Humanitarian Intervention
Thematic Bibliography no. 4/14

L’ingérence humanitaire
Bibliographie thématique no. 4/14
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur le site Internet de l’OTAN, à http://www.nato.int/library.
2014

Title: Point of Attack: Preventive War, International Law, and Global Welfare
Author: Yoo, John
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2014
Physical Description: xii, 259 pages; 25 cm.
Notes: Includes index.
Notes: Plato wrote: ‘Only the dead have seen the end of war’. Unfortunately, the last two millennia have proven him correct. While the post-World War II era has witnessed a steep decline in the rate of armed conflict between states, still men and women die in war at an alarming rate, most of them in more contained - and more brutal - civil wars. The author shows here that this fundamental change in war in the 21st century requires a new set of rules to govern conflict. The book argues that the new threats to international security come, not from war between the great powers, but from the internal collapse of states, terrorist groups, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and destabilizing regional powers. It rejects the widely-accepted framework built on the UN Charter, and offers a new system consisting of defensive, pre-emptive, or preventive measures that advance global welfare. The book concludes with an analysis of the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, failed states, and the current challenges posed by Libya, Syria, North Korea, and Iran.

Subject: WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: AGGRESSION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
ISBN: 97801999347735
Call Number: 341.3 /00248
Item ID: 80025426
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

* This list contains material received as of August 13th, 2014. — Cette liste est arrêtée au 13 août 2014.
2013

Title: Justifier la guerre ? : de l'humanitaire au contre-terrorisme  
Additional Author: Andreani, Gilles, ed.  
Additional Author: Hassner, Pierre, ed.  
Published: Paris : Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 2013  
Physical Description: 485 pages ; 19 cm.  
Edition: Deuxieme edition revue et corrigee  
Notes: Textes issus d'un colloque organise par le Centre d'etudes et de recherches internationales, le Centre d'analyse et de prevision du Ministere des affaires etrangeres (CAP) et le German Marshall Fund of the United States, Paris, 15-16 janvier 2004.  
Notes: A peine la menace de la troisieme guerre mondiale s'est-elle eloignee avec la fin de la guerre froide que la violence a refait surface sous differentes formes : guerre civile, nettoyage ethnique, genocide, hyperterrorisme. Faut-il opposer la violence a la violence ? Quand, comment, au nom de quoi ? Des auteurs internationaux, tous reconnus dans leur domaine, s'effoent de repondre a ces questions capitales. Ils analysent la notion de moralite du recours a la force a travers la doctrine de la guerre juste et son application eventuelle aux interventions humanitaires et a la construction de la paix. Puis ils abordent la question du contre-terrorisme et de ses rapports a la guerre sur un plan historique et operationnel, avant de debattre du probleme de la legiteinte internationale et des normes qui la regissent.  
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE  
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS  
Subject: TERRORISM--PREVENTION--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS  
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9782724612424  
Call Number: 341.2 /00543  
Item ID: 80025315  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Libya, the Responsibility to Protect and the Future of Humanitarian Intervention  
Additional Author: Hehir, Aidan, 1977- , ed.  
Additional Author: Murray, Robert, ed.  
Published: Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2013  
Physical Description: xi, 240 pages : illustrations ; 23 cm.  
Notes: Includes index. 'This book brings together internationally renowned academics from Europe and North America offering a uniquely comprehensive and timely analysis of the intervention in Libya in 2011. The military intervention in Libya in March 2011 generated heated debate internationally and reinvigorated interest in humanitarian intervention. The action was widely heralded as a surprisingly robust and effective response to a looming mass atrocity. This volume critically analyses the intervention and challenges the dominant positive narrative, especially the ostensibly causal role played by the 'Responsibility to Protect' doctrine (R2P). The contributors assess the Libyan intervention in the context of a number of contemporary trends and ongoing debates and argue that the manner in which the intervention was sanctioned, prosecuted and justified has a number of troubling implications for both the future of humanitarian intervention and international peace and security.'  
Subject: LIBYA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--LIBYA  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
ISBN: 9781137273949  
Call Number: 341.2 /00524  
Item ID: 80024952  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Syria Dilemma
Additional Author: Hashemi, Nader, 1966-, ed.
Additional Author: Postel, Danny, ed.
Published: Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2013
Physical Description: 285 pages ; 19 cm.
Notes: 'The current conflict in Syria has killed more than 90,000 people and displaced four million, yet most observers predict that the worst is still to come. World leaders have repeatedly resolved not to let atrocities happen in plain view, but the legacy of the bloody and costly intervention in Iraq has left policymakers with little appetite for more military operations. So we find ourselves torn between the urge to stop the bleeding in Syria and the fear that attempting to do so would be Iraq redux. This book focuses on the ethical and political dilemmas at the heart of the debate about Syria and the possibility of humanitarian intervention in today's world.'
Subject: SYRIA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SYRIA
ISBN: 9780262026833
Call Number: 341.2 /00540
Item ID: 80025278
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2012

Title: Insurrection and Intervention : The Two Faces of Sovereignty
Author: Dobos, Ned
Published: Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2012
Physical Description: viii, 236 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 223-230. Includes index. 'Domestic sovereignty (the right of a government not to be resisted by its people) and international sovereignty (the moral immunity from outside intervention) have both been eroded in recent years, but the former to a much greater extent than the latter. An oppressed people's right to fight for liberal democratic reforms in their own country is treated as axiomatic, as the international responses to the revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya illustrate. But there is a reluctance to accept that foreign intervention is always justified in the same circumstances. The author assesses the moral cogency of this double standard and asks whether intervention can be consistently and coherently opposed given our attitudes towards other kinds of political violence. His thought-provoking book will interest a wide range of readers in political philosophy and international relations.'
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: REVOLUTIONS
ISBN: 9780521761130
Call Number: 321 /00841
Item ID: 80024180
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Responsibility to Protect : The Promise of Stopping Mass Atrocities in Our Time  
Author: Genser, Jared  
Additional Author: Cotler, Irwin  
Physical Description: xxvi, 412 p.; 25 cm.  
Notes: Includes index. 'The authors provide a comprehensive overview on how the Responsibility to Protect doctrine has developed and analyze how best to apply it to current and future situations. The UN World Summit in 2005 unanimously adopted the 'responsibility to protect', saying that all states have an obligation to protect their own citizens from mass atrocities, which includes genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing. Recognizing the passionate debate that RtoP has generated, the editors have carefully selected important works that discuss how this contemporary principle of international law has developed and analyze how best to apply it to current and future crises.'  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9780199797769  
Call Number: 341.2 /00488  
Item ID: 80024369  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Responsibility to Protect : Rhetoric, Reality and the Future of Humanitarian Intervention  
Author: Hehir, Aidan  
Published: Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan, 2012  
Physical Description: ix, 301 p.; 23 cm.  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 269-294. Includes index. 'The notion of a responsibility to protect (R2P) has come to dominate debates about humanitarian intervention. This book provides a systematic assessment of its evolution and gives a careful critique of its limits in mapping out alternative avenues for the prevention of - and responses to - humanitarian crises.'  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9780230289178  
Call Number: 341.2 /00497  
Item ID: 80024516  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

2011

Title: Ethical Foreign Policy ? : US Humanitarian Interventions  
Author: Chang, Chih-Hann  
Published: Farnham, UK : Ashgate, 2011  
Physical Description: 190 p.; 24 cm.  
In: Ethics and Global Politics ; 6  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 167-185. Includes index. 'While the 1990s gave rise to a wealth of literature on the notion of ethical foreign policy, it has tended to simply focus on a version of realism, which overlooks the role of ethics in international affairs, lacking an empirical analysis of foreign policy decision-making, with relation to ethical values in the post-Cold War period. This book addresses this gap in the literature by exploring ethical realism as a theoretical framework and, in particular, by looking at US humanitarian interventions at an empirical level to analyse ethical foreign policy in practice. Furthermore, it moves beyond the debate on legality or legitimacy of humanitarian interventions and focuses on whether a state would intervene for humanitarian purposes. The author provides a deeper understanding of ethical foreign policy in theory and practice by applying ethical realism as a theoretical framework to evaluate the Clinton administration's foreign policy on humanitarian intervention. She addresses concepts of moral leadership and pragmatic foreign policy in the field of international relations in general and foreign policy analysis in particular.'  
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--USA  
ISBN: 9781409425489  
Call Number: 327 /01558
Title: Humanitarian Intervention: A History
Author: Simms, Brendan
Additional Author: Trim, D. J. B.
Published: Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2011
Physical Description: xv, 408 pages; 23 cm.
Notes: Includes index. ‘The dilemma of how best to protect human rights is one of the most persistent problems facing the international community today. This unique and wide-ranging history of humanitarian intervention examines responses to oppression, persecution, and mass atrocities from the emergence of the international state system and international law in the late sixteenth century, to the end of the twentieth century. Leading scholars show how opposition to tyranny and to religious persecution evolved from notions of the common interests of ‘Christendom’ to ultimately incorporate all people under the concept of ‘human rights’. As well as examining specific episodes of intervention, the authors consider how these have been perceived and justified over time, and offer important new insights into ideas of national sovereignty, international relations and law, as well as political thought and the development of current theories of ‘international community’.’
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--HISTORY
ISBN: 9781107673328
Call Number: 341.2 /00531
Item ID: 80025060
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Responsibility to Protect: Norms, Laws and the Use of Force in International Politics
Author: Thakur, Ramesh Chandra, 1948-
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2011
Physical Description: viii, 232 p.; 24 cm.
In: Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect
Notes: Includes index. ‘The adoption of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle by world leaders assembled at the UN summit in 2005 is widely acknowledged to represent one of the great normative advances in international politics since 1945. The author has been involved in this shift from the dominant norm of non-intervention to R2P as an actor, public intellectual and academic and has been a key thinker in this process. The essays represent the author’s writings on R2P, including reference to test cases as they arose, such as with Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008.’
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 9780415781688
Call Number: 341.2 /00446
Item ID: 80023620
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect : From Words to Deeds  
Author: Bellamy, Alex J., 1975- 
Published: Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011  
Physical Description: 246 p.; 24 cm.  
In: Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 236-239. Includes index. 'This book provides an in-depth introduction to, and analysis of, the issues relating to the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect principle in international relations.'  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9780415567350  
Call Number: 341.2 /00449  
Item ID: 80023642  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect : Security and Human Rights  
Author: Badescu, Cristina Gabriela  
Published: Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2011  
Physical Description: xi, 212 p.; 24 cm.  
In: Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 190-205. Includes index. 'This book explores attempts to develop a more acceptable account of the principles and mechanisms associated with humanitarian intervention, which has become known as the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P). Cases of genocide and mass violence have raised endless debates about the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention to save innocent lives. Since the humanitarian tragedies in Rwanda, Burundi, Bosnia, Kosovo and elsewhere, states have begun advocating a right to undertake interventions to stop mass violations of human rights from occurring. Their central concern rests with whether the UN’s current regulations on the use of force meet the challenges of the post-Cold War world, and in particular the demands of addressing humanitarian emergencies. International actors tend to agree that killing civilians as a necessary part of state formation is no longer acceptable, nor is standing by idly in the face of massive violations of human rights. And yet, respect for the sovereign rights of states remains central among the ordering principles of the international community. How can populations affected by egregious human rights violations be protected? How can the legal constraints on the use of force and respect for state sovereignty be reconciled with the international community's willingness and readiness to take action in such instances? And more importantly, how can protection be offered when the Security Council, which is responsible for authorizing the use of force when threats to international peace and security occur, is paralyzed? The author addresses these issues, arguing that R2P is the best framework available at present to move the humanitarian intervention debate forward.'  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
ISBN: 9780415586276  
Call Number: 341.2 /00444  
Item ID: 80023603  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Responsibility to Protect and International Law
Additional Author: Bellamy, Alex J., 1975-, ed.
Additional Author: Davies, Sara Ellen, ed.
Additional Author: Glanville, Luke, ed.
Published: Leiden : Nijhoff, 2011
Physical Description: 224 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a major new international principle, adopted unanimously in 2005 by Heads of State and Government. Whilst it is broadly acknowledged that the principle has an important and intimate relationship with international law, especially the law relating to sovereignty, peace and security, human rights and armed conflict, there has yet to be a volume dedicated to this question. This book fills the gap by bringing together leading scholars from North America, Europe and Australia to examine R2P's legal content. It focuses on questions relating to R2P's legal quality, its relationship with sovereignty, and the question of whether the norm establishes legal obligations. It also aims to introduce readers to different legal perspectives, including feminism, and pressing practical questions such as how the law might be used to prevent genocide and mass atrocities, and punish the perpetrators.'
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERNATIONAL LAW
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9789004188693
Call Number: 341.2 /00445
Item ID: 80023631
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Humanitarian Intervention and the United Nations
Author: MacQueen, Norrie
Published: Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 2011
Physical Description: xv, 240 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 228-232. Includes index. 'In this book, the author explores the UN's track record of military action, from cold war 'brushfire' peacekeeping to the fractured globalization of the contemporary world. He assesses armed humanitarian intervention on a region-by-region basis, from the Balkans to Africa, and the Middle East to Southeast Asia. Using empirical evidence, he compiles a 'balance sheet' of the UN's successes and failures and asks hard questions about humanitarian intervention's short and long-term value.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES
ISBN: 9780748636969
Call Number: 341.2 /00458
Item ID: 80023849
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Responsibility to Protect : Implementation of Article 4(h) Intervention
Author: Kuwali, Dan
Published: Leiden : Nijhoff, 2011
Physical Description: xxiv, 527 p.; 25 cm.
In: The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Library ; 37
Notes: 'This book explores the scope and limits of Article 4(h) of the African Union Constitutive Act (AU Act). The goal is to generate new thinking on, and contribute a fresh legal approach to, the implementation of the right to intervene under Article 4(h) of the AU Act in the face of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. The AU right to intervene, though noble in purpose, is problematic to implement owing to the inherently political matrix of intervention and the question of measures for intervention which have usually been reactive. This book seeks to investigate the scope and validity of the AU's treaty-based right to intervene as an exception to the principle of state sovereignty. Central to the inquiry is the argument that the UN Charter does not expressis verbis provide for enforcement by consent by regional organisations, equally the UN Charter does not specifically outlaw enforcement action by consent by regional organisations. The book examines whether there is any legal basis for forcible military intervention to prevent serious human rights violations that constitute serious crimes under international law; and if yes, when and how? The discussion involves a legal analysis of the rules that ought to apply in the implementation of Article 4(h) intervention in international law. By examining the rationale and applicability of the right to intervene, the
The book intends to promote the development of consistent legal approaches for effective intervention within the AU human security architecture. More particularly, rather than focusing on intervention, the book intends to inculcate a culture of prevention and compliance within the framework of the AU.

