

---

# File Type PDF Conflicts Violent In Interventions Vii Chapter Of Politics The

---

Recognizing the exaggeration ways to acquire this book **Conflicts Violent In Interventions Vii Chapter Of Politics The** is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to begin getting this info. get the Conflicts Violent In Interventions Vii Chapter Of Politics The member that we offer here and check out the link.

You could buy guide Conflicts Violent In Interventions Vii Chapter Of Politics The or get it as soon as feasible. You could quickly download this Conflicts Violent In Interventions Vii Chapter Of Politics The after getting deal. So, considering you require the book swiftly, you can straight get it. Its appropriately unconditionally easy and in view of that fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this circulate

---

**KEY=POLITICS - HATFIELD JOVANI**

---

## The Politics of Chapter VII Interventions in Violent Conflicts

### A Comparative Analysis of Bosnia, Iraq, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone

*VDM Publishing* This book emerges out of the notion that Security Council's Title VII interventions follow a decision making process that weighs not only on legal interpretations of threat to international peace and security but also on common triggers and frequently cited moral reasoning. Thus it examines the main factors that inform the Council's Title VII decision-making process by comparatively analyzing its involvement in Bosnia, Iraq, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. The focus of analysis is on the Council's elements of concern, strategies used by actors and employed by the Security Council, the roles historical and contemporary contexts play in the development, containment, prosecution and sustenance of violent conflicts, and the level of consistency of communicative interactions among the Security Council and international human rights practitioners. A comparative analysis of Security Council resolutions, U.N documents, Amnesty International annual reports, New York Times and London Guardian editorials and articles on violent conflicts in Bosnia, Iraq, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone between 1990 and 2000 suggests that the Council's primary elements of concern were the protection of state functions, diplomatic operations and regime ties. However, the Council frequently and conveniently utilized gross human rights violations as the moral and legal basis for its Title VII decisions.

## The Grip of Sexual Violence in Conflict

### Feminist Interventions in International Law

*Stanford University Press* Contemporary feminist advocacy in human rights, international criminal law, and peace and security is gripped by the issue of sexual violence in conflict. But it hasn't always been this way. Analyzing feminist international legal and political work over the past three decades, Karen Engle argues that it was not inevitable that sexual violence in conflict would become such a prominent issue. Engle reveals that as feminists from around the world began to pay an enormous amount of attention to sexual violence in conflict, they often did so at the cost of attention to other issues, including the anti-militarism of the women's peace movement; critiques of economic maldistribution, imperialism, and cultural essentialism by feminists from the global South; and the sex-positive positions of many feminists involved in debates about sex work and pornography. *The Grip of Sexual Violence in Conflict* offers a detailed examination of how these feminist commitments were not merely deprioritized, but undermined, by efforts to address the issue of sexual violence in conflict. Engle's analysis reinvigorates vital debates about feminist goals and priorities, and spurs readers to question much of today's common sense about the causes, effects, and proper responses to sexual violence in conflict.

## Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict

*Academic Press* The 2nd edition of *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict* provides timely and useful information about antagonism and reconciliation in all contexts of public and personal life. Building on the highly-regarded 1st edition (1999), and publishing at a time of seemingly inexorably increasing conflict and violent behaviour the world over, the Encyclopedia is an essential reference for students and scholars working in the field of peace and conflict resolution studies, and for those seeking to explore alternatives to violence and share visions and strategies for social justice and social change. Covering topics as diverse as Arms Control, Peace Movements, Child Abuse, Folklore, Terrorism and Political Assassinations, the Encyclopedia comprehensively addresses an extensive information area in 225 multi-disciplinary, cross-referenced and authoritatively authored articles. In his Preface to the 1st edition, Editor-in-Chief Lester Kurtz wrote: "The problem of violence poses such a monumental challenge at the end of the 20th century that it is surprising we have addressed it so inadequately. We have not made much progress in learning how to cooperate

with one another more effectively or how to conduct our conflicts more peacefully. Instead, we have increased the lethality of our combat through revolutions in weapons technology and military training. The *Encyclopedia of Violence, Peace, and Conflict* is designed to help us to take stock of our knowledge concerning these crucial phenomena." Ten years on, the need for an authoritative and cross-disciplinary approach to the great issues of violence and peace seems greater than ever. More than 200 authoritative multidisciplinary articles in a 3-volume set Many brand-new articles alongside revised and updated content from the First Edition Article outline and glossary of key terms at the beginning of each article Entries arranged alphabetically for easy access Articles written by more than 200 eminent contributors from around the world

## Human Rights for the 21st Century

## Sovereignty, Civil Society, Culture

*Stanford University Press* Considers the legal, moral and pragmatic issues at stake when international standards of human rights are trumped by culture and politics, and proposes new approaches to fill the gaps in current human rights theories and practice, namely relational sovereignty, reciprocal adjudication, and regional human rights courts.

