THEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES
No. 1/2001

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

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COMMENT OBTENIR UNE PUBLICATION  

Page 2
PART I : BOOKS
PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

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)

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 form 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.'

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.
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.
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.

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.

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):
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 -
ISBN/ISSN: 9174960520
157 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
Library Location: 327.5 /00348
Subject(s):
1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. CSCE
Added entry(s):
1. Ministry for Foreign Affairs (SE)

ISBN/ISSN: 0312128665
xiii, 243 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
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.'

ISBN/ISSN: 2870276575
293 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
(Publications du GRIP ; 215-217)
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 régions d’Afrique subsaharienne, crises et conflits sont un mal endémique. Au-delà 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, evocant notamment les problemes poses par l'action internationale (militaire, humanitaire ...). Ils mettent aussi l'accent sur la necessaire prevention en avancant 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.'
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 ineuisable. 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 traumatisées et humiliées ? 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 problems 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.'

(Current Decisions Report ; 5)
ID number: 80007006 Type: M
Library Location: 355.4 /00971
Subject(s):
1. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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.'
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.

Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)
2. Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (US)

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):
Bibliography: p. 265-270. Includes index.

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
157 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. (Perspectives stratégiques ; 12) ID number: 80014802 Library Location: 355.4 /01209
Subject(s):
1. WAR--TERMINATION
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Added entry(s):
1. Fondation pour les Études de Défense (FR)
Colloque organisé par l'Union des associations d'auditeurs de l'Institut des hautes études de Défense nationale (UAIHEDN) et par la Fondation pour les études de défense (FED-CREST), le 17 décembre 1997 à l'Ecole militaire, Paris.
'Cet ouvrage propose la première étude d'importance sur les différents types d'intervention et d'aides pour les pays qui sortent de la guerre : action diplomatique, militaire, économique, humanitaire, industrielle publique et privée ... Comment ces différents acteurs se coordonnent-ils ? Quelles sont les limites de ces coopérations ? Comment agit la France et quel est le rôle de l'Union européenne dans la répartition des crédits ? Le lecteur comprendra à travers des recits d'expériences vécues en Bosnie et au Liban pourquoi une reelle cooperation civilo-militaire est nécessaire pour faciliter la reconstruction des pays concernés, et assurer la meilleure transition entre la guerre et une paix durable. Ce livre révèle les enjeux colossaux qui se cachent derrière la reconstruction et les stratégies qui sont mises en œuvre par de nombreux pays et par des organisations internationales.'

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.'
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)

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)

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--FYROM
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)
'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.'

ISBN/ISSN: 1885039018
xlv, 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)
Final Report with Executive Summary.

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)
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 communautle 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.'

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'.

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.
ISBN/ISSN: 0714649015
viii, 215 p.; 22 cm.
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.'

ISBN/ISSN: 58 p.; 24 cm.
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.'
Making Peace Prevail: Preventing Violent Conflict in Macedonia
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.'

Aldo Ajello, cavalier de la paix: quelle politique européenne commune pour l'Afrique?
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 européenne, 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 coherent 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 tourmente.'
Annan, Kofi
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.
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

'B'analyse s’articule autour de deux tableaux: (1) un tableau descriptif qui, pour une meilleure compréhension du problème, fait le bilan de trente années de discours sur la sécurité en Afrique, avant de situer le continent dans le nouvel ordre mondial en gestion et par rapport à ses problèmes de paix et de sécurité; (2) un tableau normatif qui examine ce que pourrait être le contexte de viabilité d'un mécanisme de diplomatie préventive efficace en Afrique, avant de s'essayer à la formulation d'une épauve de ce que pourrait contenir un agenda pour la diplomatie préventive 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 fiabilité du système régional de sécurité collective.'

Berdal, Mats R., 1965-
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.'
ISBN/ISSN:
viii, 83 p.; 24 cm.
(Cahiers de Chaillot ; 30)
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'équation 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 concommittantes 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 disparaître les frontieres nationales.'

