Globalizing the US Presidency: Postcolonial Views of John F. Kennedy
Using John F. Kennedy as a central figure and reference point, the 15 chapters of this volume introduced and edited by Cyrus Schayegh explore, in a way that de-Americanises and globalises Kennedy and the US Presidency, how postcolonial citizens viewed and appropriated the president when peak decolonisation met the Cold War (Bloomsbury Press, 2020).

In his own chapter, *Foreign Gifts and US Imperial Ambiguities: The Kennedy Years*, Professor Schayegh tells the story of an Iranian woman’s unrequited gift to Kennedy and argues that this case and hundreds of other gifts by foreigners to the president and his family reveal ambiguities abroad about Washington’s and its president’s imperial nature.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRY**

**Encountering Tourism**

Tourism has been growing and diversifying immensely since the turn of the 21st century. Anthropological approaches to tourism have also expanded from the early contributions of the 1970s focused on the nature of tourism and its “impact” on peripheral host communities. As many key areas and notions of concern for anthropology – culture, ethnicity, identity, alterity, heritage, mobility, labor, commerce, hospitality, intimacy, development, the environment… – are increasingly affected and transformed by tourism, the study of tourism helps understand how such transformations occur, while also shedding light on the societal struggles that are at stake in them, argues Valerio Simoni, Senior Researcher at the Global Migration Centre (in *The Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Anthropology*, July 2020).

**DOI >**

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**Environment and Natural Resource**

**EDITED BOOK CHAPTER**

**Network Embeddedness and the Rate of Water Cooperation and Conflict**

While studies have repeatedly found that water-related cooperation is more common than conflict, many country dyads do slip into water-related conflict. In this chapter of *Networks in Water Governance* (K. Ingold and M. Fischer, eds., Palgrave, 2020), James Hollway uses social network theory and network modelling to understand why cooperation is more frequent than conflict. What is at work, he finds, is not normative embeddedness (actors replicate the behaviour most common around them, with cooperation begetting cooperation and conflict begetting conflict), but what he calls facilitative embeddedness: cooperation emboldens both more cooperation and conflict, whereas conflict seems to chill all activity, inducing slower
and more cautious reactions.

**Internet Governance in International Geneva**

This report by Michael Kende, Senior Fellow at the Centre of International Environmental Studies, provides an *état des lieux* regarding the role International Geneva plays as a hub for Internet governance across a large range of issues (The Observatory of the Fondation pour Genève – Booklet no. 2, September 2020). It details the history of how Geneva developed its role, covers the present range of activities, including how the Internet governance clusters have helped address the COVID-19 crisis, and looks forward to future issues that are emerging. It also identifies gaps and proposes recommendations to strengthen International Geneva’s position going forward.

**Global Health**

**ARTICLE**

*The Process of Building the Priority of Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Global Policy Analysis*

To understand the processes that helped raise the positioning of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) in global policies, this study uses a framework by Shiffman and Smith that assembles determinants of political priority under four categories: actor power, ideas, political contexts, and issue characteristics. Claire Somerville and others find that the presence of leaders, institutions and guiding documents to mobilise the community, the creation of the NTD label, and the way the burden and solutions are presented help better position NTDs in the global health agenda (in *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, vol. 14, no. 8, August 2020). To continue raising the profile of NTDs at the global level, they present suggestions in line with UHC and SDG targets.

**Development Finance, Policies and Practices**

**EDITED BOOK AND CHAPTER**

*When Can Oil Economies Be Deemed Sustainable?*

This book edited and *introduced* by Giacomo Luciani and Tom Moerenhout questions the stereotype depicting all Gulf
GCC economies as unsustainable, and starts a critical discussion of which adaptations they might need to undertake to guarantee themselves a relatively stable future (Pagrave Macmillan, October 2020).

– In his chapter Framing the Economic Sustainability of Oil Economies, Professor Luciani questions the notion that Gulf economies are not sustainable by discussing the progress on diversification as well as the continued relevance of hydrocarbons. Highlighting that the oil rent is likely to shrink over time, he points out the core challenge of developing taxation and fostering the development of an independent and competitive private sector. He also emphasises the need for further labor sector reform and the challenges of income inequality.

DOI >

– In their concluding chapter, When Can Oil Economies Be Deemed Sustainable?, the editors underline that developing fiscal tools to greatly reduce reliance of recurrent expenditure on the oil rent and moving away from a model of low-cost, low-productivity expatriate labour to a model of higher wages and productivity emerge as the two decisive challenges that face attempts at sustainability. Both have direct implications for political institutions, which consequently will also need to adapt.