## Political Violence and the International Community

## Developments in International Law and Policy

*BRILL* *Developments in International Law and Policy: Political Violence and the International Community* considers how the international community practice of responding to political violence has influenced the international law perspective.

## The Regulation of International Coercion

## Legal Authorities and Political Constraints

*Newport Paper* The most significant discourse about serious threats to U.S. national security in the twenty-first century will likely concern the military capabilities and intentions of nonstate actors, acting either for themselves, for religious elites, or as surrogates for state sponsors. This preoccupation results not from any inordinate fear of "terrorism" but from a recognition of objective military and political realities. While prior to 1991 only the Soviet Union possessed the capacity to inflict catastrophic military destruction on the United States, today that threat is vested in terrorist cells and religious sects that seek to destroy the fabric of the United States through unconventional military and paramilitary means. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 bear this out. During the Cold War, the major threat to the United States was clearly the fear of miscalculation by the Soviets. Today, that threat has been recharacterized in terms of deliberate aggression against the United States by nontraditional actors willing to take suicidal risks to inflict premeditated, brutal savagery on innocent civilians in a manner designed to force not so much regime change directly as policy changes that affect regime change. Commitment to national security is only as valid as the policies and plans, military, economic, and political, that shape the areas and people from which these threats originate. The problem always has been to determine which policies, and how applied, make the greatest contribution to countering the threat--a threat now represented by social and religious systems that foster or at least condone aggressive response to differing religious and social values. This has never been more true than in Afghanistan and in Iraq. Security, then, means more than simply protecting the land on which we live; it embraces a comprehensive understanding of the appropriate response to human aspirations for improved conditions of life, for equality of opportunity, and for justice and freedom. Where these interests are thwarted for peoples or groups within a particular state or region by armed protagonists representing narrow, restrictive interests, our response must be one measured by the effective institutionalization of order. This monograph first examines the relationship between law and the use of force, to include a review of the principles of legal justification, the legal criteria for self-defense, and the policy of deterrence followed by the United States. It then examines the characteristic differences between the interpretive approaches taken by national and nonnational entities in their respective claims and counterclaims during international crises. Chapter 2, which concludes Part I, is focused on the historical aspects of the minimum world order system, which today comprises the prohibition against the use of force by one state against another embodied in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter, with the exception inherent in customary international law and in Article 51 of the Charter that every state is authorized to use force in self-defense. A review of the pre-Charter system focuses on the development of the nation-state and the threads of international law development leading to multilateral agreements vice solely bilateral accords. The period following World War I, with the emergence of the League of Nations, is examined for its significance as an important source of the Charter of the United Nations. The structuring of the Charter is then addressed in terms of the concept of aggression and lawful response to aggression. Chapter 2 concludes with a review of the law of self-defense as defined first under customary international law and then under the UN Charter. Part II addresses lesser conflicts. Chapter 3 addresses instances where intervention is authorized in defense of humanitarian values defined in the UN Charter. The recent humanitarian interventions in the Congo and in Kosovo provide examples of authorized humanitarian initiatives. Chapter 4 examines the American intervention in Panama in 1989 as we intervened both to protect our interests under the Panama Canal Treaty and to ensure the safety of U.S. nationals present in Panama pursuant to that agreement. Chapter 5 reviews those conflicts in which terrorist violence by individuals, groups of individuals, and state-supported terrorist elements create a right to respond through military force by the target state. The attacks by Iranian militants in 1979 and by al-Qa'ida in 2001 spearhead the discussion of lawful response to terrorist violence. Chapter 5 argues that an effective counterterrorism strategy must ensure that enforcement measures are not legally constrained and that

