

NATO Library

THEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES
No. 1/2001

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND
CRISIS MANAGEMENT**
**LA PRÉVENTION DES CONFLITS ET LA
GESTION DES CRISES**

Bibliographies Thématiques
No. 1/2001

Bibliothèque de l'OTAN

WHERE TO CONTACT US :

NATO Library
Office of Information and Press
Room Nb123
1110 Brussels
Belgium

Tel.: (32)2/707.44.14
Fax: (32)2/707.42.49
E-mail: library@hq.nato.int

OU NOUS CONTACTER :

Bibliothèque de l'OTAN
Bureau de l'Information et de la Presse
Bureau Nb123
1110 Bruxelles
Belgique

Tél.: (32)2/707.44.14
Télécopieur: (32)2/707.42.49
Adresse électronique: library@hq.nato.int

HOW TO OBTAIN A PUBLICATION IN THE LIST BELOW :

As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for a period of one month and magazines for one week. Reference works (Type: REF) must be consulted in the Library. People from outside NATO can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

MENTIONNÉE DANS LA LISTE CI-DESSOUS :

En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter des livres (Type: M) pour une période d'un mois et des revues pour une semaine. Les livres de référence (Type: REF) sont à consulter sur place. Les personnes n'appartenant pas à l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter des ouvrages via le système de prêt inter-bibliothèques.

COMMENT OBTENIR UNE PUBLICATION

PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

Allied Planning for Peacekeeping and Conflict Management : Tailoring Military Means to Political Ends - Cambridge, MA : Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:0895491044

vi, 100 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80011294 Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00264

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--NATO
2. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (US)
2. Netherlands Atlantic Commission (NL)

Summary of a Transatlantic Dialogue, June 24-25, 1993, The Madison Hotel, Washington, Washington, D.C., Eighth International Roundtable Conference.

The Art of Conflict Prevention - London : Brassey's, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:857531051

xiv, 218 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

(Brassey's Atlantic Commentaries ; 7)

ID number: 80010290 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00346

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Bauwens, Werner, ed.
2. Reychler, Luc, ed.

'This important study examines the ways in which the great international organisations of the Western world - the UN, CSCE, NATO, the EC and WEU - should be seeking to work in cooperation to stem the flood of turmoil that characterises the post-Cold War world and may even threaten the very existence of the present security community. The contributors, each representing a view from the standpoint of a different organisation, consider how a new and well-orchestrated structure, based upon the great organisations, might be devised in order to recreate stability. Each facet of the problem is addressed from the philosophical analysis of the means of sustaining peace through international cooperation to the cold hard realities of funding such an organisation and its widely diverse operations.'

Avoiding the Brink : Theory and Practice in Crisis Management : A Study of the Programme in Arms Control and Crisis Management - 1st ed. - London : Brassey's Defence Publications, 1990.

ISBN/ISSN:0080403743

xii, 138 p.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80004911 Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /00899

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Goldberg, Andrew C., ed.
2. Opstal, Debra van, ed.
3. Barkley, James H., ed.

Beyond Kosovo : A Regional Approach to the Balkans - Washington : Atlantic

* This list contains material received as of January 2001 - Cette liste est arrêtée au 19 janvier 2001.

Council of the United States, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:

xi, 10 p. : ill.; 28 cm.

(Policy Paper)

ID number: 80016805

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00381

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--RECONSTRUCTION
3. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998---RECONSTRUCTION

Added entry(s):

1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)

'This paper aims to address the crisis in Kosovo by developing a regional approach toward future peace and prosperity of the entire Balkan region. It lists the essential components of an effective regional settlement and elaborates on security, economic, and political requirements. The members of the task force encountered two major areas of disagreement : the international treatment of Serbia and re-drawing borders in the region. This paper provides arguments for both the isolation of Serbia (with the exception of the humanitarian aid), and the augmentation of contact with the Serbian people. Some members of the task force argue for redrawing regional borders while others advocate promoting the status quo with enhanced regional cooperation.'

Bibliography on Peace, Security and International Conflict Management - Washington : US Institute of Peace, 1993.

ISBN/ISSN:

ix, 40 p.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80008597

Type: REF

Library Location: 016.32 /00022 REF

Subject(s):

1. PEACE--BIBLIOGRAPHY
2. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL--BIBLIOGRAPHY
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--BIBLIOGRAPHY

Added entry(s):

1. US Institute of Peace

Includes index.

Building Peace in the Middle East : Challenges for States and Civil Society - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:1555874363

xi, 347 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80010988

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00353

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--MIDDLE EAST
2. CONFLICTS--MIDDLE EAST

Added entry(s):

1. Boulding, Elise, ed.
2. International Peace Research Association

Includes index.

'This book begins with the 'Document on Peace Building in the Middle East', which gives particular attention to civil society, transnational nongovernmental linkages and the ways these interact with state and intergovernmental structures. The subsequent background studies explore the critical issues of democratization, human rights and gender roles in today's Middle East; current diplomatic activity in the region; emerging alternative security strategies; and economic development issues. The closing section looks to the future, identifying the many resources in civil society for building a peaceful culture that can sustain workable sociopolitical structures.'

The Challenge of Preventive Diplomacy : The Experience of the CSCE -
Stockholm : Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:9174960520

157 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

ID number: 80010470 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00348

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. CSCE

Added entry(s):

1. Ministry for Foreign Affairs (SE)

Change and Continuity in the Middle East : Conflict Resolution and
Prospects for Peace - New York : St. Martin's Press, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:0312128665

xiii, 243 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ID number: 80013191 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00358

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICTS--MIDDLE EAST
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--MIDDLE EAST

Added entry(s):

1. Ahrari, Mohammed E., ed.

Includes index.

'This book deals with a number of major conflicts in the Middle East whose future dynamics are likely to affect the prospects for stability and peace.'

Conflits en Afrique : analyse des crises et pistes pour une prevention -
Bruxelles : Institut Europeen de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix
et la Securite, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:2870276575

293 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(Publications du GRIP ; 215-217)

ID number: 80013943 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00363

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA
2. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
3. ARMS SALES--AFRICA
4. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFRICA

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Europeen de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Rapport de la commission 'Regions africaines en crise'.

'Bien souvent, qui dit Afrique pense guerre et souffrances humaines. Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Liberia, Somalie, Angola ... autant d'exemples qui renforcent cette image. Plus inquietant : dans de nombreuses regions d'Afrique subsaharienne, crises et conflits sont un mal endemique. Au-dela des faits, parfois repercutes par les medias, une reflexion s'impose. Cet ouvrage collectif, fruit d'un projet de la Fondation Roi Baudouin et de Medecins sans Frontieres, analyse d'abord le contexte des crises et leurs fondements : les auteurs s'interrogent ensuite sur la maniere de les gerer, evouant notamment les problemes poses par l'action internationale (militaire, humanitaire ...). Ils mettent aussi l'accent sur la necessaire prevention en avançant des idees originales. D'autres questions sont abordees : comment agit l'ONU ? Quid de l'Organisation de l'Unite Africaine ? Quel role jouent les transferts d'armes dans les explosions de violence ? Apres les desastres et les dysfonctionnements causes par un conflit, comment un Etat peut-il acceder a la 'normalite' ? En apportant des elements de reponse a ces interrogations, les auteurs du present ouvrage tentent d'esquisser un avenir de paix.'

Construire la paix sur le terrain : mode d'emploi - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2000.

ISBN/ISSN:2870277962

421 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

(Livres du GRIP ; 246-248)

ID number: 80016930

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00383

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

2. Reychler, Luc, ed.

3. Paffenholz, Thania, ed.

'Les livres consacres a la guerre ne manquent pas : recits des plus grandes batailles, portraits de heros, etudes de tel ou tel conflit... La matiere semble inepuisable. Mais jusqu'a present, peu d'attention a ete accordee aux acteurs de terrain, a tous ceux qui tentent d'eteindre des brasiers ou qui participent, une fois que les armes se sont tues, a la remise sur rails d'un pays devaste. Ce livre vient combler cette lacune. Comment selectionner les 'partants' qui s'envolent vers le 'front de la paix' ? Quelle formation avant de secourir des populations traumatisees et humiliees ? Comment expliquer a des volontaires, determines et enthousiastes, qu'ils ont de nombreux devoirs et responsabilites ? Par quel moyen promouvoir la tolerance et le dialogue ? Construit autour de trois axes - 'la preparation au terrain', 'le travail sur place', 'comment y survivre ?' -, le present ouvrage introduit d'abord les concepts et outils dans la perspective d'une paix durable. La seconde partie se concentre sur six activites specifiques : la mediation, l'observation des droits humains et la transition democratique, la cooperation au developpement, la formation des acteurs locaux, la reconciliation, la demobilisation. Dans la derniere partie sont enfin abordes les problemes qu'il s'agit d'affronter sur place, quotidiennement : stress, angoisse, coordination, rumeurs, dilemmes moraux... Veritable livre de chevet pour les acteurs de terrain, les responsables politiques ou d'organisation, mais destine aussi a tout citoyen interesse par ces questions, cet ouvrage - pratique et didactique - se veut une contribution concrete pour un monde plus pacifique.'

Decision-Making in the Gulf : Lessons to be Learned - Oxford, UK : Oxford Research Group, 1991.

ISBN/ISSN:

41 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Current Decisions Report ; 5)

ID number: 80007006

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /00971

Subject(s):

1. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Dictionary of Conflict Resolution - San Francisco : Jossey-Bass, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:0787946796

xxiv, 545 p. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80016091

Type: REF

Library Location: 327.5 /00375 REF

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--DICTIONARIES
2. DISPUTE RESOLUTION (LAW)--USA--DICTIONARIES

Added entry(s):

1. Yarn, Douglas H., ed.

Bibliography: p. 509-543.

'This dictionary contains terms and definitions for the field of conflict resolution.'

Essays on Leadership - New York : Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:

viii, 74 p.; 26 cm.

(Perspectives on Prevention)

ID number: 80016491

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00378

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)

2. Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (US)

'This report highlights the views of five distinguished world leaders on leadership and preventing deadly conflict. Each offers a unique perspective, yet all conclude that a leader's choices are crucial to creating the conditions that enhance or undermine peace.'

Ethnic Conflict and International Security - Princeton, NJ : Princeton

University Press, 1993.

ISBN/ISSN:0691033684

ix, 276 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80009780

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00515

Subject(s):

1. ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
4. MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL

Added entry(s):

1. Brown, Michael Edward, 1954- , ed.

Bibliography: p. 265-270. Includes index.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance : A New NATO for a New Europe - [s.l.] : Istituto Affari Internazionali, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:

var. pag.; 31 cm.

ID number: 80015830

Type: M

Library Location: 49 /00118

Subject(s):

1. NATO
2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
4. ESDI

Added entry(s):

1. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IT)

2. Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (IT)

3. NATO Office of Information and Press

Italian Chamber of Deputies. Sala della Lupa. Rome, January 25, 1999.

La gestion des sorties de crise : actions civilo-militaires et operations de reconstruction - Paris : Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:2911101219

157 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Perspectives strategiques ; 12)

ID number: 80014802

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01209

Subject(s):

1. WAR--TERMINATION
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Added entry(s):

1. Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense (FR)

Colloque organise par l'Union des associations d'auditeurs de l'Institut des hautes etudes de Defense nationale (UAIHEDN) et par la Fondation pour les etudes de defense (FED-CREST), le 17 decembre 1997 a l'Ecole militaire, Paris.

