On crisis management

x, 112 p.: ill.; 28 cm.
Author(s):
1. Chain, John T.
2. Dixon, Robert
3. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger
Subject(s):
1. DECISION MAKING--NATO
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
Notes:
'The papers in this volume were presented at the NATO Workshop on Political-Military Decision Making.'

* 496.3 /00260
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var. pag.: ill.; 28 cm.
Author(s):
1. Merritt, Jack N.
2. Reed, Robert F.
3. Weissinger-Baylon, Roger
Subject(s):
1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
2. DECISION MAKING--NATO
3. DETERRENCE (STRATEGY) --NATO
Notes:
'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.'

* 496.3 /00261
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126 p.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 353)
ISBN: 0198527993
Author(s):
1. Hagman, Hans-Christian
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
3. NATO--EU
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'How much more security is being generated by the NATO/EU capability initiatives and what new formulas can produce greater output? Although the EU has become a net exporter of security and its members have a potentially wide security palette at their disposal, coordination and cooperation is at best embryonic, and often merely symbolic. This paper assesses the substance of military and civilian capability initiatives by both NATO and the EU, the development of EU instruments and capabilities, the prospects for a strategic EU-US partnership, and identifies the major challenges and opportunities in increasing European capabilities for conflict prevention and crisis management. The paper argues that the main opportunities for increasing European capabilities lie in expanding national and functional coordination and cooperation within Europe, enhancing the EU's strategic decision-making capabilities, developing the spectrum of European civilian and military crisis management capabilities, and establishing new pragmatic cooperation mechanisms between the EU and NATO.'
The real progress toward political stability and internal security that has
been made has largely been possible because of unprecedented
cooperation between NATO, the US and the EU from the early days of
the crisis in 2001. Whether through NATO or the EU, the international
community needs to continue to help Macedonia during the transition
period. NATO should, therefore, remain for six months or until such
time as the EU is ready to assume the security functions, whichever
period is shorter. This would give NATO a set departure date while
ensuring a proper hand-over. As NATO draws down and the EU
prepares to take over, the latter should also focus on complementary
tasks to demonstrate its increased commitment to Macedonia. In
particular, the EU and NATO should act now in tandems to address the
gap in border control - probably the most vital remaining security issue
- by deploying and protecting a sizeable EUMM contingent along the
vulnerable Kosovo, Serbia and Albania borders.'

URI:
http://www.crisisweb.org/projects/balkans/macedonia/reports/A400823_15
112002.pdf
12 p.; 30 cm.
(ISIS Europe Briefing Paper ; 26)
Author(s):
1. Baumgartner, Kelly
Subject(s):
1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
2. EU--ESDP
Added entry(s):
1. ISIS Europe
Notes:
'This paper assesses the mechanisms for third country participation in EU operations within the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). It shows how these mechanisms are less inclusive than those of the WEU and NATO and argues that if the EU is to encourage the participation of non-EU countries in its operations, it should deepen routine dialogue and allow for third-country participation in the decision-shaping process.'

*N 327.5 /00400

189 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0714681091
Subject(s):
1. NATO
Added entry(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'NATO's military intervention in Yugoslavia highlights the choices and problems confronting the alliance as it enters the new century. An alliance created to keep Western Europe out of the Soviet orbit during the Cold War has sought to reinvent itself as a 'crisis-management' organization to suppress conflicts on Europe's periphery - and perhaps beyond. Is NATO suited to playing such a role, or is the alliance a Cold War anachronism ? How will Russia react to an enlarged NATO focused on out-of-area peacekeeping and conflict-prevention missions ? Are there alternative security institutions that might better address Europe's security needs in the post-Cold War era ?'

* 496 /00071
'At the European Union's Helsinki summit of December 1999, European leaders took a decisive step toward the development of a new Common European Security and Defense Policy aimed at giving the EU a stronger role in international affairs backed by a credible military force. This paper analyzes the processes leading to Helsinki by examining why and how this new European consensus on defense issues came about. It takes the pulse of the EU's emerging defense policy and touches upon the main controversies and challenges that still lie ahead. What are the national interests and driving forces behind it, and what steps still need to be taken to realize Europe's ambitions to achieve a workable European crisis management capability? Particular attention is paid to the implications of an emerging European defense capability for the future of NATO, the transatlantic relationship, and the role of Russia in Europe.'
xii, 414 p.: ill.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 3540658637

Subject(s):
1. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES
3. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Added entry(s):
1. Tilly, Richard H., ed.

Notes:
Includes index.

'Economic globalization has intensified on the basis of new international links, especially in the field of foreign direct investment, financial capital flows and telecommunications liberalization. These and other developments have reinforced international interdependence and raise new issues for international organizations as well as for strategic behaviour of major actors. Based on historical perspectives of evolution of major organizations and the latest developments in the 1990s the analysis focus on financial market dynamics, monetary issues and labor market aspects. Reform options for selected international organizations are discussed including aspects of trade, foreign investment and international externalities. Game theoretic concepts are also applied.'

