

# Researching War Interventions

Financing Armed Conflict, Volume 1  
 America First - The Battle Against Intervention 1940-1941  
 At the End of Military Intervention  
 Doing Fieldwork in Areas of International Intervention  
 Civil Wars and Foreign Powers  
 The Responsibility to Protect  
 Researching War  
 Just and Unjust Military Intervention  
 Agent-Based Modeling in Humanitarian Interventions: Emerging Research and Opportunities  
 The Rhetoric of Social Intervention  
 Foreign Intervention in Civil Wars  
 A Story of America First  
 Going to War?  
 The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention  
 Foreign Powers and Intervention in Armed Conflicts  
 Military Interventions in Civil Wars  
 Foreign Interventions in Ethnic Conflicts  
 Characteristics of Successful U.S. Military Interventions  
 Financing Armed Conflict, Volume 2  
 Overcoming Challenges to Develop Countermeasures Against Aerosolized Bioterrorism Agents  
 Mediation Research  
 Military Intervention After the Cold War  
 Using Interviews to Research Development Interventions in a Politicized Context  
 Civil Wars and Third-Party Interventions in Africa  
 Military Interventions in Civil Wars  
 Determining Success  
 Before Military Intervention  
 Assessing Trade-Offs in U.S. Military Intervention Decisions  
 Irregular Soldiers and Rebellious States  
 Soviet Military Interventions Since 1945  
 Internationalizing and Privatizing War and Peace  
 Imperial Alibis  
 The Global Cold War  
 Framing post-Cold War conflicts  
 Researching War  
 Handbook of Political Violence and Children  
 Intervention in Civil Wars  
 The Influence of Public Opinion on Post-Cold War U.S. Military Interventions  
 Displacing Human Rights  
 Social Support

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## ZAYDEN AUGUSTUS

**Financing Armed Conflict, Volume 1** Bristol University Press  
 This first part of a two-volume series examines in detail the financing of America's major wars from the American Revolution to the Civil War. It interweaves analyses of political policy, military strategy and operations, and war finance and economic mobilization with examinations of the events of America's major armed conflicts, offering useful case studies for students of military history and spending policy, policymakers, military comptrollers, and officers in training.  
*America First - The Battle Against Intervention 1940-1941* Rowman & Littlefield  
 Michael P. Noonan examines U.S. capabilities to conduct foreign internal defense and unconventional warfare. Using a newly developed typology and nine case studies, he places campaigns within broader contexts of military culture and history, offering 3 findings and 6 policy recommendations for considering when or not to use such capabilities.  
*At the End of Military Intervention* Routledge  
 Alex Schmid's survey of Soviet postwar military interventions, supplemented with case studies by Ellen Berends, fills a void in providing data to the current discussion on Soviet expansionism. Defining military intervention in a broader sense than "regular troops engaged in combat abroad," Schmid chronicles the various forms Soviet interventions assumed in three different contexts: intrabloc interventions--against client states of the Soviet Union; interbloc interventions--against core Western nations; and extrabloc interventions--in the Third World. The alleged and real role of client states is analyzed critically and juxtaposed with examples of joint Western interventions. The ten case studies include not only such well-known examples as Afghanistan (1979-), Czechoslovakia (1968), Hungary (1956), and East Germany (1953), but also deal with the incorporation of the Baltic states (1944-), the Greek civil war (1944-), the Iranian crisis (1945-46), the Austrian occupation (1945-55), the Korean War (1950-53), and the Sino-Soviet border dispute (1960s). From the analysis of Soviet foreign military policies a picture emerges that emphasizes the role of pull factors that transform military assistance into military intervention. By drawing attention to the successes as well as the numerous failures of Soviet military adventures in the Third World, this timely study is likely to give both the believers in a Soviet "grand design for world domination" and those who see the Soviet Union as an essentially conservative power an opportunity to reconsider their respective positions. Drawing from a wide range of literature on Soviet military activity, this is the

most concise study presently available. In a concluding chapter, "The Future of Soviet Military Interventions," Schmid draws attention to the likelihood of continued Soviet interventions.  
*Doing Fieldwork in Areas of International Intervention* Oxford University Press  
 Explores how outside intervention affects the course of civil wars  
*Civil Wars and Foreign Powers* IGI Global  
 This book examines the motivations of military interventions in civil wars, with a focus on the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the arms trade. The book assumes a state-centric view of international relations, whereby states remain the dominant actors on the world stage. It breaks away from the conventional wisdom that military interventions for economic interests are a product of domestic corporate lobbying and instead argues that states intervene to protect (but not advance) existing corporate investments for national strategic interests. The work introduces new concepts of military interventions - proxy interventions and indirect interventions - which are determined by arms trade relationships between the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and recipient countries, and utilizes insights from principal-agent theory, whereby the permanent members of the UNSC delegate military interventions in civil wars to other countries. The book concludes by examining the transformative effect of FDI on the willingness of a state to intervene militarily in a civil war, focusing on the case of China in Sub-Saharan Africa. Provided that the current positive trends in FDI and arms trade persist, we are likely to see more and not fewer military interventions in the future. This book will be of much interest to students of civil wars, military interventions, security studies and International Relations.  
*The Responsibility to Protect* Jossey-Bass  
 The first-ever thorough exploration and discussion of the rhetorical model of social invention [RSI] (initially conceived by rhetorical theorist William R. Brown) for today's students and scholars.  
**Researching War** National Academies Press  
 This book examines the motivations of military interventions in civil wars, with a focus on the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the arms trade. The book assumes a state-centric view of international relations, whereby states remain the dominant actors on the world stage. It breaks away from the conventional wisdom that military interventions for economic interests are a product of domestic corporate lobbying and instead argues that states intervene to protect (but not advance) existing corporate investments for national strategic interests. The work introduces new concepts of military interventions - proxy interventions and indirect interventions - which are determined by arms trade relationships between the permanent members of the United

