PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF SOCIETAL DISRUPTION
NATO HQ, Brussels, 20 – 21 march 2003
Suggested bibliography

BOOKS

Caveat consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat : NATO's Interdisciplinary Approach to the New Threats
Brussels : NATO, 2003

Gonzalez Pliego, Mario

'In the context of the process of internal reform launched by NATO's Secretary General, the Scientific Affairs Division takes on a new role. With its merging with Information and Press, it will be transformed into what will be probably known as the 'Public Diplomacy Division'. This merging comes at a time when the debate around the nature and prevention of the 'new threats' is intense among the academic community, policymakers and public opinion. In order both to understand and to counter those 'new threats', the role of the Scientific Affairs Division should be re-oriented. The author's analysis suggests that it would be advisable to investigate new ways of creating not only a closer cooperation but also means of specific and systematic information exchange between divisions. The new Public Diplomacy seems to be an accurate answer because it concentrates in a single body the capacity of information coordination and research work publication and distribution.'

Transnational Threats : Blending Law Enforcement and Military Strategies
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 2000

US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

'On February 2-3, 2000, the US Army War College, the Triangle Institute for Security Studies, and the Duke University Center for Law, Ethics, and National Security co-sponsored a conference in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The conference examined transnational threats, including terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, cyber threats to the national infrastructure, and international organized crime. The goal was to evaluate the seriousness of such threats and discuss strategies for dealing with them. In particular, the conference sought to address the question of how military and law enforcement could blend their strategies to better counter transnational threats. A secondary purpose was to clarify the role of the military in meeting challenges that transcend national borders and threaten our national interests. This book highlights some of the main issues and themes that ran through the conference. After looking at the various threats and undertaking a risk assessment, the book considers the unique aspects of transnational threats, and then identifies the key challenges facing the US, paying particular

attention to the role of the military. To conclude, the book discusses some of the steps that should be taken to secure ourselves against transnational threats.'

Dictionnaire technique et critique des nouvelles menaces
Paris : Presses Universitaires de France, 1998

Raufer, Xavier, ed.

'Dans le chaos mondial installé depuis la fin de la Guerre froide, les menaces réelles ont dramatiquement changé : hier stables, prédictibles, terrorisme, criminalité organisée, guerillas, etc., ont muté, connu des hybridations - et évoluent désormais à vitesse accélérée. Au même moment, les territoires périlleux (aires chaotiques, zones grises) se multiplient au sud du monde. Penser ces nouvelles menaces exige des concepts nouveaux : pour la première fois, le lecteur en trouvera ici la vision d'ensemble concrète, la vue panoramique, de A comme Afrique, continent criminalisé, à Z comme Zones grises. Mais proposer au lecteur une 'botanique criminelle' se bornant a identifier, décrire, étiqueter des menaces nouvelles serait insuffisant. Ce dictionnaire s'intéresse aussi aux instruments indispensables pour les combattre efficacement : opérations spéciales, renseignement, etc.'

Environmental crime aspects

Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials
London : RISCT, 1999
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 314/315)

Hoffman, Bruce
Claridge, David
Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

'In recent years increasing concern has arisen over the security of the nuclear weapons and nuclear material stockpiles maintained in Russia, some of the other former constituent Soviet republics and former Warsaw Pact members in Eastern Europe. Growing fears have also been voiced on an emergent illict trade in nuclear materials through renegade foreign governments and terrorist groups. This study, which is the result of a detailed research project, analyses the issue of illict trafficking, assesses the progress made in countering this recent 'black market', and considers its implications on the future likelihood of nuclear terrorism. The authors conclude that a new threat has emerged - a potentially lethal combination of motive, opportunity and capability, which terrorists may deploy in far more dangerous ways than before.'

Terminus Brain : The Environmental Threats to Human Intelligence
London : Cassell, 1997

Williams, Christopher

'The human brain is now at risk from itself. Like a terminus, it is an end-point of our environmental mistakes but it is also a starting-point both for those mistakes and for correcting them. It is victim, perpetrator and healer of the adverse environmental change which impairs intelligence. Logically, protecting the brain should be an environmental priority - but it is not. Millions of people are suffering a decline in intelligence due to pollution, the absence of vital environmental micro-nutrients and a degraded psycho-social environment. This decline can range from severe intellectual disability to a spectrum of mild 'sub-clinical' dysfunctions that most of a population may experience in some way. Up to 90 per cent of children in some African cities are affected tangibly by just one cause, lead. In response, the US Congress declared the 1990s The Decade of the Brain, but this reflects only narrow, rich-nation priorities. This book offers, for the first time, a comprehensive global picture. It is a major interdisciplinary work, ranging across the medical, social and environmental sciences, development studies, evolutionary theory, disability studies, education, law and ethics. And it presents innovative ways to re-conceptualize other environmental problems. The self-threat created by the human brain is new in the history of human evolution, and our brain is the only thing in the ecosystem at risk from its own behaviour. The author identifies a trait in human behaviour - pertinacity - which helps to explain why. Yet this raises deeper questions. Could eco-intelligence recognize and curtail the environmentally destructive behaviour of human intelligence ? Could adverse environmental change eventually lead to regresive brain evolution ? And what does the brain's self-threat mean in relation to human consciousness ?'