Subject(s):
1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--RECONSTRUCTION
3. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999--RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:
'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 redrawing 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.'

*327.5 /00381

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NATO Transformed: The Alliance’s New Roles in International Security -
xx, 450 p.: ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 187837981X
Author(s):
1. Yost, David Scott, 1948-
Subject(s):
1. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. COLLECTIVE SECURITY
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
4. NATO--ARMED FORCES
5. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
6. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
Added entry(s):
1. US Institute of Peace
Notes:
Includes index.
'In this book, the author attempts to answer a simple, yet profound, question: has NATO transformed itself from a strictly collective defense alliance - states drawn together to defend against an external threat - to an organization that has embraced the much broader and more demanding functions of a collective security organization? In answering this 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.'

* 496.3 /00317

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Author(s):
1. Jakobsen, Peter Viggo

Subject(s):
1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
2. COERCIVE DIPLOMACY

Notes:
'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.'


Author(s):
1. Xhudo, Gazmen, 1965-

Notes:
'This study demonstrates that, in the post-Cold War era, US leadership becomes more crucial than ever. Through the adoption of a classical approach a case-study of diplomatic efforts vis-a-vis Albania and America’s response to the crisis in Bosnia highlights the weakness of US policy in the former and its outright failure in the latter. Historical analysis demonstrates that recent violent nationalism in the Balkans did not suddenly erupt into violence. Instead, it remains dormant until power vacuums, the result of power politics, are created. The book seeks to show the history of Western, especially US policy failure and short-sightedness in the region and how past trends have invoked present failures and crises which have yet to be remedied.'
73 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
(Whitehall Papers; 29)
ISBN: 0855160993
Author(s):
1. Foster, Edward
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)

* 496.3 /00270

xii, 138 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0080403743
Subject(s):
1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Goldberg, Andrew C., ed.
2. Opstal, Debra van, ed.

* 355.4 /00899

226 p.; 25 cm.
(Cornell studies in security affairs)
ISBN: 0801419891
Author(s):
1. Lebow, Richard Ned

* 327.5 /00310
ix, 208 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
(Westview replica edition)
ISBN: 0865319138
Subject(s):
1. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
2. NATIONAL SECURITY
3. FORECASTING
Added entry(s):
1. Hopple, Gerald W., ed.
3. Freedy, Amos, ed.

* 355.4 /00573

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63 p.; 24 cm.
(Atlantic Papers)
Author(s):
1. Buchan, Alastair, 1918-1976
Subject(s):
1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--NATO
Added entry(s):
1. Atlantic Institute (FR)

* 496.3 /00265

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[var. pag.]; 28 cm.
Added entry(s):
1. University of Pennsylvania. Foreign Policy Research Institute (US)
Notes:
Includes bibliography

* 327.5 /00050
On conflict resolution:


127 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 393406874X

Subject(s):
1. MASS MEDIA AND WAR
2. MASS MEDIA
3. TERRORISM
4. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Notes:
International Policy Dialogue, 7-8 May 2002, Bonn, Germany.

This international policy dialogue was a contribution to the ongoing international debate on the specific responsibilities of the media and the challenges it faces in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation. A particular focus of the dialogue was the 'lessons learnt', taking a closer look at those responsibilities and challenges, with a discussion of the problems the media has in civil wars, national, ethnic, religious conflicts and in reporting on the various forms of terrorism.
ix, 71 p.; 26 cm.
(Perspectives on Prevention)
Subject(s):
  1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)
  2. Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (US)
Notes:
A Report of Two Conferences at Stanford University and the Ditchley Foundation.
The meeting at Stanford had two goals: to explore ways in which the United States could, in cooperation with other nations and international organizations, enhance its capacity to contribute to international peace through preventive diplomacy and preventive defense; and to assess the utility of third-party, particularly US, preventive action in reducing the multiple dangers posed by the on-going ethnoterritorial conflict in Kashmir and the incipient nuclear rivalry between India and Pakistan. Altogether, this meeting of scholars and expert practitioners provided an assessment of preventive diplomacy and preventive defense.'

xxiv, 545 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0787946796
Subject(s):
  1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--DICTIONARIES
  2. DISPUTE RESOLUTION (LAW)--USA--DICTIONARIES
Added entry(s):
  1. Yarn, Douglas H., ed.
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 509-543.
'This dictionary contains terms and definitions for the field of conflict resolution.'
Planning for Intervention: International Cooperation in Conflict Management
ix, 224 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 904110643X
Author(s):
1. Chayes, Antonia Handler, 1929-
2. Chayes, Abram, 1922-
Subject(s):
1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Notes:
Includes index.
This volume offers a radical and original strategy to change the way the problem of intervention into internal state conflicts is handled by the world community of nations. It examines both the failures and successes of intervention by the international community into the internal conflicts that are plaguing the post cold world. It examines the legal framework and the bureaucratic and political realities that govern intervention and helps to explain why performance has been so uneven. The strategy offered by the authors operates within the parameters of legal and political limits to improve effectiveness by increasing international cooperation. Although radical and original in the context of international intervention, it has strong precedents in both industry and in actual conflict resolution. It involves a move to decentralization of operations to the field, permitting those on the scene to exercise far greater responsibility than is now the case. It details models of success, and argues that effective decentralization can be institutionalized. For this proposed strategy to be effective, responsible leadership of international organizations and their member states requires reassurance. This reassurance can be provided by a process of systematic and joint planning for intervention performed at the highest level as well as by careful training within civilian agencies that deal with diplomacy or humanitarian services. All of the arguments and strategies developed by the authors are supported by rich examples developed from case studies of how to effectively accomplish their goal of mitigating the outbreaks of violent conflicts through improved international cooperation in intervention.'

