
A Glossary on Violent Conflict

Terms and Concepts Used in Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Resolution in the Context of Disaster Relief and Sustainable Development

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Introduction

A growing area of concern for the international aid community is how best to monitor and deliver emergency humanitarian assistance, mitigate disasters, and make a transition towards sustainable development assistance. In this regard the practitioner is constrained by a lack of a widely accepted set of definitions and concepts that can readily be applied to policy formulation, program design and implementation.

This document identifies and develops a set of terms and concepts commonly used in monitoring and analysis of violent conflict, especially in relation to humanitarian relief and sustainable development.

Some of the terms and concepts attributed to authors cited in the text are *not* necessarily direct quotes. While maintaining the substantive content of a given definition, grammatical and stylistic alterations have been made for the sake of clarity or brevity. The present authors have also given their own definitions of concepts where appropriate. For some terms for which there is no generally agreed-upon definition, we have provided multiple definitions.

List of Terms

Aborted state	Amnesty	Brain drain
Absolute poverty	Anarchic state	Brinkmanship
Absolutism	Anemic state	Bureaucratic politics
Absorptive capacity	Anomic group	Calorie requirement
Accelerators	Appropriate technology	Calorie supply per capita
Acculturation	Arbitration	Capacity building
Active discrimination	Armed conflict	Capital flight
Adjudication	Asset ownership	Capital stock
Adjustment assistance	Assimilation	Captured agency
Advanced capitalism	Associational group	Captured state
Adverse or disruptive regime transitions	Asymmetrical federalism	Cartel
Advocacy	Auction politics	Cash crops
Affirmative action	Autarchy	Casual employment
African Renaissance	Authoritarian	Chaos
Agenda-setting	Autocracy	Character of economic growth
Agrarian system	Autonomy	Charismatic authority
Agricultural extension services	Balance of payments	Checks and balances
Agricultural labor productivity	Balance of power	Child soldier
Agricultural sector	Balkanization	Citizenship
Aid weariness (fatigue)	Bargaining	Civil disobedience
Aggravating factors	Basic education	Civil rights/liberties
Aggression	Basic needs	Civil society
Alienation	Bhutanization	Civil war
	Big brotherism	Civil-military operations
	Black market	Clan-katura
	Bottom up	

Cleavage
Closed economy
CNN factor
Coalition
Coalition building
Coalition government
Coercion
Coercive diplomacy
Coexistence
Collapsing state
Collective defense
Collective intervention
Collective responsibility
Collective security
Collective violence
Collectivism
Combat
Common property
resource
Communal contender
Comparative politics
Complementary
investments
Complex (humanitarian)
emergency
Compromise
Concentration camp
Conciliation
Conciliator
Conditionality
Confederation
Conflict
Conflict impact
assessment system
Conflict mitigation/
management
Conflict prevention
Conflict resolution
Congo effect
Connectors
Conscientization
Conscription
Consent of the governed
Conservatism
Consociational
democracy
Consolidated democracy
Constituent
Consultation
Consumption
diseconomies
Consumption economies
Cost of conflict
Counter-revolution
Coup d'état
Crimes against humanity

Crisis
Crisis management
Cult of personality
Cultural imperialism
Culture
Curative medicine
De-accelerator
Delegitimation
Demagogue
Demobilization
Demobilized
Democracy
Democratization
Demographic pressure
Demographic transition
Demonstration effects
Dependence
Deregulation
Desertification
Despotism
Deterrence
Development
Development refugees
Devolution
Dialogue
Diaspora
Dictatorship
Diplomacy
Direct democracy
Disaster
Disaster mitigation
Disaster prevention
Disaster reconstruction
Disaster rehabilitation
Discouraged workers
Disenfranchisement
Disguised
unemployment
Dispute
Distributive laws
Diversity
Divide and rule
Dividers
Dominance
Dominant minorities
Dynamic variables
Early preventive
diplomacy
Early warning
Economic determinism
Economic growth
Economic infrastructure
Egalitarianism
Elite-dominated
democracy

Emerging infectious
diseases
Empire
Empowerment
Enclave
Enclave economies
Environmental capital
Environmental
degradation
Epidemiological
transition
Essentialism
Ethnic cleansing
Ethnic war
Ethnicity
Ethnicity of ruling elite
Ethnocentrism
Ethnocide
Ethnoclass
Ethnodevelopment
Ethno-nationalism
Ethnonationalists/ethnic
nationalists
Ethno-political conflict
Ethnopolitical groups
Ethno-sexual violence
Export dependence
Export earnings
instability
Externality
Faction
Federalism
Federation
Fellow traveler
Feud
Food insecurity
Food security
Foreign aid
Foreign (external)
influence
Foreign internal defense
Free rider problem
Freedom of movement
Frozen democracy
Gender gap
Gender sensitivity
Gender violence
General strike
Genocide
Gerrymander
Ghetto
Globalization
Good governance
Governance
Grassroots
Grievance

Gross domestic product
 Guerilla warfare
 Head of government
 Health services access
 Health expenditures
 Hidden unemployment
 Human capital
 Human resources
 development
 Human rights
 Human security
 Humanitarian emergency
 Humanitarian
 intervention
 Hyperinflation
 Ideological party
 Ideology
 Immunization rate
 Income difference
 Income distribution
 Income gap
 Income inequality
 Income in kind
 Indigenization
 Indigenous peoples
 Indirect aggression
 Infant mortality rate
 Inferior good
 Inflation
 Informal finance
 Informal sector
 Institutional violence
 Institutions
 Insurgency
 Insurrection
 Integrated rural
 development
 Integration
 Interactive conflict
 resolution
 Interest (pressure) group
 Interest party
 Intermediate armed
 conflict
 Internal conflict
 Internal defense and
 development
 Internal (economic)
 balance
 Internal security
 Internally displaced
 persons
 International conflict
 management/mediation
 International order
 International regime

Internationalism
 Intervention
 Iron triangle
 Irredentism
 Isolationism
 Jobless growth
 Judicial activism
 Junta
 Killing field
 Late preventive
 diplomacy
 Late warning
 Legitimacy
 Level of living
 Level of visible security
 Liberalism
 Liberation
 Limited government
 Logrolling
 Low intensity conflict
 Lustration
 Macroeconomic
 instability
 Majority government
 Malnutrition
 Market failure
 Market-friendly approach
 Mass media
 Mass-dominated
 democracy
 Media freedom
 Mediation
 Mediation process
 Merit recruitment
 Militarization
 Military civic action
 Military operations other
 than war
 Military schools
 Minor armed conflict
 Minority government
 Minority people
 Mobilization
 Mobilizing factors
 Moneylender
 Monism
 Monitoring
 Multi-track diplomacy
 Nation
 National liberation
 National minority
 National people
 Nationalism
 Nationalization
 Nation-state
 Natural authority

Near crisis
 Necessary condition
 Necessity goods
 Necklacing
 Negotiation
 Neo-colonialization
 Neo-colonial
 dependence model
 Noise
 Nomenclatura
 Nonalignment
 Nonassociational (latent)
 group
 Nonformal education
 Non-intervention
 Nonrenewable resources
 Nonviolence
 Official opposition
 One-party-dominant
 system
 Open economy
 Operational prevention
 Opportunity cost
 Opportunity cost of a
 woman's time
 Opportunity cost of
 education
 Outside influence
 Overeducation
 Package of policies
 Paradigm
 Parastate
 Partial democracy
 Participatory democracy
 Partition
 Patrón
 Patron-client
 relationship
 PDD 25 – reforming
 multilateral peace
 operations
 PDD 56 – managing
 complex contingency
 operations
 Peace
 Peace building
 Peace constituency
 Peace enforcement
 Peace making
 Peace operations
 Peaceful coexistence
 Peacekeeping
 Peacekeeping forces
 Peacekeeping mandate
 Peacekeeping
 operations

Personal rule	Recession	Stabilization policies
Phantom/mirage state	Reconciliation	Staple food
Physical capital	Reconstruction	State
Physical resources	Redistribution policies	State capacity
Pivotal factors	Referendum	State class
Plebiscite	Re-emerging infectious diseases	State collapse/failure
Plural society	Refoulement	State terrorism
Pluralism	Refugee	Stratified society
Plurality	Regime	Strike
Polarization	Regime duration	Structural adjustment loans
Political and economic discrimination	Rehabilitation	Structural prevention
Political culture	Reintegration	Structural variable
Political economy	Relief	Structural violence
Political enfranchisement	Renewable resources	Subsistence economy
Political exclusion	Rent	Subsistence farming
Political legitimacy	Rent seeking	Sufficient condition
Political police	Repatriation	Sustainability
Political rights	Repression	Sustainable security
Political will	Residual discrimination	Sustenance
Politically motivated aid	Residual powers	Tenant farmer
Politicization	Resistance movement	Terrorism
Popular sovereignty	Retrodictive analysis	Theocracy
Populism	Revolution	Tied aid
Pork-barrel legislation	Revolutionary war	Torture
Poverty gap	Rigid institutions	Totalitarianism
Power mediation	Risk	Track one diplomacy
Power-sharing	Risk assessment	Track two diplomacy
Pragmatic party	Rogue state	Track three diplomacy
Preventive development	Rule of law	Transnationalism
Preventive diplomacy	Sammy Doe factor	Trigger
Preventive medicine	Scarcity	Truth commission
Preventive strategies	Secession	UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VI
Primary products	Secret police	UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VII
Priming	Self-determination	Underdevelopment
Private benefits	Self-reliance	Underemployment
Private sector	Separatism	Unstable peace
Privatization	Sharecropper	Vendetta
Propaganda	Small arms	Vested-interest groups
Property rights	Small farmer	Vicious cycle
Proportional representation	Social benefits	Violent conflict
Protracted social conflict	Social capital	Vulnerable groups
Public (collective) goods	Social constructionism	Vulnerability
Public consumption	Social cost	Vulnerability analysis
Public sector	Social indicators	War
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	Social justice	War crimes
Pure mediation	Social safety net	War of secession
Pyrrhic victory	Social system	Willing executioners
Qualified majority	Societal collapse	Witch hunt
Radical	Society	Zeitgeist
Rationing	Sphere of influence	
Rebellion	Sphere of obligation	
	Spoilers	
	Spoils system	
	Spontaneous order	

Terms and Concepts Used in Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Resolution in the Context of Disaster Relief and Sustainable Development

In Alphabetical Order

Aborted state: A state that has experienced failure even before the process of state-formation was consolidated. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Absolute poverty: A situation where a population or section of a population is able to meet only its bare subsistence essentials of food, clothing, and shelter to maintain minimum levels of living. (Todaro 1997: 676)

Absolutism: The principle or the exercise of complete and unrestricted power in government; or, any theory holding that values, principles, etc., are absolute and not relative, dependent, or changeable. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Absorptive capacity: The ability of a country to absorb foreign private or public financial assistance (to use the funds in a productive manner). Also, the capacity of an ecosystem to assimilate potential pollutants. (Todaro 1997: 676)

Accelerators: Events that typically increase the level or significance of the most volatile of the background and intervening conditions; moreover, they often develop a momentum of their own capable of escalating a crisis. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Acculturation: Process by which continuous contact between two or more distinct societies causes cultural change. The beliefs and customs of the groups sometimes merge almost equally and result in a single culture. More often, however, one society completely absorbs the cultural patterns of another. This change often occurs because of political or military domination. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Active discrimination: Deliberate state policies limiting a people's access to political positions or economic opportunities, or pervasive social practice by dominant groups. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Adjudication: Instrument of conflict management involving adversaries who have no influence in choosing the third party, only one party required for an intervention to occur, and a judge is the decision making authority. The focus of intervention is a binding, law-based result in the nature of a win-lose outcome. (Kleiboer, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Adjustment assistance: Public financial assistance provided to workers and industries hurt by imports of lower-priced foreign goods. Such assistance allows them to 'adjust' to a new occupation during a transitional period. (Todaro 1997: 676)

Advanced capitalism: An economic system characterized by private ownership but with a major role played by the public sector. Most developed market economies like those in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and Australia are examples of advanced capitalism. (Todaro 1997: 676)

Adverse or disruptive regime transitions: Major, abrupt shifts in patterns of governance, including state collapse, periods of severe instability, and shifts toward authoritarian rule. They include collapse of central state authority for two or more years; transition toward autocratic rule by revolution or coup; abrupt transition toward autocratic rule by nonviolent means; and violent regime instability accompanied by revolution or coup, with no increase in autocracy. (Jagers and Gurr 1995; cited by Esty et al 1995: 2)

Advocacy: Partial third-party entreaties usually on behalf of one party to the conflict (often the weaker one) to external decision makers and power brokers. Advocacy campaigns raise awareness about particular issues and conditions and aim to bring about policy changes. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

Affirmative action: The giving of preferential treatment in education or employment to disadvantaged groups in order to compensate for the effects of discrimination.