New Roles for the Military : Humanitarian and Environmental Security
London : RISCT, 1995
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 285)
Harbottle, Michael
Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

'This study argues that security can no longer be categorised in purely military terms. In order to cope with the humanitarian and other demands necessary for a peaceful settlement a radical new military ethic and philosophy is required. Disaster relief is already regarded in many countries as an integral part of the military's responsibility. The author envisages a major role for armed forces in environmental security including pollution control, afforestation and the conservation of all natural resources. The study concludes with a list of exemplary achievements in these fields by armed forces of countries as widely different as Austria, Bulgaria and the United States.'

Climate Change : A Threat to Peace
London : RISCT, 1994
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 272)

Brown, Neville
Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

'Professor Brown considers here how climate change over the centuries has affected crop production, movements of population and even war and peace. He considers some of its major results : severe droughts and flooding, erratic and extreme weather conditions and national and international disasters. He shows how ecological problems are becoming tokens of the extremism of both the environmentalist lobby and the hard-line strategists. He criticises piecemeal studies of problem areas which fail to address related global issues and suggests that 'a prime conceptual need is that ecology be accepted as a subject central to the discussion of international security and strategic studies.'

Control of Dual-Threat Agents : The Vaccines for Peace Programme
Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 1994

Geissler, Erhard, ed.
Woodall, John P., ed.
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SE)

'In their discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed VFP programme, the contributors have focused on the question of whether or not the VFP programme would enhance or diminish common security as it relates to BW. They address such questions as : can national biological defence be internationalized? Is conversion of former BW facilities feasible in countries like Russia under such a programme? Would the VFP programme promote international cooperation under Article X of the BWC? What are the vaccines which would need to be produced under such a programme, bearing in mind the needs of developing countries? What organizational and institutional aspects must be considered if the VFP programme is implemented? Would such a programme stop or promote proliferation of BW and related technology and know-how?'

Food chain security and terrorism aspects

Drugs and Terror : A Threat to Mankind's Survival : A Top-level Analysis of the Twin Dangers facing the Civilized World
Cheltenham, UK : Intelligence International Limited, 1987
(Intelligence Digest Briefing Paper)
Intelligence International Limited (GB)

War and Famine in Africa
London : RISCT, 1994
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 268)

Riley, Stephen P., 1949-
Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)

'Famine has become an instrument of war in Africa. Governments have sought to deny food aid to rebel or potentially seccessionist regimes. Sieges have been used to coerce rebel populations into submission. In this study Dr. Riley begins by assessing the implications of the Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to Southern Sudan. He examines in some detail the situations in Angola, Liberia, Somalia and Burundi and refers by ways of comparison to Mozambique and Chad. He also analyses the ethics and practicalities of humanitarian intervention. This raises the question of the international community's responsability for upholding human rights and has a significance extending well beyond Africa to, for example, Kurdistan and Bosnia.'

Risk communication aspects

Computer Network Attack and International Law
Newport, RI : Naval War College, 2002
(International Law Studies ; 76)
Schmitt, Michael N., 1956- , ed.
O'Donnell, Brian T., ed.

'In 1999 the nature of international law's applicability to computer network attack was quite uncertain. Despite the increasing attention paid to the issue since then, much uncertainty remains. This volume addresses the most pressing issues. It begins with contributions describing the operational milieu in which the law applies, including its technical possibilities and strategic significance. The focus then shifts to the law. Most significant is the legal analysis of the jus ad bellum, that aspect of international law governing when a State may resort to force as an instrument of national policy. Equally challenging are the jus in bello issues, i.e. those that surround the conduct of hostilities. Complex questions regarding computer network attack extend beyond the confines of the jus ad bellum and jus in bello. This volume explores the key ones. Specific attention is devoted, for instance, to the topics of neutrality, space operations, intelligence gathering, and terrorism. Additionally, both the suitability of existing treaty law and application of rules of engagement are considered.'

