Editorial

With the first guidelines for Plan S published a few days ago, I would like to think that it is high time for STSS. As some of you might know already, the European Commission and a number of other donors have been vehemently advocating in favour of Open Access in Science. Any publication funded by a H2020 project must be accessible online and guidelines have been issued to decrease the amount of public money spent buying academic publications. This means that H2020 grant holders must use a significant part of their funding to buy golden or diamond access for their articles. Alternatively, they can upload a pre-print version of the article into a university repository while being careful not to break any copyright agreements with major publishers.

With its full open access and free of charge policy, STSS is currently an ideal target for H2020-funded researchers. Our editorial board screens and selects articles, suggests revisions or rejections. But once an article is published here, authors retain the full copyright on their intellectual property and its commercial exploitation. We are proud to contribute to a culture of open science, support emerging authors including those from the Global South, and help young academics to develop.

This June issue benefits from the contribution of four highly motivated authors, who have been working hard to respond the comments by the reviewers (sometimes over several rounds of review) or to defend their choices in the course of the process. In the first article, Naxera and Krčál (2019) explore the relationship between populist strategies and the perception of corruption. To do this, they set out to interpret the ways in which Czech President Miloš Zeman approaches corruption and uses it to delegitimise his opponents or legitimise himself and his entourage, a strategy that, in the authors' view, is the quintessence of populist strategies. In the following article, Myagkov et al. (2019) survey the relationship between socio-economic factors and the emergence of right-wing radical activities. They base their study on the Vkontakte network to suggest that support for right-wing radical ideology on social media is determined not by the objective characteristics of the social and economic well-being of the population, but by subjective emotional factors.

The third article of this issue by Sairambay (2019) investigates how young people in Kazakhstan perceive Zhuz and Ru clan-based kinship divisions to find out that the major influences are on employment, marriage, and online media. The last article is an exploration of Abkhazia's Quest for International Recognition (Ó Beacháin, 2019). Following more than a decade of researching the topic and conducting interviews in the region (Ó Beacháin 2012; 2016), the author uses archival material made available by Wikileaks, combined with interviews with key players in the process, to investigate efforts to secure recognition for Abkhazia in the post-Soviet space, in Latin America and amongst the South Pacific microstates.

I am also grateful to the book review editors Ahsan Ullah and Junpeng Li for their constant efforts to secure reviewers and make them deliver on time. The book review section rests on the excellent work that Filippo Menga laid down when we decided to re-introduce the section and features. For this issue, we look at three books: *Red Hangover: Legacies of Twentieth-Century Communism* by Kristen Ghodsee (Duke University Press, 2017), reviewed by Bruce O'Neill; *The Contentious Public Sphere: Law, Media, and Authoritarian Rule in China* by Ya-Wen Lei (Princeton University Press, 2018), reviewed by Fei Yan; and *Indonesia: Twenty Years of Democracy* by Jamie S. Davidson (Cambridge University Press, 2018), reviewed by Diotima Chattoraj.

We hope that you, our readers, will appreciate the results of our efforts to deliver new material, keep you updated with the debates, and we are open to suggestions, advice, and contributions that we will try to take into account for the next issue.

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