African Renaissance: A term given currency by South African President Thabo Mbeki, it is a metaphor for a series of positive events occurring in Africa -- in contrast to the horrors of Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Somalia -- such as the end of apartheid and economic and political renewal even in countries long-considered "basket cases" like Mozambique and Uganda. (Ottaway 1999: www.ceip.org/programs/democr/ThinkAgainAfrica.htm)

Agenda-setting: Controlling the focus of attention by establishing the issues for public discussion. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Aggravating factors: Factors that can add to the weight of mobilizing and/or pivotal factors. They can differ per phase of a conflict. They are often important with regard to the (de-)escalation of a conflict. For example, the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms in an unstable political system can tilt the balance toward violent solutions instead of political debate. Aggravating factors are often related to the policies of the governments or external actors involved. (Arias Foundation 1998: 8)

Aggression: Use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territory, integrity or political independence of another state, or in any manner inconsistent with the charter of the United Nations. (UN 1994)

Agrarian system: The pattern of land distribution, ownership, and management, also the social and institutional structure of the agrarian economy. Many Latin American and Asian agrarian systems are characterized by concentrations of large tracts of land owned by a few powerful landlords. Rural development in many less developed countries may require extensive reforms of the existing agrarian system. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Agricultural extension services: Services offered to farmers, usually by the government, in the form of transmitting information, new ideas, methods, and advice about, for instance, the use of fertilizers, control of pests and weeds, appropriate machinery, soil conservation methods, and simple accounting, in a bid to stimulate high farm yields. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Agricultural labor productivity: The level of agricultural output per unit of labor input, usually measured as output per worker-hour or worker-year. It is very low in less developed countries compared to developed countries. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Agricultural sector: The portion of the economy comprising agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Aid weariness (fatigue): Attitude among some donor-country politicians and populations that foreign aid has been unsuccessful and that they are tired of giving it. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Alienation: A process whereby an individual or group is estranged from larger social units, including family, community, or nation-state.

Amnesty: An act by which the state pardons political or other offenders, usually as a group. In 1977, for example, President Carter granted amnesty to all Vietnam draft evaders. Amnesties are often used as a gesture of political reconciliation. In 1990, the ruling Sandinistas in Nicaragua declared an amnesty for over a thousand political prisoners as a prelude to a general election. Amnesties also sometimes occur after a change of government or regime. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Anarchic state: A state with no centralized government, where armed groups acting under orders from warlords fight it out for eventual control of a non-existing state. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Anemic state: A state whose energies have been sapped by counter-insurgency groups seeking to take the place of the authority formally in power. (Gross 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Anomic group: Spontaneously formed interest group with concern over a specific issue. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Appropriate technology: Technology that is appropriate for existing factor endowments. For example, a technology employing a higher proportion of labor relative to other factors in a labor-abundant economy is usually more appropriate than one that uses smaller labor proportions relative to other factors. (Todaro 1997: 677)

Arbitration: Traditional method of dispute settlement whereby the conflicting parties voluntarily seek out a single arbiter or arbitration court to arrive at a final judgment. The arbiter is an authoritative and legitimate third party, superior in strength to the parties to the dispute. The recommendation reached by a (neutral) arbiter is considered binding. (Hamzeh n.d, Kleiboer 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Armed conflict:

- A) Conflict between two or more parties, but usually between the state and an anti-state group or groups using weapons on a sustained basis.
- B) Combat between forces that both possess weapons. Hostilities of a kind which breach, or threaten to breach, international peace and security, such as invasions, interventions, border clashes and incursions, and also civil strife with some external dimension. Most commonly, this dimension would involve either support from external patrons, or the threat of spillover effects in neighboring countries from refugee flows and the like. (Evans, 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Asset ownership: The ownership of land, physical capital, human capital, and financial resources that generate income for owners. The distribution of asset ownership is a major determinant of the distribution of personal income in any nonsocialist society. (Todaro 1997: 678)

Assimilation: The process by which individuals or groups are absorbed into and adopt the dominant culture and society of another group. Assimilation usually involves a gradual change and takes place in varying degrees; full assimilation occurs when new members of a society become indistinguishable from older members. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Associational group: Formally organized group which articulates the interests of its members over long periods of time. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Asymmetrical federalism: A federal system of government in which powers are unevenly divided between provinces or regions, i.e. some have greater responsibilities or more autonomy than others. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Auction politics: A danger in democratic politics in which state power may be "sold" to the highest bidding groups. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Autarchy: A closed economy that attempts to be completely self-reliant. (Todaro 1997: 67)

Authoritarian: A governmental or political system, principle, or practice in which individual freedom is held as completely subordinate to the power or authority of the state, centered either in one person or a small group that is not constitutionally. The term can also refer to favoring complete obedience or subjection to authority as opposed to individual freedom. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Autocracy: A government that sharply restricts civil rights and political participation, concentrates most or all political power in the executive, and distributes and transfers political power within a small political elite. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Autonomy: A political arrangement in which an ethnic group has some control over its own territory, people, and resources but does not have independence as a sovereign state. The specifics of autonomy arrangements vary widely. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Balance of payments: Measurement of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world. There are three principal components: the current account, the capital account, and the overall account. If the balance of payments is at a sustainable level, the country is in a state of external equilibrium. (TIID, 1997)

Balance of power: Conflict management method in international relations counter-balancing the hegemonic tendencies of any single power by an alliance or realignment among other states. A balance of an interstate power system is generally considered stable if no single state achieves a dominant position, the independence of the great powers is assured, and major wars are avoided. (Levy 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

Balkanization: To break up into small, hostile units, as happened to the Balkan states (Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Turkey and Romania) after World War I. A more recent example occurred in Lebanon during the 1980s, when the country split up into many warring factions with no central authority. The term

"Lebanonization" was used for a while as the equivalent of balkanization. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Bargaining: Process of give and take during negotiations, beginning with a first offer (entry point) from each side and ending –if negotiations are not aborted– with final offers (exit points). Agreements may be reached by compromising on each single issue or by trading concessions on one issue for 'exchanging points' by the other side on another. Homan's Theorem states that the more the items at stake can be divided into goods valued more by one party than they cost to the other, and goods valued more by the other party than they cost to the first, the greater the chances of successful outcomes. (Homans, 1961; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Basic education: The attainment of literacy, arithmetic competence, and elementary vocational skills. (Todaro 1997: 678)

Basic needs: Minimum requirements of a community for a decent standard of life: adequate food, shelter, and clothing plus some household equipment and furniture. They also include essential services provided by and for the community-at-large such as safe drinking water, sanitation, health and education facilities, protection against human rights violations and gainful employment. (Welsh & Butorin 1990: 98)

Bhutanization: A term coined from the experience of Bhutan to describe a small state that has been semi-absorbed by a larger one. (Hettne 1993: 138)

Big brotherism: Paternalistic authoritarianism that seeks to supply the needs and regulate the conduct of people. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Black market: A market in which certain goods or services are routinely traded in a manner contrary to the laws or regulations of the government in power. (Johnson 1994-2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Bottom up: This term refers to participatory development involving beneficiaries in the design and implementation of development activities from the very inception of that process. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 161)

Brain drain: The emigration of highly educated and skilled professional and technical manpower from the developing to the developed countries. (Todaro 1997: 679)

Brinkmanship: In political diplomacy or negotiation, the art of taking big risks, even to the brink of war, hoping the adversary will back down. Brinkmanship can be a way of testing an adversary's resolve. Much of brinkmanship consists of bluffing, but it can be a dangerous game to play if either side misinterprets the moves of the other. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Bureaucratic politics: Theories or explanations of why particular public policy decisions got made the way they did that stress the motivation by the relevant officials in the government bureaucracy to protect or promote their own agency's special interests (in competition with other agencies) as a major motivating factor in shaping the timing and the content of government decisions. This position holds that policies and policy recommendations are often better understood as the by-product of bureaucratic turf-battles and expedient compromises between bureaucratic chieftains than as the product of reasoned analysis of how most effectively and efficiently to carry out policy commitments or to serve the public interest. (Johnson 1994 – 2000:

<http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>

Calorie requirement: The calories needed to sustain the population at normal levels of activity and health, taking account of its age and sex distributions, average body weights, and physical environment. (Todaro 1997: 679)

Calorie supply per capita: The calorie equivalent of the available food supplies in a country divided by its total population. (Todaro 1997: 679)

Capacity building: The development of individual and collective abilities or capacities to transform conflict from violence into a positive, constructive force. Collectively, capacity building also includes the development of institutions, both state and non-state, which allow society to handle conflict in non-violent ways. (International Alert 1996; cited by Schmid 1998:

<http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Capital flight: Transfer of funds to a foreign country by a local citizen or business. (Todaro 1997: 679)

Capital stock: The total amount of physical goods existing at a particular time that have been produced for use in the production of other goods (including services). (Todaro 1997: 680)

Captured agency: A government agency, especially a regulatory agency, that is largely under the influence of the economic interest group(s) most directly and massively affected by its decisions and policies -- typically business firms (and sometimes professional associations, labor unions, or other special interest groups) from the industry or economic sector being regulated. A captured agency shapes its regulations and policies primarily to benefit these favored client groups at the expense of less organized and often less influential groups (such as consumers) rather than design them in accordance with some broader or more inclusive conception of the public interest. (Johnson 1994-2000:

<http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Captured state: A state exhibiting a strong centralized authority that has been captured by members of insecure elites who frustrate or eradicate rivals. A state is “captured” when the elite members disagree on a common set of rules by which to govern. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Cartel: A formal organization set up by a group of firms that produce and sell the same product for the purpose of exacting and sharing monopolistic rents. The intended purpose of a cartel is to reap monopoly profits by artificially restricting output and thus driving the price above the level that would prevail if they remained in competition with one another. (Johnson 1994-2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Cash crops: Crops produced entirely for the market. (Todaro 1997: 680)

Casual employment: Employment on an ad hoc basis without regular hours or a wage contract; most often found in the informal sector. (Todaro 1997: 680)

Chaos: A condition of total social, economic and political disorder, in which the state is unable to provide for law enforcement and security or deliver basic services, and the economic and other institutions that underpin and sustain normal life in the community collapse.