people responsible for terrorist acts are consistently held accountable by regional and international organizations. This expanding body of international law, when coupled with increasingly effective national legislation, appears to be arming the victims of terrorism with some of the legal instruments necessary to combat the threat. This chapter concludes that governmental response to state-supported terror violence, where the elements of necessity and proportionality are met, is clearly supported by customary international law and the UN Charter. Part III, consisting of chapters 6 and 7, addresses examples of major conflict. These are conflicts that have involved aggression by one or more nation-states against another nation-state, as opposed to the intervention by nations or coalitions of nations in response to either humanitarian crises or terrorist violence. In these major conflicts, the sovereignty of a nation is normally in dispute. While not necessarily exhibiting greater destructiveness than "lesser" conflicts, the more traditional international conflicts addressed in Part III invoke the law-of-war principles reflected in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Chapter 6 examines the coalition response to Iraqi aggression in 1990-91 during Operation DESERT STORM. It contrasts the illegality of the actions of the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein with the responses of the coalition led by the United States, which succeeded in liberating Kuwait and returning its borders to the status quo ante. The chapter begins with a discussion of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the response of the United Nations, leading up to the decision to use force. It then examines the conduct of armed hostilities by both sides during the war. The chapter concludes with observations on the role of law in the successes and failures of the postwar enforcement regime in Iraq. Chapter 7, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, examines the Bush administration's decision to invade Iraq in March 2003 and enforce a long series of UN Security Council resolutions addressing Iraqi threats to international peace and security. This chapter examines these Iraqi violations in the context of international law principles justifying intervention. More significantly, it examines the right of states to enforce mandates issued by the Security Council and to redress violations of its edicts when the Council, as a body, refuses to do so. Part IV addresses U.S. policy for peace operations. The United States has voted to support the United Nations and NATO in providing multilateral forces to restore international peace and security. The United Nations was involved in both Chapter VI (peacekeeping) and Chapter VII (peace enforcement) operations in the 1990s, with limited success. Chapter 8, "Development of Criteria for Peace Operations," looks at the limitations inherent in UN leadership of such operations, citing the UN failures in Somalia and Bosnia. The success of NATO as the leadership element in Kosovo in 1998 was significant and may foreshadow a new era for the role of regional organizations (discussed in chapter 9) under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. Part V concerns itself with special areas of legal concern that warrant consideration with regard to legal justification for military response to international coercion. This part, "Challenges for the Twenty-first Century," addresses the right of states to respond to threats to, and attacks on, critical infrastructure. Chapter 10 examines what rights, if any, in self-defense are triggered by attacks on infrastructure systems critical to our national political and economic integrity. Chapter 11, concerning computer network attack, takes this one step farther and examines the authority that international law provides to nations wishing to protect these systems aggressively, through preemptive defense. Chapter 11 carefully analyzes the right to target computer networks of nations that have expressed "clear indicators of attack." Finally, recommendations are offered to enhance the ability of the international legal system to support and embrace, strongly and legally, computer-generated data-warfare responses to such aggression. This Newport Paper examines representative instances where force has recently been used in international relations, the circumstances under which it was used, the instructive international policy and legal constructs that can be applied, and the relationship of these policies to the minimum world order system established in Articles 2(4) and 51 of the United Nations Charter. That system, defined more fully in the pages that follow, provides a complementary structure that prohibits and counters the unlawful, aggressive use of force, on the one hand, and permits national and collective self-defense, on the other, in a manner designed to meet both the traditional threats represented during the Cold War and the nontraditional threats we have seen recently and can expect in the future.

## The Prevention and Intervention of Genocide

*Transaction Publishers* Over the last twenty years the world has witnessed four major genocides. There was the genocide in Iraq (1988), in Rwanda (1994), in Srebrenica (1995), and in Darfur (2003 and continuing). Most observers agree there is an urgent need to assess the international community's efforts to prevent genocide and to intervene (once a genocide is under way) in an effective and timely manner. This volume, the latest in a widely respected series on the subject of genocide, provides an overview of a host of issues germane to this task. The book begins with a cogent discussion of the issues of prevention and intervention during the Cold War years. The second chapter discusses the abject failures and moderate (though, in some cases, highly controversial) successes at prevention and intervention carried out in the 1990s and early 2000s. Further chapters examine latest efforts to develop an effective genocide early warning system and examine the complexity of and barriers to prevention. The pros and cons of sanctions and the problems of enforcement and evaluation their effectiveness are then discussed. Conflicts between state sovereignty and the protection of threatened populations are examined both in historical context and by incorporating the latest thinking. Later chapters treat the issue of intervention; why and how it has met with only limited success. Concentrating on Rwanda and Srebrenica, chapter 8 discusses various peace operations that were abject failures and those that were moderately successful. The concept of an anti-genocide regime is examined in terms of progress in developing such a regime as well as what the international community must do in order to implement it. Chapters discuss key issues related to post-genocidal periods, those that need to be addressed in order to establish stability in a wounded land and populace as well as to prevent future genocides. The final chapter asks whether bringing perpetrators to justice has any impact in breaking impunity, ensuring deterrence, and bringing about reconciliation. The contributors to the volume are all noted scholars, some of whom specialize in the study of genocide, and others who specialize in such areas as early warning, peacekeeping, and sanctions.

