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political stability in weak states and to enhance global security in the future.

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[Download pdf file The Security Demographic](#)Deterrence as a strategic concept evolved during the Cold War. During that period, deterrence strategy was aimed mainly at preventing aggression against the United States and its close allies by the hostile Communist power centers--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its allies, Communist China and North Korea. In particular, the strategy was devised to prevent aggression involving nuclear attack by the USSR or China. Since the end of the Cold War, the risk of war among the major powers has subsided to the lowest point in modern history. Still, the changing nature of the threats to American and allied security interests has stimulated a considerable broadening of the deterrence concept. Post-Cold War Conflict Deterrence examines the meaning of deterrence in this new environment and identifies key elements of a post-Cold War deterrence strategy and the critical issues in devising such a strategy. It further examines the significance of these findings for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Quantitative and qualitative measures to support judgments about the potential success or failure of deterrence are identified. Such measures will bear on the suitability of the naval forces to meet the deterrence objectives. The capabilities of U.S. naval forces that especially bear on the deterrence objectives also are examined. Finally, the book examines the utility of models, games, and simulations as decision aids in improving the naval forces' understanding of situations in which deterrence must be used and in improving the potential success of deterrence actions.

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Rhodesia and present-day Namibia.

Download pdf file Beyond ConfrontationDuring the Cold War ideological and politico-military rivalries mostly dictated the actions of the competing blocs, including their involvement in foreign conflicts. In Africa for instance, the East-West rivalry of the time not only fuelled conflicts but also appeared to undermine the use of diplomacy as a tool for peacemaking and conflict resolution. With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the demise of the Soviet Union however, there was a transformation of the conflict arena in the continent, which presented new opportunities and threats. This therefore raises a fundamental question of how the end of the Cold War has affected the character of conflicts and their successful management in Africa. Using Liberia and Somalia as case studies, Post-Cold War Conflicts in Africa analyses how the post Cold War conflicts in these two countries and their management differed from what they would have been during the Cold War era. It shows for instance that while in Liberia the major powers appeared content to cede the management of the conflict to the sub-regional group, ECOMOG, in Somalia, the conflict appeared to be turned into an arena for simple military experiment without any of the old Cold War ideological rivalries playing any role in its trajectory or management. The book argues that the end of the Cold War offers an opportunity for the successful use of a new approach to conflict management in the continent, which would be anchored on traditional African diplomacy. This new approach would involve a triumvirate of eminent men and women from the continent, regional peacekeeping forces, and the warring factions themselves working in concert to replace the rifle with 'talking till every one agrees'

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Download pdf file Peace and Conflict Issues After the Cold WarYugoslavia was well positioned at the end of the cold war to make a successful transition to a market economy and westernization. Yet two years later, the country had ceased to exist, and devastating local wars were being waged to create new states. Between the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and the start of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in March 1992, the country moved toward disintegration at astonishing speed. The collapse of Yugoslavia into nationalist regimes led not only to horrendous cruelty and destruction, but also to a crisis of Western security regimes. Coming at the height of euphoria over the end of the cold war and the promise of a "new world order," the conflict presented Western governments and the international community with an unwelcome and unexpected set of tasks. Their initial assessment that the conflict was of little strategic significance or national interest could not be sustained in light of its consequences. By 1994 the conflict had emerged as the most challenging threat to existing norms and institutions that Western leaders faced. And by the end of 1994, more than three years after the international community explicitly intervened to mediate the conflict, there had been no progress on any of the issues raised by the country's dissolution. In this book, Susan Woodward explains what happened to Yugoslavia and what can be learned from the response of outsiders to its crisis. She argues that focusing on ancient ethnic hatreds and military aggression was a way to avoid the problem and misunderstood nationalism in post-communist states. The real origin of the Yugoslav conflict, Woodward explains, is the disintegration of governmental authority and the breakdown of a political and civil order, a process that occurred over a prolonged period. The Yugoslav conflict is inseparable from international change and interdependence, and it is not confined to the Balkans but is part of a more widespread phenomenon of political disintegration. Woodward's analysis is based on her first-hand experience before the country's collapse and then during the later stages of the Bosnian war as a member of the UN operation sent to monitor cease-fires and provide humanitarian assistance. She argues that Western action not only failed to prevent the spread of violence or to negotiate peace, but actually exacerbated the conflict. Woodward attempts to explain why these challenges will not cease or the Yugoslav conflicts end until the actual causes of the conflict, the goals of combatants, and the fundamental issues they pose for international order are better understood and addressed.

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Disagreeing with those writers who argue that conflict arose from the determination of the United States to obtain economic markets in Europe or from imprecise assessments of Soviet security interests, the author describes how the United States made an initial commitment to the Atlantic Charter principles in 1941, then continued to promote the creation of representative governments in Eastern Europe without clearly identifying American interests or foreseeing the consequences of these actions. Using recently released documents of the Departments of State and War, Professor Davis explains how the views of U.S. officials on postwar peace precluded approval of Soviet efforts to establish a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe through the imposition of Communist regimes. She describes how American officials interpreted Soviet actions as intent to expand into Western Europe and how the subsequent undermining of Allied cooperation around the world led to the Cold War. Originally published in 1974. 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.

