

1831 REVOLTS

1. Bergin, Cathy and Rupprecht, Anita

Reparative histories: tracing narratives of black resistance and white entitlement.
Race & Class, 60(1), 2018(July-September): 22-34.

The reinvigoration of forms of white supremacy in the US and Europe has sharply delineated the connections between occluded racialised pasts and contemporary race politics in ways which make reparative history an urgent concern. This article argues that contemporary struggles over the politics of memorialisation telegraph more than a debate over contested histories. They are also signs of how the liberal narrative of 'trauma' and healing no longer suffices as a way of marginalising the history of radical black agency.

**1831 revolts; Haitian-Revolution; Slave rebellions.

ControlNo : 43981

AFRICA

-DIPLOMACY, HEALTH

2. Anderson, Emma-Louise

African health diplomacy: obscuring power and leveraging dependency through shadow diplomacy.
International Relations, 32(2), 2018(June): 149-217.

This article conceptualises shadow diplomacy as the informal networks and channels of influence that run parallel to, but are not recognised as part of, formal diplomacy. This concept reveals how health is key to struggles for leverage by both international and local actors, giving rise to informal and subversive manifestations of diplomacy in the 'shadows'. It enables us to understand not only how Western powers consolidate and obscure their enduring power but also how the 'shadows' benefit African political elites as they leverage their dependency to subvert global power structures for their own ends.

**Africa-Diplomacy, Health.

ControlNo : 43945

-ETHNIC CONFLICT

3. Wig, Tore and Kromrey, Daniela

Which groups fight? customary institutions and communal conflicts in Africa.
Journal of Peace Research, 55(4), 2018(July): 415-429.

Why are some ethnic groups embroiled in communal conflicts while others are comparably peaceful? We explore the group-specific correlates of communal conflicts in Africa by utilizing a novel dataset combining ethnographic information on group characteristics with conflict data. Specifically, we investigate whether features of the customary political institutions of ethnic groups matter for their communal-conflict involvement. We show how institutional explanations for conflict, developed to explain state-based wars, can be successfully applied to the customary institutions of ethnic groups. We argue that customary institutions can pacify through facilitating credible nonviolent bargaining.

**Africa-Ethnic Conflict.

ControlNo : 43973

BRITISH INVOLVEMENT

-VIETNAM, INDONESIA, GREECE, MALAYA, KENYA, INDIA, PALESTINE, IRAN AND KOREA

4. Newsinger, John

War, Empire and the Attlee government 1945–1951.
Race & Class, 60(1), 2018(July-September): 61-76.

In this article, adapted from a speech delivered at a conference on reparative history, the author challenges the dominant view of the progressive radicalism of the postwar Attlee government by exposing the brutality of its imperial adventures. Examining British involvement in Vietnam, Indonesia, Greece, Malaya, Kenya, India, Palestine, Iran and Korea, the piece paints a very different and bloody historical narrative from the dominant one.

**British involvement-Vietnam, Indonesia, Greece, Malaya, Kenya, India, Palestine, Iran and Korea.

ControlNo : 43982

CANADA

-SECURITY

5. Boyle, Philip J and Speed, Shannon T

From protection to coordinated preparedness: A genealogy of critical infrastructure in Canada.
Security Dialogue, 49(3), 2018(June).

This article provides a genealogy of the governance of critical infrastructure in Canada. We focus in particular on a largely unknown and unexamined civil defense initiative introduced during World War II that sought to count, categorize and, under declaration of a national emergency, directly protect what were then known as 'vital points' from sabotage. Our analysis recounts major episodes and turning points in the deployment of this organizational apparatus by the various institutions responsible for civil defence and emergency management in which it was embedded.

**Canada-Security.

ControlNo : 43979

CENTRAL ASIA

-MILITARY COOPERATION

6. Somzhurek, B.Zh

Central Asia and regional security.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 51(2), 2018(June): 161-171.

This paper aims to analyze the politico-military cooperation among the Central Asian countries viewed as a key factor in ensuring the regional security. Today, the geopolitical tension in the surrounding regions, the worsening situation in Afghanistan, as well as intraregional socio-economic problems directly affect the security situation in Central Asia. In this regard, the question arises as to how well the Central Asian states are able to meet these challenges. The analysis of the situation in the region in the 1990s and at the beginning of the new century shows that attempts have been made to establish a regional security system based on military cooperation among Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

**Central Asia-Military Cooperation.

ControlNo : 43965

CHINA

-CIVIL SOCIETY

7. Newland, Sara A.

Select Innovators and Implementers: the multilevel politics of Civil Society Governance in Rural China.

China Quarterly, 233, 2018(March): 22-42.

