Exit Strategy and Military Disengagement
Thematic Bibliography no. 7/14

Stratégie de sortie et désengagement militaire
Bibliographie thématique no. 7/14
How to borrow items from the list below:

As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Media: Book) for one month, journals (Media: Article) and reference works (Collection Type: Reference Collection) for one week. Individuals not belonging to NATO staff can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

How to obtain the Multimedia Library publications:

All Library publications are available on the NATO Internet website at http://www.nato.int/library.

Disclaimer:

NATO is not responsible for the content of the publications cited in this Bibliography. Furthermore, the views and opinions of the authors expressed in these documents do not necessarily state or reflect those of NATO.

Comment emprunter les documents cités ci-dessous:

En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Media : Book) pour un mois, les revues (Media : Article) et les ouvrages de référence (Collection Type : Reference Collection) pour une semaine. Les personnes n'appartenant pas au personnel de l'OTAN peuvent s'adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les livres via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque multimédia:

Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur le site Internet de l'OTAN, à http://www.nato.int/library.

Clause de non-responsabilité:

Le contenu des publications mentionnées dans cette bibliographie n’engage pas la responsabilité de l’OTAN. De plus, les points de vue et opinions des auteurs, tels qu’exprimés dans ces documents ne reflètent pas nécessairement ceux de l’OTAN.
2014

Title: Jus Post Bellum : Mapping the Normative Foundations
Additional Author: Stahn, Carsten, 1971- , ed.
Additional Author: Easterday, Jennifer S., ed.
Additional Author: Iverson, Jens
Published: Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2014
Physical Description: xxxiv, 564 pages ; 26 cm.
Notes: The successful transition from armed conflict to peace is one of the greatest challenges of contemporary warfare. The laws and principles governing transitions from conflict to peace (jus post bellum) have only recently gained attention in legal scholarship. There are three key questions concerning the core of jus post bellum: the law ('jus'), the temporal aspect ('post'), and different types of armed conflict ('bellum') involved. This book explores the different legal meanings and components of the concept, including its implications in contemporary politics and practice. The book provides a detailed understanding of the development and nature of jus post bellum as a concept, including its foundations, criticisms, and relationship to related concepts (such as transitional justice and the responsibility to protect). It investigates the relationship of the concept to jus ad bellum and jus in bellum and its relevance in internal armed conflicts and peacebuilding. There are significant problems brought about in relation to the ending of conflict, including indicators for the end of conflict, exit strategies, and institutional responses, which are also assessed. The book identifies the key components of a 'jus', drawing on disparate bodies and sources of international law such as peace agreements, treaty law, self-determination, norms governing peace operations and the status of foreign armed forces, environmental law, human rights, and amnesty law.
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
ISBN: 9780199685899
Call Number: 341.3 /00247
Item ID: 80025387
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

* This list contains material received as of December 2nd, 2014.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 2 décembre 2014.
Comment les populations, les armées, les sociétés et les économies passent-elles de l'état de guerre à l'état de paix ? Cette problématique longtemps circonscrite à la notion d'après-guerre - apanage de l'histoire diplomatique - a été largement négligée par l'historiographie jusqu'à une dizaine d'années. Le moment où la guerre se termine peut être extrêmement difficile à cerner dans la mesure où il peut correspondre à un paroxysme de violence, se poursuivre dans l'incapacité à définir la date d'une commémoration ou dans la quête de droits à réparation. La fin de la guerre ne signifie jamais la fin des souffrances physiques - et surtout psychiques - des femmes et des hommes broyés par des forces qui les dépassent. Sortir de la guerre signifie en effet : démobiliser les soldats; reconvertir l'appareil productif et ranimer le commerce; chercher à satisfaire les revendications des peuples a plus de bien-être, après des mois ou des années de sacrifices; veiller au sort des blessés, des mutilés, des veuves et des orphelins; faire justice des crimes commis, chez soi et chez les autres; envisager une paix durable, ou au contraire, en considérant la fin des combats comme une simple treve, prendre des garanties pour l'avenir; vivre avec les traumatismes vécus par les populations ou/et les individus. A partir d'exemples tirés du Moyen Age, des guerres coloniales, des deux guerres mondiales, de la Shoah, des guerres de décolonisation, du génocide rwandais, cet ouvrage explore ces problématiques complexes avec une focale particulière sur le 'retour des hommes' (soldats démobilisés, déportés de retour des camps, civils déplacés, etc.).

**Subject:** WAR--TERMINATION  
**Subject:** WAR REPARATIONS  
**ISBN:** 9782840509226  
**Call Number:** 341.3 /00254  
**Item ID:** 80025528  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection

**2013**

**Title:** Narrating the Exit from Afghanistan  
**Additional Author:** Corman, Steven R., ed,  
**Institution:** Arizona State University. Center for Strategic Communication (US)  
**Published:** Tempe, AZ : Center for Strategic Communication, 2013  
**Physical Description:** i, 157 pages : illustrations ; 22 cm.  
**Notes:** Includes index.  
**Subject:** AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
**Subject:** DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
**ISBN:** 9780615775876  
**Call Number:** 355.4 /01838  
**Item ID:** 80025144  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection
2012

Title: Sustainable Strategies for Afghanistan and the Region after 2014
Additional Author: Mallory, Charles King, ed.
Additional Author: Krause, Joachim, ed.
Additional Author: Aspen Institute Deutschland (DE)
Additional Author: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (DE)
Published: Berlin : Aspen Institute Deutschland, 2012
Physical Description: 183 p. : ill. 30 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 179-182.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Call Number: 355.4 /01762
Item ID: 80024296
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2011

Title: A Long Goodbye : The Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan
Author: Kalinovsky, Artemy M.
Published: Cambridge, MA : Harvard University Press, 2011
Physical Description: 304 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 278-294. Includes index. 'The conflict in Afghanistan looms large in the collective consciousness of Americans. What has the United States achieved, and how will it withdraw without sacrificing those gains? The Soviet Union confronted these same questions in the 1980s, and the author's history of the USSR's nine-year struggle to extricate itself from Afghanistan and bring its troops home provides a sobering perspective on exit options in the region.'
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
ISBN: 9780674058668
Call Number: 327.2 /00101
Item ID: 80024415
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
US withdrawal from Iraq could affect Iraq’s internal security and stability, which could in turn affect US strategic interests and the safety of US troops and civilians in Iraq. US policy-makers need a dynamic analytic framework with which to examine the shifting motivations and capabilities of the actors that affect Iraq’s security. The framework recognizes dangers from extremists, mainstream political actors, and the politicization of the security forces. It asserts that security in Iraq depends on the major political actors using the political process instead of violence to achieve their goals, and professional, apolitical security forces. Extremist violence, while inevitable, cannot by itself threaten the state. To help achieve US goals in Iraq, long-term US-Iraq military cooperation should have three missions: building security force capability, enhancing its professional character, and building confidence between Iraqi state and Kurdish regional forces. Fulfilling these three missions will require well-prepared and well-placed, relatively senior professionals at every level: development of long-term relationships with Iraqi counterparts; and, possibly, a newly agreed mandate. With such efforts, the United States should be able to contribute to continued strengthening of the internal security and stability of Iraq even as it withdraws its forces.'
Title: Securing the Peace: The Durable Settlement of Civil Wars
Author: Toft, Monica Duffy, 1965-
Published: Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2010
Physical Description: xiii, 228 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 207-221. Includes index. 'This is the first book to explore the complete spectrum of civil war terminations, including negotiated settlements, military victories by governments and rebels, and stalemates and ceasefires. Examining the outcomes of all civil war terminations since 1949, the author develops a general theory of postwar stability, showing how third-party guarantees may not be the best option. She demonstrates that thorough security-sector reform plays a critical role in establishing peace over the long term. Much of the thinking in the area has centered on third parties presiding over the maintenance of negotiated settlements, but the problem with this focus is that fewer than a quarter of recent civil wars have ended this way. Furthermore, these settlements have been precarious, often resulting in a recurrence of war. The author finds that military victory, especially victory by rebels, lends itself to a more durable peace. She argues for the importance of the security sector - the police and military - and explains that victories are more stable when governments can maintain order. She presents statistical evaluations and in-depth case studies that include El Salvador, Sudan, and Uganda to reveal that where the security sector remains robust, stability and democracy are likely to follow.'
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES
Subject: WAR -- TERMINATION
ISBN: 9780691141459
Call Number: 341.3 /00193
Item ID: 80023043
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Stopping Wars and Making Peace: Studies in International Intervention
Additional Author: Eichensehr, Kristen, ed.
Additional Author: Reisman, William Michael, 1939-, ed.
Published: Leiden: Nijhoff, 2009
Physical Description: xix, 223 p.; 25 cm.
In: International Humanitarian Law Series ; 27
Notes: Includes index. 'International efforts at stopping wars and making peace, in the era in which such initiatives have become lawful and virtuous, have proved remarkably unsuccessful. Yet the proliferation of ever more destructive weapons, the growing sense of insecurity and expectation of violence, the increasing difficulty of containing wars within a single arena, the threat of breakdown of order, with the prospect of epidemics and mass migration, all work to intensify the demand to stop wars and to make peace. This volume explores these issues by analyzing the theoretical literature on stopping wars and making peace and its application to a number of concrete cases, including the Falklands, Nagorno Karabakh, Rwanda, Malaya, Thailand, and Mozambique. Each case examines one conflict and the efforts undertaken to stop it and transform it into a peace system. The case studies draw general lessons from the incidents studied, extracting guidelines and principles that might serve those called upon to stop wars and make peace and offering a number of instructive points.'
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: PEACE
Subject: WAR -- TERMINATION
ISBN: 9789004178557
Call Number: 341.2 /00424
Item ID: 80023122
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Getting Out: Historical Perspectives on Leaving Iraq
Additional Author: Walzer, Michael, ed.
Additional Author: Mills, Nicolaus, ed.
Published: Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2009
Physical Description: viii, 158 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'Eventually every conqueror, every imperial power, every occupying army gets out. Why do they decide to leave? And how do political and military leaders manage withdrawal? Do they take with them those who might be at risk if left behind? What are the immediate consequences of the departure? The book approaches these issues in two sections. The first examines seven historical cases of how and how not to withdraw. These cases offer a comparative perspective and an opportunity to learn from the history of political and military retreats. The second section begins with an introduction to just how the United States got into Iraq and continues with an examination of how the US might leave it from a diversity of voices, ranging from those who believe that the Iraq War has produced no real good to those who hope for a decent ending.'
Subject: ENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
ISBN: 9780812242164
Call Number: 355.4 /01626
Item ID: 80022962
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2008

