Foreign Affairs Documentation Bulletin July 2019

AUSTRALIA

-FOREIGN POLICY

1. Taylor, Savitri
   Australia's diplomatic asylum initiative at the United Nations: comparing international law rhetoric with foreign policy practice.
   Australian Journal of International Affairs, 73(4), 2019: 376-396.

   In 1974, Australia took the initiative to have an item on diplomatic asylum inscribed on the UN General Assembly's agenda for that year. Its original ambition was to procure an international treaty on the subject. This article traces the history of that initiative from its inception to the acknowledgement seven years later that it had come to nothing.
   **Australia-Foreign policy.

   ControlNo : 44449

AUSTRALIA–FOREIGN RELATIONS

-CHINA

2. Johanson, Katya and Coles, Amanda
   Controversy, uncertainty and the diverse public in cultural diplomacy: Australia–China relations.
   Australian Journal of International Affairs, 73(4), 2019: 397-413.

   In the past few years, foreign policy tensions between China and Australia have become especially fraught. In some cases, this political situation manifests in the very diplomatic initiatives that were funded to help ease relations. This article considers a case study of a theatrical collaboration in the context of ontemporary Australia–China relations to interrogate the value of our understandings of and evaluation frameworks for public diplomacy.
   **Australia–Foreign Relations-China.

   ControlNo : 44450

BRAZIL

-INTERNATIONAL IMAGE

3. Graeff, Billy and Gutierrez, Diego Monteiro
   Capable, splendorous and unequal: international media portrayals of Brazil during the 2014 World Cup.
   Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 796-814.

   This article examines how Brazil was perceived internationally during the 2014 World Cup (2014WC), for which one of Brazil's perceived objectives was to enhance its international image to play a more significant role on the world stage. Nine media outlets' coverage of the 2014WC was analysed using the website Alexa. These outlets published 699 articles about diverse themes relating to Brazilian society.
   **Brazil-International Image.

   ControlNo : 44480

CHINA

-FOREIGN POLICY-CENTRAL ASIA

4. Pantucci, Raffaello
   CHINA in Central Asia: the first strand of the silk road economic belt.
   Asian Affairs, 50(2), 2019: 202-215.

   To understand the Belt and Road Initiative, Central Asia is a good place to start. The broader
   vision that has been laid out as the Belt and Road was born out of a pair of speeches delivered in
   Kazakhstan and Indonesia in 2013. The decision to start with Astana, Kazakhstan was not an
   accident.
   **China-Foreign policy-Central Asia.

   ControlNo : 44436

5. Rolland, Nadege
   Beijing's response to the belt and road initiative's "pushback": a story of assessment and
   adaptation.
   Asian Affairs, 2019, 50(2): 216-235.

   Two speeches given by Xi Jinping in late 2013 – one in Kazakhstan, one in Indonesia – set the
   "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI) in motion. What started as a continental Silk Road Economic Belt
   and a 21st century Maritime Silk Road embracing the Eurasian landmass from land and sea has since
   then expanded to include the African, South American and Oceanian continents, as well as the
   Arctic, space and cyberspace.
   **China-Foreign policy-Central Asia.

   ControlNo : 44437

-ONLINE ACTIVISM

6. Shao, Li and Liu, Dongshu
   The Road to cynicism: the political consequences of online satire exposure in China.
   Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 517-536.

   This article examines two competing theories xplaining the effects of political satire on citizens
   in an authoritarian context. The "activism" proposition argues that political satire works as a
   form of resistance to erode people's support for the regime and encourages collective action.
   **China-Online Activism.

   ControlNo : 44456

-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

7. Rafiq, Arif
   The China-Pakistan economic corridor: the lure of easy financing and the perils of poor planning.
   Asian Affairs, 50(2), 2019: 236-248.

   The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is among the more advanced Belt and Road Initiative
   (BRI) projects, with $18.9 billion in CPEC projects initiated or completed as of December 2018.
   Given the close strategic ties between Beijing and Islamabad, and the popularity of China among
   Pakistanis, CPEC serves as a valuable BRI case study, providing insights into how the programme
   has operated in a country with limited initial political barriers to Chinese aid and investment.
   **China-Pakistan economic corridor.

   ControlNo : 44438

GERMAN

-ECONOMIC POLICY

8. Klüver, Heike and Zeidler, Elisabeth
   Explaining interest group density across economic sectors: evidence from Germany.
   Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 459-478.