## External Interventions in Civil Wars

# The Role and Impact of Regional and International Organisations

*Routledge* This volume brings together expert case studies on a range of experiences of third-party interventions in civil wars. The chapters consider the role of a variety of organisations, including the United Nations, NATO, the European Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the African Union, and the Organization of American States. Each case study features a presentation and analysis of empirical data in two dimensions: the organisation's general capabilities to carry out intervention in civil wars and, specific to one particular intervention, the conflict context in which it happened. This serves two purposes. First, to offer insights into the dynamics of each individual case and helping us understand the specific outcome of an intervention effort, i.e., why did a mission (partially) succeed or fail. Second, it enables us to make real comparisons between the cases and draw policy-relevant conclusions about the conditions under which military, civilian and hybrid intervention missions are likely to succeed. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Civil Wars*.

## Stealth Conflicts

### How the World's Worst Violence Is Ignored

*Routledge* Many of the world's deadliest conflicts are largely ignored - becoming off-the-radar 'stealth conflicts'. How can this be possible in a world with unprecedented levels of access to information, and unprecedented levels of attention and resources being devoted to foreign affairs? Virgil Hawkins reveals and explains the highly distorted and assimilated responses to foreign conflicts by major actors in the world. He examines the agenda-setting processes of policy makers, the media, the public and academics in relation to foreign conflicts. Using a vast array of detailed examples, he systematically unravels the internal dynamics and external influences experienced by these actors, and in so doing he brings the academic agenda into the loop of the conflict response agenda-setting process for the first time. With agenda-setting research tending to focus on the question of why a response to a particular event or issue occurred, this book furthers research by focusing equally on why a response did not occur. The volume is critically important in understanding why actors do and do not respond to foreign conflicts.

## The Environment-Conflict Nexus in International Law

*Cambridge University Press* Unpacks key assumptions about the 'environment', its relationship with violent conflict, and the justification for its protection underlying international law.

## Humanitarian Intervention and International Relations

*Oxford University Press on Demand* The issue of humanitarian intervention has generated one of the most heated debates in International Relations over the past decade - among both theorists and practitioners. At the heart of the debate is the alleged tension between the principle of state sovereignty, a defining pillar of the UN system and international law, and the evolving international norms related to human rights and the use of force. This edited book investigates the controversial place of humanitarian intervention in the theory and practice of International Relations. Although the subject has gained greater prominence, it continues to have an uneasy relationship with both the major schools of thought in the discipline of IR, and the behaviour of states, international organizations, and non-governmental actors. Many academic discussions focus on the question of whether there is a legal 'right' of humanitarian intervention, giving insufficient attention to the underlying ethical issues, the politics within international organizations and coalitions, and the practical dilemmas faced by international actors - before, during, and after the intervention. The book analyses humanitarian intervention through the lenses of both theory and practice, and assesses the challenges it poses for international society in a post September 11th world. It includes chapters by well-known academics from the disciplines of law, philosophy, and international relations, as well as those who have been actively engaged in cases of intervention during the past decade. The cases cover not only well-known conflicts such as Somalia and Bosnia, but also the recent international interventions in East Timor and Afghanistan. Three main themes emerge from the study. First, the contributors show that the alleged conflict between human rights and state sovereignty has been addressed by two recent developments in international society: an evolution in the notion of sovereignty from 'sovereignty as authority' to 'sovereignty as responsibility'; and an expanded definition of the Security Council on what constitutes a threat to peace and security. Second, despite this new climate of permissiveness, humanitarian intervention remains a controversial norm in International Relations, due to continued opposition from certain members of international society, and concerns about its potentially negative consequences. Finally, while the past decade has seen some successful cases of intervention to address humanitarian catastrophes, the current capability of international organizations to undertake humanitarian interventions remains limited. As the book demonstrates, the issue of humanitarian intervention has the potential to divide international institutions such as the UN and damage their credibility. This raises questions about whether and how individual members of international society should respond to humanitarian crises.

## Humanitarian Intervention

## Assisting the Iraqi Kurds in Operation Provide Comfort, 1991

## Chinese Perspectives on Global Governance and China

*BRILL* The acceleration of globalization and the rise of China are among the most important events in the 21st century. Globalization is a double-edged sword for human society. There is a strong belief among the international community that global governance is the most effective solution to most of our global problems. In this volume Chinese scholars contribute to the study of global governance by exploring ways to effectively face the tough challenges brought by globalization, such as economic prosperity, environmental issues, and global security.