Title: Ending Wars
Author: Cochrane, Feargal
Published: Cambridge, UK: Polity, 2008
Physical Description: xii, 228 p.; 21 cm.
In: War and Conflict in the Modern World
Notes: Bibliography: p. 212-221. Includes index. 'The simple premise underlying the book is that wars between states and wars within states are generally fought by rational people for particular political goals or perceived interests. War is better understood as a methodology rather than an ideology. When the context, issues and actors in these armed conflicts change, then it is often possible to control, or even transform, such violence. By bringing together a number of existing debates from peace and conflict research as well as from scholars of international relations, the book examines the dynamic forces that lie behind the ending of wars and how these have changed over time. Examples are drawn from a wide range of armed conflicts to analyse the efforts that have been made to move from War-War to Jaw-Jaw, or more typically Jaw-War. Efforts at third-party intervention, mediation and political negotiation across a range of conflict zones from Europe to sub-Saharan Africa are discussed in full.'
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: WAR
ISBN: 9780745640334
Call Number: 341.3 /00176
Item ID: 80022022
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
De la guerre à la paix : pacification et stabilisation post-conflit

**Title:** De la guerre à la paix : pacification et stabilisation post-conflit  
**Author:** Haeri, Paul  
**Published:** Paris : Economica, 2008  
**Physical Description:** vii, 269 p.; 24 cm.  
**In:** Strategies et doctrines  
**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 259-261. 'Gagner les paix de sorties de guerres, c'est-à-dire stabiliser, pacifier, apaiser, reconstruire les territoires du post-conflit et permettre leur reintégration sur la scène internationale, c'est à cette problématique que les Nations unies, dans plusieurs dizaines d'opérations sur le globe, mais aussi l'Union européenne dans les Balkans et en Afrique, l'Alliance atlantique en Europe, au Moyen-Orient et en Asie centrale sont aujourd'hui confrontées. Le défi n'est pas nouveau. Au Japon, en Allemagne comme en France, il forge le coeur des phases reconstructives de l'après Seconde Guerre mondiale tout comme il constitue la finalité des officiers et des administrateurs lancés dans la pacification des empires coloniaux pour y établir la stabilité et le développement. En Indochine, en Malaisie et en Algérie, aujourd'hui dans les Balkans, en Afghanistan et en Iraq, il se traduit par des expérimentations et des transformations de la stratégie militaire pour faire face à des menaces qu'on redécouvre. Par des allers-retours entre les périodes de pacification et les phases de stabilisation modernes illustrant invariants et mutations du post-crise, cet ouvrage propose des pistes de réflexion sur de possibles améliorations de nos méthodes et de nos organisations.'  
**Subject:** WAR—TERMINATION  
**ISBN:** 9782717855791  
**Call Number:** 341.3 /00181  
**Item ID:** 80022290  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection

---

**Title:** Terror, Insurgency, and the State : Ending Protracted Conflicts  
**Additional Author:** Heiberg, Marianne, ed.  
**Additional Author:** O'Leary, Brendan, ed.  
**Additional Author:** Tirman, John, ed.  
**Published:** Philadelphia : University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007  
**Physical Description:** viii, 499 p. : ill.; 25 cm.  
**Notes:** Includes index. 'The wave of civil wars, terror attacks, and insurgencies over the last half century has redefined our notion of protracted conflicts. While the American news media have devoted primary coverage to the threat posed by al-Qaeda since 9/11, other insurgent groups have arisen and gained momentum across the map, and much less attention has been devoted to explaining what governmental policies bring such insurgencies to an end. These groups represent varying kinds of insurgency. Several strive for national liberation or territory. They are either secessionists who contend with a central government that they regard as hostile, or irredentists who seek to reunify a divided homeland. Others, with rural and peasant bases, emphasize economic inequalities, class struggle, and socialism. At least three known factions are explicitly Islamist, with a religious agenda and a paramilitary organization. This book assembles the findings of scholars who conducted extensive field research with rebel groups and governments. This comparative analysis documents the aim of long-standing insurgent groups including the Tamil Tigers, the IRA, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia, the Kurdistan Workers' Party, Basque Country and Liberty, and the People's Liberation Army of the Communist Party of Nepal, as well as the more recently visible Hizballah and Hamas.'  
**Subject:** INSURGENCY  
**Subject:** TERRORISM  
**Subject:** POLITICAL VIOLENCE  
**Subject:** WAR—TERMINATION  
**ISBN:** 978081239744  
**Call Number:** 323 /01047  
**Item ID:** 80021492  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection
Title: After the Surge: The Case for U.S. Military Disengagement from Iraq
Author: Simon, Steven N.
Additional Author: Council on Foreign Relations (US)
Physical Description: xi, 49 p. : ill.; 28 cm.
In: CSR ; 23
Notes: 'This report is premised on the judgment that the United States is not succeeding in Iraq and that Iraq itself is more divided and violent than ever. It concludes that the administration's decision to increase US force levels will fail to prevent further deterioration in the situation - and that there is no alternative policy with the potential to turn things around. As a result, the author urges the United States to disengage militarily from Iraq, a disengagement that in his view should involve a negotiated accord with Iraq's government, a dialogue with Iraq's neighbors, and new diplomatic initiatives throughout the region. The author argues that if the United States does all this, it can minimize the strategic costs of its failure in Iraq and even offset these losses in whole or in part.'
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
ISBN: 9780876093733
Call Number: 355.4 /01531
Item ID: 80021362
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2006