Early literature on China's civil society focused on organizations' autonomy from the state. However, the precise ways in which these organizations are dependent on the state – and on individual officials – are less well understood. I argue that NGOs depend on different types of officials whose career incentives vary, with significant implications for relationships with non-state actors.

**China-Civil Society; China-NGO.

ControlNo : 43984

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-TIBET

8. Roche, Gerald and Tsomu, Yudru

Select Tibet's invisible Languages and China's Language endangerment crisis: lessons from the Gochang Language of Western Sichuan.

China Quarterly, 233, 2018(March): 186-210.

China is facing a language endangerment crisis, with half of its languages decreasing in number of speakers. This article contributes to the understanding of language endangerment in China with a case study of the Gochang language, which is spoken by about 10,000 Tibetans in western Sichuan. We describe Gochang as an "invisible" language – one that is overlooked by the state's ethnic and linguistic policies and thus is more vulnerable to the social transformations wrought by statist development.

**China-Foreign Relations-Tibet.

ControlNo : 43986

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-USA

9. Liff, Adam P.

China and the US Alliance System.

China Quarterly, 233, 2018(March): 137-165.

This study draws extensively on Chinese sources to update existing scholarship, much of it two decades old, with a particular focus on recent Chinese reactions to major developments concerning the US-centred alliance system – a foundational element of the 65-year-old regional order. Beijing expresses deepening frustration towards, and even open opposition to, recent alliance strengthening, and instead champions alternative security architectures free of what it alleges to be "exclusive," "zero-sum," "Cold-war relic" US-centred alliances.

**China-Foreign Relations-USA.

ControlNo : 43985

-POLITICS

10. Economy, Elizabeth C.

China's new revolution: the reign of Xi Jinping.
Foreign Affairs, 97(3), 2018(May/June): 60-74.

Standing onstage in the auditorium of Beijing's Great Hall of the People, against a backdrop of a stylized hammer and sickle, Xi Jinping sounded a triumphant note. It was October 2017, and the Chinese leader was addressing the 19th Party Congress, the latest of the gatherings of Chinese Communist Party elites held every five years. In his three-and-a-half-hour speech, Xi, who was appointed the CCP's general secretary in 2012, declared his first term a "truly remarkable five years in the course of the development of the party and the country," a time in which China had "stood up, grown rich, and become strong."

**China-Politics.

ControlNo : 43957

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

11. Leutert, Wendy

Select the political mobility of China's Central State-owned enterprise leaders.
China Quarterly, 233, 2018(March): 1-21.

This paper presents the first systematic analysis of their political mobility between 2003 and 2012 using an original biographical dataset with 864 leader-year observations. Under the Hu Jintao administration, these leaders emerged as a distinctive group within China's top political elite: increasingly well-educated but lacking experience beyond state-owned industry, with both lengthening leadership tenures and years of previous work in their companies.

**Chinese Communist Party.

ControlNo : 43983

DEVELOPING COUNTRY

- LOCAL POLITICS

12. Simón, Pablo

Who honours the rules of federalism? Party system Nationalisation and fiscal performance.
Political Studies, 66(2), 2018(May): 265-286.

This article explores the impact of decentralisation on countries' fiscal outcomes paying attention to one aspect usually neglected in the literature: the relevance of local politics, proxied by party system nationalisation. Based on a wide sample of developed and developing countries over the period 1970–2011, our findings are threefold. First, both fiscal and political decentralisations have a virtuous effect on fiscal performance, improving general government primary balances. Second, there is no strong evidence that nationalisation by itself enhances national fiscal outcomes.

**Developing Country- Local Politics.

ControlNo : 43946

ENGLISH DEFENCE LEAGUE

-ISLAM

13. Busher, Joel

Why even misleading identity claims matter: the evolution of the English Defence League. *Political Studies*, 66(2), 2018(May): 323-338.

When activists in radical, far or extreme right groups claim identities that set them apart from such analytical categories, they are usually given short shrift by commentators and academics, a function of the presumed strategic nature of such claims and the evidential inaccuracies that scrutiny of such claims often reveals. Such responses help ensure critical readings of these groups. However, they also risk overlooking the fact that even where such identifications appear misleading, they may still be causally significant, shaping the groups' evolution in important ways.

**English Defence League-Islam.

ControlNo : 43948

EUROPE

-REGIONAL SECURITY

14. Tsygankov, Andrei P.

NATO, Russia, and regional security in Europe and Eurasia.: Introduction to the issue. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 51(2), 2018(June): 89-90.