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[Download pdf file The Palgrave Handbook of Conflict and History Education in the Post-Cold War Era](#)The author of this report looks at the ways in which the end of the cold war affects the pattern of violent conflict in the international system. Based on this examination, he suggests that the focus of national security attention in the new international order is likely to shift to the Third World. Instability and war have always been a prominent feature of that part of the world, but he argues the end of the cold war will help change both the nature of that pattern and how the United States may respond to Third World conflicts. He concludes with some suggestions about how the Army might be affected by this change and how it can maximize its utility in the new environment.

[Download pdf file New Un Peacekeeping](#)International Relations Studies Series, 12 (International Studies Library, 23) Based on three departure points - a novel analytical framework, previously unpublished data on conflict and conflict resolution in Africa, and a survey of external and internal structural constraints facing the continent - this volume is a comprehensive examination of intra-state armed conflicts in Africa after the Cold War; attempts to terminate them and challenges to successful war termination. The focus is on short-term concerns: demilitarisation, issues related to human and collective security, and the post-conflict distribution of political power. Chapters centre on key explanatory factors influencing the volatile periods just before and after a war is terminated, when negotiation replaces fighting and when peace agreements are being hammered out and implemented, often in an environment of fear, mistrust and resource scarcity. TABLE OF CONTENTS About the Authors List of Illustrations List of Abbreviations Acknowledgements 1. Introduction- Thomas Ohlson PART I. Theoretical Framework and Data Survey 2. Understanding Causes of War and Peace - Thomas Ohlson 3. Transnational Dimensions of African Civil Wars and the Triple-R Framework - Hanne Fjelde 4. Armed Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Africa, 1989-2007 - Lotta Harbom and Erika Forsberg PART II. Resolving Armed Conflict: Challenges to War Termination 5. Sanctions in Africa: International Resolve and Prevention of Conflict Escalation - Peter Wallensteen 6. Violence in the South African Peace Process: An Impetus for Change - Kristine Hoglund 7. Partial Peacemakers: Explaining Mediation Success in African Armed Conflicts - Isak Svensson 8. Inclusive Peace Deals: A Path to Durable Peace in Africa? - Desiree Nilsson 9. From Rebel Groups to Political Parties: Renamo in Mozambique and RUF in Sierra Leone - Mimmi Soderberg Kovacs 10. A Disempowering Peace: Explaining why Ex-Combatants Re-engage in Organised Violence - R. Anders Nilsson 11. Eleven Reflections on War Termination in Africa - Thomas Ohlson Appendix 1. Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) Appendix 2. Intra-state Armed Conflicts in Africa, 1989-2007 Reference List Index About the Editor Thomas Ohlson, Ph.D. (1998), was Professor of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, Sweden. He has published extensively on causes of war and conflict resolution; global arms trade and arms production; and governance, security, democratisation and development in Africa.

[Download pdf file Building Peace In Lands Of Conflict After The Cold War](#)This volume provides an overview of the costs, benefits, consequences, and prospects for rebuilding nations emerging from violent conflict. The rationale for this comes from the growing realization that, in the post-Cold War era and in the aftermath of 9/11, our understanding of conflict and conflict resolution has to include consideration of the conditions conducive to sustaining the peace in nations torn by civil war or interstate conflict. The chapters analyze the prospects for building a sustainable peace from a number of different perspectives, examining: the role of economic development democratization respect for human rights the potential for renewal of conflict the United Nations and other critical topics. In an age when 'nation-building' is once again on the international agenda, and scholars as well as policy makers realize both the tremendous costs and benefits in fostering developed, democratic, peaceful and secure nations, the time has truly come for a book that integrates all the facets of this important subject. Conflict Prevention and Peace-building in Post-War Societies will appeal to students and scholars of peace studies, international relations, security studies and conflict resolution as well as policy makers and analysts.

A lively introduction to the practical application of strategy in war and peaceRead and download the introduction for free now (pdf)Strategy is a central concept in international security, and one that travels across the academic disciplines of politics, international relations and history. By why is it so important? Aaron Edwards unpacks key strategic episodes from world history and politics to help readers to understand the role of strategy and the scholarly and policy debates surrounding it.Discover how strategic theory can be used to navigate the complex and uncertain international security environment that we live in today.Assesses the practical utility of strategy in the modern world and emphasises its analytical value in the practical business of national and international securityExamines the politics of strategy in times of both war and peaceThemes covered include:International relations *; technology *; ethics *; irregular war (including counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism and hybrid warfare) *; the resurgence of great power rivalries in the early 21st century *; the rise of non-state actorsCase studies include:Guerrilla warfare and strategy in regions from South East Asia to the Middle East *; US nuclear strategy in the Cold War *; Russian intervention in Ukraine *; British strategy at the end

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Puts the conflict in historical perspective by examining the evolution of the crisis and assessing its implications both for the Crimean peninsula and for Russia's relations with the West more generally. Experts in the international relations of post-Soviet states, political scientists Rajan Menon and Eugene Rumer clearly show what is at stake in Ukraine, explaining the key economic, political, and security challenges and prospects for overcoming them. They also discuss historical precedents, sketch likely outcomes, and propose policies for safeguarding U.S.-Russia relations in the future. [from the publisher].

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