DOI >

LITERATURE REVIEW ARTICLE

Argentinean Agribusiness and the Porous Agricultural Company

Diego Silva Garzón, Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, reviews four contributions to the study of Argentinean agribusiness (in Tapuya: Latin American Science, Technology and Society, vol. 3, no. 1, 2020). Popular representations of agribusiness as a highly mechanised and collaborative production network dispersed across rented plots of land and upheld by service providers ignore the lived experiences of rural workers, whose increasingly nomadic work pushes them away from their local communities. By portraying their companies as porous, powerful agribusiness actors justify interventions beyond the productive sphere; this enables them to promote particular values, behaviors and knowledges in local populations that in turn render them amenable to agribusiness. Moreover, the porosity of the agricultural company, as revealed by its local interventions, sparks conflict with actors who compete for local power and influence, such as the State.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Corona Politics: The Cost of Mismanaging Pandemics

In the 50th issue of COVID Economics: Vetted and Real-Time Papers, Maximilian Konradt, PhD Student in International Economics, and others study the political consequences of (mis-)managing the COVID crisis by constructing a high frequency dataset of government approval for 35 countries (CEPR, September 2020). In the first weeks after the outbreak, approval rates for incumbents increase strongly, consistent with a global “rally around the flag” effect. Approval, however, drops again in countries where COVID cases continue to grow, especially if governments do not implement stringent policies to control the number of infections. Governments that placed more weight on health rather than short-term economic outcomes obtained
School Feeding Programmes, Education and Food Security in Rural Malawi

Roxana Elena Manea, Research Assistant at the Centre of International Environmental Studies, uses an instrumental variable approach and propensity score matching to estimate the impact of school feeding on the extensive and intensive margins of education, i.e., the percentage of children of primary school age who are in school and the percentage of primary school enrollees who have not dropped out (CIES Research Paper no. 63, September 2020). School feeding has increased the extensive margin by 7 percentage points on average, but the impact on the intensive margin is relatively limited. When distinguishing between food-secure and food-insecure areas, she finds a larger impact on the extensive margin in food-insecure areas, but also a significant increase of 2 percentage points in the intensive margin in these same areas. She concludes that school feeding programmes bear an impact on education as long as they also intervene to relax a binding food constraint.

Essays in Banking and Monetary Policy

In her PhD thesis in International Economics (July 2020), Aakriti Mathur provides four empirical essays on banking and monetary policy:

- In the Dangerzone! Regulatory Uncertainty and Voluntary Capital Surpluses shows that highly discretionary capital regulatory regimes can induce banks to hold higher voluntary capital surpluses, with stronger effects for banks that are closer to their minimum requirements.

- Analysing Monetary Policy Statements of the Reserve Bank of India uses natural language processing techniques to examine how monetary policy communication in India has evolved over time.

- A Fistful of Dollars: Transmission of Global Funding Shocks to Emerging Economies (EMs) proposes money market rates to measure transmission of international liquidity shocks to EMs.

- Risky Business: Corporate Governance in Indian Banks uses novel data on Indian bank boards to show that shareholders respond significantly to director turnover in public banks.

Essays in International Macroeconomics and Finance

This PhD thesis in International Economics by Yadong Huang (July 2020) consists of three studies on international macroeconomics and finance:


- Going West: The Economic Impacts of China’s Regional Development Policy finds that the Chinese West Development Policy promotes economic development and leads to an increase in the industry sector’s share of GDP and a decline in the agriculture’s sector share that transforms the economy.

- Revisiting the Gravity Model in Cross-border Asset Investment investigates why the distance effect is persistently negative in the gravity model after the development of information technologies over the last few decades and provides a new perspective on this effect on international asset investment by considering
investment concentration and relative geographical locations.

ARTICLE
Mythical Islands of Value: Free Ports, Offshore Capitalism, and Art Capital
Drawing from an interdisciplinary body of scholarship on “offshore” and other special zones of production, and value circulation in human geography, anthropology, history, and sociology, Erik Post and Filipe Calvão claim that the emergence of the Geneva Free Port prefigures and helps illuminate contemporary transformations in offshore capitalism (in Arts, vol. 9, no. 4, 2020). Moreover, these spaces are more deeply imbricated with public and state authorities than previously suggested. Finally, a holistic understanding of art capital requires an encompassing view of free ports not as accidental and exceptional features in the world of high art but as spaces deeply implicated in the creation and operation of the art market more generally.

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WORKING PAPER
The Investment Screening Regulation and Its Screening Ground “Security or Public Order”: How the WTO Law Understanding Undermines the Regulation’s Objectives
The EU adopted Regulation 2019/452 has two objectives: protecting domestic assets from harmful foreign investor interests, and equipping the EU with leverage to achieve more favourable treatment of EU investors abroad. It therefore provides Member States with an option to adopt foreign direct investment (FDI) screening mechanisms on the grounds of “security or public order”. However, the scope of “security or public order” must be interpreted in accordance with WTO law, whose notions in this respect are rather narrow, allowing only the screening of a few, high-profile cases of FDI. Such a narrow scope undermines the Regulation’s objectives, argues Jens Velten, Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, in this CTEI Working Paper (no. 1, 2020).

Migration and Refugees

PAPER
COVID-19 and Human Rights of Migrants: More Protection for the Benefit of All
The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted that public health and the protection of migrants are not mutually exclusive, but instead must be integrated. Vincent Chetel advances three key reasons why it is vital to reconcile the two (“Time for a Reset” series, IOM, August 2020). First, by both exacerbating and producing new vulnerabilities, the health crisis risks creating a migration crisis. Second, the human rights of migrants, as grounded in international law, provide a flexible toolbox to address their need for protection while facing the current health emergency. Third, integrating health and protection considerations is an opportunity to rethink immigration policies through innovative solutions that give due respect to human rights.

