

# Review of: "Recognition Ambiguity! Kenya's Foreign Policy Towards Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Israel, And Palestine Under Moi Era (1978-1990)"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The article provides an interesting insight as to the Recognition Policy under President Moi. It is, however, not ready for publication in its current format. I have the following observations and recommendations:

The essay needs an 'Introductory section' that will set the study into context. Contents in the 'Justification and Objective of the Study', 'Research Parameters', 'Importance of This Study', 'Methodology' and 'Analysis' sections should also be systematically incorporated in this section. As it stands these many sections make the essay appear cluttered.

1. The section on 'Brief History of Daniel Toroitich arap Moi' is way too long and mostly unnecessary. I recommend renaming the section, 'The man Daniel Toroitich arap Moi and his foreign policy'. This section should be brief, paying attention only to:
  - -How Moi became president.
  - --Moi's continuation of Kenyatta policy
  - -The main thrust of Moi's foreign policy
  - and how all these encouraged his recognition policy
2. I don't see a justification for the section on the United States. It's sufficient to mention that the US was the first (or one of the first) to adopt a comprehensive recognition policy. This could be done with a sentence or two within an introductory section.
3. Again, I don't believe the sub-title 'Organization of African Unity (OAU)' is necessary. The contents under the section are useful as they set the context in Africa that justifies the Recognition Policy adopted by Moi. However, I think this narrative should serve as an introductory background in the section that discusses Moi's recognition policy in detail. Thus, you should have a section titled 'Moi's Recognition Policy' and the narrative of what was happening in Africa vis-à-vis military coups and challenge of recognition should serve as the introductory part of that section. The narratives of Kenya - Cold War Era (1978-1990), Kenya-Afghanistan, Kenya-Iraq/Iran, Kenya-Israel/Palestinian Conflict can then follow under this same section as opposed to how they are incongruously hanging as subtitles without a thread that connects them together. The contents of the section, 'Analysis of this Study. Recognition Policy Rationale' would also be useful as a concluding part of this section as opposed to standing alone as a subsection.
4. I will also have loved a more detailed discussion on how the recognition policy affected, Afghanistan, Iraq/Iran and

Israel/Palestinian, which the author claims as his thesis.

5. I spot a significant contradiction when you first mention 'Kenya's policy was clearly stated in parliament in 1971 (before Moi's tenure) when the then Foreign Affairs minister, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, was asked...' and in another section, you mention. 'As noted earlier, Kenya like most States, adopted the policy of recognizing States only under Moi.'
6. I am not sure the content under the section 'Literature Review' does justice to the title. For starters, the reviewed sources are quite limited in thematic scope and quantity. They are, however, many useful information that can add flesh to already identified sections in the essay.
7. I don't believe the 'limitation' section is at all necessary and it should be deleted entirely.
8. Finally, there are a couple of grammatical errors and incomplete sentences here and there. The essay therefore needs a thorough proof-reading and editing. For example, 'the corner stone under which Kenya's foreign was formulated' in the Abstract. In the same section there's also the incomplete sentence 'The study aims to ascertain how, Kenya's recognition policy, formulated, articulated and exercised during Moi's era towards the Middle East (1978-1990).'