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# The Dynamics Of Enduring Rivalries

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*The World of Protracted  
Conflicts* Oxford University  
Press

This textbook offers an historical framework and up-to-date analysis of contemporary events in the Middle East. Bringing together leading scholars in the field, it presents a balanced and comprehensive assessment of the international politics of the region.

*Deterring Terrorism* The

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## Dynamics of Enduring Rivalries

The essays here address the relationship between economic interdependence and international conflict, the political economy of economic sanctions, and the role of economic incentives in international statecraft.

Civil Wars, Armed Actors, and Their Tactics Princeton University Press

Democracies often go to war but almost never against each other.

Indeed, "the democratic peace" has become a catchphrase among scholars and even U.S. Presidents.

But why do democracies avoid fighting each other? Reliable Partners offers the first systematic and definitive explanation.

Examining decades of research and speculation on the subject and testing this against the history of relations between democracies over the last two centuries, Charles Lipson concludes that

constitutional democracies have a "contracting advantage"--a unique ability to settle conflicts with each other by durable agreements. In so doing he forcefully counters realist claims that a regime's character is

irrelevant to war and peace. Lipson argues that because democracies are confident their bargains will stick, they can negotiate effective settlements with each other rather than incur the great costs of war.

Why are democracies more reliable partners? Because their politics are uniquely open to outside scrutiny and facilitate long-term

commitments. They cannot easily bluff, deceive, or launch surprise

attacks. While this transparency weakens their bargaining position,

it also makes their promises more credible--and more durable, for democracies are generally stable.

Their leaders are constrained by constitutional rules, independent officials, and the political costs of abandoning public commitments.

All this allows for solid bargains

between democracies. When democracies contemplate breaking their agreements, their open debate gives partners advance notice and a chance to protect themselves.

Hence agreements among democracies are less risky than those with nondemocratic states.

Setting rigorous analysis in friendly, vigorous prose, *Reliable Partners* resolves longstanding questions

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about the democratic peace and highlights important new findings about democracies in world politics, from rivalries to alliances. Above all, it shows conclusively that democracies are uniquely adapted to seal enduring bargains with each other and thus avoid the blight of war.

Armenia and Azerbaijan  
Georgetown University  
Press

The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict for control of the mountainous territory of Nagorny Karabakh is the longest-running dispute in post-Soviet Eurasia.

Laurence Broers shows how more than 20 years of dynamic territorial politics, shifting power relations, international diffusion and unsuccessful mediation efforts have contributed to the resilience of this stubbornly unresolved dispute. Looking beyond tabloid tropes of 'frozen conflict' or 'Russian land-grab', Broers unpacks the unresolved territorial issues of the 1990s and

the strategic rivalry that has built up around them since.

International  
Conflict Management  
Springer Science &  
Business Media

Advances in  
Psychology Research  
presents original  
research results on  
the leading edge of  
psychology. Each  
chapter has been  
carefully selected  
in an attempt to  
present substantial  
advances across a  
broad spectrum.

Contents: Preface;  
Cognitive

Psychology:  
Explicit and  
Implicit Processes  
of Metacognition;  
Behavioural

Psychology: A Cross  
Sectional and

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| Prospective Study of Maltreated Children in the First Year of Life; Cognitive Psychology: The Structure and Measurements of Self-Concept for University Students; Behavioural Psychology: Training Behaviours of the Self-employed in Canada: A Decision Tree Analysis; Attenuation of Shock-Elicited Pain by Electrical Prepulses; Social Psychology: Perceptions of Financial Stability in Retirement: Do Americans Really Know What to Expect?; Resilience | of Maltreated Children in the Family; The Political Psychology of Interstate Rivalry; Index. <u>Strategic Rivalries in World Politics</u> University of Georgia Press This volume examines interstate rivalries of the past 500 years, providing case studies of those between land powers with continental orientations, and leading maritime powers and challengers. The contributors focus on the transition from commercial to strategic rivalry. <b>Reliable Partners</b> |
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Routledge  
Study of the most  
prominent  
interstate  
rivalries in the  
second half of the  
century, and of the  
lessons that the  
leaders of the  
rival states drew  
from their  
recurring crises  
**The Soviet-American,  
Egyptian-Israeli,  
and Indo-Pakistani  
Rivalries** University  
of Illinois Press  
International  
conflict has long  
plagued the world,  
and it continues to  
do so. With many  
interstate and civil  
disputes  
experiencing no  
third-party attempts  
at conflict  
management, how can  
the international

community mitigate  
the effects of and,  
ultimately, end such  
violence? Why, in so  
many cases, are  
early, "golden  
opportunities" for  
conflict management  
missed? In this book,  
J. Michael Greig,  
Andrew P. Owsiak, and  
Paul F. Diehl  
introduce the varied  
approaches and  
factors that promote  
the deescalation and  
the peaceful  
management of  
conflict across the  
globe - from  
negotiation,  
mediation,  
arbitration, and  
adjudication to peace  
operations,  
sanctions, and  
military or  
humanitarian  
intervention. The  
history,