   Why does the number of interest groups vary across economic sectors? Interest groups are an important channel through which companies can transmit their policy preferences to decisionmakers. However, empirical research shows that the number of interest groups varies considerably across sectors. We argue that the size and the wealth of the potential constituency as well as government activity positively affect interest group density.
   **German-Economic Policy.
   ControlNo : 44455

GHANA

-AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

9. Vercillo, Siera and Hird-Younger, Miriam
   Farmer resistance to agriculture commercialisation in northern Ghana.
   Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 763-779.

   Drawing on postcolonial literature and theories of farmer resistance, this article provides an empirically based alternative explanation of African farmer behaviours to narratives that blame them for their lack of technology adoption. Based on six months of ethnographic immersion in one district in the Northern Region of Ghana, we identify the ways that farmers defy commercial agriculture investment, government services and non-governmental organisation (NGO) project interventions aimed at intensification, and describe their reasons for doing so. This study interprets farmers' acts of defiance, such as side-selling or falsely weighting their products, as insights into everyday acts of resistance.
   **Ghana-Agriculture Development.
   ControlNo : 44478

INDIA

-FOOD SECURITY

10. Petrikova, Ivica
    Food-security governance in India and Ethiopia: a comparative analysis.
    Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 743-762.

    Despite recently legislating the right of all citizens to food security, India continues to suffer high food-insecurity rates. With respect to several measures, food insecurity in India appears to be actually higher than in Ethiopia, a country with only one-fourth of India's average per-capita income.
    **India-Food Security.
    ControlNo : 44477

INDONESIA

-ELECTION

11. Harish, S. P. and Toha, Risa
A new typology of electoral violence: insights from Indonesia.
Terrorism and Political Violence, 31(4), 2019: 687-711.

Existing literature on election violence has focused on how violence suppresses voter participation or shapes their preferences. Yet, there are other targets of election violence beyond voters who have so far received little attention: candidates and government agencies. By intimidating rival candidates into dropping out of the race, political hopefuls can literally reduce the number of competitors and increase their likelihood of winning.
**Indonesia-Election.
ControlNo : 44468

INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION OF CIVIL WAR

12. Karlén, Niklas
Turning off the taps: the termination of state sponsorship.
Terrorism and Political Violence, 31(4), 2019: 733-758.

Why do some states terminate their sponsorship of rebel movements while others are persistent in their provision of support? In the past, most research on external support to insurgents has focused on why states choose to sponsor rebel groups and particularly how this affects conflict duration. However, we know little about the termination of such support. This is surprising given that support has been shown to make armed conflicts more intractable and tremendous efforts are made in condemning and sanctioning such behavior.
**International Dimension of Civil War.
ControlNo : 44470

ISLAMIC STATE

-ISIS

13. Reynolds, Sean C. and Hafez, Mohammed M.
Social network analysis of German foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq.
Terrorism and Political Violence, 31(4), 2019: 661-686.

Why do Westerners become foreign fighters in civil conflicts? We explore this question through original data collection on German foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq, and test three sets of hypotheses that revolve around socioeconomic integration, online radicalization, and social network mobilization. We conduct link analysis to map the network of German foreign fighters prior to their mobilization, and marshal evidence to assess the validity of competing explanations.
**Islamic state-ISIS.
ControlNo : 44467

-TERRORISM

14. Baele, Stephane J. and Sterck, Olivier C.
> What Does the "Terrorist" Label Really Do? Measuring and Explaining the Effects of the "Terrorist" and "Islamist" Categories.
> Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 42(5), 2019: 520-540.
>
> Many scholars and practitioners claim that labeling groups or individuals as "terrorists" does not simply describe them but also shapes public attitudes, due to the label's important normative and political charge. Yet is there such a "terrorist label effect"? In view of surprisingly scant evidence, the present article evaluates whether or not the terrorist label—as well as the "Islamist" one—really impacts both the audience's perception of the security environment and its security policy preferences, and if yes, how and why.
> **Islamic State-Terrorism.
> **ControlNo : 44442**