The Role of Governmental Organizations and Media in the Action Against Terrorism (Transcaucasian Region)
Tbilisi : [s.n.], 1998
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme – Georgia)
Kvachadze, Marina

Final Report

ARTICLES

Environmental aspects

Reichberg, Gregory
Syse, Henrik
Protecting the Natural Environment in Wartime : Ethical Considerations from the Just War Tradition.
JOURNAL_OF_PEACE_RESEARCH, vol. 37, no. 4, July 2000, p. 449-468.

Environmental destruction in war : does that fall under the purview of ethics ? Some claim that war itself is not a subject of ethics; others hold that ethics deals strictly with interhuman relationship, not with the relationship between human beings and nature. The authors argue that the just war (bellum justum) tradition of moral reflection points in another direction. It provides an ethical vocabulary for assessing the impact of war on our natural environment. After some introductory comments on the relationship between ethical inquiry and the international laws of armed conflict, this article considers the conceptions of war and of nature which underlie just war thinking, with special emphasis on St Thomas Aquina's formulation of this tradition. It specifically addresses two well-known debates : the debate between pacifists and realists on the one hand, and the debate between anthropocentric and non-anthropocentric views on nature on the other. Then, through an exposition and application of the criteria of competent authority, just cause, right intention, discrimination, and proportionality, as well as the rule of double effect, the article shows how just war arguments can clarify contemporary moral thinking about environmental damage in war.

Vogler, John
The European Union as an Actor in International Environment Politics.
ENVIRONMENTAL_POLITICS, vol. 8, no. 3, Autumn 1999, p. 24-48.

The European Union is now a major participant in international environmental diplomacy, but does this involvement means that it is an actor in its own right as opposed to a set of Member States ? This article advances 4 characteristics of 'actorness' against which to evaluate the EU. Arguing that the EU's external policy in this area constitutes a special case, it analyses the way in which competence and recognition determine Union participation in environmental diplomacy. This approach serves as a guide to understanding the ways in which the EU will be represented in particular circumstances and how it will negotiate. It concludes that, despite early difficulties, the EU has been a surprisingly effective international environmental actor, even aspiring to leadership. It remains, however, a unique complex and changeable entity the peculiarities of which students of international environmental politics cannot ignore.

Edmonds, Richard Louis
The Environment in the People's Republic of China 50 Years on.
CHINA_QUARTERLY, no. 159, September 1999, p. 640-649.

This article describes and analyses changes in the environment and related policy developments in the People's Republic over the past 50 years. When discussing the quality of China's environment it must be remembered that the population of the country has doubled over the past half century and the economy has grown rapidly, particularly over the last two decades. Pessimists argue that the current population of over 1,200 million has exceeded the number which can be supported at a good living standard. Despite such views, there has been some ground for optimism in recent years, with China's greater environmental awareness and increased openness, its realization that the environment can be a tool in international diplomacy, and the increasing importation of environmental protection techniques. Yet overall, China has not done enough to maintain environmental quality and has not chosen to make many environmentally friendly transport investments.

Shue, Henry
Global Environment and International Inequality.
INTERNATIONAL_AFFAIRS, vol. 75, no. 3, July 1999, p. 531-545.

This article suggests that three widely shared commonsense principles of fairness or equity converge upon the same general answer to the question of how the costs of dealing with a global environmental challenge like climate change could be distributed internationally. The first of these principles is that when a party has in the past taken an unfair advantage of others by imposing costs upon them without their consent, those who have been unilaterally put at a disadvantage are entitled to demand that in the future the offending party shoulder burdens that are unequal at least to the extent of the unfair advantage previously taken, in order to restore equality. The second is that, among a number of parties, all of whom are bound to contribute to some common endeavour, the parties who have the most resources normally should contribute the most to the endeavour. The third commonsense principle is that, when a) some people have less than enough for a decent human life, b) other people have more than enough, and c) the total resources available are so great that everyone could have at least enough without preventing some people from still retaining considerably more than others have, it is unfair not to guarantee everyone at least an adequate minimum.

Clark, Ann Marie
Friedman, Elisabeth J.
Hochstetler, Kathryn
The Sovereign Limits of Global Civil Society : A Comparison of NGO Participation in UN World Conferences on the Environment, Human Rights, and Women.
WORLD_POLITICS, vol. 51, no. 1, October 1998, p. 1-35.

