

TRANSATLANTISM AS A GEOPOLITICAL DOCTRINE OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

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Abstract: The purpose of research is to see the developments and outlook of the western democracies towards the rest of the world. The transatlantism doctrines that are followed by the influential western democracies affect the politics and economy of the whole world. The factors form and function studying of them is the main purpose of the research. Both primary and secondary data has been in considered in the research. Hence, both quantitative as well as qualitative data have been considered for this research as a part of the research methodology as well. The results that were obtained from the primary and the secondary research is that the transatlantism doctrine is one of the most influential doctrines and the affect that it has are mixed on the world economy and the geopolitical atmosphere

Keywords: Transatlantism, Western Democracies, Doctrine, NATO, Geopolitics, International Relations, Economy, Regions

1 Introduction

The transatlantic doctrine has immense significance. It binds independent democratic states in the bonds of an alliance for comprehensive military, economic, trade crisis management. This alliance makes sure that the countries are properly aligned and coordinated not just in their effort to control trade routes and put chains on terrorism and rogue nations but to expand their cultural influence over the region and beyond as well. The recent Ukraine-Russia conflict has once again brought the Trans Atlantic doctrine to the forefront according to the role they play in solving crises in the region and beyond (Malyarenko & Wolff, 2018).

However, "Transatlantic Doctrine" is a much wider term than just NATO alliance. It can be in a rudimentary fashion termed as a plan of action and a combination of policies that the NATO democracies have adopted to spread democracy, liberalism and globalization across the world in a stronger manner. In order to understand the doctrine of the transatlantic, first, the history of the transatlantic alliance and the rise of the doctrine needs to be examined. The doctrine was adopted as the second world war ended and the rise of the two power blocks emerged and the formation of the UN took place the world was divided into two parts (Resano, 2021). One was a democratic world and the other is the communist world. They each developed to counter the other. The opposing doctrine of the Warsaw pact ended with the fall of the USSR. However, NATO still survives to spread the doctrine of the transatlantic democracy as well as other factors of it.

The other factor to be understood to be able to understand the "Transatlantic Doctrine" is the components of the transatlantic region. The "European Union", the "United States of America" and the members of the Slavic region as well as the partners in Asia. All these countries, regions, regional alliances, bodies and related organizations of legislative and executive nature are important components of the doctrine (Wheeler, 2020). In this study, these important doctrines are going to be discussed in detail and the functions of these are going to be discussed and tested for their role and other things that are essential for the building of an understanding of the doctrine as well their perspectives. This study is also going to get into all the nuances and the factors of the world that are affecting the doctrine. Also, its components that allow them to still stay relevant in the world

today. Apart from that, the situation and role of the doctrine are also going to be explored.

2 Literature Review

Some writers in American and British literature have addressed a facet of the interaction between British, as well as American culture known as transatlanticism. The transatlantic study is a critical framework that is noted to have emerged in the 2000s. It has been, however, argued that transatlanticism is a very old phenomenon. It is also argued extensively that transatlanticism demonstrates the tension in nineteenth-century America. This is primarily subject to emphasising the varying ranges of British dimensions, as is observed in the American culture, asserting American culture's independence. Dabundo (2019) presents the depiction of "white America's role as both colonial subject and colonial power" falls under this category of literary studies. Transatlanticism goes back further than one can appropriately see in time, to any humans that crossed the Atlantic in all probable directions. They were subject to the incorporation of crossing by any means and landed on the other side.

According to Hughes (2018), if Victorian-era transatlanticism arose from previous global passages, it experienced a certain level of a sea change. this is directive of the nineteenth century, to be utilised significantly as literature mentions. Revolutions were inclusive of the Americans, the French, as well as the Haitians. Furthermore, there included wars. with imperial ambitions and attempts at economic development. There was also noted to be the emergence of exploitation on the one hand, along with the rise of reform movements.

Flores Varona (2021) states that these movements were inclusive of abolition, with that of expanding civil rights, along with aspirations. However, on the other, all accelerated interactions between nations in the Atlantic basin. Transatlantic research offers major conceptual shifts. Transatlantic studies, according to Ashgate's Series in Nineteenth-Century Transatlantic Studies, is "invested in exchanges, interactions, and negotiations". It is also stated that by the examination of travel and exploration.