'Cet ouvrage propose la premiere etude d'importance sur les differents types d'intervention et d'aides pour les pays qui sortent de la guerre : action diplomatique, militaire, economique, humanitaire, industrielle publique et privee ... Comment ces differents acteurs se coordonnent-ils ? Quelles sont les limites de ces cooperations ? Comment agit la France et quel est le role de l'Union europeenne dans la repartition des credits ? Le lecteur comprendra a travers des recits d'experiences vecues en Bosnie et au Liban pourquoi une reelle cooperation civilo-militaire est necessaire pour faciliter la reconstruction des pays concernes, et assurer la meilleure transition entre la guerre et une paix durable. Ce livre revele les enjeux colossaux qui se cachent derriere la reconstruction et les strategies qui sont mises en oeuvre par de nombreux pays et par des organisations internationales.'

How Can Europe Prevent Conflicts ? - Brussels : Philip Morris Institute for Public Policy Research, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

109 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Discussion Paper ; 14)

ID number: 80014470

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00366

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. EU--CFSP

Added entry(s):

1. Philip Morris Institute for Public Policy Research (BE)

'Despite Europe's poor record to date on conflict prevention and control, contributors to this Discussion Paper believe the European Union can - and must - play an important role in the future. Not that they want Europe to become a global policeman; the consensus is that its vocation should be a regional one - focused primarily on promoting political stability and sustainable economic development in Central and Eastern Europe and among its southern neighbours in the Mediterranean basin. But even in this regional context, they broadly agree, the EU should act on behalf of the international community. In more distant regions or in wider crises, the writers generally concur that Europe should participate in operations mandated by the UN Security Council or, where NATO's remit runs, as partners of the United States in the Atlantic Alliance.'

Konfliktentwicklung auf dem sudlichen Balkan I - Wien : Bundesministerium
fur Landesverteidigung, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:

134 p.; 29 cm.

(Informationen zur Sicherheitspolitik ; 17)

ID number: 80015933 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00374

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FYROM
4. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Gustenau, Gustav E., ed.
2. Bundesministerium fur Landesverteidigung (AT)

Konfliktentwicklung auf dem sudlichen Balkan II - Wien : Bundesministerium
fur Landesverteidigung, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:

110 p.; 24 cm.

(Informationen zur Sicherheitspolitik ; 18)

ID number: 80015934 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00374

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FYROM
4. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Gustenau, Gustav E., ed.
2. Bundesministerium fur Landesverteidigung (AT)

Konfliktentwicklung auf dem Westbalkan - Wien : Bundesministerim fur
Landesverteidigung, 2000.

ISBN/ISSN:

43 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Informationen zur Sicherheitspolitik ; 24)

ID number: 80016516 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00380

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FRY
4. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Gustenau, Gustav E., ed.
2. Bundesministerium fur Landesverteidigung (AT)

Order and Disorder : Domestic Sources of Regional Instability - Winnipeg,
CAN : University of Manitoba, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:

xiii, 229 p.; 28 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 31)

ID number: 80012854

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01158

Subject(s):

1. REGIONAL CONFLICTS
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. ETHNIC RELATIONS
4. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
5. DEMOCRACY

Added entry(s):

1. Christianson, Shawna, ed.
2. Dick, Robert, ed.
3. University of Manitoba. Centre for Defence and Security Studies
(CA)

Papers presented at the 1995 Political Studies Students' Conference,
February 2-4, 1995.

'The Conference reflected the challenges to international security in
the post-Cold War period. In particular, it focussed on the problem of
understanding the nature and domestic causes of regional security
issues. The end of the Cold War has dramatically altered the
international security environment, leading to an increase in
insecurity rather than an increase in global security. This is
reflected in the number and diversity of both international and
intra-national conflicts. The Conference examined three key issue
areas : ethnicity, development and democracy, as they relate to
contemporary regional conflicts.'

Preventing Deadly Conflict - New York : Carnegie Corporation of New York,
1997.

ISBN/ISSN:1885039018

xlvi, 256 p. : ill.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80016264

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00376

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)

Bibliography: p. 222-242. Includes index.

Final Report with Executive Summary.

Preventing Violent Conflict : Issues from the Baltic and the Caucasus -
Baden-Baden : Nomos, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:3789053309

327 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

(Aktuelle Materialien zur Internationalen Politik ; 50)

ID number: 80015013

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00369

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--BALTIC STATES
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--GEORGIA

Added entry(s):

1. Istituto Affari Internazionali (IT)
2. Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (DE)

Securite collective et crises internationales - Paris : Documentation

Francaise, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:2110879440

556 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ID number: 80010843

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01106

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Secretariat General de la Defense Nationale (FR)

'Actes des Journees d'Etudes de Toulon'. Includes index.

'L'evolution du monde nous fait passer des strategies de confrontation aux strategies de gestion des crises. Pour faire face a l'explosion des desordres, quels sont les moyens diplomatiques et militaires a mettre en oeuvre? Quelle structuration du systeme international pourra satisfaire le besoin de confiance, de securite, d'ordre et de justice que ressent la communaute des peuples et qui est necessaire a l'economie mondialisee? Une part importante des contentieux contemporains est economique, sociale; une meilleure gestion collective de la ressource et de l'echange peut-elle permettre de limiter leur aggravation? Enfin l'experience des crises les plus recentes a revele l'importance des techniques nouvelles et la necessite de les maitriser.'

Sicherheitspolitisches Symposium Balkankonflikt : Instrumente des

Internationalen Krisenmanagements - Baden-Baden : Nomos, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:378903326X

272 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80009896

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01084

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995

Added entry(s):

1. Puhs, Wolfgang, ed.

2. Weggel, Thomas, ed.

3. Richter, Claus, ed.

Includes index.

'Vom 25. bis 27. Juni 1993 an der Universitat Bayreuth'.

The Territorial Management of Ethnic Conflict - London : Frank Cass, 1993.

ISBN/ISSN:0714634654

230 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80010167

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00529

Subject(s):

1. ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Coakley, John, ed.

Includes index.

Toward Responsibility in the New World Disorder : Challenges and Lessons of Peace Operations - London : Frank Cass, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:0714649015

viii, 215 p.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80016071

Type: M

Library Location: 341.2 /00256

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
4. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Added entry(s):

1. Manwaring, Max G., ed.
2. Fishel, John T., ed.

Includes index.

'The driving concept behind this book is found in the title. It has been the experience and perception of the contributors that the major failing of the various civil-military peacekeeping operations beginning in the last days of the Cold War and continuing through the present has been the unwillingness of the major participants and the international community to accept fully their responsibility for the long-term outcomes of the interventions they undertake. Separately and collectively, the contributors argue that responsible peace operations take us beyond protecting a people from another group of people or from a government. They take us beyond compelling one or more parties to a conflict to cease human rights violations and other morally repugnant activities. They take us beyond repelling simple aggression. They take us beyond providing some form of humanitarian or refugee assistance in cases of misery and need. The amorphous contemporary peacekeeping task is to create internal conditions within failed or failing states that can lead to the mandated peace and stability with justice. The intent is to ensure that an internationally supported government does not revert to the unstable status quo ante and initiate another threat to the interdependent international community. This volume, then, commends itself to the reader to provoke thought about what governments and international organizations ought to do when faced with the responsibilities of a given peace operation. Equally important, it suggests what we as citizens in the world community ought to demand of our governments and that community in the current world disorder.'

War and Peace : European Conflict Prevention - Paris : Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union, 1993.

ISBN/ISSN:

58 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 11)

ID number: 80016972

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00385

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EUROPE
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--EUROPE
3. GEOPOLITICS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Gnesotto, Nicole, ed.
 2. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)
- 'The Institute has brought together the views of five of the most eminent European specialists in the field of security. In chapters dealing with the new European disorder, the suppression of nationalism, the common responsibility of the Twelve in crisis prevention, the use of force and the limitation of conflicts, each contributor puts forward views which, while different one from another, are essential to the forming of any practical solution.'

Ackermann, Alice

Making Peace Prevail : Preventing Violent Conflict in Macedonia -
Syracuse, NY : Syracuse University Press, 2000.
ISBN/ISSN:0815628129
xii, 217 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
(Syracuse Studies on Peace and Conflict Resolution)
ID number: 80016492 Type: M
Library Location: 327.5 /00379

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FYROM
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--FYROM

Bibliography: p. 185-211. Includes index.

'This volume offers an in-depth account of how Macedonia held onto peace during the violent breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Faced with ethnic tensions and the threat of the Bosnian war, this republic was spared the fate of Croatia and Bosnia because of successful preventive diplomacy.'

Ajello, Aldo

Aldo Ajello, cavalier de la paix : quelle politique europeenne commune pour l'Afrique ? - Bruxelles : GRIP, 2000.

ISBN/ISSN:2870278330

134 p. ; 21 cm.

(Livres du GRIP ; 251-252)

ID number: 80016908 Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00382

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA
2. MOZAMBIQUE--HISTORY--INDEPENDENCE AND CIVIL WAR, 1975-1994
3. RWANDA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994
4. BURUNDI WAR, 1993-
5. EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFRICA
6. MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL
7. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--MOZAMBIQUE

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite
'Mandate par l'Union europeenne, Aldo Ajello s'efforce de promouvoir la reconciliation au coeur de l'Afrique, dans cette region des Grands Lacs meurtrie par tant de guerres et le genocide de 1994. Mais comment defendre une position claire et coherente alors que l'Europe parle souvent avec quinze voix differentes ? Loin de se decourager, Aldo Ajello prend certaines libertes pour lancer des propositions et des idees afin d'initier une nouvelle dynamique de pacification. Ainsi pour le Rwanda, lorsqu'il suggere de relier la fin de la culture de l'impunite au debut d'une culture de pardon. Aldo Ajello a la reputation de ne pas macher ses mots ; dans cet ouvrage-bilan, construit sous forme de questions-reponses, il ne deroge pas a cette habitude. Il denonce ainsi les errements de la communaute internationale (incompetence bureaucratique, carcan impose aux diplomates de terrain ...), nous livre son sentiment sur tel ou tel dirigeant africain, sa reflexion sur la notion de democratie ... A partir des lecons tirees de son experience de mediateur, ce livre degage aussi des pistes pour ramener la paix dans cette zone si tourmentee.'

Annan, Kofi

Towards a Culture of Prevention : Statements by the Secretary-General of the United Nations - New York : Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:

vi, 50 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

(Perspectives on Prevention)

ID number: 80016490

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00377

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)

2. Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (US)

Ayissi, Anatole N.

Le defi de la securite regionale en Afrique apres la guerre froide : vers la diplomatie preventive et la securite collective - New York : Nations Unies, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:9290450932

vi, 138 p. ; 21 cm.

(Travaux de Recherche ; 27)

ID number: 80010826

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01105

Subject(s):

1. AFRICA--NATIONAL SECURITY

2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA

Added entry(s):

1. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

'L'analyse s'articule autour de deux tableaux : (1) un tableau descriptif qui, pour une meilleure comprehension du probleme, fait le bilan de trente annees de discours sur la securite en Afrique, avant de situer le continent dans le nouvel ordre mondial en gestation et par rapport a ses problemes de paix et de securite; (2) un tableau normatif qui examine ce que pourrait etre le contexte de viabilite d'un mecanisme de diplomatie preventive efficace en Afrique, avant de s'essayer a la formulation d'une ebauche de ce que pourrait contenir un agenda pour la diplomatie preventive sur le continent et des rapports qu'un tel plan d'action entretiendrait avec le principe d'imposition de la paix, en tant qu'instrument de renforcement de la fiabilite du systeme regional de securite collective.'