In international politics the question of belongingness to security alliances has a special significance. Whether or not a country has a membership within an organization with defense commitments has principle implications for its national security, but it also has important consequences for the country's institutional and cultural orientation. The latter is especially true if an alliance has been in place for a lasting period of time and whether it has been formed against a particular country/set of countries with a considerably different history, institutions, and cultural orientations.

**Europe-Regional Security;NATO;Russia-Regional Security.

ControlNo : 43962

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

-ELECTION

15. Schmidt, Franzisca

Drivers of populism: a four-country comparison of Party communication in the run-up to the 2014 European Parliament Elections. *Political Studies*, 66(2), 2018(May).

The aim of this article is to analyse what different types of populist communication styles emerged during the 2014 European Parliament election campaign and under which conditions political parties selected specific populist communication styles. To do this, a comparative quantitative content analysis of press releases in the run-up of the latest European Parliament elections has been conducted for parties in France, Germany, Austria and Greece. The article presents a definition of populism based on the contemporary academic discourse, which focuses on the transnational nature of the European political field.

**European Parliament-Election.

ControlNo : 43951

EUROPEAN UNION

-POLITICS

16. Beetz, Jan Pieter

From practice to principle and back: applying a new realist method to the European Union's democratic deficit.

Political Studies, 66(2), 2018(May): 339-355.

The prospect of a Brexit illustrates that the European Union's legitimacy deficit can have far-reaching political consequences. In normative political theory, realists take a keen interest in questions of legitimacy. Building on Bernard Williams' realist writings, I propose a two-step method of normative political theorization. Each step contains both a practice-sensitive phase and a practice-insensitive phase. First, the conceptualization of a norm should draw on conceptual resources available to agents within their historical circumstances. Second, the prescriptions that follow from this norm should take into account whether political order can be maintained.

**European Union-Politics.

ControlNo : 43949

GLOBAL

-POLITICS

17. Hutchings, Kimberly

Time and the Study of World Politics.

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 46(3), 2018(June): 253-258.

The articles in this volume, and the many contributions to the Millennium Conference, 'The Politics of Time in International Relations' from which these articles were drawn, speak to the ongoing interest in issues of time and temporality in International Relations (IR) and associated disciplines. They also speak to the very broad range of ways in which time and temporality are seen to operate in international politics and the ways in which it (international politics) is studied and judged. I was deeply interested in and stimulated by my participation in the conference, and what follows is an attempt to situate my own specific concerns on issues of time and temporality, when I wrote Time and World Politics and subsequently, in the broader context of the developing literature on time and temporality in IR.

**Global-Politics.

ControlNo : 43936

GLOBAL RACIAL DIFFERENCE

18. Younis, Musab

Race, the World and Time: Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia (1914–1945).

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 46(3), 2018(June): 352-370.

This article explores the role played by time in the maintenance of global racial difference with reference to the precarious sovereignties of Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia during the interwar period. It suggests that the experiences of these states, understood through the discourses which sought to both support and undermine them, point to a shift away from juridical division in global order and towards a hierarchy framed in terms of racialised temporalities. While postcolonial scholarship can help us to understand this shift, it has not fully comprehended the interpenetration of multiple forms of temporality in the service of colonial and racial ordering.

**Global Racial Difference.

ControlNo : 43939

GOVERNMENTALITY

19. Hamilton, Scott

Foucault's end of history: the temporality of governmentality and its end in the anthropocene. *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 46(3), 2018(June): 371-395.

Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality is widely used throughout the social sciences to analyse the state, liberalism, and individual subjectivity. Surprisingly, what remains ignored are the repeated claims made by Foucault throughout his seminal *Security, Territory, Population* lectures (2007) that governmentality depends more fundamentally on a specific form of time, than on the state or the subject. By paying closer attention to Foucault's comments on political temporality, this article reveals that governmentality emerged from, and depends upon, a very specific cosmological order that experiences time as indefinite: what Foucault calls our modern 'indefinite governmentality'.

**Governmentality; Anthropocene; International Relations.

ControlNo : 43940

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

20. DiLorenzo, Matthew and Rooney, Bryan

Domestic uncertainty, third-party resolve, and international conflict. *Journal of Peace Research*, 55(4), 2018(July): 445-459.

Uncertainty about resolve is a well-established rationalist explanation for war. In addition to estimating the resolve of immediate rivals, leaders choose their actions in a crisis based on expectations about how third parties will respond. We argue that leaders will become more likely to develop inconsistent estimates of rivals' relative capabilities and resolve – and thus will become more likely to fight – when domestic political changes occur in states that are allied with an opponent. We also consider how the relationship between conflict in rivalries and third-party domestic change depends on domestic political institutions in the third party.

**International Conflict.

ControlNo : 43974

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

21. Stevens, Tim

Exeunt Omnes? Survival, Pessimism and Time in the Work of John H. Herz. *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 46(3), 2018(June): 283-302.