It is subject to being inclusive of the contextual perception of migration, with the inclusion of diaspora. Price (2018) opines that it is further subjective to take into consideration the geographical parameters and doctrines procuring "slavery, aboriginal culture, revolution, colonialism, and anticolonial resistance". Although no single organisation represents transatlantic studies, this storey, with its audacity, is quite representative. Transatlantic studies, it appears, might help us reconsider not only the borders of professional perception. The ideation is directive of the epistemological basis of ideas like identity. This is procured by means of accounting for transnational experiences. According to Vanhanen (2021), Europe rethinks its global role in light of shifting US goals; it is old news that the US has requested that Europe make greater efforts. This is subject to ensuring individual security, as well as stability, directed since the Cold War.

This can be stated to be the situational prospects for all prior and present US governments, with the rise of demands directed towards intensifying more emphatically than others. The USA Former President, Donald Trump was noted to have pointed the finger squarely at Europe. Ochman & Biziewski (2020) stress that this is considered prominently in the context of abusing essential security protection while failing to pay for it. Transatlanticism is a feature of the relationship between British and American culture that has been addressed by several writers in American and British literature.

The transatlantic study is a critical framework that originated in the early 2000s. However, some contend that transatlanticism is a relatively new phenomenon. It is also widely considered that transatlanticism exemplifies nineteenth-century American

tensions. van Hoef (2021) points out that this is largely concerned with emphasising the many ranges of British dimensions. Accordingly, it is objective to as seen in American culture, and proclamation the independence of American culture.

Despite the fact that transatlantic studies are not represented by a single organisation, this storey, with its chutzpah, is extremely emblematic. Transatlantic research, it appears, may be able to help us reevaluate more than just professional boundaries. The epistemological basis of conceptions like identity is directed by ideation. Dabundo (2019) suggests that this is accomplished through the accounting of international experiences.

The Anglo-American media landscape has been debating an old subject in recent years: German hegemony in Europe. The issue of geopolitics is at the centre of this dispute. The question arises whether Germany is a regional hegemon. This is considered either on purpose or by mistake or with its political elites wanting to initiate a restructuring. This is prospective of the Berlin's neighbours into a pan-European architecture that prioritises Germany's national interests. Klinke (2018) argues this is not as simple as it may appear, not least since geopolitical thinking was formerly banned in Germany.

This is due to its influence on the creation of National Socialist ideology in the 1920s. While geopolitical concepts were once relegated to the right-wing fringes of the political spectrum, the article contends that they are now much more popular in the political mainstream. As Germany's relations with the United States and Russia are subject to extensive deterioration. The notion of Germany as a key power has once again become preoccupied with this new German geopolitics. According to Dabundo (2019), this is accomplished by keeping track of international experiences. In recent years, the Anglo-American media landscape has been debating an old topic: German predominance in Europe. This conflict revolves around the issue of geopolitics. The subject of whether Germany is a regional hegemon has been raised. This is thought to have occurred either on purpose or by accident, or as a result of the political elites' desire to launch a restructure.

This is a vision of Berlin's neighbours as part of a pan-European architecture that puts Germany's national interests first. If Victorian-era transatlanticism developed from prior global passes, it underwent a sea change, according to Hughes (2018). This is a nineteenth-century guideline that should be used extensively as the literature suggests. The Americans, the French, and the Haitians all participated in revolutions. There were also conflicts, as well as attempts at economic development, with imperial ambitions. On the one side, there was the emergence of exploitation, as well as the rise of reform movements.

3 Methodology

The methodology followed in this research is going to be done by the means of both qualitative as well as quantitative data sampling methods. Hence, both primary and secondary data are going to be used for the purpose of making this research. This means that the analysis of the data is going to be done from the works of the previous researchers as well as data is going to be collected by the means of the survey from the relevant people to check the perspectives of the experts and cross verify them with the results of the thematic analysis results found from the secondary analysis. The primary research is going to be done by the means of survey and the survey analysis is going to be done by the means of statistical analysis of the variables obtained from the survey.