**Subject:** INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
**Subject:** HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--AFRICA
**Subject:** AFRICAN UNION
**Subject:** RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

**ISBN:** 9789004191716
**Call Number:** 341.2 /00460
**Item ID:** 80023871
**Media:** Book
**Collection Type:** General Collection

**2010**

**Title:** Humanitarian Intervention : An Introduction
**Author:** Hehir, Aidan

**Published:** New York : Palgrave MacMillan, 2010

**Physical Description:** xiv, 303 p.; 24 cm.

**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 267-293. Includes index. 'This book offers a broad-ranging introduction to the theory, practice and politics of humanitarian intervention in the contemporary world, its historical background and future prospects after the experiences in Rwanda, Kosovo, Darfur and Iraq.'

**Subject:** HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

**ISBN:** 9780230220300
**Call Number:** 341.2 /00421
**Item ID:** 80023042
**Media:** Book
**Collection Type:** General Collection

**Title:** Kosovo, Intervention and Statebuilding : The International Community and the Transition to Independence
**Additional Author:** Hehir, Aidan, 1977- , ed.

**Published:** Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010

**Physical Description:** xiii, 207 p.; 24 cm.

**In:** Routledge Studies in Intervention and Statebuilding

**Notes:** Includes index. 'This book examines international engagement with Kosovo since NATO's intervention in 1999, and looks at the three distinct phases of Kosovo's development: intervention, statebuilding and independence. Each chapter focuses on a particular aspect of the international engagement with Kosovo and situates events there in an international context, highlighting norms and practices. Kosovo has been cited in certain texts as a positive template to be emulated, but the contributors to this book identify the often controversial and contentious nature of these new norms.'

**Subject:** HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
**Subject:** KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
**Subject:** OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
**Subject:** UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
**Subject:** UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO
**Subject:** KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

**ISBN:** 9780415561679
**Call Number:** 341.2 /00425
**Item ID:** 80023127
**Media:** Book
**Collection Type:** General Collection
Title: Under Attack: Challenges to the Rules Governing the International Use of Force
Author: Helmke, Belinda
Published: Farnham, UK: Ashgate, 2010
Physical Description: xvi, 296 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 227-279. Includes index. This book makes a new contribution to the field of international relations in general and the study of international law and armed conflict in particular, in two core ways. First, it links information from varying disciplines, most notably international relations and international law, to form a comprehensive picture of state practice and the challenges it poses to the legal rules for the use of force. Secondly, it organizes the information in such a way to identify two core groups of contemporary justifications used by states: humanitarian reasons and self-defence, both with their sub-categories. At the core of this book is the question of how state practice since 1990 has challenged the long-established legal regime on the international use of force. Are we merely witnessing a temporary and insignificant challenge to international law or are the rules genuinely under attack?
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERNATIONAL LAW
Subject: SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 9780754679899
Call Number: 341.3 /00199
Item ID: 80023291
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect: Who Should Intervene?
Author: Pattison, James
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2010
Physical Description: viii, 284 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 255-275. Includes index. This book considers who should undertake humanitarian intervention in response to an ongoing or impending humanitarian crisis, as found in Rwanda in early 1994, Kosovo in 1999, and Darfur more recently. The doctrine of the responsibility to protect asserts that when a state is failing to uphold its citizens' human rights, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens, including by undertaking humanitarian intervention. It is unclear, however, which particular agent should be tasked with this responsibility. Should we prefer intervention by the UN, NATO, a regional or subregional organization (such as the African Union), a state, a group of states, or someone else? This book answers this question by, first, determining which qualities of interveners are morally significant and, second, assessing the relative importance of these qualities. For instance, is it important that an intervener has a humanitarian motive? Should an intervener be welcomed by those it is trying to save? How important is it that an intervener will be effective and what does this mean in practice? The book then considers the more empirical question of whether (and to what extent) the current interveners actually possess these qualities, and therefore should intervene. For instance, how effective can we expect UN action to be in the future? Is NATO likely to use humanitarian means? Overall, it develops a particular normative conception of legitimacy for humanitarian intervention. It uses this conception of legitimacy to assess not only current interveners, but also the desirability of potential reforms to the agents and mechanisms of humanitarian intervention.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780199561049
Call Number: 341.2 /00439
Item ID: 80023518
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
The Netherlands and the Responsibility to Protect: The Responsibility to Protect People from Mass Atrocities

Institution: Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)

Published: The Hague: Advisory Council on International Affairs, 2010

Physical Description: 72 p.; 30 cm.

Notes: 'The first, introductory chapter of this book describes the context in which agreement was reached on R2P in 2005 and briefly considers subsequent developments. Chapter II analyses various conceptual and normative questions relating to the concept, such as whether it consists of new or existing elements; whether it is a concept, a principle or a norm; how it relates to humanitarian intervention; how it relates to sovereignty; and how to determine its scope. Chapter III discusses practical aspects of R2P, such as strengthening the relevant UN instruments, promoting regional cooperation, non-military forms of pressure, forms of military action and the availability of civilian and military capacity. Chapter IV examines how the Netherlands can help to develop R2P and put it into practice. Finally, chapter V presents a summary and the main conclusions of the report, which also give the Advisory Council on International affairs answers to the questions mentioned above.'

Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--NETHERLANDS

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--NETHERLANDS

Call Number: 341.2 /00450

Item ID: 80023648

Media: Book

Collection Type: General Collection

Responsibility to Protect: The Global Moral Compact for the 21st Century

Additional Author: Cooper, Richard H., ed.

Additional Author: Voinov Kohler, Juliette, ed.

Published: New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2009

Physical Description: xiii, 271 p.: ill.; 23 cm.


Notes: Includes index. 'In 2005, world leaders unanimously endorsed a revolutionary norm that has the potential to end genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes in our time. Despite the general feeling of the American public that 'something needs to be done' to stop such atrocity crimes, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is very much absent from the political agenda in the United States. This book informs the public and leadership about R2P. It will also influence the academic, community, and political debates by providing crucial insights on how to move R2P from rhetoric to action.'

Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

ISBN: 9780230609020

Call Number: 341.2 /00434

Item ID: 80023451

Media: Book

Collection Type: General Collection

Humanitarian Intervention: Confronting the Contradictions

Author: Newman, Michael

Published: London: Hurst, 2009

Physical Description: xiii, 246 p.; 23 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 219-232. Includes index. 'If a state carries out or sanctions atrocities on a mass scale within its borders, is there an international right, or even duty, to intervene in support of the victims? Or does this notion undermine state sovereignty at the expense of weaker states? These are key questions in the debate on humanitarian intervention, which has become increasingly polarised in the twenty-first century. Many now view this as little more than a rationale for Western neo-imperialism, while other uphold it as a crusade for liberal democracy and individual rights. This book seeks to establish an alternative position.'

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

ISBN: 9781850659754

Call Number: 341.2 /00405

Item ID: 80022626

Media: Book

Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Humanitarian Intervention and Conflict Resolution in West Africa: From ECOMOG to ECOMIL
Author: Kabia, John M.
Published: Farnham, UK: Ashgate, 2009
Physical Description: xiv, 219 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 195-212. Includes index. 'This book seeks to locate the peacekeeping operations of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) within an expanded post-Cold War conceptualisation of humanitarian intervention and examines the organisation’s capacity in protecting civilians at risk in civil conflicts and facilitating the processes of peacemaking and post-war peace-building. By using the empirical case of ECOWAS, this book looks at the challenges posed by complex political emergencies (CPEs) to humanitarian intervention. It also traces the evolution of ECOWAS from an economic integration project to a security organisation and examines the challenges inherent in such a transition.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--AFRICA, WEST
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--AFRICA, WEST
Subject: ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
Subject: ECOMOG
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES, AFRICAN--AFRICA, WEST
ISBN: 9780754674443
Call Number: 341.2/00395
Item ID: 80022463
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Responsibility to Protect: The Global Effort to End Mass Atrocities
Author: Bellamy, Alex J., 1975-
Published: Cambridge, UK: Polity, 2009
Physical Description: xiv, 249 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 223-235. Includes index. 'At the 2005 UN World Summit, world leaders endorsed the international principle of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), acknowledging that they had a responsibility to protect their citizens from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and pledging to act in cases where governments manifestly failed in their responsibility. This marked a significant turning point in attitudes towards the protection of people worldwide. This book charts the emergence of this principle, from its origins in a doctrine of sovereignty as responsibility, through debates about the legitimacy of humanitarian intervention and the findings of a prominent international commission and finally through the long and hard negotiations that preceded the 2005 commitment. It explores how world leaders came to acknowledge that sovereign rights entailed fundamental responsibilities and what that acknowledgment actually means. The book goes on to analyse in detail the ways in which the R2P can contribute to the global effort to end genocide and mass atrocities. The author argues that although 2005 marked an important watershed, much more work is needed to defend the R2P from those who would walk away from their commitments and - in the words of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon - to translate the principle 'from words to deeds'.'
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
ISBN: 9780745643472
Call Number: 341.2/00391
Item ID: 80022378
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
This book aims to examine the conditions under which the decision to use force can be reckoned as legitimate in international relations. Drawing on communicative action theory, it provides a provocative answer to the hotly contested question of how to understand the legitimacy of the use of force in international politics. The use of force is one of the most critical and controversial aspects of international politics. Scholars and policy-makers have long tried to develop meaningful standards capable of restricting the use of force to a legally narrow yet morally defensible set of circumstances. However, these standards have recently been challenged by concerns over how the international community should react to gross human rights abuses or to terrorist threats. This book argues that current legal and moral standards on the use of force are unable to deal effectively with these challenges. The author argues that the concept of ‘deliberative legitimacy’, understood as the non-coerced commitment of an actor to abide by a decision reached through a process of communicative action, offers the most appropriate framework for addressing this problem. The theoretical originality and empirical value of the concept of deliberative legitimacy comes fully into force with the examination of two of the most severe international crises from the post-Cold War period: the 1999 NATO intervention in Kosovo and the 2003 US military action against Iraq.
Title: The Thin Blue Line: How Humanitarianism Went to War  
Author: Foley, Conor  
Published: London: Verso, 2008  
Physical Description: 266 p.; 22 cm.  
Notes: Includes index. "The author explores here how the doctrine of humanitarian intervention has been used to allow states to invade other nations in the name of human rights. Drawing on his own experience of working in over a dozen conflict and post-conflict zones, he shows how the growing influence of international law has been used to override the sovereignty of the poorest countries in the world. This book describes how in the last twenty years humanitarianism has emerged as a multibillion-dollar industry that has played a leading role in defining humanitarian crises, and shaping the foreign policy of Western governments and the United Nations. Yet, too often, this has been informed by myths and assumptions that rest on an ill-informed post-imperial arrogance. Movements set up to show solidarity with the powerless and dispossessed have ended up betraying them instead."

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9781844672899  
Call Number: 341.2 /00398  
Item ID: 80022517  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All  
Author: Evans, Gareth J., 1944-  
Published: Washington: Brookings Institution Press, 2008  
Physical Description: xvi, 349 p. : ill.; 24 cm.  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 254-258. Includes index. "The primary responsibility for protecting its own people from mass atrocity crimes lies with the state itself. State sovereignty implies responsibility, not a license to kill. But when a state is unwilling or unable to halt or avert such crimes, the wider international community then has a collective responsibility to take whatever action is necessary. R2P emphasizes preventive action above all. That includes assistance for states struggling to contain potential crises and for effective rebuilding after a crisis or conflict to tackle its underlying causes. R2P's primary tools are persuasion and support, not military or other coercion. But sometimes it is right to fight: faced with another Rwanda, the world cannot just stand by. R2P was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit. But many misunderstandings persist about its scope and limits. And much remains to be done to solidify political support and to build institutional capacity. The author shows how big a break R2P represents from the past, and how, with its acceptance in principle and effective application in practice, the promise of 'Never again!' can at last become a reality."

Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
ISBN: 9780815725046  
Call Number: 341.2 /00380  
Item ID: 80022123  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

2007

Title: Beyond Preemption: Force and Legitimacy in a Changing World  
Additional Author: Daalder, Ivo H., ed.  
Published: Washington: Brookings Institution Press, 2007  
Physical Description: xi, 190 p.; 23 cm.  
Notes: Includes index. "America's recent wars in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq have raised profound questions about military force: When is its use justifiable? For what purpose? Who should make the decision on whether to go to war? This book moves the debate forward with thoughtful discussion of what these guidelines should be and how they apply in the face of today's most pressing geopolitical challenges: terrorism, WMD proliferation, and humanitarian emergencies. The contributors draw on three years of crossnational dialogue with politicians, military officials and strategists, and international lawyers in presenting specific proposals on forging a new international consensus regarding preemption and the proper use of force in today's world."

Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Title: Humanitarian Military Intervention: The Conditions for Success and Failure
Author: Seybolt, Taylor B.
Institution: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SE)
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2007
Physical Description: xvi, 294 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This book argues that the central factors determining whether a humanitarian intervention succeeds are the objectives of the intervention and the military strategy employed by the intervening states. Four types of humanitarian military intervention are offered: helping to deliver emergency aid, protecting aid operations, saving the victims of violence and defeating the perpetrators of violence. The focus on strategy within these four types allows an exploration of the political and military dimensions of humanitarian intervention and highlights the advantages and disadvantages of each of the four types. This book recognizes the limits of humanitarian intervention but does not shy away from suggesting how military force can save lives in extremes circumstances.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780199252435
Call Number: 341.2 /00351
Item ID: 80021175
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Humanitarian Intervention: Ideas in Action
Author: Weiss, Thomas George
Published: Cambridge, UK: Polity, 2007
Physical Description: xvii, 196 p.; 22 cm.
In: War and Conflict in the Modern World
Notes: Bibliography: p. 183-186. Includes index. 'A singular development of the post-Cold War era is the use of military force to protect human beings. From Rwanda to Kosovo, Sierra Leone to East Timor, soldiers have rescued civilians in some of the world’s most notorious war zones. Drawing on two decades of research, the author provides a persuasive introduction to the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention in the modern world. He examines political, ethical, legal, strategic, economic, and operational dimensions and uses a wide range of cases to highlight key debates and controversies. He locates the normative evolution of what is increasingly known as ‘the responsibility to protect’ in the context of the global war on terror and the 2005 UN World Summit. The result is an engaging exploration of the current dilemmas and future challenges for international and humanitarian action in the twenty-first century.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780745640211
Call Number: 341.2 /00394
Item ID: 80022449
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2006

Title: Military Forces in 21st Century Peace Operations: No Job for a Soldier?
Author: Arbuckle, James V.
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2006
Physical Description: x, 194 p.; 24 cm.
In: Contemporary Security Studies
Notes: Bibliography: p. 181-187. This book explains why neither military nor civilian agencies can act alone in managing modern conflicts and why joint civil-military efforts are needed. As the record of peace operations interventions over nearly a decade and a half since the end of the Cold War demonstrates that the international community is doing badly at creating civil-military partnerships, the author argues that those efforts must be deliberately planned from the outset of an operation and cannot be added on as afterthoughts when all else has failed. As the divisive issues are neither simply structural nor organizational but predominantly cultural, they involve attitudes, beliefs, perceptions - positive and negative, partly true and partly false. The solutions to the problems and misunderstandings involve changing attitudes, moving beyond prejudices and replacing competition with cooperation. The author proposes that the principal mechanisms for resolving these issues will be common and concurrent civil-military training and education.'
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION
ISBN: 0415393701
Call Number: 341.2 /00342
Item ID: 80020812
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: From Rights to Responsibilities: Rethinking Interventions for Humanitarian Purposes
Additional Author: Jutersonke, Oliver, ed.
Additional Author: Krause, Keith, ed.
Additional Author: Graduate Institute of International Studies (CH)
Published: Geneva: Graduate Institute of International Studies, 2006
Physical Description: 92 p.; 24 cm.
In: PSIS Special Study; 7
Notes: Bibliography: p. 87-89. 'A one-day workshop sought to address the issue of how the notion of 'responsibility to protect' may further the agenda of human security. What does the move from rights to responsibilities mean, and what consequences does it have for policy and practice? The debate highlighted the importance of remembering that the responsibility to protect entails the complementary responsibilities to prevent, react and rebuild. Moreover, intervention should not be equated with the use of force. The focus should instead be on the entire spectrum of non-military means at the disposal of the international community in the face of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this regard, it was held that the UN Security Council should guarantee transparency and increase accountability for future decisions relating to the responsibility to protect.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: HUMAN SECURITY
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 282880075X
Call Number: 341.2 /00359
Item ID: 80020812
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Justifying the Use of Force: Ethical Considerations on Military Violence and Humanitarian Intervention
Additional Author: Jutersonke, Oliver, ed.
Additional Author: Schaber, Peter, ed.
Additional Author: Graduate Institute of International Studies (CH)
Published: Geneva: Graduate Institute of International Studies, 2005
Physical Description: 111 p.; 23 cm.
In: PSIS Special Study; 6
Notes: Bibliography: p. 109-110. 'This study contains two lectures on the topic of military violence and the ethics of international relations. Accompanied by an explanatory essay, the lectures are a timely reminder of the importance of addressing the issue of the use of force in the context of humanitarian interventions from an ethical perspective.'
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 2828800601
Call Number: 341.3 /00151
Item ID: 80021283
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Le retour des guerres preventives: le droit international menace
Author: Corten, Olivier
Published: Bruxelles: Labor, 2003
Physical Description: 95 p.; 22 cm.
In: Quartier Libre; 66
Notes: 'Ce texte n'est pas destine aux specialistes du droit international, mais concerne plus largement toute personne qui s'interroge sur la legitimite de ces nouvelles guerres, dont on nous annonce qu'elles se repeteront dans un avenir proche. En revenant sur certaines interpretations erronees ou tendancieuses des regles juridiques qui ont caracterise des precedents comme ceux du Kosovo, de l'Afghanistan ou de l'Iraq, l'auteur espere simplement convaincre le lecteur que, au-dela des passions guerrières qui empechent souvent le debat de se derouler sereneinement, la raison impose d'envisager avec la plus extreme mefiance ce qui nous est presente comme une nouvelle doctrine de la 'guerre juste.'
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 2804018180
Call Number: 341.3 /00121
Item ID: 80019257
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Just Intervention
Additional Author: Lang, Anthony F., 1968-, ed.
Published: Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003
Physical Description: vi, 231 p.; 23 cm.
In: Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs Series
Notes: Includes index. 'This book addresses the moral dimensions of humanitarian intervention, asking what obligations do nations have to protect citizens of other nations? Should we kill in order to save? These are but some of the profound and troubling questions that the contributors probe in all their multidimensional complications.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
ISBN: 0878403418
Call Number: 341.2 /00323
Item ID: 80019777
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Humanitarian military intervention and muscular peace operations have been partially effective in recent years in saving thousands of lives from the Balkans to Haiti to Somalia to Cambodia to Mozambique. However, success has often been mitigated by the international community's unwillingness or inability to quickly send enough forces capable of dealing with a situation decisively. In other cases, the international community has essentially stood aside as massive but possibly preventable humanitarian tragedies have taken place— for instance, in Angola and Rwanda in the mid-1990s and in Congo as this book goes to press. Sometimes these failures have simply been the result of an insufficient pool of available military and police forces to conduct the needed intervention or stabilization missions. The author presents here a blueprint for developing sufficient global intervention capacity to save many more lives with force. He contends that, at least for now, individual countries rather than the United Nations should develop the aggregate capacity to address several crises of varying scale and severity, and that many more countries should share in the effort. The United States' role is twofold: it must make slight redesigns in its own military and encourage other nations to join it in this type of intervention, including training and support of troops in countries that are willing to take the necessary steps to prevent humanitarian disaster but lack the resources.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES
ISBN: 0815764413
Call Number: 341.2 /00309
Item ID: 80022775
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2002

Title: Just War or Just Peace ?: Humanitarian Intervention and International Law
Author: Chesterman, Simon
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2002
Physical Description: xxviii, 295 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 260-282. Includes index. 'This book critically examines the right of humanitarian intervention, asserted most spectacularly by NATO during its 1999 air strikes over Kosovo. The United Nations Charter prohibits the unilateral use of force, but there have long been arguments that such a right might exist as an exception to this rule. In addition, the increased role of the UN Security Council through the 1990s transformed the way in which the international community views humanitarian crises. Through an analysis of these questions, the book puts NATO's action in Kosovo in its proper legal and historical perspective.'
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 019925799X
Call Number: 341.2 /00294
Item ID: 80018295
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Mais pour qui se prennent-ils ? Pour les nouveaux Chevaliers de l'Hôpital ? D'une main l'épee, le stéthoscope de l'autre ! Voilà en substance la réaction ulcère de la communauté humanitaire, après les largages de colis alimentaires par l'armée américaine au-dessus de l'Afghanistan - entre deux bombardements. Déjà, lors de la 'première guerre humanitaire' menée par l'OTAN au Kosovo (1999), elle avait ressenti un réel sentiment de révolte.

Face à ces critiques, les militaires plaident non coupables. S'ils revendiquent bien le droit de mener des actions humanitaires, ils se défendent de le faire au détriment de ceux dont c'est la tâche essentielle. Leurs initiatives se veulent complémentaires ou purement logistiques. Pour beaucoup d'ONG humanitaires, il y a confusion des rôles à des fins politiques et médiatiques. Tout est une question de principe : l'action humanitaire part d'une intention (sauver des vies humaines) qu'on ne retrouve que fugitivement chez les militaires et les États qui les guident. Or, l'action humanitaire doit rester une démarche en soi ... Cet ouvrage, résultat d'un partenariat entre le GRIP et Médecins sans frontières, ne donne pas la parole qu'aux spécialistes, qu'ils soient juristes, journalistes ou politologues.

Il s'ouvre aussi aux nombreux témoignages d'humanitaires et de militaires qui ont exercé des responsabilités sur le terrain, ainsi qu'a Javier Solana, monsieur PESC, et à Jean-Christophe Rufin, prix Goncourt et ancien vice-président de MSF-France.
This monograph considers the impact of humanitarian action on recent armed conflicts. It begins by articulating four viewpoints comprising what might be called the spectrum of opinion on the conflict connection: 1. fidelity to the humanitarian imperative and suspicion of the intrusion of political factors into program design and implementation (that is, the classical humanitarian position); 2. damage limitation (that is, the attempt to avoid doing harm in the process of providing assistance and protection); 3. conflict transformation (that is, the use of humanitarian action to promote peace); and 4. aid for victory (that is, the use of humanitarian action to secure the victory of one party or another). The study concentrates on the second and third positions, which represent the focus of recent debate. It concludes that the view that humanitarian action has played a substantial role in sustaining or exacerbating armed conflicts and deepening their negative consequences for civilian populations has been significantly overblown.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: CONFLICTS

Lancee par l'OTAN le 24 mars 1999, l'operation Force Alliee a engage les forces atlantiques dans une intervention armee visant a mettre un terme aux exactions perpetrees par le regime yougoslave de Slobodan Milosevic contre les populations albanophones du Kosovo. Legitimee par ses auteurs au nom de ses objectifs humanitaires, cette utilisation de la force peut neanmoins etre questionnee quant a sa legalite internationale tant en ce qui concerne le droit du recours a la force (jus ad bellum) que le droit des conflits armes (jus in bello). En effet, cette operation armee s'inscrit dans un nouveau concept strategique de l'Alliance atlantique tout en se plaçant sur le terrain contestable de l'intervention humanitaire' alors meme qu'elle se trouve en contradiction avec les regles posees par la Charte des Nations Unies en matiere de recours a la force. Par ailleurs, la conduite des hostilites, reposant uniquement sur l'utilisation de l'arme aerienne, conduit a mettre en cause l'adequation des methodes et moyens de combat aux buts humanitaires affiches. Alors que la decennie quatre-vingt-dix s'etait ouverte sur la proclamation d'un 'nouvel ordre mondial' devant assurer la paix par le droit international, elle s'est ainsi paradoxalement close sur une intervention armee mettant en question les futurs contours de la securite internationale.'

Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 2233003853
Call Number: 341.2 /00286
Item ID: 80018065
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Responsibility to Protect
Additional Author: International Development Research Centre (CA)
Additional Author: International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (CA)
Published: Ottawa : International Development Research Centre, 2001
Physical Description: xiii, 91 p.; 30 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This report is about the so-called 'right of humanitarian intervention' : the question of when, if ever, it is appropriate for states to take coercive - and in particular military - action, against another state for the purpose of protecting people at risk in that other state. Many calls for intervention have been made over the last decade - some of them answered, some of them ignored. But there continues to be disagreement as to whether, if there is a right of intervention, how and when it should be exercised, and under whose authority. The central theme of this report is the idea that sovereign states have a responsibility to protect their own citizens from avoidable catastrophe - from mass murder and rape, from starvation - but that when they are unwilling or unable to do so, that responsibility must be borne by the broader community of states. The nature and dimensions of that responsibility are argued out, as are all the questions that must be answered about who should exercise it, under whose authority, and when, where and how.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 0889369607
Call Number: 341.2 /00295
Item ID: 80018323
Link: http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages/IDRCBookDetails.aspx?PublicationID=240
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Deliver Us From Evil : Warlords & Peacekeepers in a World of Endless Conflict
Author: Shawcross, William, 1946-
Published: London : Bloomsbury, 2001
Physical Description: xii, 419 p.; 20 cm.
Notes: Bibliography : p. 392-393. Includes index. 'To tell the story of international peacekeeping in the last ten years the author takes us where the warlords and the action are - Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Bosnia, Iraq, Kosovo, Somalia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and East Timor - to reveal what lies behind decisions by the 'international community' to intervene in a situation on humanitarian grounds, and what happens when the troops and aid agencies move in. The author has made full use of the privileged access he has to the peacemakers, including global policy-makers, leading diplomats and key humanitarian aid officials. All of us would wish to be delivered from evil : the author demonstrates what actually happens when our wish appears to be granted.'
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 0747553122
Call Number: 341.2 /00265
Item ID: 80017083
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2000

Title: Kosovo and the Challenge of Humanitarian Intervention : Selective Indignation, Collective Action, and International Citizenship
Additional Author: Schnabel, Albrecht, ed.
Additional Author: Thakur, Ramesh Chandra, ed.
Physical Description: xii, 536 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'The Kosovo conflict has the potential to redraw the landscape of international politics, with significant ramifications for the UN, major powers, regional organizations, and the way in which we understand and interpret world politics. Can the veto now effectively be circumvented to launch selective enforcement operations ? Can the humanitarian imperative be reconciled with the principle of state sovereignty ? This book offers interpretations of the Kosovo crisis from numerous perspectives : the conflict-parties, NATO allies, the immediate
region surrounding the conflict, and further afield. Country perspectives are followed by scholarly analyses of the longer-term normative, operational, and structural consequences of the Kosovo crisis for world politics.'

Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
ISBN: 9280810502
Call Number: 341.2 /00312
Item ID: 80019342
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Construire la paix sur le terrain : mode d'emploi
Additional Author: Reychler, Luc, ed.
Additional Author: Paffenholz, Thania, ed.
Institution: Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)
Published: Bruxelles : GRIP, 2000
Physical Description: 421 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
In: Livres du GRIP ; 246-248
Notes: 'Les livres consacres a la guerre ne manquent pas : recits des plus grandes batailles, portraits de heros, etudes de tel ou tel conflit... La matiere semble inepuisable. Mais jusqu'a present, peu d'attention a ete accordee aux acteurs de terrain, a tous ceux qui tentent d'eteindre des brasiers ou qui participent, une fois que les armes se sont tues, a la remise sur rails d'un pays devaste. Ce livre vient combler cette lacune. Comment selectionner les 'partants' qui s'envoient vers le 'front de la paix'? Quelle formation avant de secourir des populations traumatisées et humiliées? Comment expliquer a des volontaires, determinés et enthousiastes, qu'ils ont de nombreux devoirs et responsabilites? Par quel moyen promouvoir la tolerance et le dialogue? Construit autour de trois axes - 'la preparation au terrain', 'le travail sur place', 'comment y survivre? '-, le present ouvrage introduit d'abord les concepts et outils dans la perspective d'une paix durable. La seconde partie se concentre sur six activites specifiques : la mediation, l'observation des droits humains et la transition democratique, la cooperation au developpement, la formation des acteurs locaux, la reconciliation, la demobilisation. Dans la derniere partie sont enfin abordes les problemes qu'il s'agit d'affronter sur place, quotidiennement : stress, angoisse, coordination, rumeurs, dilemmes moraux... Veritable livre de chevet pour les acteurs de terrain, les responsables politiques ou d'organisation, mais destine aussi a tout citoyen interesse par ces questions, cet ouvrage - pratique et didactique- se veut une contribution concrete pour un monde plus pacifique.'
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
ISBN: 2870277962
Call Number: 327.5 /00383
Item ID: 80016930
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: NATO and Humanitarian Action in the Kosovo Crisis
Author: Minear, Larry
Additional Author: Baarda, Ted van
Additional Author: Sommers, Marc
Institution: Brown University. Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies (US)
Published: Providence, RI : Brown University, 2000
Physical Description: xiii, 198 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
In: Occasional Paper ; 36
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Call Number: 341.2 /00261
Item ID: 80016457
Media: Book
Notes: Parmi les nombreux ouvrages consacrés à la guerre du Kosovo, aucun ne s'attache à analyser la manière dont l'intervention militaire menée au printemps 1999 a été justifiée par les gouvernants qui en ont assumé la responsabilité. C'est en ce sens que le présent ouvrage trouve son originalité. Il vise à mesurer et à évaluer les parts respectives du droit, de la politique et de la morale dans les registres argumentatifs mobilisés. L'étude est fondée sur une analyse fouillée des discours produits par les autorités européennes, que ce soit dans le cadre de la politique extérieure et de sécurité commune (PESC), à l'échelon national (et en particulier en Belgique) ou au sein d'autres institutions internationales (spécialement l'OTAN). Il ne s'agit pas directement d'évaluer la légitimité ni la légalité de l'opération, mais de comprendre le processus de légitimation auquel elle a donné lieu. A première vue, la guerre du Kosovo pouvait difficilement être justifiée sur le plan legal, le Conseil de sécurité n'ayant pas, comme lors de la guerre du Golfe, autorisé une action militaire. Les dirigeants européens ont donc essentiellement mobilisé d'autres types d'arguments, d'ordre éthique (le respect de la dignité humaine, qui aurait dicté une action de type 'humanitaire') ou politique (la nécessité de restaurer la paix et la stabilité dans la région et d'arrêter les flux de réfugiés à destination des autres pays européens). Mais ils ont également fait appel à des arguments juridiques, en interprétant de manière particulièrement souples les règles de droit existantes. Comment expliquer ce souci de se référer au droit, alors même que celui-ci apparaît à première vue comme un argument particulièrement faible ? Faut-il y voir une forme de retour ou d'actualisation du droit naturel dans les relations internationales, notamment à travers le concept de 'droit d'ingérence humanitaire' ? Les ambiguïtés du discours justificatif traduisent-elles les difficultés engendrées par la dispersion croissante des centres de pouvoir impliqués dans une décision de politique étrangère (les États nationaux, l'UE, l'OTAN, l'ONU, la 'communauté internationale', ...) ? Telles sont les questions qui sont à la base du présent ouvrage, rédigé pour l'essentiel par les membres du Centre de droit international et de sociologie appliquée au droit international de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles.'

Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION—KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 2802714007
Call Number: 341.2 /00318
Item ID: 80019575
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Kosovo Report: Conflict, International Response, Lessons Learned
Additional Author: Independent International Commission on Kosovo
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2000
Physical Description: 372 p.; ill.; 21 cm.
Notes: The war in Kosovo was a turning point: NATO deployed its armed forces in war for the first time, and placed the controversial doctrine of 'humanitarian intervention' squarely in the world's eye. It was an armed intervention for the purpose of implementing Security Council resolutions - but without Security Council authorization. This report tries to answer a number of burning questions, such as why the international community was unable to act earlier and prevent the escalation of the conflict, as well as focusing on the capacity of the United Nations to act as a global peacekeeper. The Commission recommends a new status for Kosovo, 'conditional independence', with the goal of lasting peace and security for Kosovo - and for the Balkan region in general. But many of the conclusions may be beneficially applied to conflicts the world-over.'
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
ISBN: 0199243093
Call Number: 341.2 /00320
Item ID: 80019736
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Politics and Humanitarian Action
Author: MacFarlane, S. Neil
Additional Author: United Nations University
Institution: Brown University. Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies (US)
Published: Providence, RI: Brown University, 2000
Physical Description: xiii, 106 p.; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Paper; 41
Notes: 'The borderline between political and humanitarian action has posed serious difficulties for aid agencies responding to humanitarian emergencies associated with war. Although humanitarian response to war-related emergencies should ideally proceed apart from political calculation, in fact it is profoundly affected by the perceived interests of belligerents, states in regions affected by conflict, and major powers in international affairs. The perceptions by belligerents of their political interests can have profound effects on humanitarian access for the purposes of both relief delivery and protection of human rights. This study suggests that political interest is not necessarily an impediment to effective humanitarian response, nor is it necessarily unchangeable. Perceived political interest is rooted in the cost-benefit and risk analyses of leaders in both domestic and international arenas. Advocacy designed to shape the interests of belligerents plays a key role in creating and maintaining access for humanitarian organizations in the field. Similarly, effective advocacy by humanitarian agencies can strongly influence donor and great-power engagement. In short, maintaining access for humanitarian action and ensuring support from the international community depend not on steering clear of politics but on deliberately engaging political actors to shape their perception of interest so that it allows more space for principled humanitarian action.'
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERNATIONAL RELIEF
Subject: HUMANITARIANISM
Call Number: 341.2 /00264
Item ID: 80016892
Link: http://www.watsoninstitute.org/pub/OP41.pdf
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Landmine Ban: A Case Study in Humanitarian Advocacy
Author: Hubert, Don
Institution: Brown University. Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies (US)
Published: Providence, RI: Brown University, 2000
Physical Description: xviii, 93 p.; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Paper; 42
Notes: consulted 11/01/2001. Bibliography: p. 89. "This study begins by discussing a historical case similar in many ways to the landmines campaign—the banning of the dum dum bullet in the nineteenth century. It then provides a detailed account of the emergence and development of the campaign from initial attempts to restrict landmines in the 1970s, through the birth of the international nongovernmental organization campaign in the early 1990s, to the signing of the Landmines Convention in December 1997. It also provides a thorough assessment of the key factors accounting for their success and a discussion of the broader significance of the campaign. The study concludes with a discussion of an emerging model for humanitarian politics. The examination of the campaign to ban landmines is complemented by a brief analysis of three comparable campaigns form the 1990s: the creation of an International Criminal Court, the Optional Protocol on child soldiers, and attempts to limit the proliferation of small arms. Taken together, these experiences suggest that a model for effective humanitarian advocacy is emerging with three broad dimensions."
Subject: OTTAWA TREATY (1997)
Subject: MINES (MILITARY EXPLOSIVES)
Subject: HUMANITARIANISM
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Call Number: 327.3 /00593
Item ID: 80016974
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Operation Allied Force: A Case Study of Humanitarian Intervention?
Author: Simonen, Katariina
Institution: NATO Defence College (IT)
Published: Rome: NATO Defense College, 2000
Physical Description: 134 p.; 21 cm.
In: NATO Defense College Monograph Series
Notes: "This is a seminal work on the international legal framework against which NATO's resort to armed intervention in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is judged. The study considers the legitimacy of that decision, and draws the conclusion that the humanitarian imperatives put forward to justify the intervention fall short of universal legal acceptance. Nevertheless, what emerges from this analysis is that Operation Allied Force can be viewed as a significant milestone in the development of a law of humanitarian intervention. Instead of being considered as an exceptional case, it belongs to a continuum of interventions where humanitarian considerations have played a part."
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 8887967016
Call Number: 341.2 /00267
Item ID: 80017109
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2014

Title: International Law on the Use of Force and the War in Syria
Author: Kotlyar, Vladimir
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 60, no. 1, 2014, p. 189-200
Subject: SYRIA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA030147
Media: Article

Title: Between Law-Breaking and Law-Making : Syria, Humanitarian Intervention and 'What the Law Ought to Be'
Author: Stahn, Carsten
Notes: The Syrian crisis illustrates the struggle of international law to cope with responses to violations of fundamental legal norms, including the prohibition of chemical weapons. The Security Council has been blocked over two years, due to an irresponsible use of prerogatives that are out of time. This has created dilemmas of protection. This article examines claims relating to 'humanitarian intervention' raised in the Syrian context. It questions whether greater flexibility towards military strikes or an 'affirmative defense to Article 2(4)' of the UN Charter offers a proper remedy to deal with this dilemma. It argues that a case-by-case logic, with a differentiated matrix of assessment, provides a more promising way forward than claims for new regulation.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SYRIA
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SYRIA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
Item ID: JA030183
Link: http://atoz.ebsco.com/Titles/SearchResults/7806?SearchType=1&Find=journal+of+conflict+and+security&GetResourcesBy=QuickSearch&resourceTypeName=allTitles&resourceType=&radioButtonChanged=
Media: Article

* This list contains material received as of August 13th, 2014.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 13 août 2014.
L’ambiguïte de la responsabilité de protéger
Grassin, Vincent
REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 759, avril 2013, p. 91-97.
Harmattan est le modèle d’une opération militaire menée au nom de la ‘responsabilité de protéger’. L’auteur expose que ce type d’intervention ‘humanitaire’ contestée doit rester l’exception et non devenir la norme mais qu’il doit aussi pouvoir fonctionner efficacement. Une telle doctrine encore imparfaite porte, en effet, l’espoir de mettre fin à l’impunité de crimes graves.
RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
LIBYA—HISTORY—CIVIL WAR, 2011-
INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
JA029289
Article

A Model Humanitarian Intervention ? Reassessing NATO’s Libya Campaign
Kuperman, Alan J.
NATO’s 2011 humanitarian military intervention in Libya has been hailed as a model for implementing the emerging norm of the responsibility to protect (R2P), on grounds that it prevented an impending bloodbath in Benghazi and facilitated the ouster of Libya’s oppressive ruler, Muammar al-Qaddafi, who had targeted peaceful civilian protesters. Before the international community embraces such conclusions, however, a more rigorous assessment of the net humanitarian impact of NATO intervention in Libya is warranted. The conventional narrative is flawed in its portrayal of both the nature of the violence in Libya prior to the intervention and NATO’s eventual objective of regime change. An examination of the course of violence in Libya before and after NATO’s action shows that the intervention backfired. The intervention extended the war’s duration about sixfold; increased its death toll approximately seven to ten times; and exacerbated human rights abuses, humanitarian suffering, Islamic radicalism, and weapons proliferation in Libya and its neighbors. If it is a ‘model intervention’, as senior NATO officials claim, it is a model of failure. Implementation of R2P must be reformed to address these unintended negative consequences and the dynamics underlying them. Only then will R2P be able to achieve its noble objectives.
LIBYA—HISTORY—CIVIL WAR, 2011-
NATO—ARMED FORCES—LIBYA
RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
JA029594
Article

Full Circle : Two Decades of NATO Intervention
Hodge, Carl Cavanagh
For all its shortcomings, the intervention of the NATO alliance in the struggle of Libyan rebel forces to overthrow the regime of Muammar Gaddafi was a remarkably cost-effective multilateral effort in regime-change by military force. The use of air power to support insurgent forces in Libya, combined with the refusal to commit NATO ground troops, resembles the final iteration of the alliance’s intervention in the serial wars of the Yugoslav succession, 1991-1999 and has little in common with the decade-long effort in counterinsurgency and nation-building in Afghanistan following the events of 11 September 2001, other than a measure of humanitarian benefit to the target population in each case. This article argues that the nature of the Libyan intervention reflects above all the exhaustion of the alliance’s enthusiasm for expeditionary humanitarianism over the course of the past 20 years, due above all to the cost and complexity of its mission in Afghanistan. In effect, NATO practiced in Libya the art of the possible, acting upon the lowest common denominator of political will among the member-states at a time when future defence austerity is likely to make Libya the exception to a rule of future restraint.
HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION—NATO
LIBYA—HISTORY—CIVIL WAR, 2011-
NATO—ARMED FORCES—LIBYA
JA029968
Article
When Duty Calls: A Pragmatic Standard of Humanitarian Intervention

When should the United States and other members of the international community intervene to stop a government from harming its own citizens? Since World War II, the main standard for intervention has been the high bar of genocide, although the international community has rarely acted to stop it. The main alternative - the 'responsibility to protect' - would set the bar so low that virtually every instance of anarchy or tyranny would create unbounded obligations beyond the capacity of states to fulfill. A new standard - the pragmatic standard of humanitarian intervention - can help guide decisionmakers on when to intervene to stop governments from targeting their own citizens. The standard has three requirements: (1) an ongoing campaign of mass homicide sponsored by the government; (2) a viable plan for intervention with reasonable estimates of low casualties for the intervening forces; and (3) a workable strategy for creating lasting local security for the threatened population. The pragmatic standard was met in the recent successful intervention in Libya as well as in other cases over the last twenty years, and it should become the basis for deciding which humanitarian crises justify international intervention in the future.

'Responsibility While Protecting' and the 'Arab Spring'

The humanitarian rationale for the use of force now occasionally trumps national sovereignty. Still, support for the 'responsibility to protect' remains narrow and fragile.

The Responsibility to Protect: Dilemmas of a New Norm

Decline of Western Realism
Beijing and Moscow Balk at 'Interference'

Author: Menon, Rajan

In: CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111. no. 748, November 2012, p. 310-316.