**WORKING PAPER**

**De-confine Borders: Towards a Politics of Freedom of Movement in the Time of the Pandemic**

Focusing on Europe, Charles Heller, Research Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, argues that states have conflated the “war on the virus” with the “war on migrants” and imposed drastic new restrictions on international mobility (COMPAS Working Paper no. 147, University of Oxford, 2020). Illegalised migrants will however continue to cross borders in search of protection and a better life with or without the approval of states. It is only by recognising migrants’ right to move that one may implement measures to mitigate the risks of contagion so as to protect migrants and sedentary populations alike. At the same time, the excessive mobility of the privileged through air travel that has been a major factor in spreading the virus and contributes to ecological destruction should also be limited.

**Associated blog post >**

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**Gender**

**ARTICLE**

**Men’s Economic Status and Marriage Timing in Rural and Semi-Urban Malawi**

Drawing on longitudinal survey data, Isabel Pike examines how men’s economic circumstances are related to when they marry in the Salima district of Malawi (in *Social Forces*, published online September 2020). Men who have higher earnings, work in agriculture, and come from a household that sell cash crops are more likely to marry than students and men from households owning a large amount of land. Additionally, men living in the semi-urban communities are half as likely to marry as their rural counterparts, which
is largely explained by the greater proportion of men who are students in towns and trading centres and by the less agricultural nature of these communities. These findings suggest that as sub-Saharan Africa urbanises, the age of marriage for men will likely rise.

DOI >

ARTICLE

Militarized Masculinity and the Paradox of Restraint: Mechanisms of Social Control under Modern Authoritarianism

The “paradox of restraint” characterises many new forms of authoritarianism in which reforms compliant with the rule of law are used to unshackle the ruler’s arbitrary power. How does national-level authoritarian power reach ordinary citizens in these contexts? Rebecca Tapscott, Research Fellow at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, identifies the performance of militarised masculinities as an understudied mechanism that does so. She first uses the cases of Putin’s Russia and Duterte’s Philippines to illustrate the relationship between the paradox of restraint and militarised masculinities, and then turns to an in-depth case study of a local dispute between soldiers and civilians in Museveni’s Uganda to trace how gendered local encounters facilitate the transmission of national-level authoritarian power into the lives of ordinary people (in International Affairs, iiaa163, published online September 2020).

DOI >

WORKING PAPER

Knowledge Intensity and Gender Wage Gaps: Evidence from Linked Employer-Employee Data

Using a linked employer-employee dataset of the entire Brazilian formal labor force, Radu Barza, Research Assistant at the Centre of International Environmental Studies, Martina Viarengo and others study the relationship between gender wage gaps and the knowledge intensity of industries and occupations (CESifo Working Paper no. 8543, September 2020). Employees in high-skilled occupations and industries experience lower gender wage gaps, all the more when the demand for skilled labor is high and the supply low. Additionally, the gender wage gap of skilled workers, but not that of unskilled workers, decreases when knowledge intense industries grow. These findings suggest that competition for skilled labor in knowledge intense industries contributes to the reduction of gender wage gaps.

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Governance

EDITED BOOK AND CHAPTERS

The UN Friendly Relations Declaration at 50: An Assessment of the Fundamental Principles of International Law

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1970 Friendly Relations Declaration, Jorge Viñuales has asked international law scholars from different horizons and
generations to re-examine the past, present and possible futures of the fundamental principles (Cambridge University Press, September 2020).

In his introduction, The Fundamental Principles of International Law – An Enduring Ideal?, he remarks that the current political context seems largely inauspicious for genuine celebration as these principles face daunting challenges. Several cases, such as the inward reflexes and blame game of major countries in reacting to a global pandemic, the use of force by Russia for the annexation of Crimea or its interference in electoral processes in the United States, France, Italy and the UK, the trade war triggered by the United States against China and the EU, constitute open defiance of the letter and/or spirit of the very principles that have served, since 1945, as the normative standards determining the lawfulness of international action.

Interview with Professor Viñuales >

Other contributions by law scholars of the Institute include:

– The System of the Friendly Relations Declaration
  The UN Charter was designed to institutionalise and project into the future the “Alliance of the Victorious Powers” of the Second World War, as well as their vision of what the postwar world should be. Such vision harboured great potentialities for the future, but it was largely premised, consciously or unconsciously, on the image and presumed structures of the pre-existing world as reflected in classical international law. This heritage is clearly apparent in Article 2 of the Charter, which lays down the “principles” of the United Nations, explains Georges Abi-Saab.

– Prevention of Environmental Harm
  Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli and Jorge E. Viñuales examine the emergence and consolidation of the beating-heart of international environmental law, as fleshed out in the four principles that have been recognised as part of general international law, above all prevention of significant environmental harm. They discuss the vicissitudes of this process of emergence and consolidation, its interactions with other contemporaneous processes, most notably those leading to the adoption of the Friendly Relations Declaration, and its specific legal implications in contemporary international law.

– Co-operation
  Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Director of the MIDS and Co-Director of the CIDS, and Jason Rudall trace the evolution and multifaceted dimensions of co-operation since its inclusion in the UN Charter and the Friendly Relations Declaration. They reveals that general international law provides a basic expression of the duty to co-operate and illustrate how the Friendly Relations Declaration helped to cement international co-operation at the centre of the international legal order, providing a solid foundation for the many and varied manifestations of co-operation that we find in a wide array of areas of international law today.