Berdal, Mats R., 1965-

Disarmament and Demobilisation after Civil Wars : Arms, Soldiers and the Termination of Armed Conflicts - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:0198280262

88 p. ; 22 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-923X ; 303)

ID number: 80013358

Type: M

Library Location: 355.2 /00206

Subject(s):

1. DEMOBILIZATION

2. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

4. CIVIL WAR

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

'This paper provides a framework for thinking about the proper place of disarmament, demobilisation and the reintegration of former combatants in settling internal armed conflicts. Its principal conclusion is that, as a set of distinct activities that require advance planning and outside assistance, these are all intensely political processes whose long-term and sustainable impact depend on parallel efforts on political and economic reconstruction to resolve, or ameliorate as far as possible, the root causes of conflict. Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration cannot, in other words, be treated simply as a set of managerial or administrative challenges,

as a number of institutions, non-governmental organisations and donors have been prone to do.'

Chain, John T.

Decision Making in the Atlantic Alliance : The Management of Political-Military Crises - Menlo Park, CA : Strategic Decisions Press, [s.d.].

ISBN/ISSN:

x, 112 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

ID number: 80011032

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00260

Additional Author(s):

1. Dixon, Robert
2. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger

Subject(s):

1. DECISION-MAKING--NATO
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO

'The papers in this volume were presented at the NATO Workshop on Political-Military Decision Making.'

Clement, Sophia

Conflict Prevention in the Balkans : Case Studies of Kosovo and the FYR of Macedonia - Paris : Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

viii, 78 p. ; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 30)

ID number: 80014578

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00367

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FYROM
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)
'Concerned as they are by the many crises occurring on their very doorstep, the European public, politicians and analysts seem hardly to recognize other conflicts in Europe that have not happened and need not happen. Crisis prevention and peace-building have been sidelined by conflict management and peacekeeping. Yet cooperative security, this new task of the international community, is essentially about prevention, and has therefore to do with improving transparency and the predictability of the many factors that characterize today's security equations. In this endeavour, the cooperation of the parties directly involved is indispensable, since the international community can propose but not impose, and even less substitute for them. The simultaneous European trends towards integration and disintegration are not necessarily contradictory : they must be reconciled through the acceptance of diversities and the promotion of interaction, and by the removal of anachronistic psychological barriers and the blurring of national borderlines. This Chaillot Paper constitutes recognition of the wisdom and perseverance of politicians and the population in the two cases considered here, who are determined to look beyond the most immediate obstacles to stability. While they can by no means be considered definite success stories, the separate realities of Kosovo and the FRY of Macedonia present opportunities for the international community to adopt and maintain a comprehensive approach.'

Clement, Sophia

La prevention des conflits dans les Balkans : le Kosovo et l'ARY de Macedoine - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:

viii, 83 p.; 24 cm.

(Cahiers de Chaillot ; 30)

ID number: 80015072

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00367

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--FYROM
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (FR)

'Preoccupes par les multiples crises se produisant a leurs confins, l'opinion publique, les responsables politiques et les analystes europeens ne semblent pas envisager l'existence d'autres conflits, avortes ou potentiels. La prevention des crises et l'instauration de la paix sont devenues secondaires par rapport a la gestion des conflits et au maintien de la paix. La cooperation securitaire, nouvelle mission de la communaute internationale, porte essentiellement sur la prevention et, a ce titre, conduit a ameliorer la transparence et la previsibilite de nombreux parametres de l'equation actuelle de securite. Dans ce processus, la cooperation des parties directement concernees est indispensable puisque la communaute internationale peut faire des propositions, mais ne saurait imposer de solution et, encore moins, se substituer aux acteurs en presence. Les tendances concomittantes de l'Europe a l'integration et a la fragmentation ne sont pas necessairement contradictoires et il convient, pour les concilier, d'accepter la diversite et de favoriser les interactions, de lever les barrieres psychologiques ancestrales et de faire disparaitre les frontieres nationales.'

Evans, Glynne

Responding to Crises in the African Great Lakes - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 1997.

ISBN/ISSN:0198294034

96 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 311)

ID number: 80014268

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00365

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA
2. RWANDA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994
3. BURUNDI WAR, 1993-
4. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFRICA
5. MEDIATION, INTERNATIONAL

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

'This paper examines the international responses to the ethnic conflict in Burundi and Rwanda from 1993-97 and its overspill into neighbouring Zaire. The main focus of the paper is Burundi, little analysed and little understood. The study traces the interaction of both successive and parallel external attempts at mediation and conflict management with local initiatives. Chapter 1 uses the case study of Burundi to illustrate the nature of the conflict, the interaction with the wider sub-region and the varied and ultimately ineffective political responses of Western governments. Chapter 2 analyses the unproductive proposals made by external actors for military intervention in Burundi and eastern Zaire, and traces the background to the action by local forces that culminated in Mobutu's fall in May 1997.'

Foster, Edward

NATO's Military in the Age of Crisis Management - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:0855160993

73 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

(Whitehall Papers ; 29)

ID number: 80011724

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00270

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
2. NATO--ARMED FORCES
3. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)

Jakobsen, Peter Viggo

Western Use of Coercive Diplomacy after the Cold War : A Challenge for Theory and Practice - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:0312211910

xiii, 215 p. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80015442

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00371

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. COERCIVE DIPLOMACY

Bibliography: p. 184-206. Includes index.

'This book fills a gap in the literature on coercion and assesses the usefulness of coercive diplomacy in the post-Cold war era. The theoretical framework explains why coercive diplomacy politics succeed or fail, identifies the conditions under which Western states will be willing to back coercive strategies with use of limited force, and highlights how the need for collective action affects the use of coercion. The framework is tested empirically in analyses of the Gulf crisis, the Yugoslav wars and the Haiti crisis.'

Jessup, John E.

An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Conflict and Conflict Resolution, 1945-1996 - Westport, CT : Greenwood Press, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:0313281122

x, 887 p. ; 25 cm.

ID number: 80015540

Type: REF

Library Location: 327.3 /00576 REF

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICTS--DICTIONARIES
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--DICTIONARIES

Includes index.

Keita, Kalifa

Conflict and Conflict Resolution in the Sahel : the Tuareg Insurgency in Mali - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:

iv, 46 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ID number: 80014901

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00630

Subject(s):

1. INSURGENCY--MALI
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--MALI
3. MALI--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Bibliography: p. 43-46.

'Since 1990, the United States and other developed nations have committed substantial diplomatic, economic, and military resources to resolve extreme intra-state conflicts. The world has found that the hatreds behind the conflicts often are very difficult to suppress - and even harder to dissipate. It also has discovered that military interventions alone rarely attenuate the underlying problems that provoked the violence. One result has been a growing worldwide literature on mechanisms to anticipate intra-state conflict and on measures which may preclude the necessity for expensive military interventions. But models and formulae are problematic in the analysis of conflict. Human culture is so complex that it is difficult to identify - let alone 'control for' - all of the variables. History rarely 'reproduces the experiment'. The analyst often is left with the sad role of explaining why problems of conflict were not foreseen, despite the best of resources and intentions. And military force continues to play a key role in intra-state conflict resolution, though often with less than satisfactory results. When a society faced with a situation of severe internal conflict finds an internal solution which does not require outside intervention, that is of keen interest. If the society can do it in a way that preserves ongoing processes of political and economic reform, that is remarkable. If the society employs its military establishment as a key instrument in its processes of national reconciliation, that achievement is worthy of serious study. In this paper, Lieutenant Colonel Kalifa Keita describes how his country - the Republic of Mali - did all of these.'

Kuhne, Winrich

WEU's Role in Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution in Sub-Saharan Africa - Paris : Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:

vi, 65 p. ; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 22)

ID number: 80016955

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00384

Additional Author(s):

1. Lenzi, Guido
2. Vasconcelos, Alvaro

Subject(s):

1. WEU
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN
4. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
5. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN
6. EUROPE--ARMED FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

MacCoubrey, Hilaire, 1953-

International Organizations and Civil Wars - Aldershot, UK : Dartmouth, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:1855214687

xiii, 294 p.; 25 cm.

ID number: 80012041

Type: M

Library Location: 341.3 /00083

Additional Author(s):

1. White, Nigel D., 1961-

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL WAR

2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Bibliography: p. 283-288. Includes index.

'This work describes and analyses the operation of international institutions in the aversion, regulation and mitigation of non-international armed conflicts. The first part covers the basic legal principles governing civil wars, while the second part examines practice. Issues looked at include the status of parties to the conflict, the role of the UN and its agencies, peacekeeping, peacemaking, humanitarian relief, modes of resolution and settlement and liability for unlawful conduct. Post 1945 conflicts are examined, including Yugoslavia and Somalia.'

Merritt, Jack N.

Crisis Decision Making in the Atlantic Alliance : Perspectives on Deterrence - Menlo Park, CA : Strategic Decisions Press, [s.d.].

ISBN/ISSN:

var. pag. : ill.; 28 cm.

ID number: 80011033

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00261

Additional Author(s):

1. Reed, Robert F.

2. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger

Subject(s):

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO

2. DECISION-MAKING--NATO

3. DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)--NATO

'The papers in this volume were prepared for a NATO Workshop on Politico-Military Decision Making conducted on June 22-25, 1987, at Goodwood House, West Sussex, UK.'

Michielsens, Marc

La gestion des conflits apres la guerre froide - Leuven : Centrum voor Vredesonderzoek & Strategische Studies, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:

104 p.; 21 cm.

(Cahiers Internationale Betrekkingen en Vredesonderzoek ; vol. 57, jg. 16, nr. 3-4, 1998)

ID number: 80015606

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00372

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Universiteit Leuven. Centrum voor Vredesonderzoek & Strategische Studies (BE)

Bibliography: p. 93-100.

'Het einde van de Koude Oorlog heeft een nieuw tijdperk ingeluid, waarin andere types van conflicten ontstaan. Die vergt meteen ook een volledig andere aanpak van deze conflicten door de internationale gemeenschap. De auteur gaat in deze Cahier na in hoeverre de internationale gemeenschap succesvol geweest is in het bedwingen van conflicten overal ter wereld gedurende het laatste decennium. Zijn speciale aandacht richt zich hierbij precies op de vraag of deze aanpak zich voldoende heeft aangepast aan het gewijzigd internationaal politiek klimaat, en aan de geheel nieuwe aard van de conflicten die uitgebroken zijn na de Koude Oorlog. Tot

slot formuleert hij enkele nuttige aanbevelingen om, in de toekomst, wereldwijde conflictpreventie veel efficiënter te organiseren.'

Munuera, Gabriel

Preventing Armed Conflict in Europe : Lessons from Recent Experience - Paris : Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:

105 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Paper ; 15/16)

ID number: 80016969

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00357

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

'This paper analyses four post-Cold War disputes in Europe (Slovakia/Hungary, Estonia/Russia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), which followed the demise of communism and which had a number of basic features in common : actual or potential border claims, the presence of minorities whose ethnicity is shared with neighbouring states, a situation of post-communist socio-political and economic transition, and the more or less smooth disintegration of multinational states. The second part of the paper attempts to draw some lessons from the analysis of these cases. It then analyses the feasibility of devising a system of conflict prevention : the criteria and validity of a model for early warning, the prerequisites and conditions, the range of instruments that might be used for conflict prevention and the roles of various international players, and finally the remaining obstacles to the establishment of such a system. While the study focuses on conceptual issues rather than institutional ones, some reference is made to specific instruments and mechanisms for conflict prevention, and their value and possible improvements are briefly assessed.'