The data from the secondary research are going to be collected and classified then clustered to obtain the common observations. These recurring observations are going to be made into themes. The analysis and the interpretation of the observed themes are going to be done in the results section. With the use of these two methods, the "Transatlanticism doctrine" is going to be better understood and various perspectives of them can be developed

such as the present roles, the future of the doctrine and the importance of it in the present and the future.

For the survey, a group of 61 people are going to form the pool of candidates for the survey questions. These people are going to be professors of geopolitics and international relations and politics students from the postgraduate or above level. This is to ensure answers for maximum efficiency and understanding and make a pool of qualified individuals rather than random people that may have only limited understanding and knowledge of the topic in concern. These two important questions are going to be based on the "transatlanticism doctrine" but are going to seek to find out the limitations and criticism of the doctrine regarding its relevance and need. The secondary research is going to take a more general-purpose approach and is going to be largely based on 9 major articles checked for their authenticity, relevance and quality as well as other articles that are being used as reference materials.

The secondary research is going to form a more or less general-purpose role that is going to be looked at from a research strategy of positivism to be able to better analyse them in an objective manner.

The research methodology is extremely important for this topic as the topic is related to geopolitics that in itself is a dynamic subject and is constantly shifting and developing in its own way. This is the reason both primary research as well as secondary research has been chosen more accuracy of results as both are going to be able to provide a well-balanced perspective of the current situation on the global scale and the primary research is hopefully going to cover some of the gaps in the literature. Also, since the articles not more than 5 years old are being considered, 5 years is a long time for the geopolitical developments, the primary research is going to be able to make sure the updated perspectives of the recent developments are efficiently obtained.

4 Results

The analysis of the data has been done for both the primary as well as secondary data and the results are going to be elaborated in this section. The study is going to be done from the perspective of the world level and not just from the perspective of the regional alliance as the activities of the region are significant enough to affect the entire world. First, the results obtained from the secondary research in the form of the thematic analysis are going to be done.

4.1 Thematic analysis. Theme 1: The Doctrine of the Transatlanticism tries to actively promote democracy and liberalism in the world.

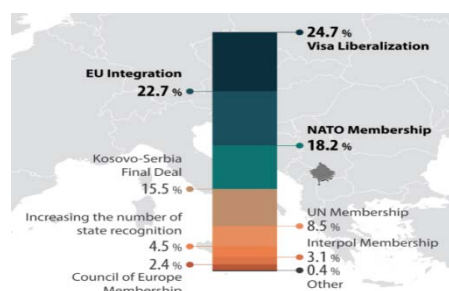


Figure 1: The priorities of the alliance according to the doctrine
Source: Gribanova & Kosov, 2018

The main objective of the doctrine of the transatlanticism and the alliance that was formed was to spread democracy across the globe, fight dictatorship and promote LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization). This was a reaction to the soviet block and their approach towards the communist world order. However, even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Doctrine lives on through the "North Atlantic Treaty Organization" performing much of the same function (Gheciu, 2019). This makes the doctrine very much active in the 21st

century and they live up to the reputation by supporting rebel factions and non-state actors that are fighting for democracy against dictatorships as well as other types of authoritarian governmental structures (Gribanova & Kosov, 2018). This has been one of the most common observations in the majority of the research material of the previous researchers and hence forms the first theme of the thematic analysis of this study.

4.2 Theme 2: The “Transatlantism Doctrine” gets accused of warmongering and destabilizing weaker nations constantly

It has been mentioned in theme 1 of the thematic analysis that the doctrine supports the alliance of the transatlantism to support rebel militia groups that are fighting for democracy (Muliru, 2019). However, often time s the Doctrine is accused of being warmongering. This is largely because their efforts to topple a dictatorship result in the country becoming war-torn and destabilized due to constant fighting and a non-existent economy due to civil war-like situations (Alton & Struble, 2020). Many of the articles point at recent examples such as Syria, Lybia, Iraq and many more that has been on the receiving end of the NATO invasion and have now become weak and rouge nations plagued by civil wars and rebel factions trying to fight for control and power (Bancroft, 2019).