John H. Herz (1908-2005) is better known for his theorisation of the security dilemma than for his conviction that human survival is threatened by the conditions of late modernity. This article explores extinction and survival in his work to interrogate his persistent characterisation as an incorrigible pessimist. In his preoccupation with extinction, Herz would seem a first-rank pessimist, but his intellectual commitments belie this easy categorisation. Specifically, his appeals to interdisciplinary 'survival research' suggest a qualified pessimism that does not foreclose on the potential of humankind to overcome structural, political and normative obstacles. This is consistent with current understandings of pessimism within the broader realist tradition.

**International Politics.

ControlNo : 43937

INTERNATIONAL RELATION THEORY

22. Chamon, Paulo

Turning temporal: a discourse of time in IR.

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 46(3), 2018(June): 396-420.

Recent studies dedicated to time in IR often begin with the claim that the field has long relegated time to a background position, and only recently begun taking the concept seriously, with many fruitful insights. In this article, I refuse this interpellation to 'take time seriously', instead proposing we read these claims as part of a discourse, that is, a set of regularities through which we organise and distribute time as an object of knowledge in IR, and through which we come to govern ourselves and others. First, by engaging works of the 'temporal turn', I describe four procedures through which the discourse of time in IR is organised: opposing conceptual fields, scaling objects, naturalising and repressing desires, and strategic inverting.

**International Relation Theory.

ControlNo : 43941

23. Hall, Rodney Bruce

Deontic power, authority, and governance in international politics.

International Relations, 32(2), 2018(June): 173-193.

Barnett and Duvall have offered a highly useful constructivist taxonomy of power in response to the rationalist question of why constructivists formerly lacked a theory of power. However, in applying their taxonomy of power to the question of global governance, they draw upon a specific interpretation of their 'structural' form of power from the radical theory of Steven Lukes. This move generates a number of ontological and analytic issues that constructivists normally avoid. This article offers three amendments to Barnett and Duvall's thesis.

**International Relation Theory.

ControlNo : 43944

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

24. Hom, Andrew R.

Silent Order: the Temporal Turn in Critical International Relations.

Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 46(3), 2018(June): 303-330.

Recently, more and more International Relations (IR) scholars have begun to recognise time explicitly as a political phenomenon and an important element of IR theorising. Spanning different approaches and substantive concerns, their efforts suggest that IR is taking a 'temporal turn'. This is most evident in the field's critical wing, which has expanded our perspective on time and challenged temporalities associated with sovereign politics and mainstream theories. However, critical treatments of time also manifest four discursive habits – two targets of criticism and two alternatives – that reproduce hidden tensions and contradictions detrimental to the temporal turn. First, scholars incoherently denounce timeless visions of politics. Second, attacks on linear time obscure a variety of hegemonic temporalities and reproduce assumptions that critics wish to challenge. Third, advocates of heterotemporality amass woolly alternatives, foreclosing analysis and dialogue. Finally, times of rupture recapitulate a liberal-idealism that depoliticises temporal enquiry just when it could be pushing the politics of time further.

**International Relations.

ControlNo : 43938

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

25. Karreth, Johannes and Tir, Jaroslav

International agreement design and the moderating role of domestic bureaucratic quality: the case of freshwater cooperation.

Journal of Peace Research, 55(4), 2018(July): 460-475.

Much of international cooperation research has long assumed that building and deepening (i.e. institutionalizing) international agreements can substitute for weak domestic bureaucratic capacity when it comes to promoting cooperative policies between countries. Qualifying this assumption, we argue that domestic bureaucracies are a key piece of international cooperation: the cooperation-inducing effect of international institutions is conditional on the quality of domestic bureaucracies. We examine this relationship in the context of the politics of interstate cooperation over transboundary rivers, an important test case given concerns about looming water conflict in the face of increasing water scarcity.

**International Treaties; Water Resources.

ControlNo : 43975

26. Ásgeirsdóttir, Áslaug

Distributive outcomes in Contested Maritime Areas the role of inside options in settling competing claims.

Journal of Conflict Resolution, 62(6), 2018(July): 1284-1313.

Outside options can induce bargaining asymmetries that influence the outcome of international negotiations. This article focuses, however, on the impact of a regime-provided inside option on the willingness to cooperate and the distributive outcomes reached. Using a new data set covering 417 maritime boundaries, that fall under the Law of the Sea framework, this article shows that the ability to find agreement is closely linked to the distributional outcomes that states are able to realize. Different potential gains from cooperation result in bargaining asymmetries that influence both the ability to settle a maritime boundary and the distributive outcome reached when cooperation succeeds.