Munuera, Gabriel

La prevention des conflits en Europe : experiences recentes - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale, 1994.

ISBN/ISSN:

v, 113 p.; 24 cm.

(Cahiers de Chaillot ; 15/16)

ID number: 80012644

Type: M

Library Location: 327.5 /00357

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EUROPE

Added entry(s):

1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (FR)

Raevsky, Andrei

Managing Arms in Peace Processes : Aspects of Psychological Operations and Intelligence - New York : United Nations, 1996.

ISBN/ISSN:9290451165

xvi, 46 p.; 21 cm.

ID number: 80013343

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00099

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS
2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES
3. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
4. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

'This report focuses upon particular aspects of peace operations, namely, psychological operations (PSYOPs) and intelligence activities. Although much has been written about peace operations, psychological operations and intelligence have been largely ignored. This report addresses the importance of PSYOPs and intelligence activities as an essential component of peace operations. Mr. Raevsky emphasizes that the local population should be informed about the aims of the peacekeeping force; that intelligence is an inherent part of any military operation, peace operations included; and that the skillful use of intelligence and PSYOPs for the preparation and execution of peace operations reduces the risk of 'mission creep'.

Ramelot, Vincent

L'OSCE et les conflits en Europe - Bruxelles : GRIP, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:287291014X

136 p.; 21 cm.

(Dossiers du GRIP ; 203-204)

ID number: 80012753

Type: M

Library Location: 355.4 /01153

Additional Author(s):

1. Remacle, Eric

Subject(s):

1. OSCE
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
4. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Europeen de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

'L'action de l'Organisation pour la Securite et la Cooperation en Europe passe generalement inapercue du grand public. Elle n'en est pas moins significative. Nee de la dynamique de detente des annees 70 materialisee par l'Acte final d'Helsinki, l'OSCE s'est, depuis la fin de la guerre froide, institutionalisee. Elle constitue le seul forum ou l'ensemble des Etats d'Europe, d'Amerique du Nord et de ceux issus de l'ex-URSS debattent en permanence des questions de securite dans la zone s'etendant de Vancouver a Vladivostok. Son action face aux conflits armes ou aux tensions larvees, en particulier portant sur la question nationale, s'inscrit dans la volonte de construire, au travers d'institutions paneuropeennes, un contrefeu face aux risques de guerre. Securite cooperative, diplomatie preventive et renforcement de l'Etat de droit en constituent les trois mots-cles. Cet ouvrage cherche a mettre en lumiere l'apport de l'OSCE au processus de resolution des conflits et des crises en Europe et en Asie centrale. Il en souligne aussi les limites et les difficultes, souvent dues aux interets divergents des Etats participants. Enfin, il tente de clarifier le partage des roles qui s'etablit sur le terrain entre cette organisation et les Nations Uneis d'une part, les autres acteurs regionaux (UE, UEO, OTAN, CCNA, CEI) d'autre part.

Ryan, Stephen

Ethnic Conflict and International Relations - 2nd ed. - Aldershot, UK :

Dartmouth, 1995.

ISBN/ISSN:1855216507

xiii, 286 p.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80012701

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00584

Subject(s):

1. ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
4. UNITED NATIONS

Bibliography: p. 239-269. Includes index.

'This book examines aspects of the relationship between protracted ethnic conflict within states and the international environment within which states interact. It draws on a number of examples of conflict such as the former Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka and Palestine to investigate several key issues. After an account of why ethnic conflict has become so important in the study of international relations in the introduction, part one looks at how the interstate environment contributes to the failure of multi-ethnic states. Part two explores the destructive processes that accompany the escalation of violent ethnic conflict and sets out a model of ethnic conflict resolution based on the distinction between peace-keeping, peace-making and peace-building strategies. Part three concentrates on the record of the United Nations in these three areas and includes an analysis of current UN peace-keeping work in situations of ethnic conflict. The work of the United Nations in the field of minority rights is also assessed.'

Sloan, Elinor Camille, 1965-

Bosnia and the New Collective Security - Westport, CT : Praeger, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:0275961656

xii, 128 p.; 22 cm.

ID number: 80015706

Type: M

Library Location: 40 /00115

Subject(s):

1. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1992-1995
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT
4. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
5. NATO--ARMED FORCES--FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Bibliography: p. 119-123. Includes index.

'This work examines two complex and interrelated topics : the role of peacekeeping and related operations in managing nontraditional crises, and the international community's response to the recent conflict in Bosnia. The author explains the changing nature of international involvement and draws out lessons for the future.'

Yost, David Scott, 1948-

NATO Transformed : The Alliance's New Roles in International Security -

Washington : United States Institute of Peace Press, 1998.

ISBN/ISSN:187837981X

xx, 450 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ID number: 80016418

Type: M

Library Location: 496.3 /00317

Subject(s):

1. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. COLLECTIVE SECURITY
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
4. NATO--ARMED FORCES
5. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
6. NATO--ENLARGEMENT

Added entry(s):

1. US Institute of Peace

Includes index.

'In this book, the author attempts to answer a simple, yet profound,

question : has NATO transformed itself from a strictly collective defense alliance - states drawn together to defend against an external threat - to an organization that has embraced the much broader and more demanding functions of a collective security organization ? In answering this weightly question, the author delivers what foreign policy analysts and historians may come to consider an exemplary treatment of NATO's basic difficulty in defining its rationale in the post-Cold War era. As he explains, NATO remains essentially a collective defense organization, protecting its members from external military threats or coercion.'

Zaagman, Rob

Conflict Prevention in the Baltic States : the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - Flensburg : European Centre for Minority Issues, 1999.

ISBN/ISSN:3932635086

viii, 72 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(ECMI Monograph ; 1)

ID number: 80016888

Type: M

Library Location: 323 /00672

Subject(s):

1. OSCE
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--OSCE
3. MINORITIES--BALTIC STATES
4. BALTIC STATES--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. European Centre for Minority Issues (DE)

'The importance the OSCE attaches to minority issues as problems of peace and security is reflected most prominently in the office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) which was established to prevent violent ethnic conflict. The tense inter-ethnic relations in Estonia and Latvia were addressed early on by the OSCE. A number of factors made for a volatile mix in both Baltic states : firstly, the existence of domestic tensions between a large minority of mainly Russians and a majority determined to preserve and strengthen its own identity; and secondly, increasing international tensions because of the active interest which Russia was taking in the conditions of its kinfolk in Estonia and Latvia. By contrast, these factors were absent in Lithuania. As analysed in this monograph, the situations in Estonia and Latvia were typically cases for which the HCNM had been established. They demonstrate the extent to which international involvement can keep domestic conflicts tractable and, at the same time, prevent the buildup of international conflict potential. They are also showcases for the specific approach the OSCE High Commissioner has developed in dealing with tense inter-ethnic situations.'

PART II : MAGAZINE ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

- Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, Special Issue.

- Aall, Pamela
NGOs, Conflict Management and Peacekeeping.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 121-141.

The mixture of civil and military actors in a peacekeeping mission raises questions about whether actions of these two communities are mutually supportive or whether the differences in mandate, outlook and modes of operations actually serve to undermine the positive impacts of the international intervention. This contribution looks at the NGOs side of this relationship, reviewing some major NGO groups and their interaction with conflicts and assessing their abilities to contribute to or impede conflict management. It argues that the answer to the question of whether NGOs further or hinder peacemaking is mixed : some of their activities do support - both directly and indirectly - conflict management and others inhibit it. Despite this mixed record, different types of NGOs can contribute a great deal to conflict resolution, playing key roles in the international response to conflict. Understanding the nature of the NGO response to conflict, and the sources of the differences in perspectives between the NGO and military communities, should strengthen the international community's ability to engage in peacekeeping. Although these efforts to increase mutual understanding will allow the development of more coherence between activities of the two communities, it is unlikely that they will lead to active coordination without a strong imperative from the political authorities and funders involved in the peace operation. While this coordination remains an elusive goal, successful ventures in peacekeeping will depend largely on the ability of the institutions involved in peacekeeping - national political and military structures, international organizations and NGOs - to identify, appoint and support individuals with the right set of characteristics to operate in this messy environment.

- Ackermann, Alice
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia : A Relatively Successful Case of Conflict Prevention in Europe.
SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 27, no. 4, December 1996, p. 409-424.

Avoiding the unrestrained violence and ethnic cleansing witnessed in the former Yugoslavia, Macedonia has become a success in conflict prevention. Three major domestic factors contributed to this : intensity of conflict, timing, and the behaviour of the leaders of the conflicting parties. International factors - such as relatively quick response and the high level of commitment by international actors - are equally significant. Still, the international organizations have failed to alleviate certain economic and political instabilities because of lack of political will and conflicting national agendas. There is no answer to the question, What will happen when the UN and OSCE missions have to be terminated ? One of the lessons to be learned from this case is that democratization can create a political and legal structure that ethnic minorities can use to remedy past discrimination.

** This list contains material received as of January 2001 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 19 janvier 2001.

- Aguirre, Mariano

The Limits of Conflict Prevention and the Mediterranean Case.
MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 3, no. 3, Winter 1998, p. 21-37.

Conflict prevention is gaining importance in the field of international relations theory and decision making processes. Multilateral organizations and states usually respond to existing conflicts too late. In their responses, they try to manage conflicts and reduce the level of violence, but generally they do not address the roots of the problem. This approach is fading in conflicts that have profound structural roots especially where the problems are a mix of economic, ethnic and religious factors. The outcome after a short period of pacification is the re-emergence of hostilities. There is an increasing tendency and consensus on the need to understand the roots of modern wars in order to adopt appropriate policies before, during and after the conflicts. 'Understanding (the) structural components can contribute to the development of more realistic strategies to dealing with civil wars. External agents are unlikely to have a great deal of influence over the elements of irrationality and contested values and identities that underlie many protracted conflicts.'

- Aguirre, Mariano

Prevençion de conflictos.
POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 12, no. 65, septiembre - octubre 1998, p. 41-50.

Preemptive diplomacy is ever more important. Armed conflicts in failed states are becoming one of the major concerns of the international community. This article reviews the political and academic debate on the issue, summarises the UN experience, the role of non governmental organizations, and offers the bibliographical references to follow it up.

- Akashi, Yasushi

The Limits of UN Diplomacy and the Future of Conflict Mediation.
SURVIVAL, vol. 37, no. 4, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 83-98.

The United Nations' involvement in the complex conflicts of today, particularly in former Yugoslavia, has highlighted many of the dilemmas that will continue to challenge UN mediators in the future. In the absence of unambiguous direction and sustained support from the international community, and confronted with a lack of willingness by the parties in the conflict to renounce their maximalist goals, the UN will be able to do little more than respond to crises as and when they emerge. Changes to ground rules, a lack of adequate or appropriate resources, and unrealistic expectations of what the organisation can achieve can all affect the UN's credibility as a conflict mediator. It is thus important to have a clear understanding of the UN's capabilities and for the organisation to operate within its bounds.

- Aliboni, Roberto

Political Dialogue and Conflict Prevention in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 35, no. 1, January - March 2000, p. 103-114.

The first part of this article discusses a number of possible models of Euro-Med political dialogue and tries to ascertain which one appears most in tune with the broad goals of the EMP, as well as sustainable with respect to the political conditions prevailing in the EMP sphere. On the assumption that the most important and attainable goal of the EMP, at least in the foreseeable future, is conflict prevention, the second part considers EPD as a mechanism of conflict prevention in itself, as well as a mover of other instruments for conflict prevention.

- Awwad, Emad
Le mecanisme de gestion des conflits en Afrique : bilan.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 50e annee, decembre 1994, p. 153-166.