Character of economic growth: The distributive implications of the process of economic growth; for example, participation in the growth process or asset ownership. In other words, how that economic growth is achieved and who benefits. (Todaro 1997: 680)

Charismatic authority: Authority based on the admiration of personal qualities of an individual. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Checks and balances: A system of government in which power is divided between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, and these powers check and balance each other. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Child soldier: Any person below 18 years of age who is recruited into an armed force/group and participates in lethal violence or other military support activities such as spying, serving as a messenger or porter, mine clearing, etc. in a political (non-criminal) context. (Rädda Barnen 1998)

Citizenship: Legal membership in a community known as a nation-state. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Civil disobedience: Refusal to obey unjust laws. This tactic is most effective when used by fairly large groups as a way of getting unjust laws changed.

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) and his followers in India mounted many campaigns of mass civil disobedience in their campaign for independence from Britain. The American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, led by Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-68), used the same tactic. Civil disobedience is usually passive and nonviolent and aimed at bringing injustices to the attention of lawmakers and the public-at-large. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Civil rights/liberties: The rights of every citizen to freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom of movement, freedom to enjoy privacy and autonomy in the management of one's personal affairs, freedom of private individuals to associate voluntarily and to form organizations for pursuing common purposes, and freedom to participate politically in ways that do not infringe upon the similar rights of others. Although the two terms overlap considerably in ordinary usage (and are often difficult to distinguish in concrete instances), the term *civil liberties* generally refers more specifically to the protection of the individual's rights to form and express his or her own preferences or convictions and to act freely upon them in the private sphere without undue or intrusive interference by the government, while the term *civil rights* emphasizes more specifically the individual's rights as a citizen to participate freely and equally in politics and public affairs in order actively to promote his/her preferred public policy alternatives through lobbying policy-makers and/or through personal participation in the electoral process. Thus, civil liberties may be seen as the logical correlates of the goal of limited government, while civil rights are the logical correlates of the goal of popular *or* democratic government. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Civil society:

- A) The collective entity that exists independent of the state composed of NGOs, social movements, and professional and voluntary associations. Civil society occupies a public space between citizen and government and between economy and state. It creates a network of pressure groups able to resist the holders of state power, if necessary. (Seligman 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The total network of private, voluntary organizations. Many terms have been used to describe the organizations that comprise civil society, including non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, grassroots support organizations, private/public organizations, secondary organizations, and voluntary organizations. The literature from these organizations suggests that an effective functioning civil society is one of the key prerequisites for survival of a democratic political system. (TIID 1997)
- C) The social, economic, and political groupings that structure the demographic tissue; distinct and independent of the state but potentially under state control, performing demand and support functions in order to influence,

legitimize, and/or even replace some of the activities of the state (Zartman 1995: 6)

Civil war: An armed conflict between groups within the same country. Warring factions each control territory, have a functioning government, identifiable regular armed forces, and the allegiance of a significant portion of the nation's citizens.

Civil-military operations: Activities in support of operations including the participation of both the military forces and civilian authorities.

Clan-katura: A derivative of the term nomenklatura, it refers to the practice of appointing members of one's clan to positions of influence and control over civil and military institutions. This practice was widespread in Somalia under the 1969-1991 Siyad regime. (Adam 1995: 71-72)

Cleavage: Socially maintained distinctions among groups in stratified societies. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Closed economy: An economy in which there are no foreign trade transactions or any other form of economic contacts with the rest of the world. (Todaro 1997: 681)

CNN factor:

- A) Alleged emotional influence of massive and direct television coverage and consequent mass arousal on governmental decision making in humanitarian emergency situations. (Leitenberg, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The dependence of political will on media coverage of humanitarian disaster. (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)
- C) The rule of thumb to ignore foreign problems that do not make headlines, but those covered by CNN should have been addressed yesterday. (Regehr, cited by Lederach 1997: 73)

Coalition: An alliance between two or more political units in response to opposing forces. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Coalition building: Mobilizing different parties and interest groups sharing an interest in one issue area to prepare for confrontation with an adversary or to end a conflict. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Coalition government: A parliamentary government in which the cabinet is composed of members of more than one party. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Coercion:

- A) The attempt to enforce desired behavior on individuals, groups, or governments. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)
- B) A form of power based on forced compliance through fear and intimidation. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Coercive diplomacy: Gunboat diplomacy or form of military-politico strong-arm tactics to force an unwilling party to accept treaty or terms. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Coexistence: A tacit agreement between two or more groups, parties, nations etc. in fundamental disagreement or conflict not to go to war. Coexistence is not quite the same as peace. Parties remain wary and often hostile toward each other, but accept widely different ideologies and social systems can exist without those differences alone being incentive for war. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Collapsing state: A state losing physical control of its territory, forfeiting the authority to make collective decisions for the national population. Such a state lacks a monopoly on the legitimate use of force and cannot interact in formal relations with other states as a fully functioning member of the international community. It may become a repressive or predatory regime in conflict with significant segments of the population. A collapsing state may disintegrate functionally (such as Zaire) or physically (such as Somalia). (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)

Collective defense: An alliance among states against external threats. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Collective intervention: The interference by a group of states in another country's internal or territorial affairs. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 189)

Collective responsibility:

- A. The responsibility borne by all participants to abide by a decision and be responsible for its consequences. Britain applies the doctrine to its cabinet, which is collectively responsible to Parliament for its decisions. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)
- B. In contrast with the responsibility of an individual for his or her own actions, this term refers to the accountability of individuals in a group for actions taken on its behalf. For example, a board of directors may share collective responsibility for the direction of a company whether or not all individuals directly participate in a particular strategy. Likewise, it could be said that the Afrikaners share collective guilt for wrongs committed by the apartheid state. Trials for human-rights violations have been often criticized for focusing on the individuals who committed the crimes rather than confronting larger issues such as impunity, chains of command, or collective responsibility.

Collective security: A commitment by a number of states to join in an alliance against member states that threaten peace. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Collective violence: Situations in which people are harmed by the joint contribution of perpetrators, ranging from a small group to an entire society. The number and type of victims can also range widely: a gang attack on a single person; a person losing property or means of livelihood due to destruction during a riot; or harm to an entire population or ethnic group. Instances of collective violence vary along a continuum from spontaneous actions through premeditated and carefully planned mass-killing projects. (Summers and Markusen 1999: ix)

Collectivism: An economic system in which the means of production are owned by collective agencies, such as the government or community, and not by private individuals or business firms. (Todaro 1997: 681)

Combat: A violent planned form of fighting, in which at least one party is an organized force. One or both parties hold at least one of the following objectives: to seize control of territory, to prevent the opponents' seizure and control of territory, or to protect one's own territory. (Dupuy, 1986: 52-53)

Common property resource: A resource that is publicly owned and allocated under a system of unrestricted access. (Todaro 1997: 681)

Communal contender: Culturally distinct peoples, tribes, or clans in heterogeneous societies who hold or seek a share in state power. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Comparative politics: An area of political study concerned with the relative similarities and differences of political systems. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Complementary investments: Investments that complement and facilitate other productive factors – for example, capital with labor, education and training of unskilled workers, pesticides and fertilizers on farmland. (Todaro 1997: 682)

Complex (humanitarian) emergency:

- A) Natural or man-made disaster with economic, social and political dimensions. A humanitarian crisis in a country, region, or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict, requiring an international response that extends beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country program. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)
- B) Natural or man-made disaster with economic, social and political dimensions. A profound social crisis in which a large number of people die and suffer from

war, disease, hunger, and displacement owing to man-made and natural disasters, while some others may benefit from it. Four factors can be measured: the fatalities from violence; the mortality of children under five years of age; the percentage of underweight children under five; and the number of external refugees and internally displaced persons. (Väyrynen, 1998; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Compromise: A settlement of differences in which each party makes mutual concessions for the purpose of reaching an agreement. It also refers to an agreement blending qualities midway between two different things. Politicians constantly make compromises to keep the widely divergent groups in society satisfied. Without compromise it is difficult to reach agreements and keep government running. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Concentration camp: Location where selected groups of people are confined under inhumane conditions and sometimes killed for purposes of political persecution. Euphemisms for concentration camps include corrective labor camps, detention centers, and internment camps. The most notorious were those instituted by the Nazis to hold and later exterminate Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, communists, and other groups.

Conciliation: The process by which two sides in a dispute agree to a compromise. The agreement has to be voluntary; the process of conciliation, unlike arbitration, does not compel the disputants to accept the proposed solution. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Conciliator: A trusted third party who provides a communication link between the antagonist to assist in identifying the major issues, lowering tension, and moving them toward direct interaction, typically negotiation. (Fisher and Keashly 1990 and 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Conditionality: The requirement imposed by the International Monetary Fund that a borrowing country undertake fiscal, monetary, and international commercial reforms as a condition to receiving a loan for balance of payments difficulties. (Todaro 1997: 682)

Confederation: A group of states, which join together to execute some government functions, such as the conduct of defense or foreign policy, but remain independent, sovereign states. The U.S. was a confederation from 1778 until 1787, after which it became a federation. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Conflict:

A) The struggle over values or claims to status, power, and scarce resources, in which the aims of the groups or individuals involved are to neutralize, injure or eliminate rivals. (Cosser, 1956: 8)

- B) Two or more parties with incompatible interests who express hostile attitudes or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other(s). Parties may be individuals, small or large groups or countries. Interests can diverge in many ways, such as over access to and distribution of resources (e.g. territory, money, energy sources, food); control of power and participation in political decision making; identity, (cultural, social and political communities); status; or values, particularly those embodied in systems of government, religion, or ideology. (Creative Associates International 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Conflict impact assessment system (CIAS): Method to estimate and evaluate the negative effects of conflict escalation. Early warning systems that alert potentially affected parties of increased conflict escalation risks should also inform their audiences of the costs that a wait-and-see policy is likely to incur. (Reychler, 1997; cited Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Conflict mitigation/management:

- A) Efforts to contain and reduce the amount of violence used by parties in violent conflict and engage them in a process to settle the dispute and terminate the violence. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)
- B) The reduction or minimization of violent acts normally targeted toward a specific group in order to compel restraint and restore calm. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 5)

Conflict prevention: Actions, policies, procedures or institutions utilized in vulnerable places and times to keep states or groups from threatening or using armed force and related forms of coercion to settle disputes. Also refers to actions taken after a violent conflict to avoid recurrence. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Conflict resolution:

- A) A process that transforms conflicts in an enduring manner rather than settling disputes or suppressing differences, by addressing basic human needs and building qualities of sustainable relationships between groups through creating structural mechanisms involving equality among identity groups, multi-culturalism, and federalism as appropriate to each situation. (Fisher, 1997: 268-69)
- B) Efforts to increase cooperation among parties to conflict and deepen their relationship by addressing the conditions that led to dispute, fostering positive attitudes and allaying mistrust through reconciliation initiatives, and building or strengthening the institutions and processes through which the parties interact. Conflict resolution can be used to reduce the chances of violence or to consolidate the cessation of violent conflict to prevent re-escalation. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Congo effect: This term refers to a surge in political instability that has threatened several African countries after becoming involved in the war in the DROC. (Duke 1999: A19)

Connectors: Links between people across the lines of conflict. Even in societies where civilian-based civil war rips daily patterns apart, many aspects of life continue to connect people rather than divide them. Common history, culture, language and experience; shared institutions and values; economic and political interdependence; and habits of thinking and acting exist in all societies, including those embroiled by civil war. (Anderson 1999: 23-24)

Conscientization: A term to describe the process whereby people achieve an understanding of the social reality in which they live and their possibilities for actively changing it. (Freire cited by Sørensen 1993: 157)

Conscription: The legal obligation of citizens to perform a stated period of compulsory military duty.