The increased visibility of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and social movements at the international level invites continuing evaluation of the extent and significance of the role they now play in world politics. While the presence of such new actors is easily demonstrated, international relations scholars have debated their significance. The authors argue that the concept of global civil society sets a more demanding standard for the evaluation of transnational political processes than has been applied in prior accounts of transnational activity. Further, most empirical studies of this activity have focused on a limited number of NGOs within a single issue-area. Using three recent UN world conferences as examples of mutual encounters between state-dominated international politics and global civil politics, the authors develop the concept of global civil society to provide a theoretical foundation for a systematic empirical assessment of transnational relations concerning the environment, human rights, and women at the global level.

Dilemmas of Transition : The Environment, Democracy and Economic Reform in East Central Europe.
ENVIRONMENTAL_POLITICS, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 1998, Special Issue.

This collection of essays is concerned with the impact of the twin processes of democratisation and marketisation on the environment in a number of countries from the former Soviet bloc. There are three environmental matters which the authors investigate : how the twin processes of change have affected (1) the physical environment; (2) the expression of environmental interests; and (3) the effectiveness of environmental management policies.

Levy, Marc A.
Is the Environment a National Security Issue ?
INTERNATIONAL_SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 2, Fall 1995, p. 35-62.

This essay examines the proposition that global environmental degradation is a security threat to the United States. The author focuses on three distinct forms of connection between the environment and security, which he terms the existential, the physical and the political. This article reviews each link and evaluates each on its own terms. All of these views pertain to links from processes of environmental degradation to deterioration in security positions. Connections that run in the opposite direction (from use of force to deterioration in environmental quality) are not examined here.

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Stern, Eric K.
Bringing the Environment In : The Case for Comprehensive Security.
COOPERATION_AND_CONFLICT, vol. 30, no. 3, September 1995, p. 211-237.

This article presents the case for a comprehensive and multidimentional security concept, including a prioritized environmental component. Following a brief overview of the current state of the security debate, two very different lines of criticism against the notion of linking environment and security are presented and critiqued. In the last part of the article, the advantages of a comprehensive security concept are outlined, in a context emphasizing the desirability of an intellectual partnership between academics and practitioners geared towards the generation of more balanced, integrated and environmentally sound security policy-making.
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Food chain aspects

Rosenberger, Leif Roderick
The Strategic Importance of the World Food Supply.
PARAMETERS, vol. 27, no. 1, Spring 1997, p. 84-105.

Natsios, Andrew S.
Food Through Force : Humanitarian Intervention and US Policy.
WASHINGTON_QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 1994, p. 129-144.

Risk communication aspects

Belknap, Margaret H.
The CNN Effect : Strategic Enabler or Operational Risk ?
PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 3, Autumn 2002, p. 100-114.
http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usawc/parameters
The author takes a look at the relationship commanders have with representatives of the media. What has changed, or what needs to be changed, to ensure mutual success in this 24/7 global news environment ? She examines the impact that the 'CNN effect', real-time coverage, is having on a commander's ability to operate. She cautiously suggests that strategic leaders and warfighters might use the fourth estate as a 'strategic enabler', to communicate objectives and desired end-states to a global audience, or in deception and psychological operations. The author explains that with the proliferation of 24/7 news networks, strategic decisionmakers must understand, anticipate, and plan for this new dynamic as never before.

Rasmussen, Ingrid
Multinationality in Crisis Response Operations.
COMMITTEE_REPORTS_(NATO_Parliamentary_Assembly), 2000, 11 p. (491.6/24).
http://www.nato-pa.int/publications/comrep
Since the end of the Cold War, the number of crisis response operations has increased tremendously. Increasingly they bring together more and more countries, working together. Multinationality is often considered both a military and a political necessity. In addition, nations working together can learn from each other both on the professional as well as on the cultural level.

Rollins, J. W.
Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) in Crisis Response Operations : The Implications for NATO.
INTERNATIONAL_PEACEKEEPING, vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 122-129.

Henze, Paul B.
Conflict in the Caucasus : Background, Problems, and Prospects for Mitigation.
EURASIAN_STUDIES, vol. 1, no. 1, Spring 1994, p. 69-84.

Khrychikov, Sergey
Miall, Hugh

Estonia's success in averting a potential conflict over its Russian-speaking minority is often attributed to the intervention of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities. Indeed, the Estonian case is one of the most satisfactory encounters in the period of Max van der Stoel's impressive diplomatic engagement. However, deeper, structural factors were also important over the longer term. In particular, the voting system that Estonia adopted, based on the single transferable vote system of proportional representation, turned out to be important in encouraging political moderation. This article argues that a decisive factor in ethnic accommodation was the way the political system channelled the activities of the Russian-speaking groups into Estonian parties. Other contributory factors were the weakness of ethnic identity among the Russian-speakers and international constraints on Russian foreign policy. This analysis highlights the crucial role of domestic institutions in conflict prevention.