Notes: Pointing to Libya and Syria, Chinese and Russian leaders contend that the goal of regime change all too often underlies interventions to protect civilians.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION—CHINA
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION—RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

The True Costs of Humanitarian Intervention

Author: Valentino, Benjamin A.

In: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 6, November - December 2011, p. 60-73.

Notes: Intervening militarily to save lives abroad often sounds good on paper, but the record has not been promising. The ethical calculus involved is almost always complicated by messy realities on the ground, and the opportunity costs of such missions are massive. Well-meaning countries could save far more lives by helping refugees and victims of natural disasters and funding public health.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

The Iraq War and the Responsibility to Protect : Uses, Abuses and Consequences for the Future of Humanitarian Intervention

Author: Moses, Jeremy
Additional Author: Bahador, Babak
Additional Author: Wright, Tessa


Notes: Before the 2003 Iraq war, the political leadership of the United States and United Kingdom had to sell the case for war to their people and the world. This was attempted through a number of speeches that employed rhetorical justifications for the war. Two prominent justifications used during this period involved the employment of security and humanitarian narratives. The security narrative focused on claims regarding Iraq's undermining of international law, possession of weapons of mass destruction and threat to the world. The humanitarian narrative revolved around claims about human suffering in Iraq and the need to liberate its people. While it is widely assumed that security is the dominant casus belli in the post-9/11 world, there is much evidence to suggest that the humanitarian justifications that played a critical role in the military interventions of the 1990s were still important after 9/11. The use of humanitarian justifications for the Iraq war clearly has implications for the 'responsibility to protect (R2P)' movement, which has gained prominence since the December 2001 publication of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) report. Based on extensive content analysis of speeches by the US and UK political leadership before the war, this article quantifies the relative importance of each narrative and analyses what the findings mean for the ongoing debates within the 'responsibility to protect (R2P)' movement.

Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Item ID: JA028988
Media: Article

Item ID: JA028095
Media: Article

Item ID: JA028231
Media: Article
Title: Saints Go Marching In
Author: Rieff, David
In: NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 114, July - August 2011, p. 6-15.
Notes: Armed intervention is on the rise. And there is an ever-growing belief that eliminating atrocities the world over is the responsibility of the great powers. Yet these idealists adhere to a false promise of abolishing not only war crimes but war writ large. NATO’s Libya campaign proves once again that humanitarian adventurism is a mere shroud for Western imperialism.
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: LIBYA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
Item ID: JA027880
Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Intervention Comes of Age
Author: Western, Jon
Additional Author: Goldstein, Joshua S.
Notes: Despite the fall of the Qaddafi regime in Libya, humanitarian intervention still has plenty of critics. But their targets are usually the early, ugly missions of the 1990s. Since then - as Libya has shown - the international community has learned its lessons and grown much more adept at using military force to save lives.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA028096
Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Intervention: Loose Ends
Author: Teson, Fernando R.
Notes: The article addresses three aspects of the humanitarian intervention doctrine. It argues, first, that the value of sovereignty rests on the justified social processes of the target state - the horizontal contract. Foreign interventions, even when otherwise justified, must respect the horizontal contract. In contrast, morally objectionable social processes (such as the subjection of women) are not protected by sovereignty (intervention, of course, may be banned for other reasons). In addition, tyrants have no moral protection against interventions directed at them. Second, the article addresses the internal legitimacy of humanitarian intervention. It concludes that the liberal state may only use voluntary soldiers (either the voluntary army or mercenaries) to conduct humanitarian intervention. Conscription for that purpose is not permissible. The article shows that the long-stranding criticism of mercenaries stems from a romantic prejudice and is thus unfair. Third, the article makes a distinction between intention (the determination to perform an action) and motive (a further goal that the agent seeks with that action) and shows that only intention is relevant for humanitarian intervention. A justified humanitarian intervention requires the intention to liberate the victims, but not necessarily a good further motive. It shows how mainstream doctrine has impermissibly confused the two concepts.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA028081
Media: Article

Title: Civil Society and Humanitarian Action: NGOs’ Roles in Peace Support Operations
Author: Irrera, Daniela
Notes: This article deals with the participation of NGOs in humanitarian intervention and peace operations. Knowledge about this area of action is of great importance to understanding both the role(s) of humanitarian NGOs and the transformation of the nature, composition, and actions of multilateral peace missions. The paper is based on the Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organizations Representatives (HNGOsRep) dataset. HNGOsRep is a survey of the opinions of the representatives of 27 humanitarian NGOs and networks of NGOs. It is based in Geneva and Brussels and active in the field of humanitarian assistance, peace building, and conflict transformation and mediation. The analysis of data supports the thesis that the relation between NGOs and the institutions responsible for security and peace management is important to operation results and sheds light on the NGOs’ roles in humanitarian intervention.
Subject: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2009

Title: The Responsibility to Protect the Survivors of Natural Disaster: Cyclone Nargis, A Case Study
Author: Barber, Rebecca
In: JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 3-34.

Notes: Using Cyclone Nargis as a case study, this article examines the meaning of 'responsibility to protect' in the aftermath of natural disaster. The status of humanitarian intervention and the 'responsibility to protect' in customary international law is discussed, followed by a consideration of whether the 'responsibility to protect' could have been invoked in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis as a justification for military intervention. This article concludes that while the restrictions imposed by the government of Myanmar fell short of what would be required to justify military intervention, it is possible to envisage situations where, in the aftermath of natural disaster, a government's refusal to allow access to survivors might be so complete, and the humanitarian needs so immense, that the use of force may be warranted.

Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Title: Innovation and Precedent in the Kosovo War: The Impact of Operation Allied Force on US Foreign Policy
Author: Dunn, David Hastings

Notes: The 1990s was a period of strategic innovation in US foreign policy. Operation Allied Force in particular represented an important step in the contorted evolution of America's attitude towards the use of force in the post-Cold War period. The operation demonstrated the growing influence of humanitarian concerns and the extent to which America was willing to reconsider Cold War criteria on the prudence and utility of force in support of its foreign policy. In its decision to intervene in Kosovo, the Clinton administration also divided opinion among the military. This, in effect, reduced the premium placed on the counsels of the armed forces and made it easier for the Bush administration subsequently to ignore their advice. Furthermore, having fought the war multilaterally through NATO, Operation Allied Force made America more wary of doing so again. In other words, the intervention set a number of precedents and left a significant legacy for the way in which US foreign policy was pursued in the decade that followed. This legacy is considered in two parts: the first analyses those issues associated with the use of force debate; the second considers how the Kosovo experience affected US attitudes to coalition warfare.

Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--USA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Title: The Influence of Operation Allied Force on the Development of the jus ad bellum
Author: Haines, Steven
Notes: Some have argued that NATO’s air campaign against Serbia in 1999 was manifestly unlawful, others that it was an entirely legitimate humanitarian intervention. A third position suggests that the intervention while unlawful, in the strictest sense, was nonetheless legitimate. Here, a customary law right to intervene was seen as emerging, permitting action to prevent a mass atrocity crime, even when UN Security Council authorization was absent. Did Operation Allied Force, then, add to the case for the emergence of this new customary norm? While the 1990s was a decade of humanitarian intervention, the decade since has been dominated by international action against terrorism and, of course, the effects of the highly controversial US and British led invasion of Iraq. In this context, there is scant evidence that a customary right or obligation to intervene for humanitarian reasons has crystallized since 1999. But if Kosovo achieved anything, it was to prompt greater attention to the merits of the argument in favour of a ‘responsibility to protect’. If NATO’s 1999 action were repeated today in a similarly unauthorized manner it would still be unlawful, but it would perhaps be seen as a legitimate means to preventing a mass atrocity crime.
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA025927
Media: Article

Title: The Option to Protect
Author: Herzinger, Richard
Notes: In Germany 'national interest' is no longer a taboo reason for involvement in military engagements abroad. This gives the debate around humanitarian interventions a new logic. Germany - and the United States too - would do well to think twice about the responsibilities and resources that their interventions abroad ultimately entail.
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA025582
Media: Article

Title: ‘Tony’s War’? Blair, Kosovo and the Interventionist
Author: Daddow, Oliver
Notes: Operation Allied Force had a decisive impact on Tony Blair’s leadership of UK foreign policy. This article begins with Blair’s famous Chicago speech of April 1999; his clearest statement of an apparently underlying moral purpose in international relations. It then contrasts the conventional wisdom that over Kosovo Blair was acting out of a sense of moral obligation (sharpened by recent British failings to act to prevent humanitarian disasters in the Balkans) with a revisionist account centering on the domestic political considerations impelling Blair into this particular foreign policy adventure. Blair drew three lessons from his involvement in Operation Allied Force: that media presentation was a crucial aspect of implementing a successful foreign policy strategy; that he had been too cautious between 1997 and 1999, partly as a result of being chained to the vagaries of public opinion; and that he could generate robust and worthy foreign and defence policies sitting with his close advisers on the sofa of his ‘den’ in Downing Street rather than working through traditions channels. The key argument in conclusion is that there was a Tony Blair before Iraq, one who was genuinely set on building a consensus around humanitarian intervention.
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--GREAT BRITAIN
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: GREAT BRITAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Item ID: JA025931
Media: Article
Title: The Responsibility to Protect Doctrine and Humanitarian Intervention: Too Many Ambiguities for a Working Doctrine
Author: Focarelli, Carlo
Notes: The question about possible remedies, including military intervention, to avoid or to put an end to massive violations of human rights committed by a state towards its own citizens or in situations where state authorities critically lack effectiveness has been extensively debated since the issuance in 2001 of the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) on the responsibility to protect. After a succinct and critical review of the ICISS's report and the subsequent international instruments dealing with the responsibility to protect, this contribution focuses on the positions adopted by states, especially over the last three years at the General Assembly and at the Security Council of the United Nations on humanitarian intervention as a 'corollary' of the responsibility to protect doctrine. It appears that humanitarian intervention aimed at implementing the responsibility to protect is not only feared as imperialistic by several weak states, but it also significantly fails to find an unconditioned support even amongst the most powerful states. Given its extreme and multifaceted ambiguity, the innovative content of the purported 'emerging norm' on the responsibility to protect, as well as its prospect to emerge in the future, remain rather unclear.
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA025541
Media: Article

Title: Darfur y la Responsabilidad de Proteger
Author: Lasheras, Borja
Notes: La prohibicion del uso de la fuerza consagrada en la Carta de la ONU se enfrenta a situaciones como Ruanda, Srebrenica y, ahora, Darfur. Ante casos de violencia masiva contra la poblacion de un pais y la inaccion del propio Estado se ha creado la Responsabilidad de Proteger.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA025043
Media: Article

Title: When Something Must Be Done
Author: Wittman, Anne
Notes: The issue of our ability to act justly and wisely when human beings in other nations suffer, is back in the public eye because of the twin challenges of Iraq and Darfur. The extensive Security Council debates that led up to the Iraq invasion seem to have left the international community unprepared for the chaos that has followed. In Darfur, we are again witness to atrocities on a massive scale while conducting painstaking negotiations. Have we once again prioritised humanity, or are we just obeying the law?
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Item ID: JA024455
Media: Article
Title: Whose Responsibility to Protect ? The Duties of Humanitarian Intervention  
Author: Pattison, James  
Notes: The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty's report, The Responsibility to Protect, argues that when a state is unable or unwilling to uphold its citizens' basic human rights, such as in cases of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens by undertaking humanitarian intervention. An essential issue, however, remains unresolved: which particular agent in the international community has the duty to intervene? In this article, the author critically examines four ways of assigning this duty. Although the author highlights the benefits of institutionalising the responsibility to protect, he argues that we should adopt, in the short term at least, a consequentialist solution: humanitarian intervention should be the responsibility of the intervener that will be the most effective.  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
Item ID: JA025421  
Media: Article

Title: The Responsibility to Protect and the Problem of Military Intervention  
Author: Bellamy, Alex J.  
Notes: The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) has come a long way in a relatively short space of time. From inauspicious beginnings, the principle was endorsed by the General Assembly in 2005 and unanimously reaffirmed by the Security Council in 2006 (Resolution 1674). However, the principle remains hotly contested primarily because of its association with humanitarian intervention and the pervasive belief that its principal aim is to create a pathway for the legitimization of unilateral military intervention. This article sets forth the argument that a deepening consensus on R2P is dependent on its dissociation from the politics of humanitarian intervention and suggests that one way of doing this is by abandoning the search for criteria for decision-making about the use of force, one of the centre pieces of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty 2001 report that coined the phrase R2P. Criteria were never likely to win international support, the article maintains, and were less likely to improve decision-making on how best to respond to major humanitarian crises. Nevertheless, R2P can make an important contribution to thinking about the problem of military intervention by mitigating potential 'moral hazards', overcoming the tendency of international actors to focus exclusively on military methods and giving impetus to efforts to operationalize protection in the field.  
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Item ID: JA025081  
Media: Article

Title: The Beginning and the End of Humanitarian Intervention : Kosovo 1999  
Author: Wilton, Robert  
Notes: A number of factors seem to confirm that the intervention in Kosovo was a success: the million refugees who came home; the relative stability of Kosovo in the years since 1999; the successful declaration of independence without a single casualty in Kosovo; and the model of multi-ethnicity now on offer for Kosovo. At the same time, doubts remain: failure to protect the Serbs of Kosovo in 1999 and rioting in 2004 question both NATO's capacity to do the job it claimed and the legitimacy of the Kosovo that emerged from the intervention. The effect of independence was to push Serbia into isolation and then Government collapse, and this with the continuing vacuum of authority in Serb-dominated northern Kosovo might suggest that the international community had only exchanged one unstable state for two. What worked and what did not? If Kosovo set the standard for humanitarian intervention - the use of military force to deliver human good - what did the equivocal score card for Kosovo as it reached independence nearly ten years later say about the legitimacy of that doctrine?  
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999  
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)  
Item ID: JA025935  
Media: Article
Title: Righting the Course ? Humanitarian Intervention, the War on Terror and the Future of Afghanistan
Author: Ayub, Fatima
Additional Author: Kouvo, Sari
Notes: The US-led post 9/11 'intervention' in Afghanistan was, by definition, not a humanitarian intervention. The intervention in Afghanistan was defined as an act of self-defence by the US and it was one of the first steps in the 'war on terror' by the US and its allies: it had no intention or clear strategies for long-term stabilization, state-building or development. The US-led international coalition failed to 'find' Al-Qaeda in the short term and new arguments had to be made to justify continued international presence. The initial agenda was quickly blurred by a mismatch of intentions including those of long-term stabilization and state-building. The ideas developed through the Bonn Agreement (2001-5) and continued through the Afghanistan Compact (2006-10) have focused on building a centrally governed state (sometimes defined as democratic) that has a monopoly on the use of force. Their shortcomings are already well-documented: the urgency of the Bonn Conference and of the adoption of the Bonn Agreement ostensibly meant trading expediency and stability for accountability and a clean slate, which is not to say that there were no good intentions at Bonn from stakeholders, but that Afghans and the international community put power-sharing before progress. The choices made at Bonn may have contributed to the culture of impunity and the entrenched poverty that is gripping Afghanistan today. This article responds to the claims that state-building and all that goes with it are not the responsibility of the 'international community' by addressing the accountability and humanitarian paradoxes. The question remains, however, about who should be responsible for reform and politically accountable in the aftermath of non-humanitarian (and indeed even humanitarian) interventions?
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION --AFGHANISTAN
Subject: NATION-BUILDING --AFGHANISTAN
Item ID: JA025062
Media: Article