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characteristics and agents of each approach are examined in depth, using a wide range of case studies to illustrate successes and failures on the ground. Finally, the book investigates how the various tools interact - both logically and sequentially - to produce beneficial or deleterious effects. International Conflict Management will be essential reading for scholars and students of international peace and security studies, as well as practitioners working with governments, international organizations, non-profits, and post-conflict societies

*Enduring Rivalries in the Asia-Pacific* BoD Books on Demand Conflict Dynamics presents case studies of six nation-states: Sierra Leone, the Republic of Congo, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Peru. In the book, Alethia H. Cook and Marie Olson Lounsbery examine the evolving nature of violence in intrastate conflicts, as well as the governments and groups involved, by focusing on the context of the relationships involved, the capacities of the conflict's participants, and the actors' goals. The authors first present a

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theoretical framework capacity (measured in through which the many different ways), changeable mix of coupled with dynamic relative group group goals, capacities and the determines the resulting tactical tactical decisions of decisions can be civil war actors and examined the paths a rebellion systematically and as will take. The case conflicts evolve over studies illustrate time. They then apply the relevance of that framework to the third parties to this six case studies to process and how their show its usefulness interventions can in better understand- influence tactics. ing conflicts The progression of individually and in violence in conflicts comparison. While is inextricably previous research on linked to the civil wars has tended decisions made in to focus on causes their midst. These and outcomes, influence future Conflict Dynamics iterations of the takes a more conflictual comprehensive relationship. Complex approach to groups on both sides understanding both drive and are conflict behavior. driven by the The shifting nature decisions made. of relative group Understanding

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conflicts requires that these reciprocal impacts be considered. The comparative framework demonstrated in this book allows one to flesh out this complexity.

*Selected Essays*

Lexington Books

The question of what causes war has concerned statesmen since the time of Thucydides. The Steps to War utilizes new data on militarized interstate disputes from 1816 to 2001 to identify the factors that increase the probability that a crisis will escalate to war. In this book, Paul Senese and John Vasquez test one of the major behavioral explanations of war--the steps to war--by identifying the various factors

that put two states at risk for war. Focusing on the era of classic international politics from 1816 to 1945, the Cold War, and the post-Cold War period, they look at the roles of territorial disputes, alliances, rivalry, and arms races and show how the likelihood of war increases significantly as these risk factors are combined. Senese and Vasquez argue that war is more likely in the presence of these factors because they increase threat perception and put both sides into a security dilemma. The Steps to War calls into question certain prevailing realist beliefs, like peace through strength, demonstrating how threatening to use force and engaging in



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power politics is more likely to lead to war than to peace.

*Anatomy of a Rivalry*

Routledge

How do enduring rivalries between states affect international relations?

**International**

**Relations of the**

**Middle East** Cambridge

University Press

Offers a new framework for analysing international law and presents a theory of international legal change.

*What Do We Know about War?* Cambridge

University Press

Steve Chan argues that relations between Asia-Pacific states are more stable today than at any time since 1945.

A Road Map to War

Columbia University Press

Essays reflecting the most recent theoretically and empirically-oriented research on

international warfare

Theory and Practice of International

Mediation Springer

Enduring rivalries recurrently ensnare states in

militarized

disputes and wars.

Are they poised to intensify in the Asia-Pacific, a region

characterized by regime and cultural differences,

territorial

contests, and

competing

nationalist and

regime claims? It

is often argued

that these

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conditions and recent power shifts are likely to lead to conflict escalation and contagion, especially in Sino-American relations. Steve Chan's book challenges this common view and argues instead that Asia-Pacific rivalries are likely to be held in abeyance. He suggests that the majority of leaders in the region wish to base their political legitimacy on their economic performance rather than popular mobilization against foreign enemies. Economic

interdependence and political multilateralism have restrained and in some cases reversed rivalries. Although Asia-Pacific states will continue to quarrel, Chan argues that their relations are more stable today than at any other time since 1945.

*War and Peace in International Rivalry*  
Routledge  
International conflict is neither random nor inexplicable. It is highly structured by antagonisms between a relatively small set of states that regard each other as rivals. Examining the 173 strategic rivalries in operation throughout the nineteenth and

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twentieth centuries, this book identifies the differences rivalries make in the probability of conflict escalation and analyzes how they interact with serial crises, arms races, alliances and capability advantages. The authors distinguish between rivalries concerning territorial disagreement (space) and rivalries concerning status and influence (position) and show how each leads to markedly different patterns of conflict escalation. They argue that rivals are more likely to engage in international conflict with their antagonists than non-rival pairs of states and conclude with an assessment of whether we can expect democratic peace,

economic development and economic interdependence to constrain rivalry-induced conflict.