Consent of the governed: The idea that a just government must be based on the consent of the people who live under its jurisdiction. Government must be an expression of popular will. This concept is found in the writings of Western political theorists from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, especially John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and John Stuart Mill. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Conservatism: A general preference for the existing order of society and an opposition to all efforts to bring about rapid or fundamental change in that order. Conservative ideologies characteristically strive to show that existing economic and political inequalities are well justified and that the existing order is about as close as is practically attainable to an ideal order. Conservative ideologies most often base their claims on the teachings of religion and traditional morality and tend to downplay the reliability of purely rational or deductive social theories propounded by secular philosophers, economists, and other social thinkers. The specific content of "conservatism" is highly variable across societies and over time, since the arguments necessary to defend the status quo depend upon what the status quo is in any particular country. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Consociational democracy: A type of democratic system characterized by mechanisms serving to promote compromise and consensus among groups in society. Such mechanisms include federalist systems, special legislative practices, and state agencies that facilitate intergroup compromise. (Sørensen 1993: 157)

Consolidated democracy: A democracy in which none of the major political actors consider any alternative to democratic processes to gain power, and no

political institution or group has a claim to veto the actions of democratically elected decisionmakers. (Sørensen 1993: 157-158)

Constituent: A person who is represented politically by a designated government official or officeholder, especially when the official is one that the person represented has the opportunity to participate in selecting through voting or perhaps through other methods of indicating political confidence and support. Although the core meaning of the term has to do with the relationship between the voters and their elected representatives, the term is often expanded somewhat to include other individuals or groups whose interests any official in government (whether elected or not) feels morally obligated (or compelled by the political realities of the situation) to protect or further in the policy-making process. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Consultation: A knowledgeable and skilled third party who attempts to facilitate creative problem solving through communication and analysis using social-scientific understanding of the conflict process. (Fisher and Keashly 1990, 1991, cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Consumption diseconomies: Problems (costs) that occur to individuals or a society as a whole as a result of the unpopular consumption habits of another individual. Examples include alcoholism, poor individual hygiene, and drug addiction. (Todaro 1997: 682)

Consumption economies: Advantages (benefits) that occur to individuals or a society as a whole as a result of increases in the consumption of certain types of goods or services by other individuals (e.g. education, health care). (Todaro 1997: 682)

Cost of conflict: Calculation of conflict cost is notoriously incomprehensive and tends to be limited to direct material and human losses. A fuller assessment should take into consideration the following categories: the human toll with particular consequences for children; the destruction of social fabrics and coping mechanisms; effects on the economy as resource bases are devastated; repercussions when traditional institutions and power relations are altered; threats to regional stability if disputes spill over into neighboring states; humanitarian and reconstruction aid costs for rebuilding war-torn societies; the price tag for peacekeeping; and lost opportunities in development, trade and investment. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai/>)

Counter-revolution: The overthrowing of a revolution and return to the preceding social order. A famous series of counter-revolutions took place throughout Europe in 1848. After revolutions had overthrown monarchies and autocrats all over the continent, a conservative backlash restored the ousted

monarchies and aristocrats to power. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Coup d'état:

- A) Seizure of an existing government by a small group. This overthrow is sometimes accompanied by violence. A coup d'état involves relatively few members of the population, and these few are frequently military officers. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)
- B) A quick and decisive extra-legal seizure of governmental power by a relatively small but highly organized group of political or military leaders, typically by means of the unexpected arrest or assassination of the incumbent chief executive and his principal supporters within the government. Most frequently, coups are initiated and led by high-ranking military officers. They are most apt to be successful in countries where both the general population's and the government bureaucracy's ideological dedication to upholding established constitutional procedures is relatively weak and consequently there is little danger of massive civilian resistance or non-cooperation by the rank and file of soldiers and other government employees. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Crimes against humanity:

- A) Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during war, or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949 & additional protocols)
- B) The following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds: Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, persecution on political, racial and religious grounds, other inhumane acts. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949 & additional protocols)

Crisis: A set of rapidly unfolding events in general international systems, subsystems, or a country which raises the impact of destabilizing forces substantially above normal levels and increases the likelihood of the occurrence of violence. (Billing, 1992: 92)

Crisis management: Efforts to keep situations of high tension and confrontation from breaking into armed violence, usually involving threats of force. (Creative Associates International, 1998: <http://www.caii-dc.com/ghai>)

Cult of personality: The enormous power of the leader of authoritarian regimes, reinforced and enhanced by exaggerated propaganda centered on him personally. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Cultural imperialism: The attempt of one society to impose its values on another. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 161)

Culture: The system of values, customs, beliefs, myths and the historical, philosophical, legal, and religious heritage by and through which a society defines itself and is able to function as a relatively self-contained entity. Culture is rarely factored explicitly into development models and strategies. Some believe that the neglect of culture has been an important reason for development failure and also for the emergence of violent conflict. (Welsh & Butorin, 1990: 272)

Curative medicine: Medical care that focuses on curing rather than preventing disease; requires extensive availability of hospitals and clinics. (Todaro 1997: 683)

De-accelerator: A significant cooperative event or shift in policy that tends to de-escalate crisis. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Delegitimation: A process by which a government's basis for its right to govern is eroded. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Demagogue: A leader who wins political support by playing to popular fears and prejudices, trying to build up hatred for certain groups. Adolph Hitler, who stirred up the masses by convincing them Jews were responsible for German ills, was a demagogue. In the US, Senator Joseph McCarthy (1908-1957) who led a "witch hunt" for communists in the US during the 1950s, was also a demagogue. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Demobilization: The process of converting a fighter into a civilian. A fighter is in the process of demobilizing after reporting to an assembly area or camp, surrendering weapon and uniform, but awaiting final discharge. Personnel in assembly areas usually register soldiers for receipt of benefits, whether cash or in-kind. (USAID 1998: 6)

Demobilized: A fighter is demobilized after receiving discharge papers and leaving the assembly area. Reporting to an assembly area is not always a component of demobilization, even in a post-conflict situation. (USAID 1998: 6)

Democracy:

- A) A system of government containing three essential conditions: meaningful competition among individuals and groups for representation in positions of government power; institutional channels for participation in public affairs and policymaking that are inclusive of all social and economic groups; and individual, civil and political liberties, including freedom of expression,

freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly to ensure the integrity of political competition and participation.

- B) A political system with a competitive process for choosing leadership; established, publicly known and open decision making processes; institutionalized citizen participation in decision making; and institutionalized protections for participating citizens. (TIID, 1997)

Democratization: A process of change toward more democratic forms of rule. The first phase involves the breakdown of the nondemocratic regime. In the second phase, the elements of a democratic order are established. During the third phase, the new democracy is further developed; eventually, democratic practices become an established part of the political culture. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Demographic pressure: Pressures deriving from four sources: high population density relative to food supply and other life-sustaining resources; group settlement patterns that affect the freedom to participate in common forms of human and physical activity, including economic productivity, travel, social interaction, religious worship, etc.; settlement patterns and physical settings, including border disputes, ownership or occupancy of land, access to transportation outlets, control of religious or historical sites, and proximity to environmental hazards; and skewed population distributions, such as “youth or age bulge,” or from divergent rates of population growth among competing communal groups. (Baker & Weller 1998: 21)

Demographic transition: A term which describes the movement from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth and death rates. In the first stage, both the birth and death rates are high. Although both rates are very high, it is assumed that the greatest variation is caused by deaths stemming from wars, famines and diseases. The population remains at a low but fluctuating level. The second stage is characterized by continuing high birth rates accompanied by a fall in death rates. As a result, life expectancy increases and population begins to expand. The third stage is characterized by a stabilization of deaths at a low level and a reduction of the birth rate. By the fourth stage, birth and death rates have stabilized and the population is stationary. (TIID, 1997)

Demonstration effects: The effects of transfers of foreign ways of life on nationals of a country. Such effects are mainly cultural and attitudinal, including consumption habits, modes of dressing, and approaches to education, leisure, and recreation. (Todaro 1997: 685)

Dependence: A situation in which less developed countries (LDCs) have to rely on developed-country domestic and international economic policy to stimulate their own economic growth. Dependence can also mean that the LDCs adopt developed-country education systems, technology, economic and political systems, attitudes, consumption patterns, dress, etc. (Todaro 1997: 685)

Deregulation: A government policy designed to remove regulations on market activity. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Desertification: The transformation of a region into dry barren land with little or no capacity to sustain life without an artificial source of water. Desertification frequently involves the loss of topsoil, which leads to permanent loss of cultivability. (Todaro 1997: 685)

Despotism: An individual ruling through fear without regard to law and not answerable to the people. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Deterrence: Threat-based dissuasive method of conflict escalation prevention that acts on the political will of an opponent in an attempt to restrain him or her from engaging in aggression or continuing further aggression. Deterrence is derived from the possession of credible power instruments to inflict high or unacceptable damage onto an opponent, thereby presumably restraining the latter from exploiting opportunities and pursuing expansionist intentions. (Lutz, 1980: 16-23)

Development:

- A) Long-term development efforts aimed at bringing improvements in economic, political, and social status and the quality of life of all segments of the population as well as environmental sustainability.
- B) Broad-based sustainable development has four components. The first is a healthy, growing economy that constantly transforms itself to maintain and enhance the standard of living. Second, the benefits of economic growth are equitably shared; women, minorities, immigrants, the poor, and the handicapped get a fair deal from economic growth. The third component includes respect for human rights, good governance, a vibrant civil society of non-governmental organizations, and an increasingly democratic society. The fourth is sustainability, which means that in the process of economic growth, we do not destroy the environment, enabling our descendants to enjoy the same or higher standard of living. (Weaver et al 1997: 2-3)

Development refugees: Also called ecological refugees, this term refers to tribal or other peoples displaced by major infrastructural or industrial projects that affect local ecosystems and ways of life. (Hettne 1993: 130-131.)

Devolution: The redistribution or delegation of political power away from a centralized body to a lower, often regional, authority. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Dialogue: A common response to destructive conflict between groups. Dialogue is primarily directed toward increasing understanding and trust among

participants with some eventual positive effects on public opinion, rather than the creation of alternative solutions to the conflict. (Fisher, 1997: 121)

Diaspora: A historical dispersion of a group of people deriving from similar origins. For example, the African Diaspora includes African Americans, Africans, Caribbeans, Afro-Russians, Black Brazilians, Afro Latinos, etc. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Dictatorship: Government by a single person (or group) whose discretion in using the powers and resources of the state is unrestrained by any fixed legal or constitutional rules and who is (are) in no effective way held responsible to the general population or their elected representatives. (Johnson 1994-2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Diplomacy: The conduct of international relations by negotiation rather than force, propaganda, or recourse to law, and by other peaceful means (such as gathering information or engendering good-will) either directly or indirectly designed to promote negotiation. It is an activity regulated by custom and by law, though flexibility remains one of its vital features. (Berridge, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Direct democracy: A system of government based on public decisions made by citizens meeting in an assembly or voting by ballot. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Disaster: The occurrence of a sudden, major misfortune disrupting the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society or community. An event or series of events which gives rise to casualties and/or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a scale beyond the normal capacity of affected communities to cope without assistance. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster mitigation: A collective term used to encompass all activities undertaken in anticipation of the occurrence of a potentially disastrous event, including preparedness and long-term risk assessment. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster prevention: Originally defined as measures designed to prevent natural phenomena from causing or resulting in disaster or other emergency situations, the term has now been largely replaced by 'mitigation' in the recognition that few natural disasters can be definitively prevented. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Disaster reconstruction: Longer term activities designed to augment critical infrastructure and promote development goals. This follows disaster relief and

rehabilitation but should be viewed as a part of a continuum. (USAID, undated: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/glossary.htm>)