* 341.2 /00255
An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Conflict and Conflict Resolution, 1945-1996 -
x, 887 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0313281122
Author(s):
  1. Jessup, John E.
Subject(s):
  1. CONFLICTS--DICTIONARIES
  2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--DICTIONARIES
Notes:
  Includes index.

* 327.3 /00576 REF
This study focuses on mediation as a means for mitigating or at least minimizing the potentially turbulent and violent consequences of international crises. Two main research questions are explored: (1) does mediation in general affect the dynamics and outcomes of crisis negotiations? and (2) does the impact of mediation vary in accordance with mediator style? Data are drawn from the International Crisis Behavior data set and from ongoing experimental work with human subjects. The historical data reveal that mediated crises are more typically characterized by compromise among crisis actors, are more likely to end in agreements, and show a tendency toward long-term tension reduction. The experimental research confirmed the relationship between mediation and the achievement of agreement and also revealed that mediation leads to crises of shorter duration and to greater satisfaction by the parties with the outcome. A manipulative mediation style is more likely to yield favorable crisis management outcomes than is a more restrictive facilitative style.

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Schmidseder, Karl
Die militarische Komponente im internationalen Krisenmanagement.

GERMAN

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Prevention et gestion des crises.
ARMEMENT, no. 77, mars 2002, whole issue.

FRENCH
In various studies carried out since the end of the Kosovo conflict in June 1999 an attempt has been made to learn lessons from the Kosovo conflict. The main focus of attention seems to have been placed on the military dimension. As important as the military and policy lessons are, they tend to hide another dimension that is at least as important. The question as to what lessons can be learned from the failed crisis prevention measures of the past few years and how the crisis management efforts of the Western countries might be improved has not received sufficient attention. In addition to the fundamental problems of crisis prevention and crisis management this report also deals with questions regarding appropriate relations with Serbia and a political solution for Kosovo.

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Carmona, Robert
Place et rôle des forces terrestres dans la résolution des crises.

FRENCH

Le commandement de la doctrine et de l'enseignement militaire supérieur de l'armée de terre (CDES) a organisé un forum à l'Ecole militaire le 8 juin 2000. Destinée à ouvrir un large débat sur la place et le rôle des forces terrestres dans la résolution des crises, cette rencontre avait pris comme fil directeur le livret de libre réflexion récemment diffusé présentant la nouvelle approche doctrinale d'emploi de ses forces. L'action de celles-ci n'a pas pour but de gérer une situation de crise, mais d'y apporter des solutions viables et durables. Cette 'nouvelles logique' doit, en permanence, conjuguer deux modes opératoires : la maîtrise de la violence visant la résolution et la stabilisation de la crise (et qui a constitué la toile de fond de ces débats); et l'action coercitive qui recherche la décision par un combat aéroterrestre.

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

ENGLISH

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?).

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Kriesel, Friedrich-Wilhelm
Informationsgewinnung, Krisenmanagement und Konfliktpravention : Instrumente der Sicherheitspolitik von Morgen.

GERMAN

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

FRENCH

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Munro, Alan
A New World Disorder ? : Crisis Management Post-Cold War.

ENGLISH

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

FRENCH

--

Williams, Phil
Miscalculation, Crisis Management and the Falklands Conflict.
WORLD TODAY, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1983, p. 144-149.

ENGLISH

--

Plantey, Alain
Quelques reflexions sur le traitement des crises.
STRATEGIQUE, no. 22, 2e trimestre 1984, p. 11-30.

FRENCH

--

Plantey, Alain
La psychologie de crise.

FRENCH

--

Pignon, Dominique
Crises et communications.
STRATEGIQUE, no. 32, 4e trimestre 1986, p. 5-59.

FRENCH

--

Outrey, Georges
La notion de crise.

ENGLISH
This article briefly examines the host of bilateral crisis management mechanisms that have been developed since 1963. It then looks at the original aspirations for the NRRC and criticise the assumptions upon which it was based. How the NRRC was established, and the distinctive functions it actually performs are then studied. Finally, four recommendations are offered that, if implemented, would enhance the ability of the US and Soviet Union to communicate with each other to prevent crises from occurring, or to manage them should they occur.