## The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict

*Oxford University Press* The authors focus on the multidimensionality of gender in conflict, yet they also prioritise the experience of women given both the changing nature of war and the historical de-emphasis on women's experiences.

## National and International Conflicts, 1945-1995

## New Empirical and Theoretical Approaches

*Routledge* The information flow about crises and conflicts is highly selective, the media only focus on a few major conflicts at a time. Many conflicts are neglected, others soon forgotten after the fighting ends. This book fills the gaps and offers a systematic overview of all crises and conflicts in and among states since 1945 and traces the global trends of conflict development. Based on the broad empirical basis of the Conflict Simulation Model KOSIMO, Pfetsch and Rohloff use an integrated approach to cover many forms and types of political conflicts, both peaceful and violent.

## The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Peace and Conflict Studies

*Springer Nature* This encyclopaedia provides a comprehensive overview of major theories and approaches to the study of peace and conflict across different humanities and social sciences disciplines. Peace and conflict studies (PCS) is one of the major sub-disciplines of international studies (including political science and international relations), and has emerged from a need to understand war, related systems and concepts and how to respond to it afterward. As a living reference work, easily discoverable and searchable, the Palgrave Encyclopedia of Peace and Conflict Studies offers solid material for understanding the foundational, historical, and contemporary themes, concepts, theories, events, organisations, and frameworks concerning peace, conflict, security, rights, institutions and development. The Palgrave Encyclopaedia of Peace and Conflict Studies brings together leading and emerging scholars from different disciplines to provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date resource on peace and conflict studies ever produced.

## Non-International Armed Conflicts in International Law

*Cambridge University Press* A dispassionate analysis of the legal implications of non-international armed conflicts at a time when their number is constantly growing.

## NGOs, Crisis Management and Conflict Resolution

## Measuring the Impact of NGOs on Intergovernmental Organisations

*Edward Elgar Publishing* Daniela Irrera explores the relationship between non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs). The author reviews the issue of NGOs' participation in the decision-making processes of intergovernmental IGOs and

## Disaster Medicine

*Elsevier Health Sciences* Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Gregory Ciottone, and Associate Editors, Dr. Philip D. Anderson, Dr. Erik Auf Der Heide, Dr. Robert G. Darling, Dr. Irving Jacoby, Dr. Eric Noji, and Dr. Selim Suner, recognized worldwide as authorities in the field, bring you this brand-new reference, which offers comprehensive yet succinct guidance on the preparation, assessment, and management of a full range of disasters, both natural and man-made (including terrorist attacks and the threat of biological warfare). More than 200 contributors carefully outline the basics of disaster management and provide guidance on more than 100 specific disaster situations. Part 1 offers an A to Z source for information on every aspect of disaster medicine and management. Part 2 features an exhaustive

compilation of every conceivable disaster event, organized to facilitate fast reference in a real-time setting. The second part of the book also serves as a quick consult on disaster medicine. Presents a full range of coverage from the basics of disaster medicine to more advanced concepts, such as tactical EMS, hazard vulnerability analysis, impact of disaster on children, and more. Discusses identification of risks, planning of organization and equipment, and education and training. Includes individual Concepts and Events sections that provide information on the general approach to disaster medicine and practical information on specific disasters. Offers comprehensive coverage of natural disasters, accidental disasters, transportation disasters, and intentional events. Includes an exhaustive list of chapters on the conceivable chemical and biologic weapons known today. Features a practical chapter organization throughout that covers description of event, pre-incident considerations, post-incident considerations, medical treatment of casualties, unique considerations, pitfalls, case presentations, and suggested reading. Discusses the management of future events, or possible scenarios, for which there is no precedent.

## The School Services Sourcebook, Second Edition A Guide for School-Based Professionals

Oxford University Press "A guide for school-based professionals"--cover.