– Principles Governing the Global Economy
  Trade, monetary and investment relations are connected historically, conceptually, politically, and, of course, in economic reality. But not legally. This disconnection from a legal perspective results from specialisation in three legal regimes (trade, monetary and financial relations, foreign direct investment). After analysing their evolution from “embedded liberalism” (1945–80) over the Washington consensus (1980–2008) to the present, Jürgen Kurtz, Jorge E. Viñuales and Michael Waibel distill a small set of common underlying principles which constitute the legal foundations of the global economy.

– Self-determination
  For Marcelo G. Kohen, self-determination is the most revolutionary of all existing fundamental principles. For the first time in the history of international law, one of its
rules recognises the right of certain human communities, the “peoples”, to freely
decide their international status, which includes the possibility of independence. In
other words, the right to create their own State. Before the emergence of such a
right, all struggles for independence were considered to be internal conflicts or civil
wars, for which international law had little to say.

The Friendly Relations Declaration at 50
Fifty years after its adoption, the problems facing not only the society of States but
also humanity as a whole provides a strong encouragement to reaffirm the need to
respect the Declaration as well as the UN Charter as a whole; on the other hand,
Pierre-Marie Dupuy underlines that each of these principles must be completed
and reinterpreted in the light of the new challenges facing the entire international
community, composed of States but also of civil society.

Pierre-Marie Dupuy

INTRODUCTION TO SPECIAL ISSUE
Beyond Cyberutopia and Digital Disenchantment: Pragmatic Engagements with and from within the Internet
In their introduction to a special issue on contemporary digital political practices,
Mareile Kaufmann, Anna Leander and Nanna Bonde Thylstrup describe how the
issue highlights the pragmatic engagements employed by political movements and
subjects as they negotiate infrastructural entanglements with visions of resistance,
subversion, and survival (in First Monday, vol. 25, no. 5, May 2020). The
contributions are characteristic of such engagements that operate beyond the
spectacles of cyberutopia and digital disenchantment. They opt instead to embody or
subvert digital infrastructures and offer new political imaginaries and realities.

ARTICLE
Change in International Law through Informal Means: The Rise of Exceptions to State Official Immunity for International Crimes
More often than not, as in the case of the law on state official immunities for
international crime, the law on a given area is not fully accountable through
customary law methodology or any of the other formal sources. Pedro José
Martínez Esponda, Research Assistant at the Global Governance Centre, suggests
that, where state opposition blocks formal pathways of normative transformation,
change often finds its way informally provided that three elements are in place: (1)
other actors are persistent and resilient enough to stand state opposition and uphold
the change attempt; (2) certain discursive preconditions make the attempt legally
and socially plausible in order for it to be taken up by broader constituencies; (3)
minimal institutional channels are available in order to allow for some type of
authoritative endorsement of the change attempt (in Revista Latinoamericana de
Derecho Internacional, no. 9, 2020).

ARTICLE
Order at the Margins: The Legal Construction of Interface Conflicts over Time
This article by Nico Krisch, Francesco Corradini and Lucy Lu Reimers suggest
that interface conflicts can fruitfully be seen as a pathway for change in the
otherwise rigid structure of international law (in Global Constitutionalism, vol. 9, no.
2, July 2020, originally published as PATHS Working Paper 1, see
La protection des intérêts juridiques de l’État tiers dans le procès de délimitation maritime
Dans cet ouvrage tiré de sa thèse de doctorat (voir le Bulletin de décembre 2019 avec une interview de l’auteur), Lorenzo Palestini s’intéresse à l’État tiers au procès de délimitation maritime, cet État qui, bien que n’étant pas Partie, voit ses intérêts juridiques mis en cause par la procédure.

Defences and the Burden of Proof in International Law
The burden of proving a defence is said to be on the party invoking it, but this proposition hides a far more complex litigation reality. Joost Pauwelyn distinguishes six claims in defence: (1) objections to jurisdiction, (2) objections to admissibility, (3) exemptions, (4) absence of breach, (5) exceptions, and (6) defences under secondary rules. For each, he identifies five types of burdens: (1) burden of raising a claim in defence, (2) burden of production of evidence, (3) burden of persuasion, (4) quantum of proof, and (5) standard of review. Although for some claims in defence some types of burden are on the defendant, this is not the case for all (in Exceptions in International Law, L. Bartels and F. Paddeu, eds., Oxford University Press, June 2020).

Jurisdiction Unbound: Global Governance through Extraterritorial Business Regulation
The international law of jurisdiction has to cope with rapid change in a globalising world, but its traditional, territorial orientation has continued to dominate legal discourses. Nico Krisch traces how, below the discursive surface, core categories of jurisdiction have been transformed in recent decades in such a way as to generate an “unbound” jurisdiction, especially when it comes to global business regulation (PATHS Working Paper, September 2020). The result is a jurisdictional assemblage in which a multiplicity of states have jurisdictional claims and where, in practice, a few powerful countries wield the capacity to set and implement rules with a global reach.

Unacceptable States: The Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, (Inter)national Law, and the American Imperial Archipelago, 1823–1919
This PhD thesis in International History analyses the US relationship with the Cherokee nation as foundational to the development of American continental and extraterritorial imperialism (June 2020.) Using the records of Supreme Court decisions and case briefs, US Congressional debates and reports, Cherokee memorials and declarations, and works of European and American international jurists, Jonathan Matthew Schmitt shows the central role that indigenous polities played in shaping the United States as an imperial nation-state into the 20th century. He also demonstrates the significance of US-Cherokee relations to the history of
international law in the context of the 19th and 20th century Euro-American Empire.