- Awwad, Emad
ONU-OUA : un partenariat pour la paix.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 52e annee, janvier 1996, p. 113-126.

- Baehr, P. R.
Conflictpreventie en mensenrechten.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 4, april 1997, p. 196-200.

The author deals here with the often closely interrelationship between international conflicts and human rights violations. Emphasis should be put on the prevention of human rights violations which may be either the cause or the consequence of international conflicts. The roles are compared of two current high commissioners : the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities and the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights. The former, who has a more limited mandate, has been more successful than the latter in creating a position of mutual trust among states. Recommendations are discussed to improve the role of intergovernmental bodies in the prevention of human rights violations.

- Baev, Pavel K.
Conflict Management in the Former Soviet South : The Dead-End of Russian Interventions.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 6, no. 4, Winter 1997, p. 111-129.

Russia's approach to managing conflicts is centred on one specific model of 'peace' operations, which was first tried in Transdnistria in mid-1992 and in the last days of 1994 proved to be completely unworkable in Chechnya. This article attempts to examine how certain shortcomings in that model brought Russia's conflict management to an apparent dead-end. It first takes a brief look at the setting of Russia's conflict management pattern in 1992-94; then the impact of the Chechen War is evaluated. This is followed by a review of some new political forces at work in these regions and an attempt to distinguish between real and (mis)perceived security challenges for the near future. The conclusion examines the consequences of Russia's strategic retreat.

- Bernhardt, Georg
Die Zeit ist immer zu kurz : Anmerkungen zur Krisenreaktion.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 44. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 1995, S. 21-26.

- Bertram, Christoph
Multilateral Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution.
SURVIVAL, vol. 37, no. 4, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 65-82.

Multilateral diplomacy has become the chief framework for addressing conflicts which fall beyond the traditional boundaries of the former East-West rivalry, It has, in recent years, achieved some notable triumphs - such as the OSCE's successful mediation in the Baltic states - and some spectacular failures - for example, the international community's inability to stop the fighting in former Yugoslavia. Careful study of these two cases suggests five conditions for effective multilateral diplomatic intervention : timeliness of action; a sense of urgency among outside leaders; clarity of purpose; the existence of an encompassing institution; and leverage. One of the major deficits in recent multilateral conflict resolution has been the failure to employ military deterrence - a concept falsely identified with the Cold War - in the service of diplomatic intervention.

- Bertrand, Maurice
Vers une strategie de prevention des conflits ?
POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 62e annee, no. 1, printemps 1997, p. 111-123.

Il y a deux conceptions de la prevention des conflits : la 'diplomatie preventive' (action sur les acteurs d'un conflit proche d'eclater) et l'action sur les situations preconflictuelles diagnostiquees en temps utile. La prevention a court terme n'a donne que de faibles resultats. La prevention a long terme des conflits internes n'est pas aujourd'hui pratiquee. Il n'existe a cet egard ni equipement intellectuel, ni volonte politique, ni mecanismes institutionnels qui pourraient la legitimer. Mais une evolution des idees est en cours qui combine un effort considerable de rassemblement de l'information, d'analyse des causes, de remise en question des politiques etrangeres, d'evolution des idees sur le statut institutionnel et sur le role possible de la societe civile.

- Biad, Abdelwahab
Conflict Prevention in the Euro-Med Partnership : Challenges and Prospects.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 34, no. 2, April - June 1999, p. 109-122.

The author, after discussing some crucial policy dilemmas of conflict prevention, analyses the steps that can be taken to provide the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) with a substantial norm-setting and confidence-building capacity. He points out that, due to the different perceptions and political culture of the Arab countries, it would be unrealistic to think of simply duplicating the OSCE model in the Mediterranean. He argues, however, that a number of valuable conflict prevention initiatives can be undertaken in the EMP context, such as a code of conduct for naval activities, the establishment of a regional early warning system and the gradual development of the human dimension.

- Bjorkdahl, Annika
Conflict Prevention from a Nordic Perspective : Putting Prevention into Practice.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 6, no. 3, Autumn 1999, p. 54-72.

Since conflict prevention is a visionary strategy it has been rather difficult to put it into practice. This article explores conflict prevention in practice as well as in theory. There have been several attempts by the international community to take a proactive rather than a reactive approach to conflict management. One case often held up as a model for post-Cold War prevention is the preventive mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), which is the first and only substantive preventive mission undertaken by the UN. The mission was supported by large contributions of troops by the Nordic States. Hence, the Nordic contributions to the FYROM Command of UNPROFOR will here be used to illustrate how conflict prevention can move from the realm of ideas to the field of action.

- Bonta, Bruce
Conflict Resolution Among Peaceful Societies : The Culture of Peacefulness.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 33, no. 4, November 1996, p. 403-420.

The literature about 24 peaceful peoples was examined to determine if their ways of conflict resolution differ from the approaches to conflict found in other, more violent, societies. While the strategies for managing conflicts employed by these peoples are comparable to those used in many other small-scale societies, their world-views of peacefulness and the structures they use to reinforce those world-views do distinguish them from other societies. Several common notions about conflict and conflict resolution that are asserted by Western scholars can be questioned in light of the success of these societies in peacefully resolving conflicts : namely, that violent conflict is inevitable in all societies; that punishment and armed force prevent internal and external

violence; that political structures are necessary to prevent conflicts; and that conflict should be viewed as positive and necessary. The contrary evidence is that over half of the peaceful societies have no recorded violence; they rarely punish other adults (except for the threat of ostracism); they handle conflicts with outside societies in the same peaceful ways that they approach internal conflicts; they do not look outside governments when they have internal disputes; and they have a highly negative view of conflict.

- Boyce, James K.
Pastor, Manuel
Aid for Peace : Can International Financial Institutions Help Prevent Conflict ?
WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 15, no. 2, Summer 1998, p. 42-49.

- Brodersen, Dirk
Konfliktvorbeugung und Krisenbewältigung.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 45. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 1996, S. 50-52.

After the end of the Cold War, a generally applicable policy for the management of crises has not been established yet. On the contrary, the increasing number and complexity, e.g. the wide spectrum of U.N. peace missions from preventive deployment to peace enforcement, have kindled new discussions in the world about chances and limits of international interventions in crises. Developing national positions and views will therefore not conflict with a firmly established international system of crisis management, but will stimulate the discussion and possibly help develop tools for future crises control.

- Carment, David
NATO and the International Politics of Ethnic Conflict : Perspectives on Theory and Policy.
CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, December 1995, p. 347-379.

The purpose of this article is to investigate how NATO could expand as a preventive system of military, economic and political stability and as a mechanism for achieving a common understanding in security matters that have an ethnic dimension. The article sketches out an argument as to how and why NATO's evolution towards conflict prevention will sustain both the institution and provide for a stable and unified Europe. Including the introduction, the study is in five parts. The second section assesses the meaning of conflict prevention. The third part of the article examines the multiple dimensions of ethnic conflict. Citing evidence from Eastern and Central Europe, the specific problems associated with ethnic conflict's politicization and escalation are examined. The fourth section assesses the implications ethnic strife has for NATO's projection of stability eastward including NATO conflict prevention policies and strategies. The fifth and final part of the study concludes with some implications this research has for NATO strategies and policies.

- Carment, David
James, Patrick
The United Nations at 50 : Managing Ethnic Crises : Past and Present.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 35, no. 1, January 1998, p. 61-82.

With the UN now past the half-century mark of existence, it is natural to pause and reflect on the organization's role in the management and resolution of a truly global problem : ethnic conflict. No figures, however, are available with respect to the UN's record in responding to communal conflict as manifested at the interstate level. The present study is intended as an initial venture into UN activity in the aggregate, with a specific focus on international ethnic crises. This investigation of the UN and interstate ethnic crises unfolds in four stages. First, the special challenges posed by ethnic conflicts are

summarized, leading into a series of propositions about crisis management and outcomes. The second stage presents sources of data and measurement of variables. Third, the propositions about UN activity are tested over the period from 1947-94. In both the full and post-1988 periods, violent crisis management and severe violence become more likely with UN involvement. However, if the UN has not been able to prevent violence in the most difficult situations, it has improved the way that participants view the outcome in a greater proportion of conflicts than in the Cold War era. Fourth, and finally, implications of the results and directions for future research are discussed.

- Chopra, Jarat
Weiss, Thomas G.
Prospects for Containing Conflict in the Former Second World.
SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 4, no. 3, Spring 1995, p. 552-583.

- Cimbala, Stephen J.
Nuclear Crisis Management and Information Warfare.
PARAMETERS, vol. 29, no. 2, Summer 1999, p. 117-128.

First, the author explains why the issue of nuclear deterrence remains significant after the Cold War. Second, he discusses what governments must do in order to perform successfully the crisis management function and the complexity inherent in accomplishing these tasks. Third, he identifies some of the ways in which information warfare may increase the difficulty of accomplishing those tasks necessary to reduce or eliminate the risks of failed crisis management, with attention to the special character of crises between nuclear-armed states. Fourth, he acknowledges that information warfare cannot be done away with, and is in some cases a desirable option for US policymakers. Therefore, the lion of infowar must be made compatible with the lamb of nuclear deterrence (or is it the reverse ?).

- Cimbala, Stephen J.
Military Persuasion and the American Way of War.
STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 1994, p. 33-43.

This article defines the concept of military persuasion, marking it off from other uses for armed forces. It then deals with some of the contentious issues surrounding U.S. military persuasion during and after the Cold War. Those issues include whether the U.S. armed forces are suited for, or institutionally compatible with, various kinds of military persuasin missions, including peacekeeping. Finally, this article assesses the costs of military persuasion in relation to other expected military roles and missions for the U.S. armed forces.

- Clapham, Christopher
Rwanda : The Perils of Peacemaking.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 35, no. 2, March 1998, p. 193-210.

External mediation in civil conflicts since the end of the Cold War has rested on a standardized conflict resolution mechanism, which differs significantly from the state-centric mechanism prevalent during the Cold War. This accords a broadly equal standing to all parties to the conflict, and seeks to reach a settlement acceptable to them all. This, in turn, calls for a ceasefire, followed by either of two mechanisms designed to create a liberal constitutional order, guaranteed by internationally supervised elections. In the Rwanda conflict of 1990-94, conscientious implementation of this mechanism not only failed to avert genocide, but even helped to create the conditions that made it possible. This failure illustrates important weaknesses in the mechanism itself, notably the way in which mediators become implicit participants in the conflict, and the divorce of a mechanistic approach to conflict resolution from the political prerequisites for a successful settlement.

- Defarges, Philippe Moreau
La diplomatie preventive.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 53eme annee, janvier 1997, p. 37-45.

- Dixon, William J.
Third-Party Techniques for Preventing Conflict Escalation and Promoting Peaceful Settlement.
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 50, no. 4, Autumn 1996, p. 653-681.

- Duval, Marcel
Forces navales et controle des crises.
STRATEGIQUE, no. 56, 4e trimestre 1992, p. 295-308.

- Egeland, Jan
Preventive Diplomacy : Moving From Rhetoric to Reality.
BALKAN FORUM, vol. 5, no. 1, March 1997, p. 53-64.

- Evans, Gareth
The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in EU Conflict Prevention Policy.
CHALLENGE EUROPE, 07/11/2000, <<http://www.theepc.be>> accessed 30/11/00.

- Evans, Gareth
Cooperative Security and Intrastate Conflict.
FOREIGN POLICY, no. 96, Fall 1994, p. 3-20.

