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POLITYKA ZAGRANICZNA ZWIĄZKU SOCJALISTYCZNYCH REPUBLIK RADZIECKICH I FEDERACJI ROSYJSKIEJ WOBEC KOREAŃSKIEJ REPUBLIKI LUDOWO-DEMOKRATYCZNEJ (1948–2016)

ABSTRACT Foreign Policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Russian Federation toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1948–2016)
Foreign relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) during the Cold War were based on support of the North Korean regime and a distrustful attitude toward Kim Il-sung, who remained neutral in the Soviet-Chinese split. After the political transformation, the Russian Federation is pursuing pragmatic policy toward the DPRK. Moscow seeks to deepen economic cooperation in order to maintain security in Northeast Asia. The aim of this article is to analyse the USSR's and Russia's relations with the DPRK. The author describes events before, during and after the Cold War. The article draws attention to the extent to which national interests and the foreign policy of the Russian Federation coincide and differ from those pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KEYWORDS *Soviet Union, Russian Federation, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean Peninsula, foreign relations*

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POSTANOWIENIA USTAWY Z DNIA 10 CZERWCA 2016 R. O DZIAŁANIACH ANTYTERRORYSTYCZNYCH ZE SZCZEGÓLNYM UWZGLĘDNIENIEM KWESTII PRAW I WOLNOŚCI CUDZOZIEMCÓW¹

ABSTRACT **The Provisions of the Polish Anti-Terrorist Act of 2016 with Emphasis on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners**

The aim of this article is to analyse the provisions of the Polish anti-terrorist act of 2016. Particular emphasis is put on the issue of rights and freedoms of foreigners. The article is divided into three thematic sections. The first part is devoted to the drawing up of the act, the second focuses on legal status of foreigners in Poland, whereas the third discusses the consequences of the adoption of the act. The author analyses how the position of foreigners in the Polish legal system has been affected by the passing of the anti-terrorist act.

KEYWORDS *foreigner, anti-terrorist act, rights and freedoms, national security, security treats*

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ORGANIZACYJNE I PERSONALNE RAMY „GLOBALNEJ WOJNY Z TERRORYZMEM” W ŚWIETLE ORZECZNICTWA SĄDÓW AMERYKAŃSKICH

ABSTRACT

The Organizational and Personal Framework of the “Global War on Terror” in the Light of the Decisions of the United States Courts

The article analyses the law of military detention applicable to the ongoing conflict with Al-Qaeda and associated forces, to the extent that that law emerges from the jurisprudence of U.S. federal courts, and particularly of the D.C. Circuit. It discusses four major issues: the types of organizations against which military force can be used in accordance with the Congressional authorization, the range of persons subject to military detention in connection with such use of force (in terms of both legal categories and factual predicates), the scope of the battlefield on which the use of force is authorized, and the extent to which American citizens or foreigners lawfully present in the U.S. territory enjoy special immunity from military detention. The article concludes that the impact of the D.C. Circuit decisions on those questions extends beyond the issue of military detention, and provides the general legal framework applicable to other military operations directed against terrorist organizations in the Middle East, such as target strikes or the campaign against the self-styled Islamic State.

KEYWORDS

military detention, terrorism, Guantanamo, al-Bihani v. Obama, global war on terror

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THE UNMAKING OF INDIGENEITY

INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATIONS IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF MEXICAN CINEMA

ABSTRACT This paper contributes to the debate on racialized and deracialized representations of the category of indigeneity in Mexican cinematography during the Golden Age (1935–1959) as a response to the post-revolutionary nation-building project. Based on the analysis of representative movies of that period, I argue that the cinematography reflected *indigenista* public policies, aimed at homogenizing the society by incorporating indigenous people to the society as Mexicans. Insofar as the state narrative displaced the notion of indigeneity towards the “past” – as a foundation of the national cultural heritage – movie industry romanticized and exoticized the indigenous, but at the same time, it portrayed indigenous characters as submissive and even obsolete, thus perpetrating the colonial archetype of oppression. Images situated in the present, however, rejected any ethnic differentiation, and instead replaced it with a class-based model of social interactions, but in reality the “raceless” ideal of national identity would continue to ascribe indigeneity to lower social strata.

KEYWORDS *Mexican revolution, Mexican Golden Age, Mexican cinematography, indigenous representation, national identity*