**Democracy and Civil Society**

**EDITED BOOK CHAPTER**

**The Changing Role of Civil Society Actors in Peacemaking and Peacebuilding**

In her chapter for the *Routledge Handbook of Peace, Security and Development*, Sara Hellmüller, Senior Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, shows how civil society has moved from being considered an "object" to being considered a "subject" of peacebuilding following the so-called "local turn" in peace studies and the conceptual shift from conflict management and resolution to conflict transformation in the 2000s, when civil society actors became increasingly acknowledged as peacebuilders in their own right and invited to peace talks or to partner with international actors in peacebuilding programmes (F.O. Hampson, A. Özerdem and J. Kent, eds., June 2020).

**Interview with Dr Hellmüller >**

**SPECIAL ISSUE**

**Indigenous and Afrodescendant Movements and Organizations in Latin America: Negotiating, Resisting, Performing and Re-purposing Dominant Categories**

This special issue, introduced by Diego Silva, Research Associate at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, and Nancy Postero, investigates the questions “How are identities fixed and mobilised by international organisations, States, and the market, and performed or resisted by Indigenous and Afrodescendant communities in order to further their interests and contest or challenge different ontological views? How are these fixed identities expressions of State racism? How do Indigenous and Afrodescendant movements react to an increasing racist violence coming from the State? How are these movements intersected by multiple oppressions beyond ethnicity and race?” (in *Alternautas*, vol. 7, no. 1, July 2020).

Other contributions by PhD candidates of the Institute include:

- **Spatiality, Temporality and Ontology: Constraints for the Restitution of Indigenous Peoples’ Territorial Rights in Colombia**
  
  Yira Lazala examines some of the limitations in the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law, which has sought to offer reparation to the individuals and collectives affected by the Colombian armed conflict. Based on the case of the Inga Indigenous Community in Aponte Nariño, she argues that the Inga’s understanding of their territory and of the duration of the conflict against their community reveals not only temporal and spatial limitations in State’s reparation projects, but also ontological limitations as Inga leaders see reparation not as legal remedies or material concessions, but as territorial harmonisation, which includes the cultivation of social and spiritual balance.
Access >

- **Baianas de Acarajé against FIFA: Coloniality Nowadays**

Initially excluded from the 2014 football World Cup event by FIFA, the *baianas de acarajé* organised street protests, mobilised petitions on the internet, distributed t-shirts to raise awareness about their situation, and were finally allowed to sell their products. **Larissa da Silva Araujo** argues that the state of Bahia’s recognition of the *baianas de acarajé* as part of the state’s Intangible Heritage was central to FIFA’s acceptance of their presence in the World Cup, as the notion of cultural heritage was a legible category to international capital, a category that traps them into “a static conception of the traditional and the cultural. More importantly, they are recognised as subject to the law, but not as agents of this right.

Access >

- **Ocupando y ampliando categorías (in)esperadas: formas de ser y de convertirse en indígena dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas**

An Indigenous delegate at the UN, a Guarani-Kaioiwá woman from Matto Grosso do Sul, Brazil, obviously at discomfort when reading a statement in Spanish, switched to Portuguese, a nonofficial language, while the UN interpreters and translators struggled to accommodate. **Urpi Saco-Chung** uses this simple ethnographic example to show the disciplinary and exclusionary structures of international organisation codes and languages, as they reduce the Indigenous category to their own terms and knowledges. The example shows not that the woman would not comply with UN codes, but rather that she could do that, do more, and do it in different ways.

Access >

**PHD THESIS**

**Democratic Possibilities: The Communist Movement and Democratic Politics in North Kerala, India**

In his PhD thesis in Anthropology and Sociology of Development (2020), **Lipin Ram** attempts to apprehend the Communist Party of India Marxist (CPIM) in its electoral, mobilisational, agitational and subjectivising dimensions. He argues that to understand the diverse and often highly contradictory impulses, discourses and social forms that emerge from the commonality of the democratic sphere, we must come to terms with democracy as a domain of practice with “radical possibilities”. This modality of democratic politics offers a way out of the impasse characterising current debates around “liberal” and “illiberal” democracies, while also providing a productive theoretical schema to apprehend the diverging socio-cultural expressions of democracy,

**Presentation by Dr Ram >**

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**Conflict, Dispute Settlement and Peacebuilding**

**ARTICLE**

**Decoding the Balance Sheet: Gifts, Goodwill, and the Liquidation of the League of Nations**

**Carolyn N. Biltoft** examines the appraisal and liquidation of the League of Nations”
assets at the time of its dissolution in 1946, focusing on the liquidation board’s decision to price a valuable collection of gifts and historical objects as zero in the final financial calculation (in *Capitalism: A Journal of History and Economics*, vol. 1, no. 2, Spring 2020). Drawing on theories of gifts and symbolic exchange, her article asks what the history of that non-price tells us more broadly about the pecuniary role of what accountants call goodwill not only in the workings of international organisations, but also in relation to both the tangible and intangible nature of modern capital itself.