To tackle the problem of intrastate conflict more constructively means rethinking the doctrinal foundations for international security responses; giving much greater emphasis than hitherto to preventive, as distinct from corrective, strategies; and giving much more serious and sustained attention to organizational reform, particularly within the U.N.

- Fechner, Wolfgang
NATO kann nicht Weltpolizei sein.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 48. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 1999, S. 45-46.

- Fortuit, Jean-Claude
La gestion des crises internationales.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 6, juin 1998, p. 84-99.

- Gartner, Heinz
European Security, NATO and the Transatlantic Link : Crisis Management.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 7, no. 3, Autumn 1998, p. 1-13.

The dramatic events of 1989/90 have transformed the political landscape globally, especially in Europe. Security institutions have to adapt. There is a strong tendency towards inertia, however. NATO wants to keep its collective defence commitments which have their roots in the Cold War; so does the Western European Union (WEU). But both NATO and WEU have created instruments for crisis management and peacekeeping. The author proposes that future crisis management missions of NATO and EU (WEU) should be merged and carried out by a new Euro-Atlantic crisis management organization. This also would create a new transatlantic link in the field of security. The Europeans and Americans would have to share burdens, risks and responsibilities in non-Article V areas. This new organization would be non-threatening to Russia. It would also facilitate EU enlargement in the field of security to include non-members of the EU that are participant in Pfp or will become NATO-members.

- George, Alexander L.
Strategies for Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution :
Scholarship for Policy-making.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 34, no. 1, March 1999, p. 9-19.

In this piece, the author argues that in the new geopolitical environment of the post-Cold War world a better understanding of preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution is crucial for effective statecraft. To help accomplish this, he urges scholars to join foreign policy practitioners in analyzing the successes and failures of past cases of preventive diplomacy. Only through proper diagnoses can we better understand the many tools and instruments of conflict prevention and resolution and how policy-makers can make more effective use of them.'

- Goodby, James E.
Peacekeeping in New Europe.
ARMS CONTROL, vol. 12, no. 13, December 1991, p. 44-50.

- Goor, Luc van de
Verstegen, Suzanne
Van Early Warning tot Early Response : een poging tot overbrugging van de kloof tussen theorie en beleidspraktijk.
TRANSAKTIE, jg. 28, nr. 4, 1999, p. 488-501.

Conflict-onderzoek en pogingen om te komen tot early warning systemen hebben het inzicht met betrekking tot het hoe en waarom van conflicten vergroot. Het gegeven dat fenomenen nu beter kunnen worden verklaard wil echter niet zeggen dat we daarmee ook een sleutel hebben voor de juiste aanpak hiervan. Het uitblijven van effectieve early response in recente conflicten kan niet enkel worden toegeschreven aan gebrek aan politieke wil. Nadere beschouwing van de early warning praktijk wijst tevens op de afwezigheid van een beleids- en responsgerichte analyse die de toepasbaarheid van verschillende beleidsinstrumenten in een specifieke context analyseert. Wil conflictonderzoek relevant zijn voor de beleidspraktijk, dan moet dit aspect van toepassing bij beleidsontwikkeling en uitvoering in acht worden genomen. De auteurs van dit artikel doen hiertoe een eerste aanzet.

- Greco, Ettore
The Role of the Conflict Prevention Centre in the Security System of the CSCE.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 5, no. 1, 1994, p. 5-15.

- Harries, David
Peacekeeping Futures.
CANADIAN DEFENCE QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 2, October 1991, p. 25-31.

- Hopmann, P. Terrence
The OSCE Role in Conflict Prevention before and after Violent Conflict : The Cases of Ukraine and Moldova.
STUDIEN UND BERICHTEN ZUR SICHERHEITSPOLITIK, Nr. 1, Janner 2000, S. 25-61.

- Hoynck, Wilhelm
CSCE Contribution to Early Warning, Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management.
INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, Defense 1995, Special Issue, p. 30-35.

- Hoynck, Wilhelm
CSCE Works to Development Its Conflict Prevention Potential.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 42, no. 2, April 1994, p. 16-22.

- Hurlburt, Heather
CSCE Conflict Resolution in Practice : A Work in Progress.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 5, no. 2, 1994, p. 25-38.

- Jackson, Richard
Successful Negotiation in International Violent Conflict.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 37, no. 3, May 2000, p. 323-343.

Negotiation in violent international conflict has not often been studied using systematic large-N comparisons. This article utilizes an original dataset of international disputes and negotiation efforts occurring in the 1945-95 period to assess the character of international negotiation and to examine the contextual and process variables which affects negotiation outcomes. These variables are classed under three categories : 1. the nature of the dispute, 2. the nature of the parties and their ongoing relationship, 3. conflict management characteristics, or process factors. In the study, a preliminary analysis is undertaken to determine the nature and degree to which the variables in each of these categories affect negotiation outcomes. The results indicate that from the first two categories, dispute intensity, dispute complexity, the underlying issues, the relative power of the parties, the alignment of the parties, and the parties' previous relations all impact on negotiation outcomes. In the third category, the timing, site, initiator, and rank of the negotiators all emerge as significant factors. The article presents conclusions on the effectiveness of international negotiation in resolving violent international disputes, and points the way for more much-needed empirical work in this area.

- Jakobsen, Peter Viggo
Focus on the CNN Effect Misses the Point : The Real Media Impact on Conflict Management is Invisible and Indirect.
JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 37, no. 2, March 2000, p. 131-143.

The media ignores most conflicts most of the time. The coverage of the pre- and post-violence phases is negligible at best and only a few armed conflicts are covered in the violence phase. As focus and funds follow the cameras, the 1990s have witnessed a transfer of resources from more cost-effective, long-term efforts directed at preventing violent conflict and rebuilding war-torn societies to short-term emergency relief. Selective media coverage also contributes to an irrational allocation of short-term emergency relief because coverage is determined by factors other than humanitarian need. This invisible and indirect media impact on Western conflict management is far greater than the direct impact on intervention and withdrawal decisions that the debate over the CNN effect focuses on.

- Jedlaucnik, Herwig
Die Mission Alba : Europaisches Krisenmanagement im Land der Skipetaren.
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 37. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 1999, S. 425-432.

- Job, Brian L.
Multilateralisme et resolution des conflits regionaux : les illusions de la cooperation.
ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 26, no. 4, decembre 1995, p. 667-684.

Cet article traite des perspectives d'avenir du multilateralisme en matiere de resolution des conflits regionaux dans le cadre de l'environnement international actuel. Il procede du conceptuel au pratique, en partant de reflexions sur les criteres et les formes du multilateralisme - lequel differe d'autres formes de collaboration entre Etats - puis en passant a des reflexions sur la nature des relations interetatiques et des conflits regionaux dans le systeme international actuel. Les conclusions sont pessimistes, specifiquement pour l'avenir

immédiat. Il est peu probable que le multilatéralisme et l'action institutionnelle multilatérale bénéficient de beaucoup d'appuis pour gérer ou régler efficacement les conflits régionaux.

- Johnston, Alastair Iain
China's Militarized Interstate Dispute Behaviour 1949-1992 : A First Cut at the Data.
CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 153, March 1998, p. 1-30.

The focus of this study is on Chinese conflict and crisis management behaviour.

- Kamp, Karl-Heinz
L'OTAN après le Kosovo : ange de paix ou gendarme du monde ?
POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE, 64^e année, no. 2, été 1999, p. 245-256.

L'auteur analyse ici en quoi le sommet de Washington célébrant le 50^e anniversaire de l'Alliance atlantique et le conflit au Kosovo ont une incidence sur la définition des missions futures de l'OTAN, et notamment la gestion des crises et la question de l'identité européenne de sécurité et de défense. Il ne pense pas que l'OTAN devienne un 'ange de paix' ou bien le 'gendarme du monde' au nom des intérêts occidentaux. Au contraire, il note que ce qui caractérise l'Alliance, c'est bien plutôt la retenue militaire et la faible capacité des pays-membres à engager leurs forces armées dans des opérations à risque, l'intervention en Serbie, de ce point de vue, ne constituant pas un modèle pour son avenir. Refusant de définir une stratégie de manière trop précise et d'exclure ainsi certaines options, le maître mot de l'Alliance future sera donc la 'flexibilité'.

- Kincade, William H.
On the Brink in the Gulf, Part 1 : Onset of the 'Classic' 1990 Crisis.
SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 2, no. 2, Winter 1992, p. 163-200.

- Kleiboer, Marieke
't Hart, Paul
Time to Talk ? : Multiple Perspectives on Timing of International Mediation.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 30, no. 4, December 1995, p. 307-348.

A crucial set of timing issues in international conflict management pertains to the moment and mode of entry to the conflict by a third party. Current middle-range theories on timing of third-party intervention focus on the identification of 'ripe moments' in the evolution of a conflict when it can be most successfully dealt with by mediation. In contrast, it is argued in this paper that one cannot treat time as an independent variable in international conflict. The role of temporal factors and the timing is embedded in a broader theory on the nature and importance of international mediation, which, in turn, rests on normative foundations and empirical assertions about the nature and study of international politics. The purpose of this paper is to lay the foundation for such theories on international mediation and in particular the role of temporal factors and timing herein. The mediation attempts in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict between Argentina and Great Britain serve as an illustration of the authors' theoretical argument.

- Kriendler, John
PfP Crisis Management Activities : Enhancing Capabilities and Cooperation.
NATO REVIEW, vol. 46, no. 3, Autumn 1998, p. 28-31.

The increase in partner participation in NATO crisis management activities is a reflection of both the emphasis on crisis management in the Alliance and the enhancement of partnership activities with non-NATO countries. One example of this was the CMX 98 exercise which, according to the author, took partner involvement in crisis management activities a giant step forward. The improvements to both capabilities and cooperation resulting from these activities are of benefit to the Alliance and partners alike.

- Kriesel, Friedrich-Wilhelm
Informationsgewinnung, Krisenmanagement und Konfliktprvention : Instrumente der Sicherheitspolitik von Morgen.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 47. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 1998, S. 39-43.

- Last, David M.
Peacekeeping Doctrine and Conflict Resolution Techniques.
ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 22, no. 2, Winter 1995 - 1996, p. 187-210.

The world hopes that peacekeeping missions will not merely freeze conflicts but help to restore peace. This requires integration of the tactical and operational levels to support the strategic aim of deescalating violence and reconciling communities. Canadian experience in Cyprus shows that appropriate techniques exist at the tactical level, where peacekeepers have used arbitration, go-between mediation, and conciliation. Principled negotiation, consultation and problem solving workshops are other techniques which might be used. Peacekeeping can do more than keep belligerents apart if it is seen as a military operation in which the enemy of the force is violent conflict and the belligerents are allies. To defeat a conflict the balance of military and civilian involvement will change as the violence diminishes.

- Leatherman, Janie
Vayrynen, Raimo
Conflict Theory and Conflict Resolution : Directions for Collaborative Research Policy.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 30, no. 1, March 1995, p. 53-82.

- Lehmann, Jorn
Macht Rustungskontrolle in einer Krise Sinn ?
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 48. Jg., Nr. 9, September 1999, S. 33-35.

- Leimbacher, Urs
Krisenmanagement : die Herausforderung der neunziger Jahre.
EUROPA ARCHIV, 48. Jahr, 17. Folge, September 1993, S. 481-489.

- Lijn, Jair van der
Hoe vroeg en hard moeten de bellen rinkelen ? : van tijdige kennis naar
tijdig handelen ter conflictbeheersing.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 7-8, juli - augustus 2000, p.
389-394.