## Conflict Resolution and Nation-Building in Somalia

Xlibris Corporation A B S T R A C T ABDI, MOHAMED A: BA WHITTIER COLLEGE, 1966 MPA SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, 1969 MPH FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, 1996 CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND NATION-BUILDING IN SOMALIA Publication Scheduled for January 2012  
The research concentrated on the current as well as the past quagmire of the Somali conflict. Political, social and economic triggers have been identified to resolve or reduce violent conflict and disorder. The research used primary as well as secondary sources to study the issues and explore the problems inherent in an environment of scarce resources. Confrontations between the state and society were brought to a higher level of violence since the late 1970s following the Somali-Ethiopian war. The author explored avenues for reconciliation and nation-building and introduced several models as possible strategies for nation-building. Conclusively, a home-grown, traditional mechanisms model was recommended which entails the following policy prescriptions to achieve long-lasting peace and security for Somalia: 1. Governance structures of law and order. 2. Resources: De-escalating conflicts by opening up negotiating opportunities of land and property. 3. Complete demilitarization of society. 4. International cooperation. A plan by the international community to reconstruct and rehabilitate Somalia is essential if we have to avoid a relapse into a chaotic, violent situation in Somalia.

## Conflict Management, Security and Intervention in East Asia

### Third-party Mediation in Regional Conflict

Routledge This edited volume examines the sources, manifestations and management of conflict in East Asia, which contains many of the world's conflict flashpoints, such as the Korean Peninsula and the China-Taiwan Strait. In particular, the book will elaborate on the following themes: general and NGO approaches to third-party mediation in conflict situations; regional conflict management approaches in East Asia; and third-party interventions in the context of Beijing-Taipei. The volume examines third-party mediation experiences from both theoretical and historical/practical perspectives, arguing that mediation is of great significance for regional peace and stability in East Asia, with a focus on the important case of Taiwan-China. This book will be of interest to students of regional security, Asian studies, peace studies, conflict studies and international relations.

### Capturing the Complexity of Conflict

## Dealing with Violent Ethnic Conflicts in the Post-Cold War Era

Psychology Press First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

### Strategic Assessment 1995

## U.S. Security Challenges in Transition

U.S. Government Printing Office

# Conflict Intervention in Social and Domestic Violence

*Prentice Hall*

## Intimate Violence

## Interdisciplinary Perspectives

*Taylor & Francis* Examines the practical and theoretical issues and concerns in domestic violence from an international perspective. It includes contributions from researchers in a wide variety of associated fields.

## U.S.-China Relations After Resolution of Taiwan's Status

*Rand Corporation* Although the question of Taiwan's status may not be resolved soon, considering various outcomes and their possible effects on U.S.-China relations is useful. Ten trajectories for the resolution of Taiwan's status are given, with effects on U.S.-China relations ranging from close cooperation to cold war. As China's military capabilities grow, it will become more difficult but more important to prevent Beijing from trying to use force against Taiwan.

## Essays in International Conflict

"In the first chapter of my dissertation, I outline and analyze a competitive framework of international relations wherein states are envisioned as consumers in a contentious marketplace over a set of commodities. Two kinds of competition occur simultaneously: economic competition through exchange and military competition through costly expropriation. To study behavior, I introduce the dual-competitive equilibrium: a set of market-clearing prices given war's opportunity costs and a set of best-response military deployments. These prices determine the value of the costs of war and the value of the benefits of expropriation, which in turn determine when war is profitable. I prove the existence and generic finiteness of the dual-competition equilibrium under a general set of conditions. Importantly, the dual-competitive equilibrium derives the bargaining model's key assumption (that destructive war is inefficient) but does not retain the welfare properties of textbook general equilibrium models. In an application, I use the competitive model to demonstrate that trade does not necessarily bring about peace and, perhaps more importantly, not all efficient outcomes can be achieved absent political intervention. In the second chapter of the dissertation, I use a simpler version of the competitive framework to assess when third parties can bring about peace among potential belligerents by letting trade pacify. Scholars posit many ways by which third parties can pacify would-be belligerents. Peacemakers might resolve informational problems through mediation, or they might monitor compliance with peace agreements, or they may provide a security guarantee, and so on. In this paper, I argue for another method: third parties can adjust disputants' relative wealth and power and, what's more, they can do so in a way that trade, rather than heavy handed intervention, performs part of the job. To formalize the mechanism, I develop and analyze a general equilibrium model of intervention, trade, and war. Due to a particular set of assumptions made to generate an ideal hard case, two states---characterized by relative endowments of two commodities and by the probability that one wins a war over the other---find themselves at a seemingly hopeless impasse: peace only obtains for a single bundle in the consumption space. A third party attempts to bring about peace by adjusting the states' endowments of commodities and the war lottery probability, but these adjustments are costly. After the intervention, the states make a trade and determine whether to fight for the right to consume all of both commodities. While peace is infinitely improbable, it is supportable as a Walrasian equilibrium if the third party chooses the appropriate intervention, which has several interesting properties. Finally, in the third chapter of the dissertation, I turn my attention to the onset of civil conflict and ask whether expectations about third party intervention affect would-be rebels' decisions. I argue that rebel groups contemplating their decision to start a civil war look ahead to potential third party interveners. If they feel that many strong states will intervene on their behalf, then they should be more likely to rebel; likewise, if strong states are likely to intervene on the side of the government, then the rebels should be deterred. To assess the claim, I propose a novel statistical model (n-player statistical backward induction) of civil war onset and third party intervention. Rebels make their violent decisions knowing that any other state in the system might intervene and that each potential intervention is either rebel- or government-biased. The rebels derive different utilities from different would-be interveners. My substantive results suggest that rebels feel empowered by the prospect of rebel-biased intervention, but not if those interventions are from major powers. The result is persistent across a number of interesting substantive tests. The model significantly improves upon existing country-year models, indicating that the shadow of intervention, counterintuitive as it may be, looms large."--Pages vii-ix.