Title: Making Intervention Work
Author: Abramowitz, Morton
Notes: In the face of grave humanitarian crises in countries such as Myanmar and Sudan, the international community has failed to back up its rhetoric with deeds. To adequately address such situations, the United Nations must streamline its decision-making, strengthen its peacekeeping capabilities, and create a crisis-response force.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Item ID: JA025093
Media: Article

2007

Title: Best Intentions or False Promises : Multilateral Interventions in Darfur, Afghanistan, and Southern Lebanon
Author: Rupp, Richard
Notes: The author critically examines recent trends and developments affecting multilateral interventions, with special attention devoted to the involvement of the UN, NATO, and the US government. Each of these actors is inextricably linked, and yet their leadership has proven largely incapable of designing satisfactory relationships governing the design and management of the missions upon which they have jointly embarked. The conclusions of this essay are sobering but well founded. The international community has been unable to absorb the basic lesson gleaned from fifteen years of multinational interventions: operations that stand the greatest chance of success occur when local warring parties have exhausted military means and genuinely turn to the international community as an honest broker to facilitate cease-fires and foster reconstruction.
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Item ID: JA024220
Media: Article
Afghanistan : humanitaires en danger

Author: Renouf, Jean S.
Additional Author: Carle, Alexandre
In: DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e année, no. 6, juin 2007, p. 183-191.
Notes: Presentes en Afghanistan depuis presque trente ans, les organisations humanitaires sont de plus en plus frequentement prises pour cibles. Symptomatiques du changement de strategie de la part des taliban et leurs affides, ces attaques soulevent de nouvelles questions sur la continuite de l'action humanitaire et, au-delà, de l'implication de la communaute internationale en Afghanistan. L'article analyse les impacts de la deterioration de la securite sur l'action humanitaire et met en evidence les conditions necessaires pour que les ONG puissent continuer d'intervenir en Afghanistan. Enfin, il montre que les attaques contre les humanitaires ont des consequences potentiellement devastatrices sur les forces francaises operant dans le pays.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--AFGHANISTAN

Title: Guerra y operaciones de paz, juegos de palabras ?

Author: Aguirre, Mariano
Notes: Existe una creciente complejidad a la hora de definir las formas de la guerra moderna y diferenciarlas de las acciones humanitarias o las misiones de paz. La aplicacion interesada y flexible de estos conceptos por parte de los gobiernos confunde a los ejercitos y a la sociedad.
Subject: WAR
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Title: Darfur and the Failure of the Responsibility to Protect

Author: Waal, Alex de
Notes: When official representatives of more than 170 countries adopted the principle of the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) at the September 2005 World Summit, Darfur was quickly identified as the test case for this new doctrine. The general verdict is that the international community has failed the test due to lack of political will. This article argues that the failure is real but that it is more fundamentally located within the doctrine of R2P itself. Fulfilling the aspiration of R2P demands an international protection capability that does not exist now and cannot be realistically expected. The critical weakness in R2P is that the 'responsibility to react' has been framed as coercive protection, which attempts to be a middle way between classic peacekeeping and outright military intervention that can be undertaken without the consent of the host government. Thus far, theoretical and practical attempts to create this intermediate space for coercive protection have failed to resolve basic strategic and operational issues. In addition, the very act of raising the prospect of external military intervention for human protection purposes changes and distorts the political process and can in fact make a resolution more difficult. Following an introductory section that provides background to the war in Darfur and international engagement, this article examines the debates over the R2P that swirled around the Darfur crisis and operational concepts developed for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and its hybrid successor, the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), especially during the Abuja peace negotiations. Three operational concepts are examined : ceasefire, disarmament and civilian protection. Unfortunately, the international policy priority of bringing UN troops to Darfur had an adverse impact on the Darfur peace talks without grappling with the central question of what international forces would do to resolve the crisis. Advocacy for the R2P set an unrealistic ideal which became the enemy of achievable goals.
Subject: SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SUDAN
Subject: PEACEKEEPING FORCES--SUDAN
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA024229
Media: Article
Title: The Impact of the Responsibility to Protect on Peacekeeping
Author: Breau, Susan C.
Notes: This article examines the impact of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect on peacekeeping in the United Nations. One of the key debates in peacekeeping is whether there is a duty to use force to protect civilians from genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The practice of UN peacekeeping is evolving in many instances, with the notable exception of Darfur, into robust peacemaking actions with a positive responsibility to protect civilians within the field of operations. This article reviews the development of the concept of the responsibility to protect and then applies the various parts of the doctrine to actual situations of threats to international peace and security.
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA023419
Media: Article

Title: Action Not Words
Author: Shafi, Imran
Notes: The Darfur conflict is a shocking indictment of the international community's failure to protect the vulnerable. A year ago world leaders in New York accepted the responsibility to protect. Now, two million people, a third of the Darfur population, are in internal refugee camps, with over two-hundred thousand more having fled over the border to Chad. More than half the people rely on humanitarian aid that is becoming increasingly dangerous to deliver.
Subject: SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SUDAN
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA022949
Media: Article

Title: Was the Iraq War a Humanitarian Intervention ?
Author: Roth, Kenneth
Notes: This article assesses whether the 2003 invasion of Iraq can be justified as a humanitarian intervention. Because of the potential loss of life inherent in any military action, the author contends that a threshold test of a humanitarian intervention is whether it is necessary to stop ongoing or imminent mass slaughter. Although that test might have been met, say, at the time of the 1988 genocide against the Kurds, there was no ongoing or imminent mass slaughter in Iraq in March 2003. That lack is decisive in undermining claims that the invasion of Iraq was a humanitarian intervention. Apart from this threshold test, the author also considers several secondary factors: whether force was the last resort, whether the invasion was guided primarily by a humanitarian purpose, whether it was conducted with maximum respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, whether it was likely to produce more good than harm, and whether, ideally though not necessarily, it was endorsed by the UN Security Council. The author concludes that the invasion of Iraq fails most of these secondary tests as well: the war as conceived in early 2003 was not primarily about stopping atrocities; non-military options for achieving its other stated purposes had not been exhausted; although the invading forces generally respected international humanitarian law, there were certain major exceptions; and the UN Security Council was never asked to contemplate a humanitarian intervention in Iraq. At most, it was reasonable to conclude in March 2003 that overthrowing Saddam Hussein might do more good than harm. On balance, therefore, the author concludes that the Iraq war cannot be justified as a humanitarian intervention.
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA022586
Media: Article
Title: Eight Principles for Humanitarian Intervention
Author: Teson, Fernando R.
Notes: When is humanitarian intervention legitimate and how should such interventions be conducted? This article sets out eight liberal principles that underlie humanitarian intervention, some of them abstract principles of international ethics and others more concrete principles that apply specifically to humanitarian intervention. It argues that whilst these principles do not determine the legitimacy of particular interventions, they should 'incline' our judgments towards approval or disapproval. The basic principles include the liberal idea that governments are the mere agents of the people, that tyrannical governments forfeit their legal protections, that human rights entail obligations for governments, that justifiable intervention must intend the end of tyranny or anarchy, that the doctrine of double-effect should be respected, that intervention is only warranted in severe cases, that intervention be welcomed by those it is intended to save, and that ideally it is welcomed by the community of democratic states.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA022587
Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Intervention after Iraq: Just War and International Law Perspectives
Author: Johnson, James Turner
Notes: During the 1990s, particularly with reference to the context of the conflicts in Somalia, former Yugoslavia, and Rwanda, considerable sentiment favoring humanitarian intervention grew both in just war argument and in discussion of international law. This paper examines the arguments put forward in these two frames and their implications for international behaviour and law. But in 2002-2003, when US President Bush identified the egregious abuses of human rights perpetrated by Saddam Hussein and his regime over a long history as one of the reasons for using military force to oust that regime, this humanitarian intervention argument fell flat. Does this put in question the future of the idea of humanitarian intervention after the Iraq war of 2003? This paper argues that the experience of humanitarian intervention (or non-intervention) and its results during the 1990s must be taken together with the case of Iraq in thinking about the future of humanitarian intervention, and that this future may best be imagined not in terms of new developments in international law and international order, but as a continuation of past practice.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: INTERNATIONAL LAW
Item ID: JA022588
Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Intervention After Iraq: Legal Ideas vs. Military Realities
Author: Kurth, James
Notes: The theory of humanitarian intervention has received new attention since the humanitarian crises of the 1990s and the United States' becoming the world's sole superpower. The actual practice of humanitarian intervention, however, has declined. It is difficult to forge the political will for it when the countries composing the global organizations that could provide the political legitimacy disagree on an intervention, and with so few countries - mainly the United States and Great Britain - capable of providing the required expeditionary forces. Moreover, the Afghanistan and Iraq wars have diminished the United States' political will, military capability, and diplomatic credibility to conduct future humanitarian interventions. In particular, those wars precluded its intervention in the current genocide in Darfur. Regional bodies such as the African Union may be the only entities that can, with aid and training, undertake effective interventions.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA022394
Media: Article
Title: Humanitarian Intervention and the War in Iraq: Norms, Discourse, and State Practice  
Author: Heinze, Eric A.  
Notes: The author provides readers with an insightful analysis of the doctrine of humanitarian intervention as justification for the exercise of military power. He questions whether such factors as motive, the level of human suffering, use of military force as a last resort, prospects for success, proportionality, and right authority must be taken into account when developing plans for any legitimate humanitarian intervention. The author’s analysis of these factors, especially as they apply to the US involvement in Iraq, leaves the reader with the understanding that such military action has greater legitimacy than many would have us believe.  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION—USA  
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011  
Item ID: JA022424  
Media: Article  

2005  

Title: Waging War in the Name of Human Rights? Fourteen Theses about Humanitarian Intervention  
Author: Barsa, Pavel  
In: PERSPECTIVES, no. 24, Summer 2005, p. 5-20.  
Notes: The genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and the case of the Bosnian town Srebrenica one year later reminded some observers of the infamous ‘abandonment of the Jews’ in the forties. These events helped strengthen a belief that the western states have the right, or even the obligation, to infringe the sovereignty of less-developed states in the name of universal human rights. This interventionist consensus between Left and Right, between the USA and Western Europe, found its climax in the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in the spring of 1999. Bush’s crusade against Iraq interrupted that consensus. Out of the gap which has re-opened between Left and Right and the USA and Europe, two questions have emerged: are there any universal moral grounds upon which states and/or international organisations can base their interventions in the internal affairs of other states? And if so, are there any criteria which can help us distinguish humanitarian interventions from imperial conquests with moral facades? The tentative answers, which are discussed, are as follows. Firstly, there are basic human rights which we owe to one another not only as members of our respective national communities but also as members of the universal community of humankind. Secondly, the legitimacy of intervention stems from multilateral procedures: the less these procedures are used for decision making, the less legitimate the intervention is.  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS  
Item ID: JA022112  
Media: Article  

Title: Humanitarian Intervention: Transforming the Discourse  
Author: Pawlowska, Karina  
Notes: This article contends that methodologically the discourse of Humanitarian Intervention has not been able to move beyond its own conventions. These conventions focus on the decision-making process, concerning whether or not to intervene. This creates a situation in which the underlying reasons for so-called ‘supreme humanitarian emergencies’ are not addressed. Consequently, opportunities for preventing humanitarian emergencies are missed. Only when the wider context in which supreme humanitarian emergencies occur, here identified as the liberal international order, become an integral part of theorizing about Humanitarian Intervention can international society attempt to implement the principles of humanity.  
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION  
Item ID: JA021840  
Media: Article
Title: Humanitarian Intervention in an Era of Pre-emptive Self-Defence
Author: Whitman, Jim
Notes: The dichotomy between prohibitive law and moral responsibility is at the centre of debates about the legitimacy of humanitarian intervention. However, political interests remain an important factor not only in determining and tempering the humanitarian impulses of states, but also for gauging their more general adherence to the rule of law. The humanitarian intervention debate only has meaning in a context in which there is general, routine adherence to the non-interventionist norm of the international system, codified as Article 2(4) of the UN Charter. The 'Bush Doctrine' of pre-emptive self-defence alters the political and politico-legal context that has until now given the humanitarian intervention debate its meaning and importance. Given this, together with a more general loosening of the strictures prohibiting or limiting the use of force, there is good cause for concern about the foundations of the post-1945 international order. The debate about humanitarian intervention can no longer abstract the tension between law and morality from a political arena that is facing such profound challenges.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: PREEMPTIVE ATTACK (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Item ID: JA021858
Media: Article

Title: Why Humanitarian Interventions Succeed or Fail: The Role of Local Participation
Author: Gizelis, Theodora-Ismene
Additional Author: Kosek, Kristin E.
Notes: Why do interstate interventions, even when carried out with the best of intentions, so often fail to contain conflicts and support a peaceful settlement? The authors argue that the extent of local participation exerts a strong effect on the prospects for successful peace-building and reconstruction efforts in the wake of humanitarian interventions. Even though the population in target countries may sympathize with the goal of the intervention, local populations are unlikely to feel a personal attachment to a solution externally imposed unless actively consulted or involved in the intervention strategy. Humanitarian interventions without some form of local participation are likely to create cognitive dissonance among the local population between the outcome and the means chosen to implement it. The authors evaluate their hypotheses about the relationship between local involvement and successful post-conflict reconstruction by looking at variation in conflict and local involvement over time in two humanitarian interventions, Bosnia (1991-95) and Somalia (1987-97). Consistent with their hypotheses about how lack of local involvement can undermine post-conflict reconstruction efforts in the wake of interventions, they find that phases with more local involvement are associated with lower levels of conflict.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
Item ID: JA022060
Media: Article