The Dynamics of International Rivalry

Princeton University Press

Conflict is inherent in virtually every aspect of human relations, from sport to parliamentary democracy, from fashion in the arts to paradigmatic challenges in the sciences, and from economic activity to intimate relationships. Yet, it can become among the most serious social problems humans face when it loses its constructive features and becomes protracted over time with no obvious means of resolution. This book addresses the subject of intractable social

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conflict from a new vantage point. Here, these types of conflict represent self-organizing phenomena, emerging quite naturally from the ongoing dynamics in human interaction at any scale—from the interpersonal to the international. Using the universal language and computational framework of nonlinear dynamical systems theory in combination with recent insights from social psychology, intractable conflict is understood as a system locked in special attractor states that constrain the thoughts and actions of the parties to the conflict. The emergence and maintenance of attractors for conflict can be described by means of

formal models that incorporate the results of computer simulations, experiments, field research, and archival analyses. Multi-disciplinary research reflecting these approaches provides encouraging support for the dynamical systems perspective. Importantly, this text presents new views on conflict resolution. In contrast to traditional approaches that tend to focus on basic, short-lived cause-effect relations, the dynamical perspective emphasizes the temporal patterns and potential for emergence in destructive relations. Attractor deconstruction entails restoring complexity to a conflict scenario by isolating elements

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or changing the feedback loops among them. The creation of a latent attractor trades on the tendency toward multi-stability in dynamical systems and entails the consolidation of incongruent (positive) elements into a coherent structure. In the bifurcation scenario, factors are identified that can change the number and types of attractors in a conflict scenario. The implementation of these strategies may hold the key to unlocking intractable conflict, creating the potential for constructive social relations.

**Conflict, Escalation, and Limitations on Two-level Games**

University of Michigan Press  
This book provides a comprehensive study of asymmetric territorial

conflict combining game theory, statistical empirical analysis and historiographic analysis. Using the Israeli-Palestine conflict as a case study, it tests the model on a database of almost four hundred territorial conflicts.

The Strategic Evolution of Enduring International Rivalries

Cambridge University Press  
India and Pakistan have been in a state of persistent conflict that goes back to the very creation of these states after decolonization. This conflict has resulted in several wars and continuing armed clashes. After both states became nuclear powers, one

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would have expected a encouraged conflict  
fundamental change in and risk-taking. The  
the way they wage number of armed  
war, since it is a clashes rose. Bluth  
fundamental principle and Mumtaz scrutinize  
of International the atypical and  
Relations theory that seemingly paradoxical  
nuclear-armed states impact of  
do not go to war with nuclearization on the  
each other. But the conflict between  
situation in South India and Pakistan,  
Asia seems to defy paying extra  
this principle. attention on the  
India's conventional question of how  
superiority should be stable this  
neutralized by paradoxical strategic  
Pakistan's nuclear relationship is. They  
capability, while demonstrate that the  
Pakistan's risk- dominant paradigm  
taking behavior used in the  
should be reduced. International  
But as a matter of Relations literature  
fact, the situation is by far not  
has turned out quite adequate to explain  
differently: Although the strategic  
large-scale relations between  
conventional wars India and Pakistan  
have not occurred, and set to work on  
the nuclear status developing a more  
seems to have coherent explanation.

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A must-read for everyone interested in International Relations and conflict resolution research.

The Dynamics of International Law  
Edinburgh

University Press

This volume brings together some of the most

significant papers on international conflict mediation by Professor Jacob Bercovitch, one of the leading scholars in the field. It has become common practice to note that mediation has been, and remains, one of the most important structures of

dealing with and resolving social conflicts.

Irrespective of the level of political or social organization, of their location in time and space, and of the political sophistication of a society, mediation has always been there to help deal with conflicts. As a method of conflict management, the practice of settling disputes through intermediaries has had a rich history in all cultures, both Western and non-Western. In some non-Western countries

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(especially in the Middle East and China) mediation has been the most important and enduring structure of conflict resolution. Jacob Bercovitch has been at the forefront of developments in international conflict mediation for more than 25 years, and is generally recognized as one of the most important scholars in the field. His theoretical and empirical analyses have come to define the parameters in the study of mediation. This volume will help scholars and practitioners trace the history of the field, its position today and its future and will be of much interest to all students of mediation, negotiation, conflict management, international security and international relations in general.