The author compares the reaction of the international community in four cases of (potential) conflict - Macedonia, Rwanda, Kosovo and Chechnya. He concludes that the international community has received early warnings of potential conflict escalation in every case. He does, however, notice that the reaction of the international community reflects a great variety of responses and is most of the time too little and too late. After analysing at the motivations for each reaction, it appears that the reaction of the international community is not so much influenced by a lack of early warnings, but much more by factors such as the strength of the government and the geopolitical position of the country where the conflict is expected or has erupted, and the lack of political will to engage the necessary resources, as well as memories of previous failures. The author concludes that not early warning, but the adoption and implementation of early action is the problem.

- Lord, Carnes
Crisis (Mis-)Management.
JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 22, Summer 1999, p. 72-77.
- MacFarlane, S. Neil
Weiss, Thomas G.
Regional Organisations and Regional Security.
SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 2, no. 1, Autumn 1992, p. 6-37.
- Marquina, Antonio
Conflict Prevention in the Framework of the Euro-Mediterranean
Partnership : A European Point of View.
PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 2, June - August 1999, p. 31-53.
- Miall, Hugh
The OSCE Role in Albania : A Success for Conflict Prevention ?
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 8, no. 4, 1997, p. 74-85.
- Mierlo, Hans van
Conflikten voorkomen, of althans beheersen.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 4, april 1997, p. 187-91.

The author discusses options for conflict prevention, or at least conflict control in post Cold War international relations. Whereas the frequency of armed conflicts between states is decreasing, the world is confronted by an increasing number of conflicts within states. Old sources of conflict such as ethnic antagonisms are compounded by new factors such as scarcity of basic natural resources and environmental degradation. In a fast-changing world nothing can be ruled out with any certainty, but at present a return of Clausewitzian conflicts between great powers seems a rather unlikely scenario. The conflicts of the future appear more likely to be driven by scarcity than by ambitions of political power for its own sake.

- Miller, Benjamin
Explaining Variations in Regional Peace : Three Strategies for Peace-Making.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 35, no. 2, June 2000, p. 155-191.

The objective of this study is to examine the utility of three major mechanisms for regional conflict resolution. Two of the mechanisms are regional : enhancing regional legitimacy and liberalization. The third strategy is international : a concert of great powers or a stabilizing hegemon. The three strategies are deduced from the international-regional debate on the sources of regional war and peace, and also from the regional debate on democratization versus strengthening the state as the preferred strategy for generating regional peace and security. The author proposes a solution to these debates by differentiating among three levels of regional peace, and relating each of the three strategies to a specific level of peace that it is expected to bring about. The pacifying value, as well as the disadvantages of the three mechanisms for regional peace, are investigated by comparative illustrations from three regions : the Middle East, South America and Western Europe. The proposed theoretical framework integrates the regional and international perspectives on regional peace by establishing causal linkages between different mechanisms for regional peace and the emergence of different levels of peace. The author argues that the international strategy can bring about only a relatively low level of peace (cold peace). However, cold peace can be conducive to the growing effectiveness of the regional strategies, starting from the regional legitimacy/state strength strategy resulting in normal peace. Normal peace, in turn, is conducive to liberalization and, as a result, to the emergence of the highest degree of peace-warm peace. The framework will provide an analytical tool for evaluating the current and future (short-term and long-term) progress in the Middle East peace process in comparison with past peace processes in South America and Western Europe.

- Miller, Benjamin
International Systems and Regional Security : From Competition to Cooperation, Prominence or Disengagement ?
JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 18, no. 2, June 1995, p. 52-100.

The argument of this article is that the combined effects of the dominant type of great power interaction and the international structure exercise critical influence on patterns and outcomes of regional conflicts. More specifically, variations in the degree of small states' autonomy and in the likelihood of successful crisis management or conflict resolution in different regions are best explained by changes in the number of great powers and the character of their involvement in these regions. The article focusses on presenting the theoretical propositions linking these systemic causes and regional outcomes. But it also illustrates the applicability of these hypotheses to some historical periods as well as to the post-Cold War era.

- Munro, Alan
A New World Disorder ? : Crisis Management Post-Cold War.
RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 140, no. 1, February 1995, p. 17-21.

- Mychajlyszyn, Natalie
The OSCE in Crimea.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 9, no. 4, 1998, p. 30-43.

How significant has the OSCE been in preventing intra-state ethnic conflict in the post-Soviet region ? According to one popularly held viewpoint, the OSCE has played an invaluable role in this regard. An often-cited positive example of the OSCE's achievements in conflict prevention has been its involvement in Crimea, with specific reference to the activities of the OSCE Mission to Ukraine and the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM). Supporters of this view refer to the OSCE-sponsored round tables, the quiet diplomacy of the HCNM among the disputants, the formal recognition of Crimea's autonomous status in the June 1996 Ukrainian constitution and the absence of violence in Crimea to argue the contribution of the OSCE in preventing conflict in Crimea. This article challenges this view and presents an opposing position. While it disputes neither the OSCE's activities in Crimea nor that conflict has as yet been prevented, it questions the extent to which the OSCE has influenced this outcome. The article argues that the OSCE has played a minor role and supports this argument with the results of an examination of the OSCE's impact on the prevention of conflict in Crimea. These results are based on a comparison of the OSCE's impact with other actors and factors involved in the prevention of conflict in Crimea. They are also based on a comparison of the potential for conflict after the intervention of the OSCE with that prior to its intervention. Thus, factors other than the OSCE can be shown to have influenced the prevention of conflict on the Ukrainian peninsula. The article also concludes that, while the overall potential for conflict in Crimea has diminished since the OSCE's intervention in February 1994, specifically with respect to Crimea's status in Ukraine, the potential for its escalation remains and the situation in Crimea demands our continued attention and concern.

- Neuber, Manfred
Die Multinational Division (Central) : ein multinationaler Grossverband im Rahmen des NATO-Krisenmanagements.
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 33. Jg., Heft 6, November - Dezember 1995, S. 633-638.

- Nishimura, Megumi
The OSCE and Ethnic Conflicts in Estonia, Georgia, and Tajikistan : A Search for a Sustainable Peace and Its Limits.
EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 25-42.

This article analyzes some of the experiences of the OSCE in Estonia, Georgia, and Tajikistan. Conflicts in these three countries followed the demise of the Soviet Union and had basic aspects in common : actual and potential border claims; the presence of a large number of national minorities whose ethnicity is shared with neighbouring kin-ethnic states; as well as conflicting claims of national self-determination and territorial integrity. By comparing and contrasting these cases, this article discusses the implications of the OSCE's approach and its limits in the context of the former Soviet Union, and offers some policy recommendations for the future OSCE's activities in this region. The central arguments are as follows : the OSCE has played a significant role in building a sustainable peace in the former Soviet Union where few European institutions have attempted to intervene; and that while being heavily influenced by Russian policies, the OSCE's activities in the CIS were not simple reflections of Russian interests.

- Ortega, Martin

Una capacidad europea para la gestion de crisis.

POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 13, no. 70, julio - agosto 1999, p. 87-99.

El Consejo Europeo de Colonia ha consolidado el papel de la UE en la escena internacional al establecer las bases para dotarse de una dimension militar. Tras el nombramiento de Javier Solana como senor PESC, se abre un largo proceso que debera culminar con la creacion de una capacidad europea de gestion de crisis que no afecte al vinculo transatlantico ni a la OTAN.

- Rogers, Elizabeth S.

Using Economic Sanctions to Control Regional Conflicts.

SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 5, no. 4, Summer 1996, p. 43-72.

Can a US-led coalition of states use economic sanctions, or the threat of economic sanctions, to prevent, contain, or resolve regional conflicts ? If so, under what conditions will sanctions be most successful ? What kind of sanctions will work best and how should they be applied ? These are the questions this article addresses.

- Roper, John

NATO's New Role in Crisis Management.

INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 34, no. 2, April - June 1999, p. 51-61.

The author examines the crucial policy dilemmas currently confronting NATO in its effort to develop an increasing capacity to deal with crisis situations in Europe. He concentrates, in particular, on the problems associated with the political direction of crisis management action, the interaction between NATO and other institutional actors, and the international legitimation of the Alliance's military undertakings.

- Rudolph, Joseph R.

Intervention in Communal Conflicts.

ORBIS, vol. 39, no. 2, Spring 1995, p. 259-273.

- Ruhl, Lothar

Krisenbeherrschung in Europa : Mittel und Wege, Grenzen und Möglichkeiten.

EUROPA ARCHIV, 48. Jahr, 6. Folge, 25. Marz 1993, S. 159-166.

- Ruhle, Michael

Die NATO als Instrument des Krisenmanagements.

EUROPA ARCHIV, 48. Jahr, 23. Folge, 10. Dezember 1993, S. 673-680.

- Ruhle, Michael

Crisis Management in NATO.

EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 2, no. 4, Winter 1993, p. 491-501.

- Selim, Mohammad El-Sayed

Confidence-Building Measures in Middle Eastern Conflicts : An Egyptian Perspective.

PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 2, June - August 2000, p. 77-92.

- Silvestri, Stefano
The Albanian Test Case.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 32, no. 3-4, July - December 1997, p. 87-98.

The recent crisis in Albania is an interesting test case for crisis management policies, their new forms and their shortcomings. This case demonstrates the need for more timely, effective and forward-looking management policies before, during and after crises. The existing practices, as seen in the Albanian case, were unable to prevent the crisis, unduly complicated its management and are now threatening the peace-building process.

- Smutek-Riemer, Andrea K.
Die Krise des Krisenbegriffes.
OESTERREICHISCHE MILITÄERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 33. Jg., Heft 3, März - April 1995, S. 275-284.

- Sokalski, Henryk J.
Preventive Diplomacy : The Need for a Comprehensive Approach.
BALKAN FORUM, vol. 5, no. 1, March 1997, p. 33-52.

- Soltan, Gamal Abdel Gawad
Aly, Abdel Monem Said
The Middle East Experience with Conflict Prevention.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 34, no. 2, April - June 1999, p. 87-108.

The authors discuss how and to what extent the basic concepts and procedures of conflict prevention that have been developing in recent times can be applied to the Middle East context. Their conclusion, based on an overview of the record of conflict prevention efforts in the region, is that, while priority should continue to be given to soft and long-term preventive action, specific measures should be adopted for the development of a culture of and institutions for conflict prevention. The article also emphasises the importance of active involvement of third parties in Middle East conflicts, even intra-states ones.

- Staden, A. van
Het streven naar conflictpreventie : mogelijkheden en beperkingen van het instrumentarium.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 51, nr. 4, april 1997, p. 192-195.

The author looks here at possibilities for as well as impediments to conflict prevention by the international community, that is the United Nations and UN connected regional organizations. Furthermore he discusses the best possible policy instruments. Conflict prevention is not always possible, and probably in certain cases not even appropriate. Only in case real possibilities for effectively suppressing conflicts exist and sufficient political agreement on intervention can be found, there is a chance of success. But even then a long-term strategy is needed.

- Stefanova, Radoslava
Preventing Violent Conflict in Europe : The Case of Macedonia.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 32, no. 3-4, July - December 1997, p. 99-120.

- Stoel, Max van der
Conflict Prevention in Situations Involving National Minority Issues.
POLISH QUARTERLY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 7, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 59-72.

- Stoel, Max van der
The Role of the OSCE in Conflict Prevention.
STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 49, no. 6, 1996, p. 33-39.

- Strelau, John
Antidote to Anarchy.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 1995, p. 29-44.