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**Just and Unjust Military Intervention** Routledge  
 In this report, the authors create a framework that can be used to assess the trade-offs involved in U.S. military intervention decisions following the outbreak of a war or crisis to inform future debates about whether and when to intervene.  
*Agent-Based Modeling in Humanitarian Interventions: Emerging Research and Opportunities* Springer  
 The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) gives the highest priority to developing countermeasures against bioterrorism agents that are highly infective when dispersed in aerosol form. Developing drugs to prevent or treat illnesses caused by bioterrorism agents requires testing their effectiveness in animals since human clinical trials would be unethical. At the request of NIAID, the National Academies conducted a study to examine how such testing could be improved. *Overcoming Challenges to Develop Countermeasures Against Aerosolized Bioterrorism Agents* provides recommendations to researchers on selecting the kinds of animal models, aerosol generators, and bioterrorism agent doses that would produce conditions that most closely mimic the disease process in humans. It also urges researchers to fully document experimental parameters in the literature so that studies can be reproduced and compared. The book recommends that all unclassified data on bioterrorism agent studies--including unclassified, unpublished data from U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID)--be published in the open literature. The book also calls on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to improve the process by which bioterrorism countermeasures are approved based on the results of animal studies.  
*The Rhetoric of Social Intervention* Stanford University Press  
 Political violence has disrupted the lives of millions of children around the world. Responding to the gravity and scale of this phenomenon, this volume is intended to stimulate discussion and research on children's exposure to political violence and its psycho-social effects. It brings together for the first time in a single volume three areas of scientific activity in different disciplines: research on effects, programs for intervention, and

laws and policy for prevention of political violence to children. Section I presents reviews of research on children exposed to political violence, including child soldiers and refugee children, as well as an examination of methodology and ethics. Section II contains research on interventions with children exposed to political violence, including individual therapy and school, family, and community interventions. Section III covers legal and social issues in deterring the recruitment of children to violent causes and protecting children in armed conflict. Pulling together the work of leading scholars and practitioners in the social sciences and international law, this volume argues that the prevention of political violence to children is possible, and it provides a crucial basis for ideas for prevention.

*Foreign Intervention in Civil Wars* Oxford University Press

Based on interviews with political decision-makers involved in post-Cold War case studies, this research reassesses the prevalent conclusion in the academic literature, according to which American public opinion has limited influence on military interventions, by including the level of commitment in the study of the decision-making process.

**A Story of America First** Springer

Using an original data set of 145 ground, air, and naval interventions from 1898 through 2016, this report identifies those factors that have made U.S. military interventions more or less successful at achieving their political objectives. While these objectives were often successfully achieved, about 63 percent of the time overall, levels of success have been declining over time as the United States has pursued increasingly ambitious objectives. The research combines statistical analysis and detailed case studies of three types of interventions -- combat, stability operations, and deterrence. The research highlights that the factors that promote the successful achievement of political objectives vary by the nature of the objective and the intervention. For example, sending additional ground forces may help to defeat adversaries in combat missions but may have a more contingent effect on success in institution-building in stability operations, where nonmilitary resources and pre-intervention planning may be especially vital. The report offers five main policy recommendations. First, planners should carefully match political objectives to strategy because factors that promote success vary substantially by objective type. Second, sending more forces does not always promote success, but for certain types of objectives and interventions, greater capabilities may be essential. Third, policymakers should have realistic expectations regarding the possibility of achieving highly ambitious objectives. Fourth, pre-intervention planning is crucial. Finally, policymakers should carefully evaluate the role that might be played by third parties, which is often under appreciated.