Disaster rehabilitation: Intermediate term activities to assist disaster stricken populations to return to a state of viability. A secondary priority to life-sustaining disaster relief. (USAID, undated: <http://www.info.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/glossary.htm>)

Discouraged workers: Individuals who would like to work but have abandoned the search for employment following fruitless attempts to find jobs. (Todaro 1997: 686)

Disenfranchisement: A lack of political, economic or social stake in the present and future well-being of the state. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 19)

Disguised underemployment: A situation in which available work tasks are split among resources (typically labor) such that all seem fully employed, but in reality much of their time is spent in unproductive activities. (Todaro 1997: 686)

Dispute:

- A) Differences over negotiable interests, choices and preferences found in all human relationships. (Fisher, 1997: 32)
- B) Disagreements between states (or within states) serious enough to amount to a potential threat to international peace and security, but not yet reaching the stage of hostilities. Issues here might typically be territorial claims, access to natural resources, access to transport routes and outlets to the sea, other perceived threats to national economic interests, major ideological disagreements or questions about treatment of ethnic minorities. (Evans, 1993: 7)

Distributive laws: Laws designed to distribute public goods and services to individuals in society. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Diversity: A situation that includes representation of multiple (ideally all) groups within a prescribed environment, such as a university or workplace. This word most commonly refers to differences between cultural groups, although it is also used to describe differences within cultural groups, e.g. diversity within the Asian-American culture including Korean Americans and Japanese Americans. An emphasis on accepting and respecting cultural differences by recognizing that no one culture is intrinsically superior to another underlies the current usage of the term. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Divide and rule: The practice of keeping power by making sure enemies are always divided and therefore too weak to mount an effective challenge. The

Roman Empire perfected the strategy of divide and rule, and the British Empire employed the same tactic. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Dividers: Systems and institutions that historically or traditionally separate people and can thus cause tension between them. These include systems of discrimination, exclusion, and dominance, or might include spatial separation when different groups occupy separate areas. Such systems and institutions may promote or reflect long-standing tensions between groups and can cause – or be manipulated to cause– conflict. (Anderson 1999: 32)

Dominance: In international affairs, a situation in which the developed countries have much greater power than the less developed countries in decisions affecting important international economic issues. (Todaro 1997: 686)

Dominant minorities: Numerically small ethnic groups exercising a preponderance of both political and economic power within a society. Contemporary examples include South Africans of European descent and the Alawis of Syria. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 190)

Dynamic variables: Short-term, often sudden, political, economic, or other developments – or perceptions – that impact a country's stability. These variables must be traced to assess whether a country is moving toward or away from violent conflict.

Early preventive diplomacy: The provision of skilled assistance through good offices, mediation and the like in order to resolve disputes well before the likelihood of eruption into armed conflict. (Evans, 1993: 10)

Early warning: The systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of anticipating the escalation of violent conflict; the development of strategic response to these crises; and the presentation of options to critical actors for the purpose of decision making. (FEWER, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Economic determinism: The doctrine that all social, cultural, political, and intellectual forms are determined by or result from such economic factors as the quality of natural resources, productive capability, technological development, or the distribution of wealth. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Economic growth: The steady process by which the productive capacity of the economy is increased over time to bring about rising levels of national output and income. (Todaro 1996: 688)

Economic infrastructure: The underlying amount of physical and financial capital embodied in roads, railways, waterways, airways, and other forms of

transportation and communication plus water supplies, financial institutions, electricity, and public services such as health and education. The level of infrastructural development in a country is a crucial factor determining the pace and diversity of economic development. (Todaro 1997: 688)

Egalitarianism: A social philosophy or ideology placing primary stress on the value of human equality and advocating radical social reforms so as to eliminate all forms of economic, social and political inequality. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Elite-dominated democracy: System in which traditional rulers remain in control, even if pressured from below, and successfully use strategies of either compromise or force—or some mix of the two—to retain at least part of their power. (Sørensen 1993: 158)

Emerging infectious diseases: Pathogen-induced human illnesses which have increased in lethality, transmissibility, and/or expanded their geographical range since 1973. (Price-Smith 1999: 5-6)

Empire: A form of conglomerate state encompassing a geographical area or set of areas containing diverse peoples or ethnic groups and ruled by a single central government authority that is primarily identified with one dominant people or ethnic group. The empire thus consists of an imperial center and one or more colonies or other dependent subunits (provinces, protectorates, etc.) whose governments are subordinate to that of the imperial center. Historically, empires have usually first emerged either as the result of dynastic marriages among the royal families of hereditary absolute monarchies or, even more frequently, by an original "core" state expanding through the conquest and incorporation of territories occupied by other peoples, usually followed by the resettlement of substantial numbers of emigrants from the core population who then constitute a privileged governing elite in the newly acquired territories. An empire differs from such other forms of conglomerate state as a federation or confederation by virtue of the specially privileged political status of the core political unit (and often the entire core ethnic group or race) in contrast to the institutionalized inferior status of the other component governmental units and their native populations. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Empowerment: An enabling condition manifested by individual self-assertion, collective mobilization, resistance and/or protest challenging existing power relations. It entails a process aimed at changing the nature and consequently the distribution of power. (TIID, 1997)

Enclave: An area surrounded or enclosed by territories belonging to another country. The area of Nagorno-Karabakh, for example, is an Armenian enclave within the state of Azerbaijan (and the source of a long-running war.) The term can also be used for a country or territory divided along sectarian grounds. One

might speak, for example, of a Roman Catholic enclave within largely Protestant Northern Ireland. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Enclave economies: Economies in which there are small pockets of economically developed regions (often due to the presence of colonial or foreign firms engaged in plantation and mining activities) with the rest of the larger outlying areas experiencing very little progress. (Todaro 1997: 689)

Environmental capital: The portion of a country's overall capital assets that directly relate to the environment – forests, soil quality, and rangeland. (Todaro 1997: 690)

Environmental degradation: The decline in quality of the physical environment such as air, soil, and water and/or the reduction of available natural resources, generally stemming from human abuse.

Epidemiological transition: The process through which, as incomes and health technologies improve, the incidence of infectious and preventable diseases drops and overall health status improves. In their later stages, chronic and non-communicable diseases are the primary health concerns for all age groups. The epidemiological transition normally parallels the demographic transition. (TIID, 1997)

Essentialism: The practice of categorizing a group based on an artificial social construction that imparts the “essence” of that group, homogenizing the group and erasing individual differences. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Ethnic cleansing: The systematized elimination of a targeted ethnic group for political purposes. Ethnic cleansing can be carried out through genocidal acts or forced migration. (Weiss & Collins, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnic war: Secessionist civil war, rebellion, protracted communal warfare, or sustained episodes of mass protest by politically organized communal groups. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethnicity: The condition of belonging to a particular specific group, i.e. a particular religious, racial, national, or cultural group. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 467)

Ethnicity of ruling elite: The ethnic composition of the ruling class. The comparison of the ethnicity of the ruling elite to that of the population-at-large in an ethnically divided society indicates whether the elite demographically represents a minority group or the population as a whole. (Esty et al 1995: 16)

Ethnocentrism: Belief in the inherent superiority of one's own cultural, ethnic, or political group. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Ethnocide: The extermination of a culture, whether by violent or non-violent means.

Ethnoclass: Ethnically or culturally distinct peoples, usually descended from slaves or immigrants, most of whom occupy a distinct social and economic stratum or niche. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethnodevelopment: A pattern of development compatible with ethnic peace. It implies a challenge not only to mainstream development but to the nation state, as it entails development within a framework of cultural pluralism, internal self-determination, sustainability, and territoriality (i.e., that the regions themselves are to be individually developed, not subordinated to the priorities of the center). (Hettne 1993: 132-135)

Ethno-nationalism: A political movement which aims to secure for an ethnic group a sovereign state of its own. (Lawson, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnonationalists/ethnic nationalists:

- A) Regionally concentrated peoples with a history of organized political autonomy with their own state, traditional ruler, or regional government, who have supported political movements for autonomy since 1945. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)
- B) Groups that ideologically define a territory as the national home of a particular group. Ethnic nationalist movements seek the status of a majority group within their own state rather than remain as a minority group in another. Hence demands for a "Serbian state" for all Serbs are tied to ideologies that treat nationality as a matter of blood right, and accord citizenship solely on the basis of ethnic ancestry and cultural tradition. (Mason 1995: <http://testweb1.wilpaterson.edu/cohss/polisci/faculty/jmfailed.htm>)

Ethno-political conflict: Open conflict in which groups that define themselves using ethnic criteria make claims on behalf of their collective interests against the state, or against other groups. The 'ethnic criteria' used by a group to define itself may include any combination of shared culture, language, religious belief, nationality, place of residence, race, and collective experience, past or present. The term ethnic group is loosely synonymous with peoples, communal group, and minority and identity group. (Gurr & Harff, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Ethnopolitical groups: Non-state communal groups that have acquired political significance in the contemporary world because of their status and political

actions. These groups meet one or both of the following criteria: the group collectively suffers or benefits from systematic discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis other groups in a society; the group is the basis for political mobilization and action in defense or promotion of self-defined interests. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Ethno-sexual violence: Violence of a sexual nature committed on ethnic or religious grounds. In particular, it includes forced impregnation and attacks against human dignity, as well as forced prostitution. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Export dependence: A situation in which a country relies heavily on exports as the major source of finance needed for carrying out development activities. This is the situation of many less developed countries, which must export primary products to earn valuable foreign exchange. (Todaro 1997: 691)

Export earnings instability: Wide and unpredictable fluctuations in less developed country commodity export earnings resulting from erratic movements in export prices. (Todaro 1997: 691)

Externality: In economics, any benefit or cost borne by an individual that is a direct consequence of another's behavior for which there is no compensation. Externalities are internalized when adjustments are made such that each individual bears all the costs and benefits of his or her actions. (Todaro 1997: 691)

Faction: An association of individuals organized for the purpose of influencing government actions favorable to their interests. Also known by the term interest group. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Federalism: A form of government whereby political power is divided between a central or national authority and smaller, locally autonomous units such as provinces or states. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Federation: A state made up of a number of subdivisions that share power with the central government. Each of the smaller units retains control of many aspects of its own affairs but grants to the larger political unit the power to conduct foreign policy. The relationship between the states and the central, or federal government, is laid down in a constitution, which cannot be changed without the consent of a specified number of states (in the US, two-thirds). (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Fellow traveler: Someone who goes along with a specific belief without openly endorsing it. Fellow travelers may lie low because they do not want to risk the consequences of associating with dangerous or unpopular beliefs. The term is

often used in an accusatory way. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Feud: Long-continued state of hostility between two social groups, such as tribes, clans, or families, and usually characterized by acts of violence. A feud is generally motivated by an initial episode involving an insult or injury that must be avenged. The long-standing and bloody feud that broke out in the late nineteenth century between the Hatfield and McCoy families of Kentucky and West Virginia is famous in American history and folklore. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Food insecurity:

- **Extremely food insecure:** Populations that have depleted their asset base to such a degree that without immediate outside assistance they will face famine. This requires immediate food and other humanitarian assistance and long-term rehabilitation efforts designed to replenish depleted assets: livestock, tools, seeds, and basic necessities of life as well as some income.
- **Highly food insecure:** Populations that cannot meet their food needs during the current year without reducing consumption or drawing down assets to such a degree that they compromise their future food security. This requires immediate nutritional supplementation for vulnerable groups (usually infants, small children, and pregnant or lactating mothers), including targeted food programs, other forms of income supplementation, or in some cases targeted transfer “safety net” programs.
- **Moderately food insecure:** Populations that can meet their food needs for the current year, but only by drawing down savings or relying heavily on secondary income activities, or transfers from external family members. Should market access or income/transfers from secondary sources become compromised, these populations might become highly food insecure in the coming year. No interventions are required but vigilant monitoring of such situations is necessary. Even modest downturns in the fortunes of populations in this category can quickly deplete meager resources and stocks and cause them to descend into the highly food insecure category.
- **Relatively food secure:** Populations that can meet their food needs in the current year without altering normal income activities or depleting savings. Even here, however, monitoring is important. Insect infestations, washouts of transportation links, ethnic conflicts and a host of other factors can quickly turn seemingly food secure situations into food insecure situations. (Checchi and Company and Louis Berger, International, 1998: 49)

Food security: Condition of all people at all times with both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. (USAID 1992; cited by TIID, 1997)

Foreign aid: The international transfer of public funds in the form of loans or grants either directly from one government to another (bilateral assistance) or

indirectly through the vehicle of a multilateral assistance agency like the World Bank. (Todaro 1997: 693)

Foreign (external) influence: Political, diplomatic, economic, or military influence on a conflict from actors in or outside countries.