## International Law on the Maintenance of Peace

## Jus Contra Bellum

*Edward Elgar Publishing* This book offers a comprehensive study into the use of force and the maintenance of peace in international relations. Whilst rooted in public international law, it also approaches the question from different angles, including its historical evolution and its sociological environment. The competences and practice of the UN and of regional organizations in the maintenance of peace are examined before the focus is shifted to the inter-State level, the main non-use of force rule and its claimed or recognized exceptions. Robert Kolb analyzes each of these rules separately, before concluding with insightful reflections on the current state-of-play and considerations for the future of this branch of the law.

# Reconciliation After Violent Conflict

## A Handbook

*International Idea* How does a newly democratized nation constructively address the past to move from a divided history to a shared future? How do people rebuild coexistence after violence? The International IDEA Handbook on Reconciliation after Violent Conflict presents a range of tools that can be, and have been, employed in the design and implementation of reconciliation processes. Most of them draw on the experience of people grappling with the problems of past violence and injustice. There is no "right answer" to the challenge of reconciliation, and so the Handbook prescribes no single approach. Instead, it presents the options and methods, with their strengths and weaknesses evaluated, so that practitioners and policy-makers can adopt or adapt them, as best suits each specific context. Also available in a French language version.

## The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law

*Oxford University Press* The third edition of this work sets out a comprehensive and analytical manual of international humanitarian law, accompanied by case analysis and extensive explanatory commentary by a team of distinguished and internationally renowned experts.

## The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law

*Oxford University Press, USA* This Handbook provides a black letter text of international humanitarian law, along with case analysis and commentary by a team of internationally renowned experts. It also highlights the interplay of international humanitarian law with human rights law, and other branches of international law.

## The Kurdish Conflict in Turkey

## Obstacles and Chances for Peace and Democracy

*LIT Verlag Münster* At the core of the interest are the controversy on the political implementation of violence, the relevance of the international law for the conflict, the regional and foreign relations of the PKK, and the chances and obstacles of a peaceful democratic conflict resolution."--Jacket.

## Information Technology for Peace and Security

## IT Applications and Infrastructures in Conflicts, Crises, War, and Peace

*Springer* This book offers an introduction to Information Technology with regard to peace, conflict, and security research, a topic that it approaches from natural science, technical and computer science perspectives. Following an initial review of the fundamental roles of IT in connection with peace, conflict and security, the contributing authors address the rise of cyber conflicts via information warfare, cyber espionage, cyber defence and Darknets. The book subsequently explores recent examples of cyber warfare, including:

- The Stuxnet attack on Iran's uranium refining capability
- The hacking of the German Federal Parliament's internal communication system
- The Wannacry malware campaign, which used software stolen from a US security agency to launch ransomware attacks worldwide

The book then introduces readers to the concept of cyber peace, including a discussion of confidence and security-building measures. A section on Cyber Arms Control draws comparisons to global efforts to control chemical warfare, to reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to prevent the militarization of space. Additional topics include the security of critical information infrastructures, and cultural violence and peace in social media. The book concludes with an outlook on the future role of IT in peace and security. Information Technology for Peace and Security breaks new ground in a largely unexplored field of study, and offers a valuable asset for a broad readership including students, educators and working professionals in computer science, IT security, peace and conflict studies, and political science.

## International Law and Ethnic Conflict

*Cornell University Press* The breakup of the former Yugoslavia demonstrates the limitations of international law in the face of ethnic conflict. The contributors to this book examine the various roles international law and international institutions play in dealing with ethnic conflict. International Law and Ethnic Conflict first covers general philosophical, historical, and cultural issues arising from attempts to apply international law to ethnic conflict. The authors assess the legitimacy of demands based on group identity, the legal rights of ethnic groups, the validity of various entitlement claims, and the meaning of statehood. They then consider the institutional and policy responses of international organizations and states in their attempts to deal with ethnic conflict and analyze the extent to which various forms of intervention prove successful.

