military commanders are supposed to have, discussing the role of the NATO-led coalition's efforts in Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan.

\*\*USA-War-Afghanistan.

**ControlNo : 43593**

## -WAR-IRAQ

51. Sky,Emma

Mission Still Not Accomplished in Iraq Why the United States Should Not Leave.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

In July 2017, Iraqi soldiers, backed by U.S. air strikes, liberated Mosul, the city where Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State (also known as ISIS), had declared a caliphate just three years before. It was a hard-won victory. For nine grueling months, Iraq's Counter Terrorism Service, an elite group of U.S.- trained forces, suffered heavy losses as they fought street by street to uproot ISIS fighters, who used the local population as human shields. Thousands of civilians were killed, and a million or so were displaced from their homes. Mosul's historic monuments have been destroyed. And the city's infrastructure lies in tatters.

\*\*USA-War-Iraq.

**ControlNo : 43594**

## -WAR-SYRIA

52. Ford,Robert S.

Keeping Out of Syria The Least Bad Option.  
Foreign Affairs, 96(6), 2017(NOVEMBER/DECEMBER).

The Syrian civil war has entered a new phase. President Bashar al-Assad's government has consolidated its grip on the western half of the country, and in the east, U.S.-backed forces are advancing on the remnants of the Islamic State (also known as ISIS). So far, these two campaigns have remained largely separate.

\*\*USA-War-Syria.

**ControlNo : 43595**

## VIOLENCE

53. Oppenheim,Ben

Doctrine and violence: The impact of combatant training on civilian killings.  
Terrorism and Political Violence, 29(6), 2017: 1126-1148.

Military theorists and practitioners have long argued that training shapes how combatants treat civilians during war. Yet there is little systematic evidence regarding the impact of training on wartime behavior, and almost none for non-state armed groups, despite the fact that such groups intensively train their fighters in order to shape their behavior towards civilian populations.

\*\*Violence.

**ControlNo : 43610**