Foreign internal defense: Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any action program taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Also called FID. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Free rider problem: Situation in which people secure benefits that someone else pays for. (Todaro 1997: 694)

Freedom of movement: The freedom of citizens to move in, around and from their country.

Frozen democracy: Restricted, elite-dominated democracies that are unwilling to carry out substantive reforms. (Karl, cited by Sørensen 1993: 158)

Gender gap: Any statistical gap between the measured characteristics of men and women in areas such as educational attainment, wage rates, or labor force participation. (Todaro 1997: 695)

Gender sensitivity: An approach that considers the presence of social, cultural, economic, and political inequalities that may exist between men and women. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 162)

Gender violence: Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. (United Nations 1993)

General strike: A strike that is not limited to one trade or industry, but involves several, and is sufficiently widespread to paralyze the economy. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Genocide:

A) Any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, such as: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. (UN 1948 Convention on Genocide).

B) The attempt to systematically destroy, in whole or in part, a group of people on the basis of their identification with a communal, political, or politicized group, such as nation, ethnicity, language, religion, disability, caste, clan, sexual identity, class, ideology, culture, etc. This destruction is brought about by policies implemented by the political leadership of one group against another, including outright killing of the members of that group or indirect extermination of the group by depriving it of the means to sustain life. While in the legal sense (i.e., the UN Convention on Genocide) the massacre of, say, a village could constitute a genocide, in the popular consciousness the term refers to the destruction of a group on a very large scale, such as the massive slaughters that occurred in Rwanda, Cambodia, and Nazi-occupied territories. Confusion over the legal and popular senses of the term is quite common and can be problematic. For example, it has been argued that linking the deaths of 500 people to the term "genocide" can be misleading, inflammatory, or diminish its impact as an "early warning" for further slaughter. While the UN Convention on Genocide also includes actions such as forced sterilization or forced removal of the children of a group, in the common sense the term "genocide" refers to directly bringing about the deaths of the targeted group. Actions such as past American policies to sterilize Amerindian women and force children to attend boarding schools where their traditional culture and language was banned are more commonly termed "cultural genocide" or "ethnocide."

Gerrymander: Apportionment of electoral districts so as to give the political party in power an advantage in elections. Gerrymandering is usually accomplished by spreading out the favored party's electorate to enable it to win by a light majority in many districts. This device often produces electoral districts of curious shapes. The term originated in 1812, when Republican governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts signed a bill giving his party such an advantage. One electoral district was shaped so fantastically that it was compared to a salamander, and from that the term gerrymander was coined. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Ghetto: The term ghetto is applied, often derogatorily, to poor crowded urban areas inhabited primarily by minorities. It was originally applied to a section of a European town or city within which Jews were compelled by law to live. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Globalization: The increasing integration of national economies into expanding international markets. (Todaro 1997: 695)

Good governance:

A) Efficient, accountable management by the public sector and a predictable and transparent policy framework critical to the efficiency of markets and governments, hence to economic development. (World Bank 1992: 5)

B) Technical competence and expertise; organizational effectiveness; accountability; rule of law; transparency and open information systems. (TIID, 1997)

Governance: A government's ability to govern; that is, to provide the public goods that cannot be provided by other institutions, to protect citizens, and to develop socially appropriate and responsive policies. The current emphasis on the importance of effective governance to development comes partly from a realization of the vital role of government in creating the physical, legal, and social infrastructure that permits markets to function, private firms to operate, and community-service organizations to flourish. (TIID 1997)

Grassroots: People or society at a local level rather than at the center of major political activity. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 573)

Grievance: In the context of internal conflict, grievance refers to widely shared dissatisfaction among group members about their cultural, political and/or economic standing vis-à-vis dominant factions. (Gurr and Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Gross domestic product (GDP): The total value of output of goods and services produced by an economy during a specified period, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of its allocation to domestic and foreign uses. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Guerrilla warfare:

- A) Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)
- B) Irregular, usually protracted, warfare by non-uniformed combatants not connected to large (formal) military organization. Guerrilla (Spanish term for 'small war') fighters often avoid direct clashes with regular government forces, engaging in one or several of the following tactics: partisan warfare behind enemy lines, hit-and-run operations, sabotage, ambush, urban terrorism. Violations of laws of war and criminal activities are common and often prevent guerrilla groups from gaining the moral high ground which could induce the people (or minority group they purport to represent) to join forces. (Parkinson, 1979; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Head of government The person in effective charge of the executive branch of government; the prime minister in a parliamentary system. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Health services access: The percentage of population that can reach appropriate local health services on foot or by local means of transportation in no more than one hour. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Health expenditures: Expenditures on primary health care including public health, hospitals, health centers and clinics, health insurance schemes and family planning. (UNDP 1998: 218)

Hidden unemployment: A situation in which labor is fully employed but is unproductive because the workers are incapacitated, sick, uneducated, hungry, unmotivated, or using unsuitable tools in their tasks. (Todaro 1997: 697)

Human capital:

- A) A general term for the practical knowledge, acquired skills and learned abilities that make an individual potentially productive. The term was coined to draw a useful illustrative analogy between investing resources that increase the stock of ordinary physical capital (tools, machines, buildings etc.) and those that increase the productivity of labor. "Investing" in the education or training of labor is the means of accomplishing the general objective of higher productivity. (Johnson 1994-2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)
- B) Productive investments embodied in human persons. These includes skills, abilities, ideals, and health resulting from expenditures on education, on-the-job training programs, and medical care. (Todaro 1997: 697)

Human resource development: Productive investment in people (training, education, etc.) that enhances their skills and abilities. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 162)

Human rights:

- A) This term refers to a range of rights and freedoms that are or should be universal to all individuals. These rights are sometimes understood in terms of basic political rights and civil liberties, such as freedom of expression, protection from arbitrary arrest or detention, a fair and impartial judicial system, and protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. However, there is no general agreement on what constitutes a "human right" nor the relative value of its components. These rights have been more broadly defined to include a range of individual, cultural, and economic rights necessary to enable a life of freedom and dignity. In addition, the women's movement has campaigned to address gender issues (such as domestic violence, freedom to choose or leave a partner, child marriage, and female cutting) more explicitly within a human rights framework.
- B) Human rights are generally classified into three categories, namely the "first generation" of civil and political rights, supplemented by a "second generation" of economic, social, and cultural rights, and now a "third

generation" of rights that underscores the right to development and to share in the fruits of the extraction of the common natural heritage of mankind. (Conteh-Morgan, 1994: 69-88)

Human security:

- A) A fundamental departure from orthodox security analysis in which human beings and their complex social and economic relations are the primary referent object rather than the state. Thus, the main focus and starting point is understanding security in terms of the real-life everyday experiences of humanity rather than the experiences of territorially discrete sovereign states. (Thomas 1999: 1)
- B) Safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease, and repression, as well as protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life – whether in homes, jobs or communities. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development. (UNDP 1994: 23)
- C) An underlying condition for sustainable human development. It results from the social, psychological, economic, and political aspects of human life that in times of acute crisis or chronic deprivation protect the survival of individuals, support individual and group capacities to attain minimally adequate standards of living, and promote constructive group attachment and continuity through time. Its key measurable components can be summarized as: a sustainable sense of home; constructive social and family networks; and an acceptance of the past and a positive grasp of the future. (Leaning and Arie 2000: <http://www.certi.org/publications/policy/human%20security-4.htm>)

Humanitarian emergency:

- A) Situations in which large numbers of people are dependent on humanitarian assistance from sources external to their own society and/or are in need of physical protection in order to have access to subsistence or external assistance. (US Mission to the United Nations 1996; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)
- B) A profound social crisis in which a large number of people die and suffer from war, disease, hunger and displacement owing to man-made and natural disasters, while some others may benefit from it. (Vayrynen 1996; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Humanitarian intervention: Reliance on force for the justifiable purpose of protecting the inhabitants of another state from treatment that is arbitrary and persistently abusive. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 190)

Hyperinflation: Extremely rapid or "run-away" inflation. The precise boundary line between "ordinary" inflation and hyperinflation is somewhat arbitrary, but contemporary economists generally reserve the term hyperinflation for situations in which the general price level is increasing at rates in excess of 50% per month. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Ideological party: A type of political party which emphasizes ideological purity over the attainment of power. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Ideology: A comprehensive and coherent set of basic beliefs about political, economic, social and cultural affairs that is held in common by a sizable group of people within a society. Such interrelated ideas and teachings purport both to explain how political, economic, social and cultural institutions really do work and also to prescribe how such institutions ought ideally to operate. Ideologies may also include more specialized doctrines regarding the most suitable political strategies and tactics to be pursued by believers in their efforts to shore up or undermine the existing order. It should be noted that the term "ideology" often has a somewhat derogatory flavor, especially in Anglo-American societies, because it often carries the implication that "ideological" thought is unduly biased, dogmatic and distorted. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Immunization rate: The average of the vaccination coverage of children under one year of age for the antigens used in the Universal Child Immunization Program. (World Bank 1998a: 224)

Income difference: Differences in income levels between individuals, households, spending units, communities, groups or countries.

Income distribution. The distribution of income among individuals, households, or spending units in a given area or country.

Income gap: The gap between the incomes accruing to the bottom (poor) and the top (rich) sectors of a population. The wider the gap, the greater the inequality in the income distribution. Also, the gap between income per capita levels in rich and poor nations. (Todaro 1997: 698)

Income inequality: The existence of disproportionate distribution of national income among households whereby the share going to rich persons in a country is far greater than that going to poorer persons, a situation common to most less developed countries. (Todaro 1997: 698)

Income in kind: A household's or firm's income in the form of goods or services instead of in the form of money. Payments in barter transactions and in subsistence economies are mainly made in kind. (Todaro 1997: 698)

Indigenization: A process whereby positions held predominantly by foreigners or another dominant group are replaced by locals. For example, in India in the 1970s there was a strong drive to "indigenize" the social sciences in general and development theory in particular.