Title: No War, No Peace: The Rejuvenation of Stalled Peace Processes and Peace Accords
Author: Mac Ginty, Roger
Published: Houndmills, UK: Palgrave MacMillan, 2006
Physical Description: xii, 230 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
In: Rethinking Peace and Conflict Studies
Notes: Bibliography: p. 215-228. Includes index. 'Most peace accords reached in civil wars over the past decade have resulted in extremely dysfunctional peace: a grudging and exhausted hiatus in conflict rather than a process that results in sustainable peace and reconciliation between antagonistic groups. Despite the local and international peace-support energy expended in Bosnia, Israel-Palestine, Cambodia, Northern Ireland, Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere, the quality of peace experienced by citizens in post-war locations is often appalling. This book adopts a critical perspective to investigate the stalled, tense and fragile peace that often follows orthodox peace processes and peace accords supported by the international community. It identifies the 'liberal democratic peace' as the increasingly standardised version of peace promoted by leading states, international organisations and international financial institutions. Based on extensive observations in societies emerging from civil wars, this book offers guidance on a rejuvenation and reorientation of stalled and dysfunctional peace accords.'
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION
Subject: PEACE TREATIES
Subject: PEACE-BUILDING
Subject: CIVIL WAR
ISBN: 1403946612
Call Number: 341.3 /00141
Item ID: 80020830
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
The authors offer here a detailed plan for a speedy troop withdrawal from Iraq. During the phased withdrawal, to begin on December 31, 2006, and to be completed by June 30, 2007, they recommend that the Iraq government engage the temporary services of an international stabilization force to police the country. Other elements in the withdrawal plan include an independent accounting of American expenditures of Iraqi funds, reparations to Iraqi civilians for lives lost and property destroyed, immediate release of all prisoners of war, the closing of American detention centers, and offering to void all contracts for petroleum exploration, development, and marketing made during the American occupation.
Title: After the Peace : Resistance and Reconciliation  
Additional Author: Rothstein, Robert L., ed.  
Published: Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 1999  
Physical Description: xiii, 265 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 249-253. Includes index. 'The fragile peace agreements of the post-Cold War years that have sought to resolve protracted conflicts fall well short of being genuine, stable settlements. This volume is concerned with how those agreements might be strengthened and, especially, how best to conceptualize the period after a tentative peace has been negotiated. Six case studies explore three major conflicts from differing perspectives: Northern Ireland is discussed by Catholic and Protestant scholars, and Palestinian and Israeli researchers examine the Arab-Israeli relationship. Bosnia and the Dayton Accords are addressed in the third set of cases. The concluding section of the book focuses on more general aspects of peacemaking and peace building, incorporating psychological, moral, and political approaches. In the final chapter, Rothstein suggests that attention to the ways in which the pre- and postpeace periods are different might inform a carefully constructed strategy with the potential to transform a tentative settlement into the reconciliation of ancient enemies.'  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT  
Subject: PEACE-BUILDING  
ISBN: 1555878288

Title: The Fog of Peace : Finding the End-State of Hostilities  
Author: Rotermund, Manfred K.  
Institution: US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)  
Published: Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College, 1999  
Physical Description: vi, 59 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.  
Notes: 'The author provides us with a new way of thinking about peace and how to achieve it. Peace arrives only when domestically centered progress is established in a post-conflict environment. The end of hostilities is only the end of the shooting. It is not the end of danger. It is not the end of animosities or typically the conditions leading to the hostilities. As a result, the end of hostilities represents the beginning of a transition to peace - not peace itself.'  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: PEACE  
ISBN: 1584870095

1998

Title: La gestion des sorties de crise : actions civilo-militaires et operations de reconstruction
Additional Author: Fondation pour les Etudes de Defense (FR)
Physical Description: 157 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
In: Perspectives strategiques ; 12
Notes: Colloque organise par l'Union des associations d'auditeurs de l'Institut des hautes etudes de Defense nationale (UAIHEDN) et par la Fondation pour les etudes de defense (FED-CREST), le 17 decembre 1997 a l'Ecole militaire, Paris. 'Cet ouvrage propose la premiere etude d'importance sur les differents types d'intervention et d'aides pour les pays qui sortent de la guerre : action diplomatique, militaire, economique, humanitaire, industrielle publique et privee ... Comment ces differents acteurs se coordonnent-ils ? Quelles sont les limites de ces cooperations ? Comment agit la France et quel est le role de l'Union europeenne dans la repartition des credits ? Le lecteur comprendra a travers des recits d'expériences vecues en Bosnie et au Liban pourquoi une reelle cooperation civilo-militaire est necessaire pour faciliter la reconstruction des pays concernes, et assurer la meilleure transition entre la guerre et une paix durable. Ce livre revele les enjeux colossaux qui se cachent derriere la reconstruction et les strategies qui sont mises en oeuvre par de nombreux pays et par des organisations internationales.'
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: CRISIS MANAGEMENT
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 2911101219
Call Number: 355.4 /01209
Item ID: 80014802
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

1997

Title: Ending Civil Wars
Author: King, Charles, 1967-
Institution: International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Published: Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 1997
Physical Description: 94 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
In: Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 308
Notes: 'International observers frequently attribute the vicious and prolonged nature of civil wars to the irrational beliefs of the combatants or the irreconcilable goals at the base of the conflict. A visceral devotion to kith and kin and the indivisibility of resources and territory are often seen as the primary reasons for the intractability of modern internal conflicts. This study draws on data from civil wars in Asia, Africa and Latin America to argue that the structure of conflict itself - rather than simply the beliefs or goals of combatants - can help explain why some civil wars drag on past the point at which it would seem in the best interests of belligerents to lay down their arms. Potential interveners - whether individual states or international organisations - must be sensitive to the structural obstacles to negotiated settlements and formulate their plans for intervention accordingly.'
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
ISBN: 0198293437
Call Number: 341.3 /00093
Item ID: 80013887
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2014

Title: Afghanistan, contexte d'un retrait : triste réalité
Author: Cagnat, Rene
Additional Author: Gauzere, David
Notes: Quand on fait le bilan avec les auteurs d’une décennie de guerre en Afghanistan, ce qui frappe d’abord c’est son coût humain; puis c’est le rôle central qu’ont pris dans la société afghane la religion et ses clercs, la drogue et ses circuits. Dans ce paysage confusion, reste à évaluer l’articulation entre le contexte taliban et la stratégie américaine qui déterminera les scénarios possibles pour une région en danger.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA030035
Media: Article

Title: Factor 2014 : A Challenge for Central Asia and Russia
Author: Malysheva, Dina
Subject: ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: TALIBAN
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA030347
Media: Article

Title: Mastering the Endgame of War
Author: Tierney, Dominic
Notes: When fighting looms, leaders often focus on the opening rounds rather than ultimate strategic success. The US may be be particularly prone to neglect the conflict endgame.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: USA--MILITARY POLICY
Item ID: JA030531
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2014.962794
Media: Article

* This list contains material received as of December 2nd, 2014. – Cette liste est arrêtée au 2 décembre 2014.
Title: Withdrawal Symptoms: The Bungling of the Iraq Exit  
Author: Brennan, Rick  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011  
Item ID: JA030540  
Media: Article

2013

Title: Afghanistan und die internationale Gemeinschaft: Vorbereitungen für ein 'Jahrzehnt der Transformation'  
Author: Olshausen, Klaus  
In: EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 8, Januar 2013, S. 13-17.  
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Subject: ISAF  
Item ID: JA029559  
Media: Article

Title: The US and Afghanistan After 2014  
Author: Miller, Paul D.  
Notes: The United States is not scheduled to depart from Afghanistan in 2014 - a year for transition, not withdrawal. Nor should it, considering what is at stake.  
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Item ID: JA029163  
Media: Article

Title: Le jus post bellum: rupture ou continuité?  
Author: Vianes, Emmanuel  
Notes: Le traitement de la question du jus post bellum dans le milieu de la recherche est recent, car cette notion a veritablement emerge apres les interventions au Kosovo (1999) et en Irak (2003). C'est la raison pour laquelle la definition de cette notion reste abstraite. Il est necessaire de faire un travail conceptuel et normatif pour en definir la substance, et cela ne peut etre envisage qu'en se detachant d'un point de vue moral et d'une supposee filiation avec les auteurs classiques du droit des gens, pour deboucher sur une analyse positive, politique, juridique et liberale de cette doctrine afin de savoir dans quelle mesure elle trouve son application dans des situations post-conflictuelles particulieres ou generales.  
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Subject: POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION  
Item ID: JA030326  
Media: Article
International coalition troops will pull out of Afghanistan in 2014, 13 years after the launch of Operation Enduring Freedom. The achievements of these 13 years are admittedly mediocre. Often conducted outside international law and marked by blunders and abuse of detainees, the War on Terror - far from "winning hearts and minds" as America's strategists had hoped - has instead resulted in an enduring hatred of foreign troops on the part of most Afghans. All the more so because the intervention also installed the corrupt regime of Hamid Karzai in the seat of power in Kabul. State-building has failed in a country where ethnic and religious affiliations are stronger than ever on the ground, and where the Taliban and the warlords rule. Drugs production has never been higher. And while Al Qaeda has been pushed back, it has certainly not spoken its last. Would it be an exaggeration to call this a fiasco?

Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Title: L'Afghanistan en 2014 : entre espoirs et changements ...
Author: Dupuy, Emmanuel
In: REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 758, mars 2013, p. 31-37.
Notes: L'auteur évoque dans le détail les perspectives électorales à venir en 2014, évalue la place que les talibans tiendront demain, le devenir de la présence américaine en Afghanistan et en Asie centrale, examine le rôle des acteurs régionaux et plaide pour une présence française active.

Subject: ELECTIONS--AFGHANISTAN
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Item ID: JA029228
Media: Article

Title: Afghanistan : Withdrawal Lessons
Author: Devine, Jack
Additional Author: Kassel, Whitney
In: WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 30, no. 3, Fall 2013, p. 31-37.

Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029781
Media: Article

Title: Ending the War in Afghanistan : How to Avoid Failure on the Installment Plan
Author: Biddle, Stephen

Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Item ID: JA029619
Media: Article
Title: United States Strategy and Afghan National Security
Author: Darkhor, Mohammad
Additional Author: Kafi, Saeed
Additional Author: Sadati, Seyed Hadi
Notes: The United States attacked Afghanistan in October 2011, beginning the longest war in American history. Ten years later, on 22 June, 2011, Barack Obama announced that the United States would pull American troops out of Afghanistan. While there is a failed government with instability in Afghanistan, the Taliban will remain powerful, carrying out criminal actions against the Afghan people and coalition forces. After withdrawal of the American troops, Afghanistan will pose both challenges and opportunities in the region, but this will depend on America's crisis management in the region. This article analyzes the new situation in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of US troops and the impact the New Obama Strategy will have on Afghanistan's national security. This research adopts a descriptive-analytic approach. It uses books and scholarly articles published in different scientific journals, as well as interviews from government sources and official news agencies.
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029867
Media: Article

Title: Afghanistan-2014 and the Taliban with Its Head Held Proud but Low
Author: Kozyulin, Vadim
In: SECURITY INDEX, vol. 19, no. 1, Winter 2013, p. 73-76.
Notes: The future of Afghanistan and Central Asia depends to a very large extent on Washington's plans for the region, and to a very small extent on the Taliban. Keeping track of the geopolitical thinking in the White House is all the more important because the United States is entering a period of depression. As an acceptable instrument of overcoming that depression, Washington may choose to end one conflict or to begin another. Barack Obama has announced that the coalition forces will be pulled out of Afghanistan by the end of 2014. What are the reasons to believe that the American project called Afghanistan-2014 has a chance of succeeding?
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: TALIBAN
Item ID: JA029235
Media: Article

Title: Vers un debut de processus de paix afghan ?
Author: Amecourt, Jean d'
Notes: La perspective annoncée de retrait oblige les acteurs du dossier afghan a se positionner a l'egard des perspectives de recomposition politque, de progres economique et social, et de securite regionale. La posture adoptee par les taliban reste a preciser comme l'engagement des pays de la coalition. L'auteur familier du champ esquisse des scenarios interieurs et des perspectives regionales.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029226
Media: Article

Title: Ruckverlegung ISAF : ein logistisches Mammutprojekt
Author: Bretz, Nikolaus
In: EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 8, Januar 2013, S. 42-44.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: ISAF
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029561
Media: Article
Title: Perspectives et stratégies de sortie de crise pour l'Afghanistan en 2014
Author: Massoud, Ahmad Wali
Notes: A partir d'un diagnostic sans concession du mal politique qui ronge l'Afghanistan et ses élites, l'auteur explore plusieurs pistes possibles post-2014 et tire les bases de la reconstruction d'une responsabilité collective des Afghans qui permettrait de tenir ce pays à l'écart des stratégies extérieures.
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029227
Media: Article

Title: Border Security of the Central Asian States on the Eve of the ISAF Pullout
Author: Makkambaev, Pulat
Notes: For over 30 years now, the conflict in Afghanistan has been and remains a source of international and regional instability. The crisis developments emerging in the territory of this country threaten the border security of the Central Asian states; what will happen in Afghanistan after the ISAF pullout is causing even more concern. The author analyzes the impact of the Afghan conflict on the border security of the Central Asian states and concludes that bilateral and multilateral efforts to preserve border security should be improved to stave off the threats that might emanate from Afghanistan.
Subject: ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
Subject: BOUNDARIES--ASIA, CENTRAL
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: ISAF
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA029869
Media: Article

2012

Title: The Right Way Out of Afghanistan
Author: Hadley, Stephen
Additional Author: Podesta, John
Notes: As the United States prepares to exit Afghanistan, it is focusing too much on security, overlooking the political elements of the transition. To leave behind a stable government in 2014, Washington needs to push harder for electoral reforms, negotiations with the Taliban, and a regional settlement involving Pakistan.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028701
Media: Article
Title: How to Lose Allies and Finance Your Enemies: The Economisation of Conflict Termination in Afghanistan
Author: Zyck, Steven A.
Notes: Aid-focused approaches to counterinsurgency reflect a belief that large volumes of development assistance may erode insurgent groups' popular support and ability to recruit. In Afghanistan, this 'economised' approach to conflict termination, as the author terms it, formed a central component of the international strategy. As insecurity increased, more aid was provided to the most violent areas, creating a series of secondary effects which undermined stability. Firstly and most importantly, aid served to create rather than ameliorate grievances. Poorly conceived programmes, which focused more on volumes of development assistance than the design of interventions, resulted in reduced support among the Afghan citizenry for the international community and nascent state in Kabul. Secondly, 'economised' approaches to the insurgency created incentive structures that favoured instability. Thirdly, large aid flows in highly insecure areas led to 'leakage' which financed insurgent groups. These findings lend further support to those who increasingly observe that the relationship between security and development is nuanced and that simply proving more aid may in some cases yield less security in conflict-affected contexts.
Subject: ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
Item ID: JA028769
Media: Article

Title: Devising Exit Strategies
Author: Caplan, Richard
Notes: There is no single recipe for exit, but any successful strategy will require sound knowledge of the challenges to a sustainable peace throughout an operation.
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028619
Media: Article

Title: Peacebuilding in UN Peacekeeping Exit Strategies: Organized Hypocrisy and Institutional Reform
Author: Hirschmann, Gisela
Notes: This article explores the relationship between the concept of 'organized hypocrisy' and institutional reform in UN peacekeeping. It first demonstrates how the organized hypocrisy in exit strategies arose from the discrepancy between rhetoric, peacekeeping mandates and actions in the field. The analysis then shows how, as a response to organized hypocrisy, peacebuilding replaced the election-based approach of exit strategies from the early 1990s. By evaluating the institutionalization of peacebuilding, the study reveals the hypocritical potential of reform; complex mission mandates, as well as the Peacebuilding Commission, exhibit elements of counter-coupled organized hypocrisy and meta-hypocrisy that remain unresolved.
Subject: PEACE-BUILDING
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028601
Media: Article

Title: 'Amerikas Pazifisches Jahrhundert': Warum der Westen 2014 nicht aus Afghanistan abziehen wird
Author: Nackmayr, Jorg-Dietrich
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028677
Media: Article
Title: West's Afghan Hopes Collide with Reality
Author: Hart, Michael
Notes: The military outcome in Afghanistan won't resemble the vision of America and its allies, who wanted a strong, Western-aligned central government keeping the Taliban at bay. But the Taliban still may be confined to the country's southern and eastern enclaves, and al-Qaeda could be thwarted from establishing staging bases there. Reality suggests the goals should now be less ambitious.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: TALIBAN
Item ID: JA028395
Media: Article

Title: War Downsized
Author: Malkasian, Carter
Additional Author: Weston, J. Kael
Notes: Tempting as it would be to pull all Western forces out of Afghanistan soon, the United States should leave some civilian and military advisers behind. Using advisers isn't risk free, but such a strategy could help ensure Afghan stability at a relatively low cost and become a good model for use elsewhere in this age of austerity.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028417
Media: Article

Title: Quitter l'Afghanistan : oui mais comment ?
Author: Fuchs, Gerard
Notes: Un retrait rapide d'Afghanistan est justifie selon l'auteur. Mais comment le conduire ? Il preconise dans cet article l'organisation rapide d'une conference reunissant tous les acteurs du drame afghan. Il dresse ainsi la liste des invites : les acteurs de la peripherie - l'Inde, l'Iran et l'Arabie Saoudite -, et enfin les grandes puissances - les Etats-Unis, la Chine et la Russie -. Il analyse les interets et objectifs de ces acteurs et definit, a partir de ce puzzle d'interets contradictoires, les concessions necessaires a la paix, auxquelles chacun d'eux, et principalement l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan, doit consentir. Selon lui, la France ne peut plus se contenter de s'aligner sur les decisions prises a Washington.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028460
Media: Article

Title: Leaving Iraq
Author: Parasiliti, Andrew
Notes: The end of the war brings no sense of triumphalism. In addition to its human costs, the war has been a blow to US prestige, revealing the limits rather than the extent of US power.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA028369
Media: Article
Afghans Look at 2014

Author: Barfield, Thomas

Notes: Afghanistan has experienced the departure of foreign forces before. Now, as US and NATO troops prepare to draw down, is the country facing fragile stability or renewed civil war?

Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Subject: AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Subject: AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Organizational Learning in United Nations' Peacekeeping Exit Strategies

Author: Hirschmann, Gisela

Notes: This article illustrates how organizational learning can explain the shift in United Nations' peacekeeping exit strategies from the election-based approach of the 1990s to peacebuilding. Conceptualizing learning as an ideal-type, three-step process, of knowledge acquisition, interpretation and institutionalization, the analysis reveals the impact of new knowledge on institutional change. It demonstrates how knowledge acquisition became systematized within the United Nations' Secretariat especially after 2000, with the active promotion of boundary-spanning activities. The analysis then shows how a shared understanding of the role of peacebuilding for exit strategies was developed by the organization's bureaucracy and intergovernmental bodies in the interpretation step. Finally, it highlights how the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission institutionalized the transition to peacebuilding as the new exit strategy and how new learning capacities were created. By conceiving the interaction between international organizations and their external environment as a dynamic relationship, the analysis confirms the potential of organizational learning theories for explaining institutional change in international relations.

Subject: UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)

Subject: PEACE-BUILDING

Raping What Was Sown: Conflict Outcome and Post-Civil War Democratization

Author: Nilsson, Marcus

Notes: What impact does the way a civil war is terminated have on the post-conflict democratization process? This study analyses whether certain types of conflict termination are positive for post-conflict levels of democracy. It is argued that negotiated settlements, being at large more cooperative, are more conducive for democratization than truces or military victories. Stabilizing measures rarely leave possibilities for contestation of elites and thus few incentives to open up post-war society. The empirics reveal that negotiated settlements are the best way to end a conflict if democracy is to develop in its aftermath.

Subject: WAR--TERMINATION

Subject: DEMOCRATIZATION

Subject: NEGOTIATION

Afghanistan: Strategy and War Termination

Author: Tuck, Christopher

Notes: Classical strategic theory dictates that the decision to end a war should be a rational cost-benefit analysis. Once the former exceeds the latter, a deal is struck. Why is that theorem not working in Afghanistan?
Title: Measuring Progress in Modern Warfare  
Author: Kapstein, Ethan B.  
Notes: In a counter-insurgency, metrics should seek to capture the population’s beliefs about the future. Economic choices during periods of intense conflict are a reasonable proxy for such beliefs.  
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION  
Subject: COUNTERINSURGENCY

Title: Ending the War in Iraq : The Third Option  
Author: Mason, T. David  
Notes: Since the war in Iraq began in 2003, public debate over the war has centered on two options: either increase the number of US troops to defeat the insurgency, or withdraw US forces to reduce US losses. Empirical research on civil war termination suggests that neither of these two options is likely to produce a favorable outcome for the US or the Iraqi government. That same research points to the third option - negotiated settlement - that has been the most frequent manner in which civil wars have terminated in the post-Cold War era. The author analyzes what existing research on civil war termination suggests about how the civil war in Iraq can be brought to an end. Military victory over the insurgents is unlikely, but withdrawal increases the risk of state failure. A negotiated settlement would require a credible third-party mediator to broker an agreement between the government, Sunni insurgents, and Shiite militias, thereby isolating foreign jihadists to spoiler status. Implementation of the settlement and the durability of the peace would be enhanced by multinational peacekeeping forces.  
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011  
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION

Title: Afghanistan : danger de mort ! (1/3)  
Author: Cagnat, Rene  
In: REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 746, janvier 2012, p. 88-93.  
Notes: Dans cette premiere partie, l’auteur esquisse les conditions dangereuses d’un depart force de la coalition en 2014 et offre une grille d’explication regionale a la posture militaire attentiste des Etats-Unis. Il continue de militer pour un repli rapide du dispositif sur l’Asie centrale.  
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)

2011

Title: L’Afghanistan apres 2014  
Author: Amecourt, Jean de Ponton d’  
Notes: Le retrait annonce des forces allies d’Afghanistan incite a imaginer un nouveau dispositif de stabilisation. Les forces afghanes ne peuvent seules assurer la securite du pays : elles devront continuer a beneficier d’une aide logistique pour le renseignement et la formation. Le transfert de responsabilites exige des evolutions institutionnelles, par exemple vers plus de decentralisation, et un accord entre les parties en presence, si possible insere dans un processus de negociation regional.  
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION  
Subject: POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION—AFGHANISTAN
Title: Will America Lose Afghanistan - Again?
Author: Bowman, Gary M.
Notes: Barack Obama is still burdened by his predecessor's strategic blunders, and starting a withdrawal soon might concede the country to the Taliban.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA027668
Media: Article

Title: The Missing Endgame for Afghanistan: A Sustainable Post-Bin Laden Strategy
Author: Abshire, David M.
Additional Author: Browne, Ryan
In: WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 59-72.
Notes: As US and NATO troops draw down in Afghanistan, our current strategy is insufficient. Two helpful models exist for a complementary, long-term regional economic and entrepreneurial development program to help foster sustainable Afghan and regional stability.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
Subject: AFGHANISTAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Item ID: JA028160
Media: Article

2010

Title: Last Exit Kabul
Author: Koschut, Simon
Notes: Fixing a concrete date to withdraw from Afghanistan is wrong-headed. An exit strategy should be coordinated within NATO and has to be linked to clear criteria. These include the training of security forces and the creation of stable governance structures, as well as strengthened regional cooperation and development coordination.
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Item ID: JA026437
Media: Article

Title: Separate We Must
Author: Schneller, Rachel
In: WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2010, p. 18-20.
Notes: The withdrawal of United States combat troops on August 31 falls during Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting and prayer; a timetable better suited to the American political cycle than to conditions in Iraq. Ramadan usually sees a spike in violence as religious fervour combines with heat and hunger. But delaying the withdrawal another year would mean the Iraq war surpassing the Vietnam war in length. The timing could have been better for Iraq, but withdrawal is overdue for the US. Having never been justified in the first place - legally, strategically, or defensively - it is time to end military engagement in Iraq.
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Item ID: JA026998
Media: Article
Title: The Afghan Crisis and the 2011 Problem: What Next?
Author: Makhmudov, Rustam
Notes: This article deals with the financial and economic issues behind the planned American withdrawal from Afghanistan, the impact of the Pakistani factor, and the possible consequences as seen from Moscow, Beijing, Tehran, and the Central Asian capitals.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA027123
Media: Article

Title: Iraqi Kurdistan: Challenges of Autonomy in the Wake of US Withdrawal
Author: Romano, David
Notes: In August 2010, the United States officially ended the combat mission of its military forces in Iraq and withdrew all but 50,000 of its troops from the country. Iraqi Kurds now contemplate the implications of the looming withdrawal of the remaining 50,000, scheduled for the end of 2011. While Arab-Kurdish relations in Iraq face the risk of serious deterioration, the US military withdrawal will probably not greatly affect the internal politics of Kurdistan. Given the de facto autonomy the region has enjoyed since 1991 and the Kurds' resulting experience with self-rule, Iraqi Kurdistan never suffered from the post-2003 security and political vacuums plaguing the rest of the country. As a result, no more than a few hundred coalition troops were stationed in Iraqi Kurdistan (and no coalition casualties have occurred there since 2003), with governance and security remaining completely in the hands of the Kurdish authorities. While important centrifugal tendencies do exist in Iraqi Kurdistan and are discussed here, the region will most likely continue to deal with Baghdad and the rest of the outside world with the united voice it cultivated after 2003. US civilian personnel and advisers will also remain in Iraq after the military withdraws, which offers the possibility of assisting Iraqi Kurdistan to overcome obstacles in order to achieve better, more transparent governance. A continuing American diplomatic engagement in Iraq also offers the possibility of helping Kurdistan further institutionalize its autonomy vis-a-vis Baghdad and neighbouring states.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Item ID: JA027337
Media: Article