**International Treaties; International Law.

ControlNo : 43972

INTERSTATE CONFLICT

27. Kim, Nam Kyu

Are military regimes really belligerent?

Journal of Conflict Resolution, 62(6), 2018(July): 1151-1178.

Does military rule make a state more belligerent internationally? Several studies have recently established that military autocracies are more likely than civilian autocracies to deploy and use military force in pursuit of foreign policy objectives. I argue that military regimes are more likely to resort to military force because they are located in more hostile security environments, and not because they are inherently aggressive. First, I show that rule by military institution is more likely to emerge and exist in states facing external territorial threats. Second, by examining the relationship between military autocracies and conflict initiation.

**Interstate conflict; Militarized Interstate Disputes.

ControlNo : 43969

ISRAEL

-HISTORICAL BLOC

28. Eshel, Amit Avigur and Filc-Dani

Military Conflict and Neo-Liberalization in Israel (2001–2006): A Neo-Gramscian Approach. *Political Studies*, 66(2), 2018(May): 503-520.

Existing analytical frameworks for the study of Israel's political sociology and political economy tend to view the Israeli society as polarized into a neo-liberal secular and peace-seeking elite and religious ethno-republican social groups. The turn to ethno-republicanism following the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, and two neo-liberal economic programs in 2002 and 2003, exposed the limitations of those approaches. We suggest that a Neo-Gramscian approach provides a better theoretical framework for the analysis of the early years of the twenty-first century.

**Israel-Historical Bloc.

ControlNo : 43952

KENYA

-RADICALIZATION

29. Rink, Anselm and Sharma, Kunaal

The determinants of religious radicalization evidence from Kenya. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 62(6), 2018(July): 1229-1261.

A variety of theories attempt to explain why some individuals radicalize along religious lines. Few studies, however, have jointly put these diverse hypotheses under empirical scrutiny. Focusing on Muslim–Christian tensions in Kenya, we distill salient micro-, meso-, and macro-level hypotheses that try to account for the recent spike in religious radicalization. We use an empirical strategy that compares survey evidence from Christian and Muslim respondents with differing degrees of religious radicalization.

**Kenya-Radicalization.

ControlNo : 43971

LATIN AMERICA

-DEMOCRACY

30. Ruth, Saskia Pauline

Populism and the erosion of horizontal accountability in Latin America. *Political Studies*, 66(2), 2018(May): 356-375.

This article explores which factors enable or hinder populist presidents in Latin America to pursue a radical strategy of institutional change and induce the erosion of horizontal checks and balances. Applying an actor-centred approach, the article focuses on specific constellations in the political arena that shape populist presidents' incentives and their ability to engage in institutional change.

**Latin America-Democracy.

ControlNo : 43950

MARXISM

31. Gordon, Uri

Prefigurative politics between ethical practice and absent promise.
Political Studies, 66(2), 2018(May): 521-537.

'Prefigurative politics' has become a popular term for social movements' ethos of unity between means and ends, but its conceptual genealogy has escaped attention. This article disentangles two components: (a) an ethical revolutionary practice, chiefly indebted to the anarchist tradition, which fights domination while directly constructing alternatives and (b) prefiguration as a recursive temporal framing, unknowingly drawn from Christianity, in which a future radiates backwards on its past. Tracing prefiguration from the Church Fathers to politicised resurfacings in the Diggers and the New Left, I associate it with Koselleck's 'process of reassurance' in a pre-ordained historical path.

**Marxism.

ControlNo : 43953

NATO

-DEFENCE SYSTEM

32. Diesen, Glenn and Keane, Conor

The offensive posture of NATO's missile defence system.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 51(2), 2018(June): 91-100.

A compelling case can be made to develop a NATO's missile defence system in response to the advancement of missile technology and the danger of nuclear weapons. However, this development also undermines Russia's retaliatory capacity, and consequently heightens the offensive potential of nuclear weapons. This article explores the offence/defence posture of NATO's missile defence plans in terms of both capabilities and strategy. It is argued that NATO is incrementally increasing the strength and reach of its missile defence components, while rejecting any international treaty to regulate and limit their future expansion.

**NATO-Defence System.

ControlNo : 43963

RUSSIA

-RELATIONS-NATO

33. Holas, Luka

Prospects for Russia-NATO relations: The SWOT analysis.
Communist and Post-Communist Studies, 51(2), 2018(June).

Despite recent changes in international relations and lapse of time since the fall of the USSR, the issue of Russian membership in NATO has been an ongoing fact. Hence, the principle scope of the paper is SWOT analysis of potential Russian membership in NATO from the perspective of the Russian Federation. Through the introduction and evaluation of advantages and disadvantages of such membership in the light of latest geopolitical events in Eurasia suggested by academic and professional circles in NATO countries and Russia, we proceed with identification of fundamental strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that Russia might face.