- 't Hart, Paul
Stern, Eric
Sundelius, Bengt
Crisis Management : An Agenda for Research and Training in Europe.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 33, no. 2, June 1998, p. 207-224.

Developments during this decade have transformed the character of the European security setting from one of relative political stability to a condition of considerable turbulence within its Central and Eastern regions. With clear trends toward increased interdependence across national boundaries and between sector areas, turbulence in any part of Europe will tend to generate conditions of considerable political concern also for governments in the rest of the continent. The strong impact of modern, transnational media coverage accentuates and widens the impact of such crisis-generating events. As a topic for collaborative European political science research, international crisis studies stand out as theoretically important and practically relevant.

- Tardy, Thierry
La gestion des crises : un nouveau defi pour l' OTAN.
REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 32, hiver 1998 - 1999, p. 109-120.

Depuis la fin de la Guerre froide, l'OTAN est progressivement passee d'une logique de defense collective, en reponse a la menace constituee par l'Union sovietique, a une logique de securite collective, c'est-a-dire la gestion des crises. Cette orientation permet certes de donner a l'OTAN une nouvelle legitimité et d'apporter une reponse a la demande de securite en Europe centrale et orientale, mais elle pose également une serie de questions, notamment sur le juste equilibre qu'il convient de conserver entre defense et securite collective, ou sur les rapports entre l'OTAN et l'ONU, l'OTAN et les autres organisations europeennes.

- Terriff, Terry
Keeley, James F.
The United Nations, Conflict Management and Spheres of Interest.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 2, no. 4, Winter 1995, p. 510-535.

The ability of the UN to respond to conflicts, its patterns of action, and its likelihood of acting successfully have historically been strongly influenced by and responsive to the interests of its member states, most particularly the major powers. As a consequence, the UN may be unwilling to do more than contain conflicts that do not affect the interests of the major powers. One implication of this conclusion is that the UN will only be able to act forcefully and successfully when its goals are quite modest or the major powers will it to do so. In the case of the latter, the circumstances which are most likely to engage or threaten their interests will reflect the politics of spheres of interest. The first part of this article develops the connection between past patterns of UN involvement and success on the one hand and sphere of interest considerations on the other. This is done through the statement of a 'window of opportunity' argument, which sets out some conditions in which the UN appears to have been particularly active and successful in dealing with conflict. This part concludes with an examination of how this window has been modified by a changing international environment and the

willingness of major powers to move through it for sphere of interest considerations. The second part of this article examines three cases of big power action : the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Haiti. Implications of the argument are then noted in the conclusion.

- Thomas, Timothy L.
UN Crisis Management in Bosnia : Problems and Recommendations.
JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 8, no. 3, September 1995, p. 445-469.

This article examines UN crisis management techniques and explanations for their failure in Bosnia. It offers some recommendations concerning vital elements of a future UN crisis management planning process. This is an important process because there are many 'red flags' that the UN must recognize if it wants to avoid a repetition of the Bosnian scenario.

- Thranert, Oliver
OSZE und Konfliktregelung im GUS-Raum.
EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 45. Jg., Nr. 8, August 1996, S. 37-39.

Presently, conflicts in the CIS are either continued by the use of force as in Chechnia and Tadzhestan or they have been frozen for the time being as in Georgia, Moldavia and between Armenia and Azerbaijan, without a conflict solution being in sight. Peacekeeping forces which are inspected by UN or OSCE observers are primarily provided by Russia. Despite this unsatisfactory situation, international organizations are doing an important job. As far as the OSCE is concerned, its long-term missions are especially noteworthy. They have a mandate for a duration of six months with the possibility of an additional extension which has the blessing of all OSCE member states, in particular also the conflict states involved. The missions are usually recruited from both civilian and military personnel of different OSCE nations. Both professional observation of the military situation and diplomatic support in conflict management are made possible by this.

- Vasilev, Stefan
The HCM Approach to Conflict Prevention.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 10, no. 3, 1999, p. 45-58.

- Vayrynen, Tarja
Ethnic Communalism and Conflict Resolution.
COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 33, no. 1, March 1998, p. 59-80.

Ethnicity is defined as a way of typifying the world, and as such it is a way to form a community. Ethnic conflicts, however, are characterized by the emphasis on ethnic criteria as a foundation for communalism, by closed off ethnic narratives as well as by the practices of ethnocraft through which a coherent identity of the ethnic group is maintained. Conflict resolution in dialogic communities offers a means of dealing with these, because the dialogic community brings about a constructive shared search for knowledge of the conflict in question through conversation. Furthermore, conflict resolution in dialogic communities with the help of the third party provides a means to get involved in projecting and imagining alternative communities, new ways to unite with people.

- Venturoni, Guido
NATO and the Challenges of European Security.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 34, no. 2, April - June 1999, p. 43-46.

Drawing on the lessons of the recent peace support operations, the author provides a catalogue of the fundamental prerequisites for successful NATO involvement in crisis management.

- Walsh, Mark R.
Harwood, Michael J.
Complex Emergencies : Under New Management.
PARAMETERS, vol. 28, no. 4, Winter 1998 - 1999, p. 39-50.

This article describes how the interagency community developed a significant new crisis management tool, and discusses the directive's central features : intent and expectations, assumption management, and key planning elements. The article then explores in depth one of the directive's most unusual features : the requirement for annual training of the Washington interagency team responsible for developing policy to deal with complex emergencies.

- Walter, Barbara F.
Designing Transitions from Civil War : Demobilization, Democratization, and Commitments to Peace.
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 24, no. 1, Summer 1999, p. 127-155.

For years scholars and policymakers have sought to develop ways to negotiate the end of internal conflicts and bring enduring peace to states torn apart by civil war. The author argues that the key to successful conflict resolution lies in the development and implementation of credible commitments. Without them, the author argues, warring factions are likely to reject negotiated settlements and resume fighting.

- Waxman, Matthew C.
Coalitions and Limits on Coercive Diplomacy.
STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 25, no. 1, Winter 1997, p. 38-47.

Reduced East-West tensions following the Cold War and dramatic Allied success in the 1991 Gulf War raised hopes of maintaining international order through coercive diplomacy, conducted by broad-based, international coalitions. Recent experiences in Somalia and Bosnia, however, have highlighted constraints associated with the conduct of coercive diplomacy by coalitions. In theory, coalition-building should make an adversary more susceptible to coercion; in practice, coalition-building often limits both the potency and credibility of the threats that are critical to coercive strategies. The United States must therefore be more selective and assertive in its use of coalitions as instruments of foreign policy.

- Wendt, David
The Peacemakers : Lessons of Conflict Resolution for the Post-Cold War World.
WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 3, Summer 1994, p. 163-178.

- Wiebes, Cees
Zeeman, Bert
'I Don't Need Your Handkerchiefs' : Holland's Experience of Crisis Consultation in NATO.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 66, no. 1, January 1990, p. 91-113.

The article looks at conflicts of interest between the United States and some of the smaller allies in NATO over the last 30 years, and examines three episodes of crisis - Cuba, the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the downing of the Korean airliner - to see how alliance political consultation took shape, and whether it occurred at all. It traces the impetus behind moves to strengthen the European pillar of the alliance.

- Wille, Petter
Minority Questions in the Council of Europe.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 5, no. 1, 1994, p. 26-31.

- Williams, Phil
The Maritime Strategy and Crisis Management.
NAVAL FORCES, vol. 11, no. 5, 1990, p. 30-36.

- Woodhouse, Tom
The Gentle Hand of Peace ? : British Peacekeeping and Conflict
Resolution in Complex Political Emergencies.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 6, no. 2, Summer 1999, p. 24-37.

A framework for a new doctrine of peacekeeping is emerging which presents a model of peacekeeping more robust than the classical model, but which retains the crucial distinction between peacekeeping and war fighting or peace enforcement. This article explores issues relating to the perception of security in the global environment in the years ahead, which will define the contexts in which peacekeeping will have to operate and the range of problems to which it may be called upon to respond. The evolution of British doctrine is described and evaluated as further definitions and refinements of doctrine have emerged, particularly in the light of experiences in Bosnia. Peacekeeping, it is concluded, is crucial to the effective management of international conflict in the years ahead, but it is uncomfortably placed between the need to find the right level of force to deploy, and the need to integrate with humanitarian and political agendas which seek to secure conflict resolution and development objectives in war zones.

- Woodhouse, Tom
Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping : Critiques and Responses.
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 8-26.

This study explores some critiques of conflict resolution that have appeared in the academic literature during the past few years, questioning the capability of peacekeepers and other outsiders (especially those intervening from the West) to influence and secure peace processes by negotiation and agreement. Indeed, it has been argued that attempts at impartial intervention can actually fuel and prolong war and its miseries and that the Western model of conflict resolution (promoted through the UN, for example) is fundamentally flawed, because it is inadequate in both its analysis of the causes and dynamics of contemporary armed conflict, and in the prescriptions that follow from this analysis. This study considers three critics of conflict resolution, arguing that while the criticisms made are constructive, they tend to be inaccurate or superficial in their representation of the significance of conflict resolution theory and practice, first in relation to lessons learned about the use of force and the relationship between UN peacekeeping and conflict resolution, and second in relation to the nature of third-party roles, and the dynamics of peacebuilding from below. In conclusion it is argued that if peacekeeping is to be developed as an effective mechanism to alleviate the misery of war, the work of those who identify themselves as theorists and practitioners of conflict resolution cannot be lightly discounted.

- Zaagman, Rob
Some Reflections on OSCE Conflict Prevention and the Code of Conduct.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 7, no. 2, 1996, p. 29-39.

- Zaagman, Rob
Conflict Prevention in the Baltic Area : The OSCE High Commissioner on
National Minorities in Estonia, 1993-1999.
HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 10, no. 3, 1999, p. 30-44.

PREVIOUS ISSUES ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE LIBRARY:

(MORE TITLES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE LIBRARY INTRANET SITE : [HTTP://NT15B.HQ.NATO.INT/LIBRARY](http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library) (MINERVA) OR
[HTTP://NT18/LIBRARY](http://nt18/library) (EAPC))

No. 5/99	Ballistic Missiles
No. 8/99	Refugees and Migration Problems
No. 9/99	The Sanctions Dilemma
No. 2/00	The State of the Russian Economy
No. 3/00	The Baltic States
No. 4/00	The NPT since 1995
No. 5/00	NATO and the EAPC/PfP
No. 6/00	The European Security and Defence Identity/Policy (ESDI/P)
No. 7/00	Information Warfare
No. 8/00	The State
No. 9/00	The Balkan Peninsula

ANCIENS NUMEROS EGALEMENT DISPONIBLES A LA BIBLIOTHEQUE:

(D'AUTRES TITRES SONT ÉGALEMENT DISPONIBLES SUR LE SITE INTRANET DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE :
[HTTP://NT15B.HQ.NATO.INT/LIBRARY](http://nt15b.hq.nato.int/library) (MINERVA) OU [HTTP://NT18/LIBRARY](http://nt18/library) (CPEA))

No. 5/99	Les missiles ballistiques
No. 8/99	Les réfugiés et les problèmes de migration
No. 9/99	Les sanctions : un dilemme
No. 2/00	L'état de l'économie russe
No. 3/00	Les Etats Baltes
No. 4/00	Le TNP depuis 1995
No. 5/00	L'OTAN et le CPEA/PPP
No. 6/00	L'Identité/La Politique Européenne de Sécurité et de Défense (IESD/PESC)
No. 7/00	'La guerre de l'information'
No. 8/00	L'Etat
No. 9/00	La Péninsule des Balkans