Title: Staying Power: The US Mission in Afghanistan Beyond 2011
Author: O'Hanlon, Michael
Notes: Americans have growing doubts about the US mission in Afghanistan - doubts that US President Barack Obama seems to share. But official administration statements and realistic projections of how long the mission will take suggest that the United States should and will maintain a major presence in Afghanistan for years to come. In fact, at least 50,000 US troops are likely to remain in Afghanistan when Obama is campaigning for reelection in 2012.
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA027065
Media: Article
Title: The US and Iraq : Time to Go Home  
Author: Dodge, Toby  
Notes: Given the record of the US occupation and the profound limitations of America's present stature, the Barack Obama administration is right to continue to draw down the American presence in Iraq. But in remembering the egregious mistakes of its predecessor the administration should not claim victory as it exits. It should not, as Vice President Joe Biden did in the midst of the de-Ba'athification crisis, claim all is well in Baghdad. A more honest and realistic approach would recognise the impossible legacy left by the Bush administration. The damage the previous administration did so much to encourage would then be minimised with the help of US allies and multilateral organisations. In short, after seven years of American occupation, it is time to go home.  
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Item ID: JA026696  
Media: Article

Title: Perfect Paralysis  
Author: Jha, Shankar  
Notes: Bringing the troops home requires a political solution in Afghanistan. A concern no doubt at the London conference this month. The Taliban could be persuaded to talk and join an inclusive government, but only if NATO and the United States agree to a ceasefire and then to withdraw. A new group of regional powers including India, Iran and Turkey could make this possible.  
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-  
Subject: TALIBAN  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Item ID: JA026498  
Media: Article

Title: The Other Side of the COIN : Perils of Premature Evacuation from Iraq  
Author: Pollack, Kenneth M.  
Additional Author: Sargsyan, Irena L.  
Notes: The United States is leaving Iraq, but how it leaves is tremendously important. The authors draw lessons from recent history around the world to foresee the risks, namely civil war resuming or problems between Iraqi military and civilian government arising, and how to minimize them.  
Subject: COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Item ID: JA026773  
Media: Article

Title: Ending Civil Wars : A Case for Rebel Victory ?  
Author: Toft, Monica Duffy  
In: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 34, no. 4, Spring 2010, p. 7-36.  
Notes: Since 1990, negotiated settlements have become the preferred means for settling civil wars. Historically, however, these types of settlements have proven largely ineffective : civil wars ended by negotiated settlement are more likely to recur than those ending in victory by one side or the other. A theoretical and statistical analysis of how civil wars end reveals that the type of ending influences the prospects for longer-term outcomes. An examination of all civil war endings since 1940 finds that rebel victories are more likely to secure the peace than are negotiated settlements. A statistical analysis of civil wars from 1940 to 2002 and the case of Uganda illustrate why rebel victories result in more stable outcomes. Expanding scholarly and policy analysis of civil war termination types beyond the current default of negotiated settlement to include victories provides a much larger set of cases and variables to draw upon to enhance understanding of the conditions most likely to support long-term stability, democracy, and prosperity.  
Subject: CIVIL WAR  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Item ID: JA026754  
Media: Article
Title: Manufacturing Insecurity: How Militarism Endangers America
Author: Pfaff, William
Notes: The United States has built an all-but-irreversible worldwide network of more than 1,000 military bases. This militaristic system was created to enhance US national security, but it has done the opposite. US security is far more likely to emerge from a speedy negotiated military withdrawal from both Afghanistan and Iraq and disengagement from military interference in the affairs of other societies.
Subject: MILITARISM--USA
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA
Subject: MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA027284
Media: Article

2009

Title: The Equifinality of War Termination: Multiple Paths to Ending War
Author: Stanley, Elizabeth A.
Additional Author: Sawyer, John P.
Notes: The authors' theory contributes an alternative domestic politics pathway to traditional bargaining models of war termination. In bargaining models, the rational updating process that produces an overlapping bargaining space can develop a significant lag, which extends the war beyond a logical ending point. The authors posit that a change in the domestic governing coalition is often necessary to kick-start this updating process once it has become bogged down through preference, information, and entrapment obstacles. The authors demonstrate that a critical path to peace, using survival analysis techniques on Bennett and Stam's (1996) war-level data set of wars (1862-1990) and a new belligerent-level data set of wars (1945-2006). These tests show that because war policies can become institutionalized over time, there is a very strong link between coalition shifts and war termination.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA026216
Media: Article

Title: Pour un redeploiement de l'Otan en Asie centrale
Author: Cagnat, Rene
Notes: L'Amerique et l'Otan ont deja perdu la guerre en Afghanistan, selon l'auteur. Les conditions et les limites d'un retrait doivent etre envisagees alors que le corps expeditionnaire est encore credible. Differentes constatations amenent a penser qu'en y mettant le prix un redeploiement en Asie centrale serait non seulement possible mais aussi judicieux.
Subject: NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA026396
Media: Article
Title: Ending the War Right: Jus Post Bellum and the Just War Tradition  
Author: MacCready, Doug  
Notes: The Iraq War which provoked discussion about ethical criteria for going to war, has opened a conversation about ending wars properly. While ending wars ethically may appear oxymoronic, badly ended wars often cause new wars. Although the just war tradition has no distinct category for ending wars (jus post bellum), the 'go to war' category (jus ad bellum) includes criteria that provide the genesis of the new category. The time has come to consider formally what constitutes the just ending of a war. A jus post bellum has both ethical and practical value, not only at the end of a war but also before it begins. Jus post bellum emphasizes that the goal of war is a more just peace than existed prior to the war, and the victor has an obligation to assist the peace in becoming a reality, both in the defeated nation and in the international community.  
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Item ID: JA025769  
Media: Article

Title: Ending the Korean War: The Role of Domestic Coalition Shifts in Overcoming Obstacles to Peace  
Author: Stanley, Elizabeth A.  
Notes: Bargaining models of war suggest that war ends after two sides develop an overlapping bargaining space. Domestic mechanisms - domestic governing coalitions, a state's elite foreign policy decisionmaking group, and their role in ending interstate war - are critical in explaining how, when, and why that bargaining space develops. Through preference, information, and entrapment obstacles, wars can become 'stuck' and require a change in expectations to produce a war-terminating bargaining space. A major source of such change is a shift in belligerents' governing coalitions. Events in the United States, China, and the Soviet Union during the Korean War illustrate the dynamics of these obstacles and the need for domestic coalition shifts in overcoming them before the conflict could be brought to an end.  
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION  
Subject: KOREAN WAR, 1950-1953  
Item ID: JA026058  
Media: Article

2008

Title: Peace Operations and Exit  
Author: Zaum, Dominik  
Notes: This short paper first examines the concept of exit and argues that in the context of peace operations, exit should not be understood as the event of withdrawal, but as a process of changing the relationship between international interveners and local authorities. Secondly, drawing on a range of peace operations since the end of the Cold War, it assesses three key mechanisms - elections, fixed timetables, and benchmarks - and their strength and weaknesses. Thirdly, it argues that the emphasis on democratisation, a prominent feature in the vast majority of peace operations, often limits the ability of interveners to control timing and nature of their exit. It concludes by suggesting that peace operations should focus less on exit but follow-on arrangements that can continue the consolidation of peace and security.  
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES  
Item ID: JA024829  
Media: Article
How to Leave a Stable Iraq

Title: How to Leave a Stable Iraq
Author: Biddle, Stephen
Additional Author: O'Hanlon, Michael E.
Additional Author: Pollack, Kenneth M.
Notes: Progress in Iraq over the past year and a half - improved security, changed political dynamics, stronger Iraqi security forces - has made the prognosis there brighter than it has been in years. With some patience and the right strategy from here on out, the United States can build on a pattern of change that offers it a chance to draw down troops soon, perhaps by half by 2011, without giving up hope for sustained stability.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Item ID: JA025089
Media: Article