**Russia-Relations-NATO.

ControlNo : 43964

SAUDI ARABIA

-POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

34. Gause III, F. Gregory

Fresh Prince: the schemes and dreams of Saudi Arabia's next King.
Foreign Affairs, 97(3), 2018(May/June): 75-86.

It is not often that a Ritz-Carlton becomes a detention facility. But last November, when a large slice of the Saudi elite was arrested on accusations of corruption, the luxury hotel in Riyadh became a gilded prison for hundreds of princes, billionaires, and high-ranking government officials. Behind this crackdown was the young crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman, also known as MBS, who is attempting to remake the kingdom's economy and social life, and even the House of Saud itself.

**Saudi Arabia-Politics and Government.

ControlNo : 43958

TERRORISM

35. Clarke, Colin P. and Moghadam, Assaf

Mapping today's Jihadi landscape and threat.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 62(3), 2018: 347-371.

This article examines the current state of the global jihad movement and offers reflections on its likely trajectory in the foreseeable future. It concludes that while the global jihad temporarily has been set back by the relative decline of the Islamic State, the movement overall benefits from alQaeda's regeneration; its ongoing ideological appeal; and its structural decentralization. In the next years, the movement likely will continue to evolve from its current bipolar structure toward an increasingly multipolar entity. Furthermore, it argues that the future jihadi movement will contain a large number of jihadi actors whose relationships will span cooperative, competitive, or mixed engagements, with implications for the movement as a whole.

**Terrorism; Al Qaeda.

ControlNo : 43966

TURKEY

-REFUGEES

36. Getmansky, Anna and Snmazdemir, Tolga

Refugees, xenophobia, and domestic conflict evidence from a survey experiment in Turkey.
Journal of Peace Research, 55(4), 2018(July): 491-507.

What factors influence attitudes towards refugees? Do negative attitudes towards refugees also influence attitudes towards conflict in the host countries? Previous studies suggest that an influx of refugees, and locals' reaction to them, may destabilize receiving countries and lead to conflict. In particular, actual or perceived negative effects of refugees' presence, such as increased economic competition with the locals, disruption of ethnic balance in the host country, and arrival of people with ties to rebel groups may lead to an increased likelihood of civil conflict in countries that receive refugees. These effects can lead to instability by changing the locals' incentives and opportunities of engaging in violence. Indeed, some studies find a positive correlation at the cross-national level between influx of refugees and conflict in receiving countries.

**Turkey-Refugees; Syria-Refugees; Civil War.

ControlNo : 43976

-SOCIAL MOVEMENT

37. Aytaç, S. Erdem

Why Do People join backlash protests? lessons from Turkey.
Journal of Conflict Resolution, 62(6), 2018(July): 1205-1228.

When people learn that demonstrators are being subjected to harsh treatment by the police, sometimes their reaction is to join demonstrations. What explains the potentially mobilizing power of repression? Information-oriented theories posit that repression changes people's beliefs about the likely success of the protests or the type of the government, thus encouraging them to join. Social-psychological theories posit that repression provokes a moral and emotional reaction from bystanders, and these emotional reactions are mobilizing. Our research offers a rare opportunity to test these theories, empirically, against one another.

**Turkey-Social Movement.

ControlNo : 43970

UK

-GLOBAL CRISIS

38. Green, Jeremy

The offshore city, Chinese finance, and British capitalism: Geo-economic rebalancing under the Coalition government.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 20(2), 2018(May): 285-302.

This article examines the embrace of Chinese finance under the United Kingdom's 2010–2015 Coalition government. The article argues that the City of London's centrality within British capitalism has been reinforced, not displaced, since the Global Financial Crisis. Geo-economic rebalancing towards China, not the Coalition's professed spatial and sectoral 'rebalancing' ambitions, prevailed. To explain the City's renewed pre-eminence in the wake of the crisis, the article draws upon a modified version of the 'City–Bank–Treasury nexus' theory of British capitalism.

**UK-Global crisis.

ControlNo : 43954

-POLITICS, UK-ELECTION

39. Trumm, Siim

Representation in Wales: An empirical analysis of policy divisions between voters and candidates.
The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 20(2), 2018(May): 425-440.

Politics in Wales is often portrayed as being relatively consensual and enjoying healthy levels of trust between voters and elites when compared with the rest of the United Kingdom. Recent events, like the decision of Welsh voters to reject membership of the EU against the advice of most of its political establishment, are however calling into question this perception. Using the 2016 Welsh Candidate Study and 2016 Welsh Election Study data, this article evaluates the extent of policy divisions between voters and candidates in Wales.