Title: Canada's Human Security Agenda: Walking the Talk?
Author: Riddell-Dixon, Elizabeth
Notes: Human security is a central pillar of Canadian foreign policy; hence it is important to determine the government's efficacy in this area. This paper assesses the extent to which Canada is exercising effective leadership in support of two key human security objectives: promoting the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), 'The responsibility to protect', and supporting the International Criminal Court (ICC). The Canadian government's record of leadership is assessed in terms of its own objectives.
Subject: HUMAN SECURITY--CANADA
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
Item ID: JA022225
Media: Article
Finding a moral justification for humanitarian intervention has been the objective of a great deal of academic inquiry in recent years. Most of these treatments, however, make certain arguments or assumptions about the morality of humanitarian intervention without fully exploring their precise philosophical underpinnings, which has led to an increasingly disjointed body of literature. The purpose of this essay, therefore, is to suggest that the conventional arguments and assumptions made about the morality of humanitarian intervention can be encompassed in what is essentially a consequentialist framework. After a brief examination of consequentialist ethics, this essay reveals a number of morally relevant factors concerning humanitarian intervention, wherein the author suggests that the general consensus in the literature on these factors constitutes 'commonsense morality'. In doing so, he argues that consequentialism as a theory of the right provides the best fit with commonsense morality on humanitarian intervention. This is important not only to reveal the precise philosophical underpinnings of the debate, but also to bring ethical, prudential and political considerations together in a coherent ethical discourse.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA021982
Media: Article

Les Nations unies sont, depuis la fin de la guerre froide, la premiere puissance humanitaire de la planete. L'ONU et ses institutions specialisees ont mis en oeuvre une impressionnante diplomatie de la compassion. Mais, loin de permettre le developpement et la paix, cet activisme engendre rancoueurs et desillusions dans les populations 'beneficiaires'. Les echecs enregistres soulignent que, pour garantir la securite collective, l'action humanitaire ne peut a elle seule tenir lieu de politique.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Subject: UNITED NATIONS
Item ID: JA021583
Media: Article

This paper shows that the deployment of a robust force is crucial to deter or halt acts of genocide or mass violence in their earliest stage. With the concept of swift interventions in mind, the article is an argument for rapidly deployable forces (RDFs) designed to prevent genocide through early entry operations, and an examination of what those forces should resemble. The paper begins with a discussion and clarification of the term 'rapidly deployable', and spells out the advantages and disadvantages of utilizing such forces in humanitarian intervention operations designed to prevent genocide. The second section offers and explanatory 'how-to' proscription for what a forcible entry operation would ideally look like, including a description of how to size an intervention force against a likely opponent, how to overcome the tremendous logistical difficulties of transporting troops and combat equipment over long distances, and a scenario for engaging and defeating agents of mass violence. The final section assesses global RDF anti-genocide capabilities and determines that any such campaign in the next five to ten years should be American-led.

Subject: GENOCIDE
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RAPIDLY DEPLOYABLE FORCES
Item ID: JA020451
Media: Article
Title: Motives, Outcomes, Intent and the Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention
Author: Bellamy, Alex J.
Notes: During the 1990s, international society increasingly recognised that states who abuse their citizens in the most egregious ways ought to lose their sovereign inviolability and be subject to humanitarian intervention. The emergence of this norm has given renewed significance to the debate concerning what it is about humanitarian intervention that makes it legitimate. The most popular view is that it is humanitarian motivations that legitimise intervention. Others insist that humanitarian outcomes are more important that an actor’s motivations, pointing for instance to the ousting of the Khmer Rouge by Vietnam. Given the centrality of this debate, this article reinvestigates the 'motives versus outcomes' debate and suggests an alternative reading based on the classic Just War tradition. It argues that an actor’s intentions are vital to assessing the legitimacy of an intervention.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA021125
Media: Article

Title: The Sunset of Humanitarian Intervention ? The Responsibility to Protect in a Unipolar Era.
Author: Weiss, Thomas G.
Notes: In spite of the current preoccupations, in the United States and in the United Nations, with the wars on terrorism and the occupation in Iraq, humanitarian intervention remains an important policy option. Future debates and action are framed by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, whose report entitled 'The Responsibility to Protect' and an accompanying research volume were published in December 2001. Future humanitarian crises will arise in conjunction with the need for military force to protect human beings, and so four shortcomings of the report are evident. First, the report is not as forward-looking as the commissioners thought or as many opponents feared. Second, the concerns of the most vehement critics, especially developing countries, are misplaced because the problem is too little humanitarian intervention, not too much. Third, the purported danger that the concept of the responsibility to protect might become a Trojan Horse to be used by the great powers to intervene is fundamentally incorrect; rather, intervention by the USA in its pre-emptive or preventive war mode is the pressing concern. Fourth, the notion of reforming the UN Security Council is an illusion; the real challenge is to identify those humanitarian crises where Washington's tactical multilateralism kicks in.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA020712
Media: Article

Title: Ethics and Intervention : The 'Humanitarian Exception' and the Problem of Abuse in the Case of Iraq.
Author: Bellamy, Alex J.
Notes: This article investigates the ethics of intervention and explores the decision to invade Iraq. It begins by arguing that while positive international law provides an important framework for understanding and debating the legitimacy of war, it does not cover the full spectrum of moral reasoning on issues of war and peace. To that end, after briefly discussing the two primary legal justifications for war (implied UN authorization and pre-emptive self-defence), and finding them wanting, it asks whether there is a moral 'humanitarian exception' to this rule grounded in the 'just war' tradition. The article argues that two aspects of the broad tradition could be used to make a humanitarian case for war : the 'holy war' tradition and classical just war thinking based on natural law. The former it finds problematic, while the latter it argues provides a moral space to justify the use of force to halt gross breaches of natural law. Although such an approach may provide a moral justification for war, it also opens the door to abuse. It was this very problem that legal positivism from Vattel onwards was designed to address. As a result, the article argues that natural law and legal positivist arguments should be understood as complementary sets of ideas whose sometimes competing claims must be balanced in relation to particular cases. Therefore, although natural law may open a space for justifying the invasion of Iraq on humanitarian terms, legal positivism strictly limits that right. Ignoring this latter fact, as happened in the Iraq case, opens the door to abuse.
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Item ID: JA020373
Media: Article
Notes: Although the threat of mass casualty terrorism has altered strategic priorities in the United States, the global community as a whole faces many of the same problems that it faced in the 1990s: civil wars; failed or failing states; and other humanitarian disasters around the world. The gap between the demands on the international community to do something about these catastrophes and its ability to respond remains wide. The challenge to create a truly global capacity for peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention is difficult, but not so daunting or expensive as to excuse inaction. With minimal investments, which would primarily entail states shifting military resources and force structures towards more useful ends, superior global capabilities to make a difference are achievable.
Title: International Humanitarian Crises: Two Decades Before and Two Decades Beyond
Author: Kent, Randolph C.
Notes: Two decades ago, the United Nations' ability to deal with disasters and emergencies was underdeveloped, essentially lacking the commitment and capacity to deal with what are now called 'humanitarian crises'. Two decades later the UN, its programmes and specialized agencies, has increased its technical and tactical abilities to respond to such crises in ways that are far more systematic and coherent. And yet, despite such important developments, the UN is not strategic in its approach and cannot escape the pressure of political manipulation that threatens the fundamental humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence. At the same time, the process by which the UN increased and now maintains its enhanced humanitarian role has made the institution far more self-obsessed. These trends do not bode well when confronted with the grave prospect of an increasingly disaster and emergency-prone world. Nevertheless, this article concludes with prescriptions that would make the UN far more capable of dealing with the sort of humanitarian challenges that may have to be faced over the next two decades.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: UNITED NATIONS
Item ID: JA020961
Media: Article

2003

Title: The End of Humanitarian Intervention?
Author: Kim, Sung-han
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA019736
Media: Article

Title: Enforcement of International Humanitarian Law and Threats to National Sovereignty.
Author: Green, L. C.
Notes: The right or even obligation to intervene in the name of humanity in the affairs of a foreign state, regardless of that state's sovereignty, may be traced to the writings of such 'fathers' of international law as Grotius, Suarez, Pufendorf, Wolff or Vattel. They, however, did not propose any enforcement, other than a possible resort to war. Nineteenth century doctrine, as propounded by writers like Phillimore, Westlake or Hall, recognized a similar right, but often only if undertaken by a group of states rather than individually. Even in the twentieth century such writers as Stowell or Lauterpacht maintained that a right of humanitarian intervention existed in international law. In addition, there have been isolated instances where states have resorted to such action, primarily on behalf of religious or ethnic minorities. In most of these instances, there has been a denial that any threat to the national sovereignty was involved. With the developments consequent upon the second world war in relation to human rights, it has become increasingly asserted as part of international law that states have a clear right to protest and even intervene where there is a blatant disregard of these rights. When, as in non-international conflicts, such breaches have involved outrages against the human conscience, non-parties, both with and without the authority of the United Nations, have claimed the right to intervene to terminate such excesses, and have even gone to the extreme insisting upon the replacement of the local government by one committed to democratic principles. Occasionally, even, they have established interim administrations regardless of the local sovereignty.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN LAW
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Item ID: JA019751
Media: Article
Title: L'humanitaire non gouvernemental face à la guerre.
Author: Pouligny, Beatrice
Notes: L'aide humanitaire d'urgence est à un tournant de son histoire. Une réflexion a commencé au sein de nombreuses organisations non gouvernementales (ONG), afin de surmonter les contradictions et les derivate qui accompagnent leurs opérations sur les terrains de guerre : victimisation trompeuse de populations locales, détournement ou instrumentalisation de l'aide par des belligerants - ou des puissances extérieures. Par ailleurs, l'engagement humanitaire est souvent de plus en plus selectif, voire discriminatoire, pour tenir compte non seulement des préférences politiques des gouvernements, qui jugent bon d'intervenir ici plutôt que là, mais aussi des préférences médiatiques, dont les effets sont pour le moins ambivalents. Enfin, nombre d'ONG se trouvent placées, sur le terrain, dans la position d'agents des diplomatures occidentales, entrainant parfois une utilisation abusive du 'label' humanitaire. Cette réflexion, urgente, pourrait utilement déboucher sur une redefinition du contenu politique, économique et éthique de l'intervention humanitaire.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Subject: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Item ID: JA019388
Media: Article

Title: The Operational Identity of Humanitarian Military Intervention.
Author: Kapur, S. Paul
Notes: Humanitarian intervention has emerged as an important international phenomenon during the post-cold war era. Somalia, Haiti, Rwanda, Bosnia, East Timor, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast are only a few examples of efforts by external powers to end large-scale human disasters by military intervention. The author argues that important as humanitarian intervention is, it still suffers from undertheorizing in the international relations literature. Scholars have focused primarily on normative aspects of the subject, or on policy debates, at the same time ignoring basic theoretical questions such as when states will actually undertake and sustain humanitarian intervention. The author seeks to fill this gap in the literature by determining the military conditions under which states contemplating humanitarian intervention in a target country are likely to undertake and sustain it. He argues that states contemplating intervention will seek to undertake and sustain it only where they can avoid facing armed, organized resistance from within the target country. This aversion to organized opposition is driven by what he calls intervenors' 'operational identity' - states' understanding of 'who' they are, and hence of their proper role and behavior, in the unique context of humanitarian military operations. Minimizing combat often lowers intervenor losses, and it reduces target-state casualties as well. Minimizing their operations' overall level of violence and limiting casualties on both sides thus enables intervenors to behave in a manner compatible with their understanding of the meaning of humanitarian intervention, and of the proper role of a state undertaking it.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA019281
Media: Article

Title: Guerre, medias et moralite.
Author: Mathonnier, Julien
In: DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e année, no. 7, juillet 2003, p. 29-41.
Notes: La guerre s'est invente un nouveau genre a travers l'ideologie désormais dominante des droits de l'homme. Le concept de 'guerre humanitaire', forge par les grands Etats occidentaux, est un rejeton du recentrage ethique radical de la politique internationale. Cependant, il masque peniblement des politiques impemales souvent cacochymes et titubantes, gangrenees par un juridisme obsessionnel qui les elogine non seulement de leur impartialite, mais egalemnt d'une efficacite reelle sur le terrain. Malgre toutes les manipulations mediatiques dont l'idealisme humaniste s'est servi pour faire avancer sa cause, le bilan reste plutot decevant et la bonne moralite vendue par la propagande cathodique, plutot volatile.
Subject: WAR--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA019470
Media: Article
Title: Mitigating Conflict: The Role of NGOs.
In: INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2003, Special Issue.
Notes: Since UN peacekeeping and associated forms of international intervention in conflict zones took on a new significance at the end of the Cold War, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have also emerged as a vital part of the mechanisms of intervention, both in conjunction with traditional forms of peacekeeping, but more importantly in longer term prevention and peacebuilding tasks. These roles are intended to contribute to the construction of neoliberal, democratic entities in conflict zones, but they also raise a series of questions about the nature of NGO roles, objectives and relationship with the militaries, states and other organizations. Yet, NGOs have become crucial in the social, political and economic issue areas that constitute international-social conflict, particularly in the regeneration of torn and divided societies, restoring infrastructure and providing basic social goods. Indeed, it has often been suggested that NGOs fulfil vital roles that states and their agencies cannot take on. This occurs both in terms of direct involvement with projects in these issue areas, but also in their monitoring and advocacy roles. Just how crucial this contribution has been - its direction, and its longer term impact on conflict zones, as well as what it means for international society and its practices of intervention - have been matters of some debate.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Item ID: JA019152
Media: Article

2002

Title: Sources of Humanitarian Intervention: Beliefs, Information, and Advocacy in the US Decisions on Somalia and Bosnia.
Author: Western, Jon
Notes: This article examines the US decision to intervene in Somalia. The author begins with a brief discussion and critique of the conventional explanations of the intervention, followed by an overview of the main points of his argument. He then provides a detailed case study of the intervention decision that identifies the influence of competing foreign policy beliefs, information resources, and advocacy on the ultimate decision. Within this context, he argues that two other variables - the 1992 presidential election and the conflict in Bosnia - were influential in this decision. The author concludes with a discussion of lessons from this case for the development of future research on why the United States intervenes in some instances but not in others.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--USA
Subject: USA--ARMED FORCES--SOMALIA
Item ID: JA017836
Media: Article

Title: Failing Failed States: Who Forgets the Forgotten?
Author: Holm, Hans-Henrik
Notes: When states are failing, when basic state functions are no longer carried out, and when people have no security, humanitarian crises erupt. In confronting this problem, the stronger states have followed an ad hoc policy of intervention and aid. In some cases, humanitarian disasters have resulted from inaction. Often, the media are blamed. Politicians complain about the media when they interfere (the CNN effect) and when they do not. This article looks at how the media cover failing states. Sierra Leone and Congo are used as examples. The analysis shows that there is little independent coverage. A Danish survey of newsrooms shows that the national world-view and prevalent news criteria prevent consistent coverage. It is argued that politicians are the ones who determine national agendas: it is from political initiatives, rather than media coverage, that failing states and humanitarian crises can expect action.