Indigenous peoples:

- A) Communities and nations whose historical continuity with pre-invasion and post-colonial societies developing on their territories, voluntarily distance themselves from other sectors of societies now prevailing in those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their continued existence as peoples in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems. (Cobo 1986; cited by Howitt with Connell and Hirsch, eds. 1991: 11)
- B) Conquered descendants of earlier inhabitants of a region who live mainly in conformity with traditional social, economic, and cultural customs that are sharply distinct from those of dominant groups. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Indirect aggression: The dispatching by a state, or on behalf of a state, of armed bands, groups, irregular forces or violent persons into the territory of another state which then applies armed force on a large scale. (Demurkenko & Nikitin, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Infant mortality rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births. More specifically, the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age times 1,000. (World Bank 1990: 256)

Inferior good: A good whose demand falls as consumer incomes rise. The income elasticity of demand of an inferior good is thus negative. (Todaro 1997: 699)

Inflation: A period of above-normal general price increases as reflected, for example, in the consumer and wholesale price indexes. More generally, the phenomenon of rising prices. (Todaro 1997: 699)

Informal finance: Loans not passed through the formal banking system – for example, family loans. (Todaro 1997: 699)

Informal sector: The part of the urban economy of less developed countries characterized by small competitive individual or family firms, petty retail trade and services, labor-intensive methods, free entry, and market-determined factor and product prices. It often provides a major source of urban employment and economic activity. (Todaro 1997: 699)

Institutional violence: Argument made for including some corporate activities within the realm of violence. Many people are harmed as the result of unsafe products, contamination of the environment, and other business practices based more on competitiveness and profitability than on concerns with the impact on social welfare and public health. For example, a company's decision to dump or

ignore toxic waste is a non-governmental activity in which the work of an institution could harm other people. Institutional violence results from “ordinary” work and daily activities. Incremental contributions can be made to the escalation of violence without emotion or attention, and do not have to follow from heated conflict. (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Institutions: Norms, rules of conduct, and generally accepted ways of doing things. Social institutions are well-defined, formal organizations of society that govern the way that society operates – for example, the class system, private versus communal ownership, or the educational system. Political institutions are the systems that govern the operations of the government of a particular society – formal power structures, political parties, and mechanism for obtaining power. (Todaro 1997: 699)

Insurgency: An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Insurrection: Insurrection, organized, armed rebellion against an established government or civil authority. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Integrated rural development: The broad spectrum of rural development activities, including small-farmer agricultural progress; the provision of physical and social infrastructure; the development of rural nonfarm industries; and the capacity of the rural sector to sustain and accelerate the pace of these improvements over time. (Todaro 1997: 700)

Integration: Incorporation of different groups into a society in which access to education, public or private facilities, employment, and ownership or inheritance of property are not limited due to membership in an identity group (e.g. ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation). It differs from assimilation in that various identities and traditions are retained and respected.

Interactive conflict resolution: Involves small group problem-solving discussions between unofficial representatives of identity groups or states engaged in destructive conflict facilitated by an impartial third party, group or panel of social scientist-practitioners. (Fisher 1997: 8)

Interest (pressure) group: Organizations whose members act together to influence public policy in order to promote their common interest. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Interest party: A political party with a single interest or purpose, such as the Green Party. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Intermediate armed conflict: Conflict in which more than 1,000 battle-related deaths are recorded during the course of the conflict, but fewer than 1,000 in a particular year. (Uppsala University Conflict Data Project, 2001: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/data.html>)

Internal conflict: Any conflict or dispute based on communal or social identity, including language, race, religion, sect, ethnicity, caste, class, clan, or some combination of these. (Baker & Weller 1998: 11)

Internal defense and development: The full range of measures taken by a nation to promote its growth and protect itself from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. Also called the IDAD strategy. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Internal (economic) balance: A situation of relatively full employment of labor and capital along with stable prices. A country which enjoys this balance will be using its economic resources fully. (TIID, 1997)

Internal security: The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Internally displaced persons: Individuals who have been forced to flee their homes for the same reasons as refugees but have not crossed an internationally recognized border. (UNHCR; cited by USAID 1998: 1)

International conflict management/mediation: An extension of the negotiation process whereby an acceptable third party intervenes to change the course or outcome of a particular conflict. This is likely to occur when a conflict has gone on for some time, the efforts of individuals or actors involved have reached an impasse, neither actor is prepared to countenance further cost or escalation of the dispute, and both parties welcome some form of mediation and are ready to engage in direct or indirect dialogue. (Bercovich 1991: 12)

International order: The combination of major actors, rules, mechanisms and understandings to manage the co-existence and interdependence of states. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

International regimes: The pattern of regular cooperation governed by implicit and explicit expectations between two or more states. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Internationalism: Sometimes known as 'universalism' or 'interdependence,' this term refers to a belief that each person has a global responsibility – a responsibility to others around the world, beyond direct or short-term self-interest. It combines enlightened self-interest, moral anger at injustice, and solidarity with people in need of help. (Cairns 1997: 57)

Intervention:

- A) A move by a state or international organization to involve itself in the domestic affairs of another state, whether the state consents or not. (Hoffman 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) Deliberate actions taken by individual states, organizations, or a coalition of states in the international community to assist other states or national entities is the favorable resolution of pressing matters of humanitarian, regional, security or international interests. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 4)

Iron triangle: The closed, mutually supportive relationships that often prevail between government agencies, special interest lobbying organizations, and legislative committees or subcommittees with jurisdiction over a particular functional area of government policy. As long as they hang together, the members of these small groups of movers and shakers tend to dominate all policy-making in their respective specialized areas of concern, and they tend to present a united front against "outsiders" who attempt to invade their turf and alter established policies that have been worked out by years of private negotiations among the "insiders." (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Irredentism: Originally, the Italian nationalist movement for the annexation to Italy of territories—*Italia irredenta* (unredeemed Italy)—inhabited by an Italian majority but retained by Austria after 1866. The term *irredentism* has, by extension, been applied to nationalist agitation in other countries, based on historical, ethnic, and geographical reasons, for the incorporation of territories under foreign rule. Irredentism is thus closely connected with nationalism and with minority problems. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Isolationism: The policy of detaching one's country as much as possible from international affairs. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Jobless growth: Widespread phenomenon in less developed countries where the rate of economic growth greatly exceeds the rate of job creation, leading to higher levels of unemployment. (Todaro 1997: 702)

Judicial activism: The willingness and inclination of judges to overturn legislation or executive action. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Judicial review: The power of the courts to declare legislation unconstitutional. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Junta: A Spanish word meaning a group of individuals forming a government, especially after a revolution or coup d'etat. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Killing field: Site where large numbers of political opponents or victims of persecution are executed and/or buried. Such mass murder/grave sites were widely used under the genocidal Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia, where the term originated.

Late preventive diplomacy: Attempts to persuade parties to desist from conflict when such eruptions seem imminent. (Evans, 1993; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Late warning: The creation of warning signals after disaster has occurred. (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)

Legitimacy: The principle that indicates the acceptance of the decisions of government leaders and officials by (most of) the public on the grounds that these leaders' acquisition and exercise of power has been in accordance with the society's generally accepted procedures and political or moral values. Legitimacy may be conferred upon power holders in a variety of ways in different societies, usually involving solemn formal rituals of a religious or quasi-religious nature -- royal birth and coronation in monarchies, popular election and "swearing in" in democracies and so on. "Legitimate" rulers typically require less use of physical coercion to enforce their decisions than rulers lacking in legitimacy, because most of the people are apt to feel a moral obligation to obey the former but not the latter. Consequently, people who gain or hold power by illegitimate means tend to work very hard to discover or create ways of endowing themselves with legitimacy after the fact, often by inventing a new ideology or religion and attempting to indoctrinate the people with its legitimating formulas through various forms of propaganda, thus creating moral incentives for the citizenry to obey their government. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Level of living: The extent to which a person, family, or group of people can satisfy their material and spiritual wants. If they are able to afford only a minimum quantity of food, shelter, and clothing, their levels of living are said to be very low. (Todaro 1997: 703)

Level of visible security: The amount of visible security forces on the streets, around public buildings, check points, traffic and ID checkpoints.

Liberalism: A 19th century political viewpoint or ideology associated with strong support for a broad interpretation of civil liberties for freedom of expression and religious toleration, for widespread popular participation in the political process, and for the repeal of protectionist legal restrictions inhibiting the operation of a capitalist free market economy. In the 20th century US, the term has come to describe an ideology with similar views on civil liberties and personal freedom issues but now supporting a much stronger role for government in regulating and

manipulating the private economy and providing public support for the economically and socially disadvantaged, though still stopping well short of full socialism. (Johnson 1994 – 2000:

<http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Liberation: Freedom, emancipation; often applied to the freeing of a people after enemy occupation (the liberation of France in 1944, for example).

Revolutionary movements sometimes call themselves liberation movements—meaning liberation from an oppressive government. Liberation can also simply mean the gaining of equal social and economic rights, as in the women's liberation movement, now more usually called feminism. (Fast Times 1999:

<http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Limited government: A state restricted in its exercise of power by the constitution and the rule of law. (Thomas Learning 2000:

<http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Logrolling: The act of vote-trading among legislators in the process of getting legislation passed. (Thomas Learning 2000:

<http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Low-intensity conflict:

- A) Conflict involving armed combat or acts of terrorism on a protracted but sporadic basis.
- B) A political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below the level of conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. Low-intensity conflict ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low-intensity conflicts are often localized, generally in the Third World, but contain regional and global security implications. (US DOD:

<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Lustration: A process designed to weed out public employees with close ties to organizations associated with the former repressive governments. (AAAS 1995:

<http://www.aaas.org/communications/media/wvwh/purge.htm>)

Macroeconomic instability: Situation in which a country has high inflation accompanied by rising budget and trade deficits and a rapidly expanding money supply. (Todaro 1997: 703)

Majority government: A parliamentary government in which the party in power has over 50 percent of the seats in the legislature. (Thomas Learning 2000:

<http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Malnutrition: A state of ill health resulting from an inadequate or improper diet, usually measured in terms of average daily protein consumption. (Todaro 1997: 704)

Market failure: A phenomenon that results from the existence of market imperfections (e.g., monopoly power, lack of factor mobility, significant externalities, lack of knowledge) that weaken the functioning of a free-market economy – it fails to realize its theoretical beneficial results. (Todaro 1997: 704)

Market-friendly approach: World Bank notion that successful development policy requires governments to create an environment in which markets can operate efficiently and to intervene selectively in the economy in areas where the market is inefficient. (Todaro 1997: 705)

Mass media: Government and non-government radio, TV, newspapers, and other electronic media or print publications used as means of mass communication.

Mass-dominated democracy: Democratic system in which mass actors have gained the upper hand over traditional ruling classes. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

Media freedom: The level to which the private sector's radio, TV, and newspapers are allowed to operate independently and free of fear by government closures, reprisal or harassment.

Mediation: A problem-solving negotiation process in which an outside, impartial, neutral party works with disputants to assist them in reaching a satisfactory negotiated agreement. Unlike judges or arbitrators, mediators have no authority to decide the dispute between the parties; instead, the parties empower the mediator to help resolve the issues. The assumption is that a third party will be able to alter the power and social dynamics of the conflict relationship by influencing the beliefs and behavior of individual parties, by providing knowledge or information, or by using a more effective negotiation process and thereby helping the participants settle contested issues. (Moore 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Mediation process: Typically proceeds through four stages: creating the forum or bargaining framework; information gathering and sharing; problem-solving bargaining; and decision making. (Goodpaster 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Merit recruitment: A system of hiring public servants on the basis of qualifications rather than on party preference or other considerations. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Militarization: A process in which the military and its activities take an increasingly important role in the civilian functions of government. This is normally characterized by a rise in military expenditures, increased induction into the armed forces, and increased military influence in the country's government and politics.