-WOMEN ROLE

15. Huey, Laura and Inch, Rachel
> "@ me if you need shoutout": Exploring Women's Roles in Islamic State Twitter Networks.
> Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 42(5), 2019: 445-463.
>
> This article investigates the social media content of women who are affiliated with the Islamic State. Throughout one year, ninety-three Twitter accounts were tracked to explore the patterns of engagement by pro–Islamic State women online and examine how these patterns illuminate the roles that pro–Islamic State women occupy on social media networks.
> **Islamic State-Women Role.
> **ControlNo : 44439**

ISRAEL

-DEFENSE FORCES

16. Carmi, Udi and Levy, Moshe
> The militarisation of Israeli sport management in the 1950s and 1960s.
> Israel Affairs, 25(3), 2019: 571-590.
>
> This article discusses the involvement of active service IDF officers in managing central Israeli sport institutions during the early years of the State of Israel. The IDF officers' activity in sport bodies encouraged the types of sports that served army interests and developed the construction of sport facilities and their maintenance.
> **Israel-Defense Forces.
> **ControlNo : 44435**

-INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

17. Aspir, Tal and Gafni, Ruti
   The Israeli CIO's journey – From insourcing to outsourcing and back.
   Israel Affairs, 25(3), 2019: 535-553.

   One of the difficult decisions that a Chief of Information Manager takes is whether to use organisational resources or to contract suppliers, in order to perform information technology (IT) projects. Over the last decade, managers in Israel have moved from insourcing to outsourcing due to different reasons, mainly to reduce costs and focus on their core business.
   **Israel-Information Technology.
   ControlNo : 44434

ISRAELI–PALESTINIAN DECOLONISATION

18. Bashir, Bashir and Busbridge, Rachel
   The Politics of decolonisation and Bi-Nationalism in Israel/Palestine.
   Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 388-405.

   Recent years have seen a revitalisation of decolonisation as a framework of analysis in the Israeli–conflict. This article maps changes in the meanings attached to decolonisation in the Israeli Israeli–Palestinian context, paying particular attention to the one-state paradigm. One-state proposals highlight bi-national realities in historic Palestine in order to lay out a decolonising vision grounded in equal civic rights.
   **Israeli–Palestinian Decolonisation.
   ControlNo : 44453

KAZAKHSTAN, AZERBAIJAN AND KYRGYZSTAN

-FDI

19. Vanderhill, Rachel and Joireman, Sandra F
   Do Economic linkages through FDI lead to Institutional change? assessing outcomes in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.
   Europe-Asia Studies, 71(4), 2019: 648-670.

   Foreign direct investment (FDI) can deliver benefits beyond the provision of capital, such as efficiency gains. We argue that the theorised positive effects of economic linkage are reduced when linkages are based on natural resources. Domestic elite coalitions supporting reform are also weaker in countries with extensive natural resources. Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan have high-value natural resources and significant FDI, making them most likely cases for reform. Kyrgyzstan is a contrasting case as it has few natural resources. We find that the institutional reforms we would anticipate because of linkages have not occurred and those that exist are often cosmetic.
   **Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan-FDI.
   ControlNo : 44465

LATIN AMERICA

-TERRITORIALISATION OF POLITICS

20. Rossi, Federico M.

Conceptualising and tracing the increased territorialisation of politics: insights from Argentina.
Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 815-837.

The territorialisation of politics is a crucial transformation in state–society relations that has implications on how contemporary politics works. Defined here as the dispute for the physical control of space, be it a municipality, province or portion of land, within one or more politically constituted entities. It does not mean the emergence of a new regime type, but the process through which the territory reemerges as a new cleavage after neoliberal reforms and authoritarian regimes have weakened/dissolved neo-corporatist arrangements for the resolution of socio-political conflicts in society.
**Latin America-Territorialisation of Politics.
            ControlNo : 44481

NATIONAL SECURITY

21. Aldrich, Richard J and Christopher R Moran

'Delayed disclosure': national security, whistle-blowers and the nature of secrecy.
Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 291-306.

The significance of Edward Snowden's revelations has been viewed primarily through the prism of threats to citizen privacy. Instead, we argue that the most dramatic change has been a decline of government secrecy, especially around national security. While the ethical aspects of state secrets and 'whistle-blowing' have received recent attention, few have attempted to explain the dynamics of this growing climate of exposure.
**National Security.
            ControlNo : 44451

NIGERIA

-BOKO HARAM

22. Botha, Anneli and Abdile, Mahdi

Reality Versus Perception: Toward Understanding Boko Haram in Nigeria.
Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 42(5), 2019: 493-519.