Subject: FAILED STATES--PRESS COVERAGE
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA018704
Media: Article
Author: Welsh, Jennifer
Additional Author: Thielking, Carolin
Additional Author: MacFarlane, S. Neil
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA018688
Media: Article

Title: Progress or Return? Collective Security, Humanitarian Intervention and the Kosovo Conflict.
Author: Tziampiris, Aristotle
Notes: The doctrine of humanitarian intervention ('new internationalism') pronounced to justify NATO's intervention in the Kosovo conflict was internationalist, multilateralist and interventionist in outlook, encompassed a larger vision consistent with liberal norms and morality and required the satisfaction of extensive conditions before being implemented. However, on closer examination the doctrine does not emerge as something entirely new, legal or humanitarian. It will certainly not cause the demise of nationalism and the nation-state and will probably strive without success to retain consistency in its application in other parts of the world. New internationalism has also contributed to the further erosion of Westphalian structures. Attempts to harmonize new internationalism with the regional security arrangements that are foreseen in the UN charter would allow the doctrine's application to a more limited regional scope, actions thus only being pursued by regional states or organizations (e.g. NATO). As a result, it might become easier to avoid deadlock at the Security Council, garner international support for humanitarian interventions and avoid criticism of neo-imperialism or selective application.
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: COLLECTIVE SECURITY
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Item ID: JA018436
Media: Article

Title: Legality Versus Legitimacy: Humanitarian Intervention, the Security Council and the Rule of Law.
Author: Chesterman, Simon
Notes: This article sketches out the nature of legal responses to humanitarian intervention in general and the Kosovo intervention in particular, with particular attention given to arguments that were not made. Though some possible arguments appear to have been omitted through oversight, the nature of the discussion suggests a view of international law as one policy justification among others. These debates are then situated in a broader historical context by drawing parallels between the current international framework and earlier historical periods in which no body comparable to the Security Council existed. It is argued that developments since the end of the Cold War, and in the past few years in particular, suggest a reversion to pre-Charter paradigms, where the council exists merely to advise member-states and international order is contingent, once more, on the goodwill of the powerful. The reluctance of the Great Powers to submit themselves to law may yet have a more lasting effect on the international order that NATO's decision to wage war on behalf of the Kosovo Albanians.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Item ID: JA018357
Media: Article
Title: The Responsibility to Protect.
Author: Evans, Gareth
Additional Author: Sahnoun, Mohamed
Notes: Throughout the humanitarian crises of the 1990s, the international community failed to come up with rules on how and when to intervene, and under whose authority. Despite the new focus on terrorism, these debates will not go away. The issue must be reframed as an argument not about the 'right to intervene' but about the 'responsibility to protect' that all sovereign states owe to their citizens.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA018615
Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Intervention : A Case of Offensive Force ?
Author: Reichberg, Gregory
Additional Author: Syse, Henrik
Notes: The distinction between offensive and defensive force is central to modern international law. As developed in the interwar years and later codified in the United Nations Charter, international law has strictly banned resort to offensive force, the only possible exception being operations mandated by the Security Council. In the just war tradition (JWT), by contrast, some kinds of offensive force are permitted, including humanitarian interventions. This article compares these two different ways of understanding the distinction between offensive and defensive force. It suggests that there is a need to specify in which cases the offensive use of force may be legitimate for humanitarian purposes, and it does so by drawing in the just war idea of 'reaction against wrongdoing'. The concept of a reactive use of force, inspired by St. Augustine and the subsequent JWT, is thus central to the article's argument.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: JUST WAR DOCTRINE
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA018358
Media: Article

Title: Ethical Objections to Humanitarian Intervention.
Author: Atack, Iain
Notes: Armed humanitarian intervention, or the use of military force to protect the fundamental human rights of the citizens of another state, has become increasingly prominent in debates about the role of ethics in international affairs. Ethical objections to such intervention focuses on two issues in particular: the violation of national sovereignty and the use of armed force with the concomitant loss of life and human suffering entailed. Some proponents of humanitarian intervention argue that if intervention occurs in accordance with international law, its threat to both state sovereignty and human life will be minimized. However, the requirement of UN security Council authorization has become increasingly difficult to satisfy. International humanitarian intervention to stop gross human rights abuses can perhaps be supported as the fulfilment of the just cause criterion of just war theory. The danger inherent in this sort of argument is that it implies a conflict between legality and morality that weakens the already precarious jurisdiction of international law. The anti-militarist or pacifist critique of armed humanitarian intervention, with its focus on a non-consequential approach to the value of human life and its concern with processes of militarization, provides a further normative challenge to armed humanitarian intervention.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA018356
Media: Article
Notes: "Armed external intervention may sometimes be required to halt barbaric attacks on the vulnerable, but rebuilding political, economic and social order in the aftermath of an intervention is fraught with difficulty. Post-intervention problems may include coping with new and fractious actors, managing complex processes of change, addressing fundamental questions of political philosophy, coping with 'spoilers' and low levels of trust, and avoiding inadvertent damage to the interventions beneficiaries - all in situations where resources may be scarce and intervening powers at odds with each other. Intervenors should strive to absorb the lessons of past interventions and master the complexities of the territory on which they propose to act. Patience and humility are sterling qualities in an intervening force, even where robust action is required. Adapting Montesquieu's advice, if one must intervene, one should do so with a trembling hand."
Voor vrijheid en recht ? De legitimiteit van humanitaire interventie.

Author: Delwaide, Jacobus


Notes: Interventie staat opnieuw bovenaan de internationale agenda - als mogelijkheid en als vermeende noodzaak. Maar zijn humanitaire interventies wel wenselijk en legitiem? Vormt het principe van solidariteit met de slachtoffers van een conflict geen te grote bedreiging voor het soevereiniteitsbeginsel? En kan transnationale solidariteit geen handig rookgordijn vormen waarachter nationale of regionale belangen worden bevorderd? In dit artikel wordt betoogd dat de antwoorden op dergelijke vragen nooit zuiver kunnen zijn en dat die antwoorden bovendien (net zoals het internationale 'systeem' zelf) aan verandering onderhevig zijn: ze moeten dus regelmatig opnieuw worden gevonden.

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Item ID: JA017107

Media: Article

Title: Militaro-humanitaire : la confusion des genres.

Author: Dubuet, Fabien


Notes: Since the early 1990s the world has witnessed a growth in international criminal justice, as well as an increasing number of humanitarian military missions (in Sierra Leone, Kosovo and East Timor, for example). Developments such as these might lead one to think that the protection of groups threatened by massive human rights violations has become a major concern of the so-called 'international community'. However, the humanitarian aspect is more of a pretext than the raison d'etre. Bosnia and Kosovo are striking demonstrations of this fact. Despite pressure from the UN Secretary General and NGOs to develop a clear doctrine for humanitarian intervention, progress has been slow. Only the creation of a veritable UN military force and especially an international criminal court can lend a moral dimension to international relations.

Subject: INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Item ID: JA017581

Media: Article

Title: Humanitarian Operations : The Dilemma of Intervention.

Author: Wathen, J. P. G.


Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Subject: SOVEREIGNTY

Item ID: JA016909

Media: Article

Title: Private Security Companies and Humanitarians : A Corporate Solution to Securing Humanitarian Spaces?

Author: Spearin, Christopher


Notes: In light of the need for humanitarian organisations to have adequate security for their operations, private security companies are now filling the void left by state forces. Little analysis, however, has been made of the impact of private security companies on the delivery of post-Cold War humanitarian assistance. To make this analysis, the article considers the changes in humanitarian activity, the relevant services offered by private security providers, the differing issues relating to legitimacy factors and financial and political change in the relationship between private security companies and humanitarian organizations. In the main, the article asserts that reliance on the private security option as currently endowed, organised, and managed, while pragmatic and not without its benefits, is a highly problematic solution for humanitarians.

Subject: MERCENARY TROOPS

Subject: PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES

Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Item ID: JA016665

Media: Article
Title: Researching Humanitarian Intervention: Some Lessons.
Author: Weiss, Thomas G.
Notes: This article calls into question how much 'learning' from humanitarian catastrophes has actually taken place in the last decade - if 'learning' entails fundamental changes in the way that international responses are mounted. Eight lessons are offered for authors doing both scholarly and policy research. Three relate to the causal impact of humanitarian values (recognizing importance of ideas; distinguishing first- and second-order principles; avoiding political correctness). And five concern specific pleas for clarification in analyses (avoiding 'international community'; distinguishing the roles of IGOs; rejecting best-case scenarios; moving beyond paralysis by analysis; taking care about extrapolation from today's headlines). Too much attention is paid to the differences among scholars, policy analysts, and journalists; and too little to the common ground that they occupy. Modesty is a good point of departure for the post-post-Cold War era.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA016766
Media: Article

Title: A Decade of Humanitarian Intervention (6 articles).
In: ORBIS, vol. 45, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 495-578.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--USA
Item ID: JA017092
Media: Article

Title: Against the Grain: The East Timor Intervention.
Author: Cotton, James
Notes: Modern Asia has been shaped by intervention, but the principle of non-interference is an integral part of the 'Asian Way'. Countries of the region have doggedly opposed any suggestion that state sovereignty should be softened by a new doctrine of 'humanitarian intervention'. The participation of some of these countries in the 1999 intervention in East Timor - an action sanctioned by the UN for specifically humanitarian purposes - was thus out of character. This departure was a consequence of specific historical and political factors, most importantly, the fact that the UN had never accepted Indonesia's incorporation of the territory as legitimate. Once the US adopted a more critical attitude, after Australia pressured Indonesia to test local opinion on East Timor's future, the internationalisation of the issue became inevitable. There are certainly lessons in the East Timor case for coalition operations and other interventions in the region. But the actions of the Australia-led coalition do not indicate a wider regional acceptance of the norm of humanitarian intervention.
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--TIMOR ISLAND (INDONESIA)
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA016357
Media: Article

Title: The Kosovo Intervention and Collective Self-Defence.
Author: Egan, Patrick T.
Notes: Without a UN Security Council authorization, the case for humanitarian intervention in Kosovo cannot justify NATO's use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999. By contrast NATO member states could have defended an armed intervention as a collective self-defence action under Article 51 of the UN Charter, though the campaign would have been significantly different than Operation Allied Force. Because it demands that one consider the legal interest of the intervening states in the defence of the victim and whether the forceful intervention is sufficiently targeted at the violation in question, the doctrine of self-defence may provide a legal basis for interventions in humanitarian crises and a useful set of criteria to valuate their legality, especially when the UN Security Council fails to act.
Subject: OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: SELF-DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Item ID: JA017041
Media: Article
Title: Are Some Lives More Valuable Than Others?
Author: Winter, Roger P.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA016801
Media: Article

Title: Illegality and Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention: Synopsis of and Comments on a Dutch Report.
Author: Dekker, Ige
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Subject: INTERNATIONAL LAW
Item ID: JA016835
Media: Article

Title: L'humanitaire: nouvel acteur des relations internationales.
Author: Brunel, Sylvie
Notes: 1988-2000: douze ans qui ont change l'humanitaire. La derniere decennie du siecle s'est ouverte sur la conviction que l'ingerence permettrait aux peuples pauvres et opprimes de recueillir enfin les 'dividendes de la paix'. Elle s'est achevee sur un humanitaire technicien et instrumentalise, qui trouve, dans la defense des droits de l'homme, un expedient a ses difficultes croissantes d'acces aux victimes. Dans l'intervalle pourtant l'action humanitaire est devenue un acteur a part entiere des relations internationales, et l'activisme des ONG a ete consacre par deux prix Nobel de la paix. Mais la naissance d'une pretendue 'diplomatie morale' a surtout eu pour consequence de la transformer en un paravent commode pour la poursuite d'interets etatiques traditionnels.
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA016410
Media: Article

2000

Title: Civil-Military Relations in the Kosovo Crisis: An Emerging Hegemony?
Author: Pugh, Michael
Notes: A discernible shift occurred in civil-military relations in relief and humanitarian actions during the 1990s. The certainties of civilian and military roles have become hazier. Kosovo revealed the paradox in NATO's double roles. Military organizations appear to have gained new authority in the relationship, and humanitarianism may be, in part, a form of substitution for military engagement. It may fill a need and not just a hegemonic role. Kosovo has posed a predicament for the UN itself, for the UNHCR as the designated lead agency and for NGOs. The military has advantages in some areas of relief, especially construction and preparations for infrastructure and in providing, above all, a secure environment. Euro-military institutions have accepted the need to establish effective relations with civilian organizations to safeguard their own military goals. It could be that the more military forces are involved in human rights and relief work, the more civilianized the military establishment might become - reflecting the interplay between hegemonic and solidarist interpretations of the civilian and military regimes.
Subject: CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION--NATO
Item ID: JA015581
Media: Article
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