**UK-Politics, UK-Election.

ControlNo : 43955

-TERRORISM

40. Davies, Graeme AM

Sheltering the president from blame: Drone strikes, media assessments and heterogeneous responsibility 2002–2014.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, 29(2), 2018(May): 477-496.

This article presents the first systematic analysis of how location of drone strikes and the identification of civilian or terrorist casualties in newspaper reporting affect media assessments of operational outcomes and elite responsibility. Conducting a content analysis of several hundred newspaper articles, we evaluate the likelihood of these newspapers identifying the civilian casualties, the role those casualties play in media assessments of operational outcomes, and who they blame for failure. We found that there were significant differences in the likelihood of the two newspapers reporting civilian casualties. We demonstrate that political elites including the US President tended to avoid blame for failure, with much of the focus of newspaper dissatisfaction being directed at the intelligence agencies.

**UK-Terrorism.

ControlNo : 43956

UK SLAVE

-OWNERSHIP PROJECT

41. Hall, Catherine

Doing reparatory history: bringing 'race' and slavery home.

Race & Class, 60(1), 2018(July-September): 3-21.

This article asks whether history writing can be reparatory. Opening with a discussion of the bi-centenary of the abolition of the slave trade in 2007 and the national conversation that was created at that time, it goes on to reflect on contestations over memory and the significance of the emergence of reparations as a key term with which to think about the wrongs of the past and the possibilities of repair.

**UK Slave-ownership project; Slave Trade.

ControlNo : 43980

UNITED KINGDOM

-POLITICS

42. Anstead, Nick

Idea of Austerity in British Politics, 2003–2013.

Political Studies, 66(2), 2018(May): 287-305.

Employing a dataset of 1843 think tank publications containing 37million words, computer-assisted text analysis was used to examine the idea of austerity in British politics between 2003 and 2013. Theoretically, the article builds on the ideational turn in political research. However, in contrast to much ideational work which argues that ideas are important at times of crisis because they can address uncertainty, this article argues that moments of crisis can lead to the reformulation of ideas. Empirically, this article demonstrates the transformation of the idea of austerity.

**United Kingdom-Politics; United Kingdom-Political Parties; UK-Labour Party.

ControlNo : 43947

USA

-CYBERSPACE: RUSSIA-CYBERSPACE

43. Lantis, Jeffrey S and Bloomberg, Daniel J

Changing the code? Norm contestation and US antipreneurism in cyberspace.
International Relations, 32(2), 2018(June): 149-172.

Cyberspace appears to offer limitless possibilities for collaboration and economic opportunity in the twenty-first century, but cyber-attacks, breaches of privacy, and security threats also have become commonplace. In the face of these challenges, a number of governments have been locked in debates over the future of cyberspace governance, including the Russian Republic, the People's Republic of China, and the United States. This study examines the ongoing contestation of the international normative architecture for cyberspace, with a focus on the United States' role as a norm 'antipreneur', seeking to defend the status quo multi-stakeholder norm for a more open Internet from entrepreneurial efforts by Russia and China to establish multilateral governance with 'cyber-sovereignty'.

**USA-Cyberspace: Russia-Cyberspace; China-Cyberspace.

ControlNo : 43943

-ECONOMY

44. Mead, Walter Russell

The Big Shift: how American democracy fails its way to success.
Foreign Affairs, 97(3), 2018(May/June): 10-19.

As Americans struggle to make sense of a series of uncomfortable economic changes and disturbing political developments, a worrying picture emerges: of ineffective politicians, frequent scandals, racial backsliding, polarized and irresponsible news media, populists spouting quack economic remedies, growing suspicion of elites and experts, frightening outbreaks of violence, major job losses, high-profile terrorist attacks, anti-immigrant agitation, declining social mobility, giant corporations dominating the economy, rising inequality, and the appearance of a new class of super-empowered billionaires in finance and technology-heavy industries.

**USA-Economy.

ControlNo : 43961

-FOREIGN POLICY-NORTH KOREA

45. Cha, Victor and Katz, Katrin Fraser

The right way to coerce North Korea ending the threat without going to war.
Foreign Affairs, 97(3), 2018(May/June): 87-59.

When it comes to North Korea, U.S. President Donald Trump's policies have been whiplash inducing. On February 23, he appeared to be gearing up for a conflict when he said that if sanctions against Pyongyang didn't work, Washington would have to move to "phase two," which could be "very, very unfortunate for the world." But just two weeks later, Trump abruptly changed course and accepted an invitation to meet with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un—a decision that caught even his own White House and State Department by surprise.