This article will explore the perception of individuals associated with civil society and working in Boko Haram–affected areas. This will compare the reality as reflected by former Boko Haram members. Central to this analysis will be who, why, and how individuals get involved in Boko Haram.
**Nigeria-Boko Haram.
            ControlNo : 44441

NORTHERN IRELAND

-ETHNIC CONFLICT

23. Blake, Jonathan S.
Ethnic elites and rituals of provocation: politicians, pastors, and paramilitaries in Northern Ireland.
Terrorism and Political Violence, 2019, 31(4): 817-835.

Prominent theories of ethnic conflict argue that instrumental ethnic elites incite violence in order to promote their own power. Yet this approach focuses primarily on political leaders and ignores other ethnic elites, meaning that we know little about how other influential actors think about provocation. In this paper, I present novel data from Northern Ireland on diverse elite attitudes toward polarising Protestant parades with a long history of sparking ethnic violence.
**Northern Ireland-Ethnic Conflict.
ControlNo : 44472

NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL

24. Arbatov, Alexey
Mad momentum redux? the rise and fall of Nuclear Arms Control.
Survival, 61(3), 2019: 7-38.

In a September 1967 speech in San Francisco that attracted little notice at the time, Robert McNamara – then the US secretary of defense and one of the Cold War's most formidable strategic thinkers – took note of the primacy of technological progress in determining the state's policymaking: 'There is a kind of mad momentum intrinsic to the development of all new nuclear weaponry.
**Nuclear Arms Control.
ControlNo : 44457

25. Egeland, Kjølv
Arms, influence and the treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
Survival, 61(3), 2019: 57-80.

The 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has correctly been described as a 'challenge to nuclear deterrence'. But what, precisely, is the nature of the challenge?
Prohibiting the development, hosting and use of nuclear weapons, as well as any assistance, encouragement or inducement of prohibited acts, the TPNW was negotiated with a view to amplifying anti-nuclear norms and galvanising nuclear-disarmament processes.
**Nuclear Arms Control.
ControlNo : 44459

26. Roberts, Brad
Debating Nuclear No-first-use, again.
Survival, 61(3), 2019: 39-56.

The debate about US nuclear declaratory policy is as old as US nuclear weapons themselves. Presidential promises about when nuclear weapons would be used (positive security assurances) and when they would not (negative security assurances) are widely seen as a critical factor in shaping the political and military environments, as they can directly affect perceptions of deterrence, assurance and strategic stability by both friends and adversaries.
**Nuclear Arms Control.
ControlNo : 44458

PAKISTAN

-FATA

27. Wilson, Chris and Akhtar, Shahzad

Repression, co-optation and insurgency: Pakistan's FATA, Southern Thailand and Papua, Indonesia.
Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 710-726.

Scholars have long identified state repression as playing a key role in the onset of insurgency.
Violence by security forces increases anger against the state and assists with rebel recruitment.
Yet scholars have also recognised that repression does not always lead to rebellion: in some cases
it successfully quashes movements before they have begun.
**Pakistan-FATA.
ControlNo : 44476

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACIES

28. Tromborg, Mathias

Issue salience and candidate position taking in Parliamentary Parties.
Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 307-325.

Research on parliamentary representation has traditionally assumed that political parties take
clear and differentiated policy positions, but recent studies suggest that parties sometimes have
an electoral incentive to present voters with a distribution of positions to select from at the
ballot box.
**Parliamentary Democracies.
ControlNo : 44452

PERU

-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

29. Lust, Jan

The rise of a capitalist subsistence economy in Peru.
Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 780-795.

The Peruvian economy depends for its growth on the export of its mineral resources. This
dependency is derived from the country's role in the international division of labour and is
expressed in its export structure, economic structure and business structure. Peru's dependency on
its mineral resources, an economic structure that is principally made up of non-tradable sectors
and a business structure dominated by micro businesses, make lasting economic progress very
difficult.
**Peru-Economic Development.
ControlNo : 44479

RUSSIA

-EGOVERNMENT

30. Zherebtsov, Mikhail
    Taking Stock of Russian eGovernment.
    Europe-Asia Studies, 71(4), 2019: 579-607.

    This article analyses the successes and shortcomings of eGovernment reform in Russia in the context of three main aspects: public services provision; state regulatory activities; and interdepartmental interaction. The research was prompted by the rapid ascent of Russia in international eGovernment rankings, which reflects a more intense utilisation of information and communication technologies in the sphere of public administration. Within a short period of time, reformers were able to install a considerably advanced eGovernment architecture, supporting interactive and transactional remote access to government services. Yet, further progression towards a more responsive government and eDemocracy requires the adoption of higher standards of openness and accountability.
    **Russia-eGovernment.
    ControlNo : 44463