## R2P and the US Intervention in Libya

*Springer* This book argues that the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) the Libyan people played an important role in the U.S.'s decision to act, both in terms of how the language of deliberation was framed and the implementation of the actual intervention once all preventive means had been exhausted. While the initial ethos of the intervention followed international norms, the author argues that as the conflict continued to unfold, the Obama administration's loss of focus and lack of political will for post-conflict resolution, as well as a wider lack of understanding of ever changing politics on the ground, resulted in Libya's precipitation into chaos. By examining the cases of Rwanda and Darfur alongside the interventions in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan, the book discusses how these cases influenced current decision-making with regards to foreign interventions and offers a triangular framework through which to understand R2P: responsibility to prevent, react and rebuild.

## Legal Order in a Violent World

*Princeton University Press* Professor Myres S. McDougal of the Yale Law School calls this examination of the relation of law and violence in contemporary international society "...a profound, perceptive, and eloquent contribution to the most important problem of our time." Professor Falk places great emphasis on two distinctive challenges to world order--nuclear weapons and civil strife. While developing the implication that even the most powerful states are vulnerable to destruction through nuclear attack, he also points out that there is no very firm hope that military power can be managed so as to reduce the predominance of the sovereign state in world politics. Richard A. Falk is Milbank Professor of International Law and Practice, Princeton University. Published for the Center of International Studies, Princeton University. Originally published in 1968. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

## Contemporary Conflict Resolution

*Polity* Since the end of the Cold War, conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding have risen to the top of the international agenda. The third edition of this hugely popular text explains the key concepts, charts the development of the field, evaluates successes and failures, and assesses the main current challenges and debates in the second decade of the twenty-first century. Existing material has been thoroughly updated and seven new chapters added, on conflict resolution in a changing international order; environmental conflict resolution; conflict resolution in the arts and popular culture; conflict resolution, the media and the communications revolution; managing radical disagreement in intractable conflict; theories and critiques of the field; and upcoming challenges and tasks for the next generation. The authors argue that a new form of cosmopolitan conflict resolution is emerging, which offers a hopeful means for human societies to handle their conflicts non-violently and eventually to transcend and celebrate their differences. Part I offers a comprehensive survey of the theory and practice of conflict resolution. Part II sets the field within the context of rapid global change and addresses the controversies that have surrounded conflict resolution as it has entered the mainstream. Contemporary Conflict Resolution is essential reading for students of peace and security studies, conflict management and international politics, as well as for those working in non-governmental organizations and think-tanks.

## The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

### A Legal Analysis

*Springer Science & Business Media* The Caucasus region, situated on a natural isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, has long been a border zone and a melting pot for a diverse range of cultures and peoples. As the intersection between Europe and Asia, and also - tween Russia and the Ottoman and Persian Empires, it has featured in the strategic plans of numerous great powers over the centuries. Given its abundance of natural resources, the ready-made raw material transport routes to Europe and its enduring position on the edge of Russia, nothing has changed to the present day. The tremendous development opportunities of the Caucasian region are being tarnished by unresolved territorial conflicts that put a continual and regionally balanced growth, sustained democratisation and long-term stability at risk. These conflicts, which all erupted with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, include the separatist movements in Abkhazia, Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh and South - setia. The war over South Ossetia, which erupted between Russia and Georgia in August 2008, spelt out the explosive potential still inherent in these conflicts.

## Ethics of Armed Conflict

### A Cosmopolitan Just War Theory

*Edinburgh University Press* Just war theory exists to stop armies and countries from using armed force without good cause. But how can we judge whether a war is just? In this original book, John W. Lango takes some distinctive approaches to the ethics of armed conflict. DT A revisionist approach that involves generalising traditional just war principles, so that they are applicable by all sorts of responsible agents to all forms of armed conflict DT A cosmopolitan approach that features the Security Council DT A preventive approach that emphasises alternatives to armed force, including negotiation, nonviolent action and peacekeeping missions DT A

human rights approach that encompasses not only armed humanitarian intervention but also armed invasion, armed revolution and all other forms of armed conflict Lango shows how these can be applied to all forms of armed conflict, however large or small: from interstate wars to UN peacekeeping missions, and from civil wars counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism operations.