The previous researchers, as well as geopolitical experts, have also gotten accused of the doctrine of facilitating the capitalist agenda of access to natural resources of destabilized countries with weak or non-existent governments by the means of destabilising them. However, these are also based largely on the observations of the situations and the analysis of the trends that the experts and the previous researchers have noted.

4.3 Theme 3: The “Transatlantism Alliance” has become significantly weaker and is largely incapable of defending its allies from foreign aggression

The recent trends have oftentimes shown that the “Transatlantic alliance” as well as the “North Atlantic alliance” has failed to make them effective in the case of foreign aggression. For example, the recent Russian invasion of Ukraine and the “North Atlantic Treaty Organization” (NATO) invasion of Syria (Davids, 2021). In both cases, the alliances failed to achieve their objectives the most recent and catastrophic failures of the alliance has been in Afghanistan recently (Geri, 2021). This has led many of the researchers to prompt that the alliance that has formed as a result of the alliance have gotten weaker (Haime & Salloum, 2021). They are now more focused on projecting soft power and the majority of the nations of the alliance are not militarily strong and largely incapable of modern warfare.

4.4 Primary research analysis

4.4.1 Survey Question Q1. Is the “Transatlantism Doctrine” outdated in the present time?

Table 1: The Data collected from the analysis of the First survey Question:

Given options	Total Participants	Response collected	Percentage
Totally outdated	50	10	16.00%
Needs an immediate change	50	25	26.00%
Required no changes	50	10	18.00%
Not outdated	50	5	16.00%

Source: Compiled by author.

According to the survey result, it can be stated that among 50 survey individuals more than half individuals have given a strong positive responses and they all want an immediate change in the current consequences based on “Transatlantism Doctrine”.

As per this result it has been seen that 10 survey individuals have responded this unique doctrine is totally outdated and at the same time 25 individuals have also thought that an immediate change is needed. Apart from all those things, there are also other 10 persons think no change have required and other 5 individuals have answered this doctrine is not outdated. After all, it can be concluded that, most of the survey persons has given positive responses and also support an immediate change.

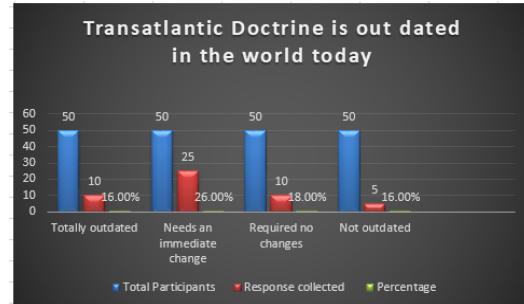


Figure 2: The Statistical analysis of the 1st Research question Source: Self-created.

According to this graph, it has been revealed that among total survey persons 26% individuals have supported to make an immediate change of this outdated doctrine. On the other hand, a too less percentage is shown who have answer a negative response and they said this doctrine is not outdated. A huge difference is seen among the persons

4.4.2 Survey Question Q2. Is the “Transatlantism Doctrine” going to be outdated in the future considering the current changes in the geopolitical climate of the world today?

Table 2: The Data collected from the analysis of the Second survey Question:

Given options	Total Participants	Response collected	Percentage
Totally outdated	50	16	24%
Needs an immediate change	50	20	42%
Required no changes	50	10	18%
Not outdated	50	4	6%

Source: Compiled by author.

According to the survey result it can be stated that a majority of survey individuals has given a huge positive reply and they have answered based on the current perspective of geopolitical condition a huge change is required in the traditional doctrine. Along with those 26 persons has supported the immediate change of this outdated doctrine that can be impacted hugely on the current transformation of the geopolitical climate of the world. Only 10 people have responded to make no changes and additional 4 people have a thought that this doctrine is not outdated. After evaluation of this survey result it can be transparently stated that, based on the current geopolitical consequences a huge change is required in the traditional doctrine.