-FOREIGN POLICY-EUROPE

31. Hill, William H.
    Russia's search for a place in Europe.
    Survival, 61(3), 2019: 93-102.

    As the Cold War ended, three major geopolitical events created a new and fundamentally different strategic context in which the post-Cold War order was constructed. Firstly, the United States decided to retain a physical presence in Europe and to remain actively involved in European security and political affairs, with NATO as its primary vehicle. Secondly, the emergence of a united German state revived the question of how to assimilate this major Central European power into the European state system.
    **Russia-Foreign Policy-Europe.
    ControlNo : 44461

-OPERATIONAL FORCES-USA

32. Fitzpatrick, Mark
    Artificial Intelligence and Nuclear Command and Control.
    Survival, 61(3), 2019: 81-92.

    In early June, a series of alarming reports roiled relations among the major powers, sparking concerns of a nuclear war. A low-level conflict between Russian and US special-operations forces in Syria apparently left three American soldiers dead from nerve gas.
    **Russia-Operational Forces-USA.
    ControlNo : 44460

SOUTH KOREA

-THAAD

33. Kim, Inwook and Park, Soul
   Deterrence under nuclear asymmetry: THAAD and the prospects for missile defense on the Korean peninsula.
   Contemporary Security Policy, 2019, 40(2): 165-192.

   The 2016 decision to deploy Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) to South Korea has generated multitude of intensely politicized issues and has proved highly controversial. This has made it challenging to alleviate, let alone clarify, points of analytical and policy tensions. We instead disaggregate and revisit two fundamental questions. One is whether THAAD could really defend South Korea from North Korean missiles.
   **South Korea-THAAD.
       ControlNo : 44483

SOUTH–SOUTH COOPERATION

34. Bachmann, Veit
   (Trans)regionalism and South–South cooperation: Afrasia instead of Eurafrique?
   Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 688-709.

   The paper engages critically with the increasing importance of South–South cooperation and the shift from African–European to African–Asian interaction. It argues that South–South cooperation is too often framed in a spatial logics of regional integration and transregional cooperation and thus reproduces spatial understandings that are characteristic for African–European relations but misplaced in the context of African–Asian relations.
   **South–South cooperation.
       ControlNo : 44475

SRI LANKA

-CIVIL WAR

35. Tunçer-Klavuz, Idil
   Success or failure in the peace processes of Aceh and Sri Lanka: a comparative study.
   Terrorism and Political Violence, 31(4), 2019: 712-732.

   This study examines why some internal conflicts end in negotiated agreements, while negotiations fail in others. In order to address this question, I compare the cases of Aceh, where some 30 years of armed conflict ended in a 2005 peace agreement between Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM, the Free Aceh Movement) and the government of Indonesia; and Sri Lanka, where 2002–2006 negotiations between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam broke down.
   **Sri Lanka-Civil War.
       ControlNo : 44469

TERRORISM

36. Cannon, Brendon J. and Pkalya, Dominic Ruto
> Why al-Shabaab attacks Kenya: questioning the narrative paradigm.
> Terrorism and Political Violence, 2019, 31(4): 836-852.
>
> This article questions the current narrative paradigm and argues that al-Shabaab attacks Kenya for strategic and highly rational reasons, beyond sharing a border and having bases in southern Somalia closer to major population centres than Ethiopia or Uganda. Al-Shabaab targets Kenya more than other frontline states because of the opportunity spaces linked to Kenya's international status and visibility, its relatively free and independent media that widely publicizes terrorist attacks, a highly developed and lucrative tourist sector that provides soft targets, the comparatively high number of Kenyan foreign fighters within the group's ranks, the presence of terror cells in Kenya, expanding democratic space, and high levels of corruption.
> **Terrorism.
> > **ControlNo : 44473**

