

RESEARCH NEWSLETTER 21/22

Dear colleagues, students, and others in our community at the department of Politics and IR! At the start of this academic year, we would like to share with you some of the research that colleagues in the department have published over the past year.

In the area of democracy and participation, *Christoph Arndt* analyses how welfare reforms and cutbacks of pensions and unemployment benefits affect the support for incumbent governments ([Risky Business? Welfare state reforms and government support in Britain and Denmark](#), British Journal of Political Science), and how governments try to engage in strategic timing of reforms ([How Governments Strategically Time Welfare State Reforms: Empirical Evidence from Welfare State Legislation in Five European Countries](#), West European Politics). *Rose de Geus* edited an international volume that explores challenges and opportunities for women in politics ([Women, Power and Political Representation: Canadian and Comparative Perspectives](#)) and further finds that women voters in the UK are less likely to vote for the radical right due to the masculine leadership style of Nigel Farage ([An every man, not for every woman: Nigel Farage and the radical right gender gap](#), Journal of Elections, Public Opinion and Parties). *Daphne Halikiopoulou* identifies welfare state policies that reduce the likelihood of supporting the far right among individuals exposed to high risks including the unemployed, pensioners and low-income workers ([Welfare state policies and far right party support: moderating 'insecurity effects' among different social groups](#), West European Politics). *David Marshall* examines whether and how party power and proximity in policy preferences predict the existence of party-interest group lobby routines in specific policy areas ([Policy positions, power and interest group-party lobby routines](#), Journal of European Public Policy). Finally, *Brandon Park* tests if the economy has a null effect on voter turnout and suggests a new turnout model based on spatially benchmarked economy ([How does a relative economy affect voter turnout?](#), Political Behavior). He also examines how party's issue competition is influenced by party-specific path dependence, competition with ideological rivals, and coordination with coalition partners ([Should we talk about the weather? How party competition and coalition participation influence parties' attention to economic issues](#), Party Politics).

In the field of international organisations, conflict, and cooperation, *Martin Binder* analyses voting in the UN General Assembly to argue that the rising powers (BRICS) are dissatisfied with the international status quo and have begun to form a bloc against the established Western powers ([With Frenemies Like These: Rising Power Voting Behavior in the UN General Assembly](#), British Journal of Political Science). He also examines why states legitimate and delegitimate international organisations in public debates ([The Politics of Legitimation in International Organizations](#), Journal of

Global Security Studies). *Jonathan Golub* illustrates how techniques from evolutionary computing can be employed to improve the compromise model of legislative decisionmaking in the European Union ([Power in the European Union: an evolutionary computing approach](#), Journal of European Integration). *Adam Humphreys* maintains that the conceptual scheme underlying Hedley Bull's arguments about the nature of international order contains a latent flexibility which he did not himself exploit but which has the potential to illuminate subsequent changes in how world politics are ordered. ([Bull's political vision: past, present and future](#), Cambridge Review of International Affairs). *Joseph O'Mahoney* traces US and Canadian policy towards NPT ratification after India's 1974 nuclear test, finding that they threatened to withhold access to nuclear technology and materials unless Italy, Japan, and South Korea ratified the NPT ([The Smiling Buddha effect: Canadian and US policy after India's 1974 nuclear test](#), The Nonproliferation Review). *Kenton White* examines the use of history to support the study of strategy, with an emphasis on Colin Gray's contribution to strategic studies ([Strategy: theory for practice and the use of history](#), Comparative Strategy).

On the applied political theory side, *Alice Baderin* engages with current methodological debates in political theory to assess the claim, associated with recent 'realist' thought, that political theory is distinct from applied ethics ([The Continuity of Ethics and Political Theory](#), Journal of Politics) and offers a critical response to Anna Elisabetta Galeotti's recent book 'Political Self-Deception' ([From Political Self-Deception to Self-Deception in Political Theory](#), Ethics and Global Politics). Referencing Karl Lagerfeld's 2010 fashion show Paris-Shanghai and the 2015 China: Through the Looking Glass fashion exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, *Andreas Behnke* turns to the imaginary of fashion to develop a post-modern paradigm of inter-cultural translation, outlining its limitations and potentials. ([Fashioning the Other: fashion as an epistemology of translation](#), In: Capan et al. (eds.) The Politics of Translation in International Relations). *Alan Cromartie* offers a technical analysis of the role played by "reason" in seventeenth-century English theological debates that turns out to illuminate the nature of authority in that culture (and our own). ([The testimony of the spirit, the decline of Calvinism, and the origins of restoration rational religion](#), Journal of Ecclesiastical History). Finally, *Maxime Lepoutre's* book [Democratic Speech in Divided Times](#) (Oxford University Press) defends the value of democratic public discourse in a context marked by anger, hate, disinformation, and spatial fragmentation.

We hope you will find these publications relevant for your research or just enjoyable to read.

With best wishes,
Martin (Research Division Lead)