**DOI >**

**ARTICLE**

**Rituals of World Politics: On (Visual) Practices Disordering Things**

Rituals are customarily muted into predictable routines aimed to stabilise social orders and limit conflict. Anna Leander, Luisa Cruz Lobato, Visiting PhD Candidate at the Department of International Relations/Political Science, and others counter this move by foregrounding rituals of world politics as social practices with notable disordering effects (in *Critical Studies on Security*, published online August 2020). They engage a series of “world pictures” to show the worlding and disruptive work enacted in rituals designed to sustain the sovereign exercise of violence and war, here colonial treaty-making, state commemoration, military/service dog training, cyber-security podcasts, algorithmically generated maps, the visit of Prince Harry to a joint NATO exercise and border ceremonies in India, respectively.

**DOI >**

**ARTICLE**

**Some Are More Equal Than Others: Palestinian Citizens in the Settler Colonial Jewish State**

Does the passing of the Basic Law: Israel – the Nation State of the Jewish People represent a transformative moment, as some critics claim, that undermines the State’s unique democratic feature, precisely the principle of equality? Ibrahim L. Said, Research Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, explores how the principle of equality, enshrined in the Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel, manifested itself in three key moments: the making of the Declaration, the granting of suffrage and citizenship rights, and the passage of the Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty (in *Settler Colonial Studies*, published online July 2020). He concludes that the Nationality Bill reflects a continuous process that stems from the Zionist colonial ideology in historic Palestine. Rather than transforming Israel into an undemocratic apartheid State, it makes sure that the State of Israel cannot be easily transformed into the State of all its citizens.

**DOI >**

**ARTICLE**

**The Ontological Threat of Foreign Fighters**

The threat represented by foreign fighters to their home state has rarely materialised, yet states have increasingly legislated against them over the course of the last 300 years. Why? asks Raphaël Leduc, PhD Candidate in International Relations/Political Science (in *European Journal of International Relations*, published online August 2020). Using historical case comparison of Westminster parliamentary debates on foreign fighting, he argues that returnees generate ontological insecurity on the part of lawmakers and that legislating against them serves to reify the
identity of individual lawmakers. What is at stake, then, is not the physical security of the national state but the ontological security of lawmakers.

DOI >

ARTICLE

**Bringing the War Home: The Strategic Logic of “North Caucasian Terrorism” in Russia**

Terrorism connected to the North Caucasus has been pervasive in Russia between 1992 and 2018. Using an original dataset, Vassily A. Klimentov, PhD Candidate in International History and International Relations/Political Science, presents statistics on rates of terrorist attacks outside of the North Caucasus, their geography and targets, and the tactics used (in *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, published online July 2020). He argues that terrorism by North Caucasian insurgents has retained a strategic logic despite their conversion to radical Islamism.

DOI >

ARTICLE


This article presents an analytical model to understand norm change through intersubjective meaning-making (in *Swiss Political Science Review*, published online October 2020). Using the model to analyse how the United Nations and Syrian civil society actors defined the norm of civil society inclusion in the framework of the Syrian peace Process, Sara Hellmüller, Senior Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, shows that norm change happened through two interlinked dynamics: processes in which the actors built congruence between the inclusion norm and other salient norms in their normative environments and processes in which the actors intersubjectively constructed the meaning of the inclusion norm.

DOI >

ARTICLE

**The Allure of Jihad: The De-territorialization of the War in the North Caucasus**

Insurgents in the North Caucasus switched from the al-Qaeda-affiliated *Imarat Kavkaz* to the Islamic State after 2014. Although this transition was partially the result of *Imarat Kavkaz*’s military defeat, it has also settled two decades of tension over ideology. As Vassily A. Klimentov, PhD Candidate in International History and International Relations/Political Science, and Grazvydas Jasutis show, it signalled the victory of Salafi-jihadism over a nationally rooted (radical) Islamism and led to a break between the insurgents and the Caucasian context. This de-territorialisation of grievances for the war has in turn increased the threat of radical Islamist violence for Russia (in *Caucasus Survey*, published online August 2020).

DOI >

PHD THESIS

**Malign States, Benign Allies: Making Human Rights Foreign Policy in Triadic Settings**

This PhD thesis in International Relations/Political Science examines the conundrums liberal patrons – believed and expected to be the defender of liberal values – face when the human rights violator is a close ally of the liberal state. Using grounded theory and process-tracing (August 2020). Berfu Kiziltan examines the case of American policies towards Turkey during its pre- and post-coup periods. Inspired by Georg Simmel’s works on the triad, the research puzzle aims to uncover the
GENEVA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (GTDW)
SEMINAR
Unravelling Deep Integration: Local Labour Market Effects of the Brexit Vote
Organised by the Geneva School of Economics and Management (GSEM), the Graduate Institute, UNCTAD, WTO and CEPR, with Beata Javorcik, Professor of Economics at the University of Oxford and Chief Economist at EBRD, who will present her paper coauthored with Ben Kett, Layla O’Kane and Katherine Stapleton.
More info and registration

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE COLLOQUIUM
International Humanitarianism in the early Twentieth Century: Promethean, Arrogant, Provincial and Redemptive
Organised by the Global Governance Centre with Davide Rodogno, who will present his draft paper.
More info and registration

GLOBAL MIGRATION LECTURE
Human Trafficking and the Fallacy of Human Rights Violations
Organised by the Global Migration Centre with Ryszard Piotrowicz, Professor of Law at Aberystwyth University, who will briefly explain what actually happens when someone is trafficked.
More info and registration