37. Jetter, Michael
> More bang for the buck: media coverage of suicide attacks.
> Terrorism and Political Violence, 31(4), 2019: 779-799.
>
> This paper provides empirical evidence that suicide attacks systematically draw more media attention than non-suicide terrorist attacks. Analyzing 60,341 terrorist attack days in 189 countries from 1970 to 2012, I introduce a methodology to proxy for the media coverage each one of these attack days receives in the New York Times. Suicide attacks are associated with significantly more coverage.
> **Terrorism.
> > **ControlNo : 44471**

UKRAINE

-DEMOCRACY

38. Hosaka, Sanshiro
> Hybrid historical memories in post-Euromaidan Ukraine.
> Europe-Asia Studies, 71(4), 2019: 551-578.
>
> This article attempts to measure the multilayered, diverse historical memories of contemporary Ukrainians, drawing on a cluster analysis of nationwide survey data collected after the Euromaidan. A significant minority of Ukrainian citizens still gravitate toward Soviet–Russian narratives. These are not merely copies of those embraced in Russia, however; they include ambivalent 'hybrid' feelings of nostalgia for the Soviet Union while supporting Ukraine's independence. This article argues that historical memories of Ukrainians in the southern and eastern regions are amorphous and heterogeneous, and that the architects of the Novorossiya project failed to distinguish Soviet nostalgia from Ukrainophobia and separatist grievances.
> **Ukraine-Democracy.
> > **ControlNo : 44462**

USA

-FOREIGN POLICY

39. Creswell, Michael H.
   Wasted Words? The Limitations of U.S. Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy.
   Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 42(5), 2019: 464-492.

   For America's foes in Afghanistan and the Middle East, triumph on the battlefield is less
   important than winning the battle of perceptions. In response, the United States has turned to
   Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy (SC-PD) to engage key audiences in ways that advance
   U.S. interests and to win the political-ideological contest for domestic and international
   legitimacy.
   **USA-Foreign policy.
             ControlNo : 44440

40. Drezner, Daniel W.
   This Time is different why U.S. Foreign Policy will never recover.
   Foreign Affairs, 98(3), 2019(May/June).

   It is a truth universally acknowledged that a foreign policy community in possession of great
   power must be in want of peace of mind. Climate change, the Middle East, terrorism, trade,
   nonproliferation—there is never a shortage of issues and areas for those who work in international
   relations to fret about. If you were to flip through the back issues of Foreign Affairs, you would
   find very few essays proclaiming that policymakers had permanently sorted out a problem. Even
   after the Cold War ended peacefully, these pages were full of heated debate about civilizations
   clashing.
   **USA-Foreign policy.
             ControlNo : 44443

41. Rapp-Hooper, Mira and Lissner, Rebecca Friedman
   The open World what America can achieve after Trump.
   Foreign Affairs, 98(3), 2019(May/June).

   Since the election of U.S. President Donald Trump in 2016, it has become commonplace to bemoan the
   fate of the U.S.-led liberal international order—the collection of institutions, rules, and norms
   that has governed world politics since the end of World War II. Many experts blame Trump for
   upending an otherwise sound U.S. grand strategy. They hope that once he is gone, the United States
   will resume the role it has occupied since the fall of the Soviet Union: as the uncontested
   hegemon ruling benevolently, albeit imperfectly, over a liberalizing world.
   **USA-Foreign policy.
             ControlNo : 44444

42. Walt, Stephen M.
   The end of Hubris and the new age of American restraint.
   Foreign Affairs, 98(3), 2019(May/June).

   Today's world presents a seemingly endless array of challenges: a more powerful and assertive
   China, novel threats from cyberspace, a rising tide of refugees, resurgent xenophobia, persistent
   strands of violent extremism, climate change, and many more. But the more complex the global
   environment, the more Washington needs clear thinking about its vital interests and foreign policy
   priorities. Above all, a successful U.S. grand strategy must identify where the United States
   should be prepared to wage war, and for what purposes.
   **USA-Foreign policy.
             ControlNo : 44445

-MILITARY BASES

43. Jakobsen, Jo and Jakobsen, Tor G.
   Tripwires and free-riders: Do forward-deployed U.S. troops reduce the willingness of host-country citizens to fight for their country?
   Contemporary Security Policy, 2019, 40(2): 135-164.

   This article investigates the relationship between U.S. overseas troops and the willingness of the citizens of host states to fight for their country. The study joins the long-running debate about burden-sharing and free-riding among U.S. allies. Unlike most previous empirical studies, we focus on non-material or intangible measures of the underlying concepts.
   **USA-Military Bases.
                                 ControlNo : 44482

-WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

44. Schake, Kori
   Back to basics how to make right What Trump gets wrong.
   Foreign Affairs, 98(3), 2019(May/June): 36-43.