**USA-Foreign Policy-North Korea.

ControlNo : 43959

-FOREIGN RELATIONS-NORTH KOREA

46. Jervis, Robert and Rapp-Hooper, Mira

Perception and misperception on the Korean Peninsula: how unwanted wars begin.
Foreign Affairs, 97(3), 2018(May/June): 103-117.

North Korea has all but completed its quest for nuclear weapons. It has demonstrated its ability to produce boosted-fission bombs and may be able to make fusion ones, as well. It can likely miniaturize them to fit atop a missile. And it will soon be able to deliver this payload to the continental United States. North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, has declared his country's nuclear deterrent complete and, despite his willingness to meet with U.S. President Donald Trump, is unlikely to give it up. Yet Washington continues to demand that Pyongyang relinquish the nuclear weapons it already has, and the Trump administration has pledged that the North Korean regime will never acquire a nuclear missile that can hit the United States. The result is a new, more dangerous phase in the U.S.-North Korean relationship: a high-stakes nuclear standoff.

**USA-Foreign Relations-North Korea; North Korea-Nuclear weapon.

ControlNo : 43960

-SUPER POWER

47. Tierney, Dominic

Accidental primacy: balancing and the path to power.
International Relations, 32(2), 2018(June): 127-148.

Why did states fail to balance against the United States after the end of the Cold War? Scholars have neglected an important dynamic: the accidental nature of America's rise to primacy. The United States became the sole superpower not by deliberately increasing its capabilities but due to the unexpected collapse of its rival, the USSR. The case illustrates that a state's responsibility for its gains in power can vary significantly, with important consequences for subsequent balancing.

**USA-Super Power; USA-Diplomacy.

ControlNo : 43942

-TERRORISM

48. Tierney, Dominic

A weary hercules: The United States and the fertile crescent in a Post-Caliphate era.
Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 62(3), 2018: 487-501.

Since the 9/11 attacks, the United States has tended to engage in regime change missions with a short-term and improvisational approach that focuses on removing adversaries from the battlefield rather than achieving consolidated political gains. Today, Washington may repeat the same mistake by prioritizing the military destruction of ISIS, rather than creating a tolerable political order. The policy challenges are particularly acute because, like a weary Hercules, Washington is confronted with endless labor, but limited capability.

**USA-Terrorism.

ControlNo : 43968

-WAR ON TERROR

49. Aistrophe, Tim and Bleiker, Roland

Conspiracy and foreign policy.

Security Dialogue, 49(3), 2018(June): 165-182.

Conspiracies play a significant role in world politics. States often engage in covert operations. They plot in secret, with and against each other. At the same time, conspiracies are often associated with irrational thinking and delusion. We address this puzzle and highlight the need to see conspiracies as more than just empirical phenomena. We argue that claims about conspiracies should be seen as narratives that are intrinsically linked to power relations and the production of foreign policy knowledge. We illustrate the links between conspiracies, legitimacy and power by examining multiple conspiracies associated with 9/11 and the War on Terror.

**USA-War on Terror.

ControlNo : 43978

-WAR-VIETNAM

50. Sylvester, Christine

Curating and re-curating the American war in Vietnam.

Security Dialogue, 49(3), 2018(June): 151-164.

The American war in Vietnam killed 58,000 US military personnel and millions of people on the ground, creating a troubling war legacy that has been 'resolved' in the USA through state strategies to efface military mortalities. Drawing on Charlotte Heath-Kelly's work addressing mortality denied or ignored in the field of international relations and that of Andrew Bacevich and Christian Appy on American militarism, I explore the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, as a site of war re-curations that refuse the effacement of mortality and disrupt the militarist myths that sustain it – namely, that America is renewed and revitalized through war, and that soldiers live on as American heroes when they sacrifice for the country.

**USA-War-Vietnam; Vietnam-War Memorial.

ControlNo : 43977

WAR AGAINST

-ISLAMIC STATE

51. Friedman, Brandon

Iran's Hezbollah Model in Iraq and Syria: Fait Accompli?

Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs, 62(3), 2018: 438-453.

This essay argues the wars in Iraq and Syria are not over. Iran has used the war against the Islamic State, and, more generally, the instability in Iraq and Syria, to successfully spread and legitimize its influence. If the U.S. intends to challenge Iran's influence in Syria and Iraq, it needs to demonstrate its long-term commitment to its local partners, and it needs to work with its partners to secure and stabilize eastern Syria and western Iraq. Countering Iran's influence in Iraq and Syria is a long-term project, and creating viable alternatives to Iranian influence in Damascus and Baghdad is the best way to prevent them from becoming long-term Iranian dependencies.

**War against-Islamic State.

ControlNo : 43967