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT’S SEMINAR
Comment une vidéo de 58 secondes, tournée par un combattant fâtemyoun sur le front de la guerre en Syrie, devient-elle une source pour un chercheur?
Organised by the Département d’anthropologie et sociologie, with Agnès Devictor, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.
Plus d’infos et inscription
Wednesday 28 October
INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM
12:15 - 14:00
Auditorium 2

The Right to a Fair Trial: Between Harmony and Dissonance
Organised by the Department of International Law, with Philippa Webb, Professor of Public International Law, King’s College London.
More info >

Wednesday 28 October
KNOWLEDGE NETWORK FOR INNOVATION AND ACCESS TO MEDICINES
16:00 - 17:00
Webinar

Building Access into Pharmaceutical R&D Agreements: Ideas and Possibilities from Real-World Contracts
Organised by the Global Health Centre, with Julia Barnes-Weise, Executive Director, The Global Health Innovation Alliance Accelerator (GHIAA), who will present the Master Alliance Provisions Guide.
More info and registration >

Wednesday 28 October
INTERNATIONAL MACRO HISTORY ONLINE SEMINAR
17:00 - 18:00
Online

When Property Rights Are Not Enough: Lessons from Renaissance Florence
Organised by the Centre for Finance and Development in partnership with a network of European universities, with Francesca Trivellato, Andrew W. Mellon Professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies, who will present her research project.
More info and registration >

Monday 2 November
PART OF THE GENEVA PEACE WEEK
12:30 - 13:45
Online

From Warriors to Local Peacebuilders? Lessons from Reintegration Processes in Post-conflict Settings through the Voices of Former (Female) Combatants
Organised by the Gender Centre, with Arifah Rahmawati, Muhammadiyah University of Madiun, East Java, Indonesia, and Mia Schöb, Small Arms Survey and The Graduate Institute, Geneva.
More info and registration >

Monday 2 November
GENEVA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (GTDW) SEMINAR
16:00 - 17:15
Streamed via Zoom

Title to be announced
Organised by the Geneva School of Economics and Management (GSEM), the Graduate Institute, UNCTAD, WTO and CEPR, with Laura Alfaro, Warren Alpert Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School.
More info and registration >

Tuesday 3 November
VILFREDO PARETO RESEARCH SEMINAR
14:15 - 15:45
Streamed via Zoom

Monetary Policy Independence and the Strength of the Global Financial Cycle
Organised by the International Economics Department, with Christian Friedrich, Principal Researcher at the Bank
Tuesday 3 November
16:15 - 18:00
Interpetal, Room 8, and online

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY FORUM
Citizenship and Privileges: Analysis of the Community of Foreign Residents in East Asia, 1863–1941
Organised by the International History Department, with Professor Dr Madeleine Herren-Oesch, Director of the Institute for European Global Studies at the University of Basel, who will present her most recent research projects.

More info and registration >

Wednesday 4 November
09:00 - 09:50
Online

PART OF THE GENEVA PEACE WEEK
"Peace Is in Our Hands": Women Take the Lead to Rebuild Trust
Organised by the Gender Centre, with Yvette Chesson-Wureh, Angie Brooks International Centre, Paula Drumond, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (IRI/PUC-Rio), and Ruth Dreifuss, Former President of Switzerland and Minister of Home Affairs, Member of the Global Commission on Drug Policy, who will present the findings of an ongoing applied research project on Women's Situation Rooms.

More info and registration >

Wednesday 4 November
10:30 - 11:30
Interpetal, Room 8, and online

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT’s BRUNCHES
Aluminium Landscapes: The Rise and Fall of Bauxite Mining and Aluminium Production in Suriname, and the Lasting Impacts in Its Society and Environment
With PhD Candidate Simon Lobach. (Physical attendance limited to members of the Department – students and staff.)

More info >

Wednesday 4 November
17:00 - 18:00
Online

INTERNATIONAL MACRO HISTORY ONLINE SEMINAR
The Berlin Stock Exchange In The "Great Disorder"
Organised by the Centre for Finance and Development in partnership with a network of European universities, with Caroline Fohlin, Professor of Economics at Emory University, who will present insights from her joint research with Stephanie Collet.

More info and registration >

Monday 9 November
12:30 - 14:00
Room S4

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE COLLOQUIUM
The Politics of Beginning: Private Authority as Drama
With Alejandro Esguerra, Postdoctoral researcher at the working group Political Sociology, University Bielefeld.

More info >

Monday 9 November
16:00 - 17:15
Streamed via Zoom

GENEVA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (GTDW) SEMINAR
The Returns to Face-to-Face Interactions: Knowledge Spillovers in Silicon Valley
Organised by the Geneva School of Economics and Management (GSEM), the Graduate Institute, UNCTAD, WTO and CEPR, with David Atkin, Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), who will present his paper coauthored with Keith Chen and Anton Popov.
More info and registration >

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT’S SEMINAR
Fear and Fainting in Luanda: Paranoid Politics and the Problem of Interpretative Authority
With Visiting Professor Jon Schubert, who will present his paper.
More info and registration >

INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM
Fragmentation in Action: Investment Arbitral Tribunals and Intra-EU Disputes
Organised by the Department of International Law, with Marcelo Kohen.
More info >