   U.S. President Donald Trump's sharp-elbowed nationalism, opposition to multilateralism and international institutions, and desire to shift costs onto U.S. allies reflect the American public's nderstandable weariness with acting as the global order's defender and custodian. Over the last three decades, post–Cold War triumphalism led to hubris and clouded strategic thinking. After the 9/11 attacks, Washington stumbled badly in Afghanistan and Iraq; more recently, Russia has reasserted itself in eastern Europe and the Middle East, and China's economic and military power have significantly expanded.
   **USA-War against terrorism.
                                 ControlNo : 44446

V4 COUNTRIES

-OKUN'S LAW

45. Boda, Martin and Povazanova, Mariana
   Okun's Law in the Visegrád group countries.
   Europe-Asia Studies, 71(4), 2019: 608-647.

   The article assesses the empirical validity of Okun's law on the relationship between a country's unemployment and its output with a focus upon the Visegrád Group economies and upon the post-transition period from the first quarter of 2000 until the first quarter of 2016. The study also accounts for cyclical fluctuations in male and female unemployment and applies different approaches to the estimation of Okun coefficients. Fixed long-run Okun coefficients are compared to the trajectories identified under the state space approach based on the Kalman filter in an attempt to capture their possible time non-constancy. The findings cast doubt about the universal validity of Okun's law in the Visegrád countries in the investigated period.
   **V4 Countries-Okun's Law.
                                 ControlNo : 44464

VIETNAM

-ECONOMY

46. Fforde, Adam
   From 'constructing socialism' to a 'socialistoriented market economy' in contemporary Vietnam: A critique of ideologies.
   Europe-Asia Studies, 71(4), 2019: 671-697.

   In power, the Vietnamese Communist Party has experienced three 'moments' of growth, each with some differences of detail and of meanings: 'traditional communism'; the transition from a planned to a market economy in the 1980s; and, since 1992, a 'socialist-oriented market economy'. For each, the article discusses the ideologically defined nature of change; intentionality—'how growth was to happen'; and the quantitative data used. It suggests that critiques throughout the period have engaged with the intentionality issue: in the first moment, by isolating the socialist relations of production within socialist construction as the cause of difficulties; more recently, by engaging with the lack of effective policy despite contemporary ideology's unreliable belief in policy as key to growth.
   **Vietnam-Economy.
   ControlNo : 44466

-INTERNATIONAL TRADE

47. Nguyen, Quynh and Bernauer, Thomas
   Does social trust affect public support for International Trade? insights from an experiment in Vietnam.
   Political studies, 67(2), 2019(May): 440-458.

   Recent correlational studies suggest that such an effect might exist, but further research is needed to establish whether social trust does indeed play a causal role in shaping the mass public's trade attitudes. We use an experimental approach to assess whether higher levels of social trust lead to more public support for free trade.
   **Vietnam-International Trade.
   ControlNo : 44454

WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

48. Stahl, Roger and Kaempf, Sebastian
   Sousveilling the 'Global War on Terror'.
   Australian Journal of International Affairs, 73(4), 2019: 337-356.

   This article theorises what it means to challenge official regimes of surveillance in the War on Terror by further developing the notion of 'sousveillance'. In particular, we focus on the performative dimension of surveillance by attending to its sites of struggle, particularly where alternative and counter-performances work to disrupt and dislodge official regimes of vision.
   **War Against Terrorism.
   ControlNo : 44447

WORLD BANK POLICY

49. Farias, Déborah B. L.
    Outlook for the 'developing country' category: a paradox of demise and continuity.
    Third World Quarterly, 2019, 40(4): 668-687.

    In the 2016 edition of its World Development Indicators (WDI), the World Bank introduced an important change in the way it categorises countries: it explicitly stated the intention to eliminate the distinction of countries as 'developing' and developed'. This decision represents the first time one of the world's most powerful and influential international organisation has overtly decided to move away from this fuzzy-yet-ubiquitous terminology for categorising countries (and not proposing to replace the division). This paper takes this shift to discuss country groupings based on development levels, particularly the 'developed'/'developing'dichotomy, focusing on the latter term.
    **World Bank Policy.
                    ControlNo : 44474