ISBN/ISSN:0198294034
96 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 311)
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
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
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
'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.
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.
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
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-
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
'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.
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.'

Michielsen, Marc
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 -
ISBN/ISSN:
105 p.; 24 cm.
(Caillot 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 :
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)
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
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 desannees 70 materialisee par l'Acte final d'Helsinki, l'OSCE s'est, depuis la fin de la guerre froide, institutionnalisee. 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'establit sur le terrain entre cette organisation et les Nations Unies d'une part, les autres acteurs regionaux (UE, UEO, OTAN, CCNA, CEI) d'autre part.
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.'

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.'

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

- Aall, Pamela
  NGOs, Conflict Management and Peacekeeping.

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.

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.
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.'

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.

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.

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.

- 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 Transdniestria 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.

- Bertram, Christoph
Multilateral Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution.
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 diagnostiques 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 pratiquée. Il n'existe a cet egard ni equipement intellectuel, ni volonté 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

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.

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 ?

- Brodersen, Dirk
Konfliktvorbeugung und Krisenbewaltigung.
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.

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.

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.

- Cimbala, Stephen J.
  Nuclear Crisis Management and Information Warfare.

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.

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 persuasion 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.

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.

- Dixon, William J.
  Third-Party Techniques for Preventing Conflict Escalation and Promoting Peaceful Settlement.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.
  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.

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.

- Goor, Luc van de
Verstegen, Suzanne
Van Early Warning to Early Response: een poging tot overbrugging van de kloof tussen theorie en beleidspraktijk.

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 analyseren. Wil conflictonderzoek relevant zijn voor de beleidspraktijk, dan moet dit aspect van toepassing bij beleidsonderzoek 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.

- Harries, David
Peacekeeping Futures.

- Hopmann, P. Terrence
The OSCE Role in Conflict Prevention before and after Violent Conflict: The Cases of Ukraine and Moldova.

- Hoyncx, Wilhelm
CSCE Contribution to Early Warning, Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management.

- Hoyncx, Wilhelm
CSCE Works to Develop Its Conflict Prevention Potential.
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.

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.

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

- Johnston, Alastair Iain
  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 ETRANGERE, 64e année, no. 2, été 1999, p. 245-256.
  L'auteur analyse ici en quoi le sommet de Washington célébrant le 50e 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 maitre mot de l'Alliance future sera donc la 'flexibilité'.

- Kincade, William H.

- Kleiboer, Marieke
  't Hart, Paul
  Time to Talk ? : Multiple Perspectives on Timing of International Mediation.
  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.
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.

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.
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.

- Marquina, Antonio

- Miall, Hugh
  The OSCE Role in Albania: A Success for Conflict Prevention?

- Mierlo, Hans van
  Conflikten voorkomen, of althans beheersen.

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 basis 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.
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 or 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.

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 focuses 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.

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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.

- 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.

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 deberá 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.

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.

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.

- Ruhle, Lothar
Krisenbeherrschung in Europa : Mittel und Wege, Grenzen und Moglichkeiten.

- Ruhle, Michael
Die NATO als Instrument des Krisenmanagements.

- Ruhle, Michael
Crisis Management in NATO.

- Selim, Mohammad El-Sayed
Confidence-Building Measures in Middle Eastern Conflicts : An Egyptian Perspective.
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.

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.

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.

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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.

Depuis la fin de la Guerre froide, l'OTAN est progressivement passe 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 legitimite et d'apporter une reponse a la demande de securite en Europe centrale et orientale, mais elle pose egalement 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.

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.

  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.

  Presently, conflicts in the CIS are either continued by the use of force as in Chechnia and Tadzhikistan 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 HCNM Approach to Conflict Prevention.

- Vayrynen, Tarja
  Ethnic Communality and Conflict Resolution.

  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 communality, 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 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.

  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.

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.

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.

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.

- Wiebes, Cees
Zeeman, Bert
'I Don't Need Your Handkerchiefs' : Holland's Experience of Crisis Consultation in NATO.

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.
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.

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.
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