INTERNATIONAL MACRO HISTORY ONLINE SEMINAR
Corporate Finance of Industry in a Developing Economy: Panel Evidence from Imperial Russia
Organised by the Centre for Finance and Development, with Amanda Gregg, Assistant Professor of Economics at Middlebury College, who will present her paper coauthored with Steven Nafziger.
More info and registration >

GENDER SEMINAR
Feminist Critique-ability in Authoritarian Times
Organised by the Gender Centre, with Leandra Bias, University of Oxford, who will present her PhD thesis.
More info >

WOMEN IN ECONOMICS
COVID-19 and Gender
Workshop with Laura Nowzohour (IHEID), Alice Antunes (UNIL), Federica Braccioli (UNIGE); Ling Zhou (EPFL), and Beatrice Weder Di Mauro, aimed at providing information about the current state of research on the role of and obstacles faced by women in the economics profession.
More info and registration >

VILFREDO PARETO RESEARCH SEMINAR
Title to be announced
Organised by the International Economics Department, with Vincent Somville, Assistant Professor at NHH
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT’S SEMINAR


With Grégoire Mallard and Jin Sun. PhD student in ANSO and research assistant at the Global Governance Centre, who will present their coauthored article.

More info and registration >

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY FORUM

**Iron Lady of the Caribbean? Eugenia Charles and Postcolonial Dominica**

Organised by the International History Department and the Gender Centre, with Imaobong Umoren, London School of Economics and Political Science, who will present her research project. (Physical attendance limited to International History Department Masters and pre-MPT PhD students.)

More info and registration >

INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM

**Entangled Legalities beyond the State**

Organised by the Department of International Law, with Nico Krisch.

More info >

INTERNATIONAL MACRO HISTORY ONLINE SEMINAR

**What Determines the Capital Share over the Long Run of History?**

Organised by the Centre for Finance and Development, with Daniel Waldenström, Professor at the Research Institute of Industrial Economics (IFN Stockholm), who will present his recent discussion paper, co-authored with Erik Bengtsson and Enrico Rubolino.

More info and registration >

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/PolITICAL SCIENCE COLLOQUIUM

**Designing Safe Soldiers**

With PhD Candidate Raphaël Leduc presenting his research; discussant: Dr Natasha Danilova, University of Aberdeen.

Please direct all enquiries to Eliza Urwin, Colloquium Coordinator.

GENDER CENTRE

**Feminist Whiteness, Feminist Ethical Responsibility and Femoresistance**

With Eléonore Lépinard, University of Lausanne, who will draw on her book Feminist Trouble: Intersectional Politics in Post-Secular Times to delineates the contours of “feminist whiteness” and the ways in which it contributes
to consolidate femonationalism in the context of rising femonationalism and islamophobia.

More info and registration >

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### Project Submission Deadlines

#### Thursday 29 October
- COST | Cost Actions | More info >

#### Sunday 1 November
- Wenner-Gren Foundation | Post-PhD Anthropology Research Grants | More info >
- Wenner-Gren Foundation | Dissertation Fieldwork Grants | More info >
- SNSF | Ambizione | More info >
- SNSF | PRIMA | More info >

#### Monday 2 November
- TA Swiss | Inter- and hyperconnectivity from a societal, legal, economic and environmental perspective | More info >
- Graduate Institute | Seed Money Grants | Guidelines >
- IDRC & CIFAR | Governance Solutions for AI in LMICs | More info >

#### Wednesday 4 November
- Russell Sage Foundation | Economic Research Grants | More info >

#### Friday 13 November
- APSIA | Faculty Funds | More info >

#### Tuesday 24 November
- Gerda Henkel Stiftung | Research Grants in History | More info >

#### Tuesday 1 December
- SNSF | Sinergia | More info >
- SNSF | SPIRIT | More info >

### Rolling basis
- The Internet Society Foundation | Internet Research Grants | More info >
- SNSF | Scientific Exchanges | More info >
- SNSF | Agora Rolling Call (small projects) | More info >
- SAGW | Travel Funding | More info >

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Awarded Grants

Top
SNSF GRANT
**Accounting for Nature: Agriculture and Mitigation in the Era of Global Climate Change**
*Shaila Seshia Galvin* has been granted CHF 811,818 to carry out this four-year project.
[More info >](#)

HONG KONG RESEARCH GRANTS COUNCIL
**Financial Technology, Stability, and Inclusion**
*Yi Huang* will be the Co-Principal Investigator of this new project based at HKU Business School.

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**Awarded Prizes**

ALUMNI PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
**Thomas Biersteker Recognised for His Exceptional Career**
Throughout his career, the internationally renowned scholar on international relations theory and international organisations has bridged theoretically based research and policy practice.
[More info >](#)

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**Visitors**

October 2020 - September 2021
*Francesca Falco*
Coming from Tel Aviv University, PhD Student Francesca Falco works on "Do Measures to Address Spatial Scale Mismatch Work? Evaluating the Effects of Natura 2000 on the Agricultural Landscape Composition" with Anne Saab.
[More info >](#)

Note to members of the Graduate Institute:
to promote your research outputs (books, chapters, articles, working papers) through the *Bulletin*, please contact *Marc Galvin*. Visit also our intranet [page](#) to find out
which outputs and events are covered in the *Bulletin*.

For comprehensive information please visit the [Research website](graduateinstitute.ch/research).