Title: Reputation and U.S. Withdrawal from Iraq
Author: Tunc, Hakan
Notes: The need to demonstrate America's resolve is a major argument among those who oppose a premature U.S. withdrawal from Iraq. According to this argument, a quick exit from Iraq would be a major blow to U.S. credibility and embolden the forces of radical Islam in their war against the United States. This article assesses this 'reputational' argument and concludes that evidence from radical Islamists' pronouncements gives the argument significant and unprecedented forcefulness. These pronouncements unmistakingly call into question the United States' resoluteness by pointing to America's past withdrawals from theaters of war and declare Iraq as the central front, raising the reputational stake of a U.S. withdrawal from Iraq considerably. The potency of the reputational argument is also unprecedented when it is compared to its similar formulation during the Vietnam War, when it was vague and short of supporting evidence. The reputational argument may play an important rationale in maintaining a substantial level of American forces in Iraq for years to come.
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Item ID: JA025245
Media: Article

Escaping the Trap

Title: Escaping the Trap
Author: Carpenter, Ted Galen
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 53, no. 4, Autumn 2007, p. 87-97.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA024012
Media: Article

On the Consequences of Failure in Iraq

Title: On the Consequences of Failure in Iraq
Author: Fettweis, Christopher J.
Notes: Policymakers accept with surprisingly little scrutiny predictions that chaos will sweep across the Middle East in the wake of a US withdrawal from Iraq: Sunnis and Shi'ites will form battle lines and fight a genocidal final battle; al-Qaeda, safely out of the reach of justice, will be able to attract recruits by the thousands and go on the offensive; war will spread throughout the region and beyond, arriving eventually at America's shores. Fortunately for a nation on the edge of defeat, however, none of these catastrophes is terribly likely. Fears of unprecedented and unlikely disasters should not be allowed to drive current policy in the Gulf.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA024175
Media: Article
Title: America and Iraq: The Case for Disengagement
Author: Simon, Steven
Notes: The United States has already achieved all that it is going to achieve in Iraq; staying in the country can only drive up the price of these gains in blood, treasure and strategic position. Washington should therefore make clear now to the Iraqi government that, as the results of the anticipated surge become apparent, the two sides will be negotiating a US military disengagement from Iraq. This would entail withdrawing the bulk of American forces from Iraq within 12-18 months; shifting the American focus to containment of the conflict and strengthening the US military position elsewhere in the region; and engaging Iraq's neighbours, including Iran and Syria, members of the UN Security Council and potential donors in an Iraq stabilisation plan. The civil war is unlikely to abate upon disengagement, but the lack of organisational capacity, broad communal consent, and heavy weapons on either side militates against a drastic increase in the casualty rate. The United States should act decisively and creatively across the wider Middle East to offset perceptions of American weakness triggered by the setback in Iraq. Full recovery from its misadventure in Iraq is likely to take the United States many years.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA023649
Media: Article

Title: Ending 'Resource Wars': Revenue Sharing, Economic Sanction or Military Intervention?
Author: LeBillon, Philippe
Additional Author: Nicholls, Eric
Notes: There is a growing consensus that insurgent access to natural resource revenues prolongs armed conflicts and presents significant hurdles to peacekeeping missions. This article examines the effectiveness of resource-related conflict termination instruments, focusing on revenue sharing, economic sanction and military intervention. Observing the outcomes of these three instruments for 26 conflicts between 1989 and 2006, the authors suggest that military intervention and revenue sharing seem to have a better record of successful implementation than sanctions, but that sanctions and sharing agreements have a stronger correlation with durable peace than military interventions. They also note that the effectiveness of conflict termination initiatives seems to respond to the types of conflicts and resources involved, and discuss implications for mechanisms linking resources and conflicts.
Subject: NATURAL RESOURCES
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION
Item ID: JA024494
Media: Article

Title: A War Without End
Author: Sigal, Leon V.
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Item ID: JA024469
Media: Article
There is literature and a common perception that the Soviets were defeated and driven from Afghanistan. This is not true. When the Soviets left Afghanistan in 1989, they did so in a coordinated, deliberate, professional manner, leaving behind a functioning government, an improved military and an advisory and economic effort insuring the continued viability of the government. The withdrawal was based on a coordinated diplomatic, economic and military plan permitting Soviet Forces to withdraw in good order and the Afghan government to survive. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) managed to hold on despite the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Only then, with the loss of Soviet support and the increased efforts by the Mujahideen (holy warriors) and Pakistan, did the DRA slide toward defeat in April 1992. The Soviet effort to withdraw in good order was well executed and can serve as a model for other disengagements from similar nations.
Title: War Determination Planning : Wie man Kriege beendet
Author: Vego, Milan
In: OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 2006, S. 419-432.
Notes: Repeatedly experience has shown that an even decisive victory in the main fighting phase of a military campaign will not guarantee achievement of the political objectives of a war, if the strategic success is not consolidated during the phase following the hostilities. Success or failure of the phase following the hostilities highly depends on the success of war determination, which in turn requires a reasonable plan, prepared by operational command before the campaign and finally implemented expertly.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA022872
Media: Article

Title: Sortie de crise : l'adieu aux armes
Author: Revel, Luc de
In: DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 12, decembre 2006, p. 29-41.
Notes: Le retour a la paix est devenu l'objectif strategique de l'engagement de forces armees confrontees a des formes nouvelles de conflits et qui agissent parmi les populations. Prepare avant meme l'intervention, cet objectif demeure l'horizon permanent qui oriente les actions et doit permettre d'envisager un retour a une situation normale qui autorise le retrait des forces : l'adieu aux armes.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA023172
Media: Article

2005

Title: Reality Bites : The Impending Logic of Withdrawal from Iraq
Author: Rubin, Barry
Notes: Remaining in Iraq will bring the US into confrontation with a new government and the Shi'a majority. Washington should withdraw its forces during the next 12-18 months, after a new Iraqi constitution is drafted and the elections planned for December 2005 choose a permanent government.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA021436
Media: Article

Title: The Third Option in Iraq : A Responsible Exit Strategy
Author: Porter, Gareth
In: MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 3, Fall 2005, p. 29-45.
Subject:IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA022019
Media: Article

Title: Iraq : The Logic of Disengagement
Author: Luttwak, Edward N.
Notes: The best strategy for the United States now in Iraq is disengagement. In a reversal of the usual sequence, the US hand will be strengthened by withdrawal, and Washington might actually be able to lay the groundwork for a reasonably stable Iraq. Why? Because geography ensures that all other parties are far more exposed to the dangers of an anarchical Iraq than is the United States itself.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA021169
Media: Article
Title: Duration and Termination of Civil War.
Notes: An important key to reducing the suffering due to civil war is to shorten conflicts. The marked decrease in the incidence of conflicts in the 1990s was mostly due to a high number of conflict terminations, not to a decrease in the number of new wars. The articles in this special issue treat theoretically and empirically the determinants of civil war onset, duration, and termination, with particular emphasis on duration and termination.
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA020512
Media: Article

Title: Post-conflict Elections and the Process of Demilitarizing Politics: The Role of Electoral Administration.
Author: Lyons, Terrence
Notes: Post-conflict elections are called upon to advance the distinct processes of both war termination and democratization. This article examines the patterns in seven cases where elections served as the final step to implement a peace agreement following a period of civil war. Such elections are shaped in part by the legacy of fear and insecurity that persists in the immediate aftermath of a protracted internal conflict. Comparative analysis suggests that the interim regimes in general, and electoral administration in particular, based on joint problem solving and consultation may 'demilitarize politics' and help transform the institutions of war into institutions capable of sustaining peace and democratization. In Mozambique, El Salvador and, to an extent, Cambodia, processes to demilitarize politics prior to elections created a context that allowed the elections to advance peace and democratization. In the other cases, politics remained highly militarized at the time of the vote, leading either to renewed conflict (Angola) or the electoral ratification of the militarized institutions of the civil war (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Tajikistan). Interim electoral commissions provide an important opportunity to demilitarize politics by building consultative mechanisms and norms that increase confidence in the peace process and the legitimacy of the post-conflict elections.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: ELECTIONS
Subject: DEMOCRATIZATION
Item ID: JA020610
Media: Article

Title: Conflict Termination in Iraq
Author: Tuck, Christopher
Notes: The purpose of this article is to define the key conflict termination challenges facing the coalition in Iraq. It does this, first, by exploring the meaning of the concepts of conflict termination and conflict resolution. It then highlights two particular problems: the challenge posed by 'layered' conflicts, and the tensions between conflict termination and conflict resolution in Iraq.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Item ID: JA020976
Media: Article
Traditionally, the categories of jus ad bellum (a just decision to wage war) and jus in bello (just behavior in war) have defined 'just war'. This theory has been continually adapted and revised to reflect ever-changing geopolitical realities, and events in Afghanistan and Iraq suggest it is time for a fundamental expansion of scope. Has the time come to embrace a third category - just post bellum, justice in the postconflict stage of war? 

Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
Item ID: JA021099
Media: Article

2003

Title: Civil War Settlements and the Implementation of Military Power-Sharing Arrangements.
Author: Hoddie, Matthew
Additional Author: Hartzell, Caroline
Notes: This article considers the role that the implementation of peace agreements has on the prospects for fostering a durable peace following the negotiated resolution of civil wars. Focusing on the 16 peace agreements between 1980 and 1996 that have included provisions for the sharing or dividing of military power among former combatants, the authors find that the complete implementation of this aspect of settlements significantly improves the prospects for maintaining peace. They suggest that this proves to be the case because of the important and credible signals of conciliatory intent among former enemies that are made through the process of implementation. They find that implementation serves as a concrete signal of a genuine commitment to peace as signatories to an agreement prove willing to endure the costs associated with both compromising their original war aims and withstanding potential challenges from within their own groups. Based on these results, the authors offer policy recommendations focusing on the role that third-party actors and aid donors might play in facilitating the successful implementation of negotiated peace agreements.
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA019162
Media: Article

Title: Planning for Conflict Termination and Post-Conflict Success.
Author: Flavin, William
Notes: The author presents a review of recent US conflict termination operations to confirm the necessity for civilian and military leaders to recognize that the end-state of a particular conflict is just as critical as the conduct of the war. There is an essential need to develop a robust civil-military plan directed at conflict termination early in the campaign planning process.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA019743
Media: Article
Title: Explaining War Termination: A Boolean Analysis of Causes.
Author: Chan, Steve
Notes: An understanding of why states fight wars requires an understanding of why they end wars. These phenomena form interrelated parts of a larger process of interstate bargaining. Yet, compared to the research on the outbreak of wars, there has been much less attention paid to their termination. These conflicts end when the belligerents reach convergent expectations that they have more to gain or less to lose if they stop fighting than if they continue to do so. This article presents several factors hypothesized to hasten or delay this mutual recognition and, therefore, to shorten or prolong a conflict. Boolean algebra is applied to study the individual and joint effects of these factors on the duration of 23 interstate wars during 1945-92. The results show that short wars stem from different causal combinations, therefore suggesting the inadequacy of any monocausal explanation. Moreover, this analysis points to the importance of context-specific understanding because the same factors can have different circumstances. Contrary to the argument in favor of an incremental escalation of military pressure on an adversary, massive and intense fighting at the outset of a war has been nearly a necessary though insufficient condition for a quick ceasefire. This conclusion supports the view that private information inclines states to fight wars but the revelation of this information in the subsequent fighting puts them in a better position to reach a settlement.

Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA018815
Media: Article

2001

Title: Exit Strategy Delusions.
Author: Record, Jeffrey
Notes: In this article, the author reviews US national policy related to 'exit strategies'. His analysis reveals numerous unscientific, irrational, and often emotional factors affecting the conduct of war and its termination. The author concludes that any strategy for exiting a conflict must be accompanied with an unwavering military capability - otherwise the best exit strategy in the world is simply not sustainable.

Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA017279
Media: Article

Title: America's Balkan Disengagement?
Author: Dassu, Marta
Additional Author: Whyte, Nicholas
Notes: In the world after 11 September, international attention to the Balkans will decline. Western priorities are shifting, and drawing resources with them. The region's historic window of opportunity, which opened at the end of the 1990s, may be swinging shut. Changes to the transatlantic relationship will have multiple knock-on effects on policies and attitudes toward the region. These are likely to include the accelerated disengagement of the United States from the direct management of the post-war Balkans. As developments in Macedonia in 2001 demonstrate, military, economic and political responsibilities will be overwhelmingly assumed by the EU, its leading members and, in particular, by those European countries - such as Italy and Germany - that are most exposed to Balkan instabilities.

Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALKAN PENINSULA
Subject: BALKAN PENINSULA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: EU--BALKAN PENINSULA
Item ID: JA017390
Media: Article
Title: Ending an Old-Fashioned War.
Author: Codner, Michael
Notes: After 72 days of NATO bombing in Serbia and Kosovo came a glimmer of peace. But what kind of a resolution of the conflict was in prospect? The author examines some of the ways in which conflict can be ended, with examples from earlier wars. He believes that despite all NATO’s advanced technology this has been essentially an old-fashioned war, a millennial sequel to gunboat diplomacy. Could NATO achieve ‘war termination on favourable terms’? And would it all have been worthwhile, if the humanitarian objective of saving the Kosovars from massacre and exile had failed?
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Item ID: JA014501
Media: Article

Title: The Exit Strategy Delusion.
Author: Rose, Gideon
Notes: Despite disagreements over troops in Bosnia, all sides want an exit strategy. That concept, however, dating back only to the ignominious US withdrawal from Somalia, has nothing to do with military requirements and everything to do with post-Cold War politics. Exit strategies harm a mission’s chances of success, and had they been required the United States would not have defended the armistice after the Korean War, kept the peace on the Sinai Peninsula after Camp David, or undertaken NATO. The real question is not when American troops will be out, but why they are going in.
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA012585
Media: Article

Title: Defending the End: Decision Making in Terminating the Persian Gulf War.
Author: Cline, Lawrence E.
Notes: Controversy has swirled around the ending of Desert Storm, with some authors suggesting that the premature ending of the war resulted in a strategic failure. Suggestions for a more satisfactory ending have ranged from destruction of the Republican Guard to the physical occupation of Iraq. This article examines the tactical and strategic elements of the decision for war termination. While the exact timing of the cease-fire may well have been far from perfect, a major expansion or continuation of the war would probably have created an even worse situation in the region, with considerably more instability resulting. Given the emphasis on multilateral operations by US policymakers, such incomplete victories will probably be a continuing pattern, as the United States must assess its operations in terms of not only military issues but also the political desires of its partners.
Subject: WAR—TERMINATION
Subject: PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
Item ID: JA013732
Media: Article
Title: Information Warfare and Nuclear Conflict Termination.
Author: Cimbala, Stephen J.
Notes: This study considers the possible implications of information warfare for efforts to terminate a nuclear war, or a war between nuclear armed states that is about to go nuclear. Information warfare could interfere with some of the requirements for nuclear conflict termination in at least five ways: by increasing the difficulty of accurate communication between heads of state; by decreasing the likelihood of military compliance with terms of ceasefire or settlement; by reinforcing mass images of the enemy that make it more difficult for leaders to negotiate; and by making battle damage assessment more complicated; and by increasing the amount of uncertainty within an already chaotic government decision-making process and within a possibly acephalous military instrument.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Subject: NUCLEAR WARFARE
Subject: INFORMATION WARFARE
Item ID: JA014183
Media: Article

Title: War Endings: Reasons, Strategies, and Implications.
Subject: WAR--TERMINATION
Item ID: JA012743
Media: Article
## Previous Issues
### Anciens numéros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1/13</th>
<th>Counterinsurgency / La contre-insurrection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2/13</td>
<td>The Arab Spring Two Years On / Le printemps arabe : deux ans plus tard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3/13</td>
<td>Africa : Conflicts and Crises of the Last Five Years / L’Afrique : conflits et crises des cinq dernières années</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4/13</td>
<td>The Russian Federation and the European Union / La Fédération de Russie et l’Union européenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5/13</td>
<td>Nationalism / Le nationalisme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6/13</td>
<td>Transatlantic Relations in the 21st Century / Les relations transatlantiques au 21ème siècle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7/13</td>
<td>Islamist Challenges / Les défis islamistes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8/13</td>
<td>The U.S. Shift towards the Asia-Pacific / Le ‘pivot’ américain vers la région Asie-Pacifique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1/14</td>
<td>Drone Aircrafts / Les drones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2/14</td>
<td>National Self-Determination and Secession / Le droit des peuples à l’auto-détermination et la sécession politique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3/14</td>
<td>The Moral and Ethical Aspects of War / Les aspects moraux et éthiques de la guerre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4/14</td>
<td>Humanitarian Intervention / L’ingérence humanitaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5/14</td>
<td>The Kurds / Les Kurdes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6/14</td>
<td>The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) / L’Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (OSCE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>