*Going to War?* McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

*Going to War?* investigates the reasons why countries enter conflicts by considering the depth and complexity of issues surrounding military deployments. Showing how such conditions affect future decisions about the use of force, contributors to this volume study recent experiences with military interventions -- such as regional flash points, the global financial crisis, and public weariness -- to outline the crucial factors that influence wartime decision-making. Through detailed discussion of threats,

capabilities, trends, and the implications of Canada's and NATO's military experiences abroad, *Going to War?* determines that the reasons for warfare have as much to do with domestic concerns as they do with international threats. With essays by defence scientists, established and emerging scholars, and senior military officers from Germany, the United States, and Canada, this volume includes debates on whether the number of military fatalities is being reduced, war's changing character, and the ways in which the improvised explosive device has and will continue to challenge modern, advanced militaries deployed abroad, especially in Afghanistan and Iraq. A sophisticated exercise in foreign and defence policy analysis, *Going to War?* provides clear and vivid ideas on how to optimize future Western military interventions.

**The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention** Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Intervention in armed conflicts is full of riddles that await attention from scholars and policymakers. This book argues that rethinking intervention—redefining what it is and why foreign powers take an interest in others' conflicts—is of critical importance to understanding how conflicts evolve over time with the entry and exit of external actors. It does this by building a new model of intervention that crosses the traditional boundaries between economics, international relations theory, and security studies, and places the economic interests and domestic political institutions of external states at the center of intervention decisions. Combining quantitative and qualitative evidence from both historical and contemporary conflicts, including interventions in both interstate conflicts and civil wars, it presents an in-depth discussion of a range of interventions—diplomatic, economic, and military—in a variety of international contexts, creating a comprehensive model for future research on the topic.

*Foreign Powers and Intervention in Armed Conflicts* South End Press

Publisher Description

*Military Interventions in Civil Wars* Greenwood

"There is a veritable cottage industry of books on humanitarian intervention (the use of military force to stop atrocities) and the vast majority favors the project. The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention challenges this consensus by pointing up the strategic, legal, and ethical problems associated with it. The book also disputes the claim that humanitarian intervention, particularly as manifested in the doctrine of "The Responsibility to Protect," has become a universal norm that offers a comprehensive and effective solution to mass killing"--

*Foreign Interventions in Ethnic Conflicts* Springer

In this timely work, the author analyzes the use of private military firms and international interventions of the military. Outsourcing to the private sector takes missions away from the military, but the shift towards international intervention adds new, wider functions to the traditional role of defence. If these two trends continue at the present pace, important security functions will be out of control of parliaments, national governments and international authorities. The state monopoly of violence - an achievement of civilization - is at stake.

*Characteristics of Successful U.S. Military Interventions* Springer

This book identifies the conditions under which foreign countries intervene in civil wars, contending that we should consider four

dimensions of civil war intervention. The first dimension is the civil war itself. The characteristics of the civil war itself are important determinants of a third party's decision making regarding intervention. The second dimension is the characteristics of intervening states, and includes their capabilities and domestic political environments. The third is the relationship between the host country and the intervening country. These states' formal alliances and the differences in military capability between the target country and the potential intervener have an impact on the decision making process. The fourth dimension is the relationship between the interveners. This framework of four dimensions proves critical in understanding foreign intervention in civil wars. Based on this framework, the model for the intervention mechanism can reflect reality better. By including the relationships between the interveners here, the book shows that it is important to distinguish between intervention on the side of the government and intervention on behalf of the opposition. Without distinguishing between these, it is impossible to consider the concepts of counter-intervention and bandwagoning intervention.

*Financing Armed Conflict, Volume 2* Springer

Within the last decade, social support has become an increasingly popular research topic among professionals in the social sciences. Many empirical studies on social support appeared initially, only to be followed by a spate of theoretical articles attempting to make sense of the growing research literature. A need arose for an integrative overview of both theoretical and practical considerations expressing a consistent perspective on the many unresolved issues in the field. Social Support comprehensively evaluates research and theory from the perspective of both the scientist and human service provider.

*Overcoming Challenges to Develop Countermeasures Against Aerosolized Bioterrorism Agents* CRC Press

For those who lived through the Cold War period, and for many of the historians who study it, it seemed self-evident that the critical incidents that determined its course took place in the northern hemisphere, specifically in the face-off between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe. In this view, the Berlin Wall mattered more than the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and the Soviet intervention in Hungary was vastly more significant than Soviet intervention in Korea. It was only the fine balance of power in the northern theatre that redirected the attentions of the USA and the USSR elsewhere, and resulted in outbreaks of proxy warfare elsewhere in the globe - in Korea, in Vietnam and in Africa. Odd Arne Westad's triumph is to look at the history of these times through the other end of the telescope - to reconceptualize the Cold War as something that fundamentally happened in the Third World, not the First. The thesis he presents in *The Global Cold War* is highly creative. It upends much conventional wisdom and points out that the determining factor in the struggle was not geopolitics, but ideology - an ideology, moreover, that was heavily flavoured by elements of colonialist thinking that ought to have been alien to the mindsets of two avowedly anti-colonial superpowers. Westad's work is a fine example of the creative thinking skill of coming up with new connections and fresh solutions; it also never shies away from generating new hypotheses or redefining issues in order to see them in new ways.