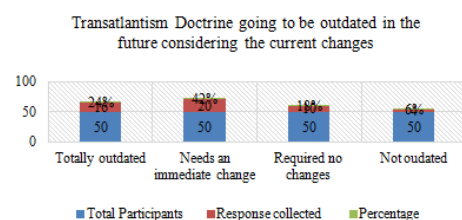


Figure 3: The Statistical analysis of the 2nd Research question Source: Self-created.

This graphical representation has clearly expressed the significant percentages among all groups of individuals. After analyzing this representation, it has been extracted that a huge percentage gap has been present between the person who have supported an immediate change and the persons who have required no changes. Thus, it has been stated that, according to the current change of geopolitical condition the “Transatlantism Doctrine” is going to be outdated transparently.

5 Discussion

The thematic analysis displays the common notions about the Doctrine of the Transatlantism. This is to say that the most common observations were displayed in the result section. The first and the most common notion that was seen is the notion of the doctrine promoting liberalism and democracy in the world. Judging from a neutral perspective it can be said that the doctrine is invasive by nature and tries to disturb or disrupt the governance of nations that are not democracies. The second theme is the second most common observation that is the alliance of the doctrines plays a major role in the destabilization of the weaker nations. After evaluation of both the survey results it can be easily stated that the traditional doctrine needs an immediate change to acquire the current change of geopolitical conditions in today's world. The nations that are weaker but economically prosperous and many of them even having better public health systems and public facilities than the members of the alliance have been said to have been destroyed with the combined force of the alliance members (Rose & Kassab, 2019). This increases human misery and brings war and instability to a happy population. The third theme is the least noted notion among the three most noted notions and it says that the doctrine is designed not to spread democracy by to spread destabilization under the garb of democracy as it becomes easier for the private powerful organizations to then exploit the natural resources of the nations in absence of a strong and capable government leading to them to be associated with neo-colonialism by the left-wing thinkers (Yeros & Jha, 2020).

The discussion of the survey results shows that most of the people are agreeing with the notion that the Doctrine of Transatlantism is outdated today, however, in the first question result, many (around 32%) of the people chose to stay neutral. These are the people that believed that the doctrine may be slightly necessary in the world today for its policies and functions. However, this is going to change as the second survey question changed the perspective to the future instead of the present times. Then the agreeing group gained more prominence as most of the individuals participating in the survey were of the opinion that the system and manifesto of the doctrine are outdated and more importantly unsustainable. This is the reason the neutral group reduced in number so did the disagreeing group. However, the strongly disagreeing group stayed unchanged and may be interpreted as the personal bias of the individuals. The major observation made is that of the Doctrine and the alliances regarding them being largely obsolete and are more likely to lose their relevance and position of operation in the future. The results obtained from the review of the literature and the works of the previous researchers plus the primary research survey largely range from neutral to negative if seen from a neutral to objective point of view. The first themes is neutral and the second and third are negative observations. Also, the results obtained from the survey that contains the updated opinion of experts also are more on the negative note. These are the observations made on the basis of the condensed knowledge of the previous research works as well as the personal research of the researcher.

6 Conclusion

To conclude the study, it can be said that the observations made in the secondary and the primary research have been properly analyzed as per the aims and objectives of the project to explore the form, function, feature and activities of the “Transatlantism doctrine” This doctrine is one of the most well known and also controversial doctrines in the world today. A

large debate exists regarding them in the global left and right-wing governments as well as the individuals and researchers.

This study has tried to justify the points of both sides to test its relevance and role in the world today. The relevance and role of the doctrine in the world in the future have also been explored by the means of both primary research and secondary research but more with the primary research. The research has also been done from a neutral and objective perspective not letting the personal bias of the researcher get into the way of research and hamper the obtaining of accurate results out of the well-formed methodology of the study. The data collected from the analysis of the primary data has been analyzed properly with graphical representation to properly explain the position and opinion of the experts of geopolitics and international relations. The people that participated in the interview are all professors and advanced level students and they are up to date with the modern scenarios of the geopolitical environment of the nations and they can give the updated perspective of the geopolitical atmosphere. The research perspective of the secondary research as mentioned is at least 5 years old, which is comparatively a long time for the international relations perspective.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AD