Military civic action: The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local populace in fields such as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, and sanitation, and other sectors contributing to economic and social development. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Military operations other than war (MOOTW): The range of military actions required by the National Command Authorities, except those associated with major combat operations conducted pursuant to a declaration of war or authorized by the War Powers Limitation Act or a joint resolution of Congress in support of national security interest and objectives. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Military schools: Military schools or academies which admit students below 18 years of age. In most cases, pupils receive a combination of educational, vocational and military training. If such schools/academies form part of the country's armed forces, which is often the case, the pupils are considered combatants and therefore legitimate military targets. (Rädda Barnen 1998)

Minor armed conflict: Violent conflict in which the total number of battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict is below 1,000. (Uppsala University Conflict Data Project, 2001: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/data.html>)

Minority government: A parliamentary government in which the government party has less than 50 percent of the seats in the legislature. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Minority people: Groups with a defined socioeconomic or political status within a larger society based on some combination of their ethnicity, immigrant origin, economic role, and religion, concerned about protecting or improving that status. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Mobilization: The capacity of an organization that represents an ethnic (or other) group to get its members to support collective action. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Mobilizing factors: Issues or processes around which the actors in the conflict are rallied. In each stage of the conflict the mobilization of the groups involved can take a different shape. For instance, an identity-related conflict can express

itself around issues of language, religion, territory, etc. The mobilizing factors can change per phase of the conflict. (Arias Foundation 1998: 8)

Moneylender: A person who lends money at higher than market rates of interest to peasant farmers and other poor people. Activities of moneylenders are often unscrupulous and can accentuate landlessness among the rural poor. (Todaro 1997: 706)

Monism: Exclusive emphasis on a single principle or interest. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Monitoring: Standardized collection and organization of information based on regular or continuous observation of and reporting on controversial events in conflict and crisis zones. It is done within a framework of prevention and damage containment, often by impartial outside observers. (Jongman & Schmid, 1994; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Multi-track diplomacy: A synergy of peace-making efforts by several categories of actors based on their comparative advantage and expertise: governments, professional organizations, the business community, churches, the media, private citizens, training and educational institutes, activists; and funding organizations. (McDonald, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Nation: A large group of people bound together by common tradition and culture and usually language. Sometimes used synonymously with state, but this can be misleading, since one state may contain many nations. For example, Great Britain is a state, but contains the English, Scottish, Welsh, and part of the Irish nations. Single nations may also be scattered across many states, as is now the case with the Kurds. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

National liberation: Usually refers to the freeing of a country from colonial rule, or from oppressive rule of any kind. Wars to accomplish this end are often called wars of national liberation; guerrilla groups (usually leftist) that fight to overthrow their governments sometimes call themselves national liberation armies. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

National minority: Segments of a transnational people with a history of organized political autonomy whose kindred control an adjacent state, but who now constitute a minority in the state in which they reside. (Gurr & Haxton 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

National people: Regionally concentrated groups that have lost their autonomy to a state dominated by other groups but still preserve some cultural and linguistic distinctiveness and seek to protect or reestablish some degree of

politically separate existence. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996:
<http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Nationalism: An ideology, or rather a whole category of similar ideologies, based on the premise that each nation (or at least the ideologist's own nation) constitutes a natural political community whose members should all live together under the authority of "their own" independent nation state. When the people of one nation live in large numbers in a multi-ethnic state or in states with government(s) dominated by political elites drawn from another nationality, nationalism often becomes an ideology justifying rebellion or secession in order to create or recreate a nation state for the heretofore subjugated nation. When substantial numbers of people seen as belonging to the nation live outside the borders of their own nation state, nationalism often becomes an ideology justifying an aggressive foreign policy striving to expand the state's borders to include them. Nationalist ideologies usually claim that their respective nation possess special national characteristics or virtues that make them morally and intellectually superior to all other nations and should qualify their nation state for a special or privileged role in the world at large. (Johnson 1994 – 2000:
<http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Nationalization: The involuntary transfer of ownership of a private business or other private property to a national government, either through uncompensated seizure (expropriation) or through forced sale at a government-determined price. The involuntary transfer of ownership of a private business or other private property to a national government, either through uncompensated seizure (expropriation) or through forced sale at a government-determined price. The involuntary transfer of ownership of a private business or other private property to a national government, either through uncompensated seizure (expropriation) or through forced sale at a government-determined price. . (Johnson 1994 – 2000:
<http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Nation-state:

- A) Usually used to describe the modern state, but strictly speaking applies only when the whole population of a state feels itself to belong to the same nation. This is certainly more the case now than it was in the nineteenth century and earlier, when large empires, such as Austria-Hungary, were states but contained many nations. But many states today still contain many nations (partly because of the arbitrary way that the borders of states were redrawn after both World Wars, and by the colonial powers as they withdrew from Asia and Africa), and with the rise of nationalism that has followed the fall of communism, this has been one of the main reasons for instability in states such as the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)
- B) The definition of the nation-state is really a combination of the nation and the state. It is a special form of state with people seeing themselves as belonging to a nation. This state has the legal right to enforce its power in a defined

piece of territory with the ultimate aim of uniting the people through a shared or common culture. (Lim 2000:
<http://www.thecore.nus.edu.sg/writing/ccwp10/benny/paper2/nationstate.htm>)

Natural authority: Authority based on spontaneous deference to an individual's knowledge or social position. (Thomas Learning 2000:
<http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Near crisis: A situation in which the outbreak of major violence is probable. It is characterized by sporadic low-level violent acts; increasing use of inflammatory rhetoric; taking up of arms and threats; and decreasing communication. (Lund 1996: 149)

Necessary condition: A condition that must be present, although it need not be in itself sufficient, for an event to occur. For example, capital formation is a necessary condition for sustained economic growth (before growth in output can occur, there must be tools to produce it.) But for this growth to continue, social, institutional, and attitudinal changes may also have to occur. (Todaro 1997: 707)

Necessity goods: Life-sustaining items (food, shelter, protection, medical care). (Todaro 1997: 707)

Necklacing: The practice of using a car tire filled with gasoline to burn a political opponent or member of opposing group. This method has been used as a tool of extreme persecution and terrorism in South Africa and elsewhere.

Negotiation:

- A) A standard diplomatic technique used by states to harmonize their interests or live with their differences by taking into account respective needs and power potential. Negotiations often precede, accompany, or follow other, more violent forms of interaction. Negotiation takes place with a view to achieving either identification of common interests and agreement on joint or parallel action; recognition of conflicting interests and agreement on compromise; or, more often than not, some combination of both. (Berridge, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) The act or process of conferring with another in order to come to terms or reach an agreement. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 836)

Neo-colonial dependence model: A model whose main proposition is that underdevelopment exists in Third World countries because of continuing exploitative economic, political, and cultural policies of former colonial rulers toward less developed countries. (Todaro 1997: 707)

Neo-colonialization: Term for contemporary policies adopted by international and western "First World" nations and organizations that exert regulation, power and control over poorer "Third World" nations, often in the form of humanitarian

help or aid. These policies are distinct from but related to the “original” period of colonization of Africa, Asia, and the Americas by European nations. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Noise: This term, often used to explain intelligence failures, refers to critical information being lost in a sea of conflicting or contradictory signals, or due to preoccupation with other matters. For example, in the early stages of the 1994 Rwandan crisis, the international community's attention was on other problem areas and some of the early warnings "got lost in the noise."

Nomenklatura: The practice of appointing loyal political agents to guide and control civil and military institutions often without regard to education and training, technical competence, specialization, or experience. (Adam 1995: 71)

Nonalignment: Refusal to join in coalitions or entangling alliances with other states, especially with major power contenders, in the interest of avoiding embroilment in their quarrels, struggles, and wars. It is a frequent stance of newly independent, precariously established, or weak nations. (Freeman 1997: 198)

Nonassociational (latent) group: A group which lacks formal organization but has the potential for mobilizing politically. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Nonformal education: Any non-school-based program that provides basic skills and training to individuals. Examples include adult education, on-the-job training programs, and agricultural and other extension services. (Todaro 1997: 708)

Non-intervention: The principle that a nation should not interfere in the internal affairs of another during peacetime. The principle is often little adhered to, especially in regions a great power regards as its own sphere of influence. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Nonrenewable resources: natural resources whose quantity is fixed and cannot be replaced. Examples include petroleum, iron ore, and coal. (Todaro 1997: 708)

Nonviolence: The policy of pursuing political goals through peaceful protests involving large numbers of people. Nonviolence as a weapon of protest was put into action by Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) and his followers in India in their campaign for independence from Britain. Nonviolence, coupled with civil disobedience, was also a main plank of the American civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, led by Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-68). Nonviolence can be effective because it carries a moral authority that violence does not and thus

often wins widespread sympathy for protesters. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Official opposition: In a parliamentary system, the largest of the opposition parties, given a special role to play in the legislative process. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

One-party-dominant system: A party system in which there are political alternatives but a single political party dominates the political process as a result of the overwhelming support of the electorate. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Open economy: An economy that encourages foreign trade and has extensive financial and nonfinancial contacts with the rest of the world in areas such as education, culture, and technology. (Todaro 1997: 709)

Operational prevention: Measures applicable in the face of immediate crisis. It relies on early engagement to help create conditions in which responsible leaders can address and resolve the problem inciting the crisis. (Carnegie Commission 1997: xix)

Opportunity cost: In production, the real value of resources used in the most desirable alternative – for example, the opportunity cost of producing an extra unit of a manufactured good is the output of, say, food that must be forgone as result of transferring resources from agricultural to manufacturing activities. In consumption, the amount of one commodity that must be forgone in order to consume more of another. (Todaro 1997: 709)

Opportunity cost of a woman's time: Real or monetary wages or profits that a woman sacrifices by staying home and raising children instead of working for a wage or engaging in profit-making self-employment activities. The higher the opportunity cost of a woman's time involved in rearing children, the more unwilling she will be to have more children, at least in terms of the microeconomic theory of fertility. (Todaro 1997: 709)

Opportunity cost of education: Lost income from paid employment during the time when an individual attends school. (Todaro 1997: 709)

Outside influence: Influence by actors from within the country who are not direct participants in a conflict. Influence can take the form of economic, political, or military pressure by individuals, countries, civil society, private businesses, or militant groups.

Overeducation: In countries with high unemployment, a situation in which many workers have more years of schooling than necessary to perform their jobs satisfactorily. (Todaro 1997: 710)

Package of policies: A set of multidimensional economic and social policies aimed, for example, at removing inequalities and improving living standards for the masses. In short, a set of different but mutually reinforcing policies designed to achieve a single or multiple objective. (Todaro 1997: 710)

Paradigm: Implicit assumptions from which theories evolve; a model or framework of analysis. (Todaro 1997: 710)

Parastate: The mutant offspring of an expiring failed state boasting certain essential attributes of a normal state but grotesquely lacking in others. (Glenny 1996, cited by Lemarchand 1998: <http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v1/3/2.htm>)

Partial democracy: Governments that have some democratic characteristics, such as elections, but also have some autocratic characteristics, such as a chief executive with almost no constraints on his/her power, sharp limits on political competition, a state-restrained press, or a cowed or dependent judiciary. Most are countries that have recently transitioned toward democracy but have not yet fully replaced autocratic practices and institutions. (Esty et al 1998: 9)

Participatory democracy: A system of government in which individuals and interest groups are involved directly in decision making. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Partition: The division of a country into parts. This happened, for example, in Ireland in 1922, when the country was divided into the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland; and in Germany in 1945, when it was partitioned into West Germany and East Germany. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Patrón: In Latin America, a landlord to whom sharecroppers and other workers owe an economic and often political and social allegiance. (Todaro 1997: 710)

Patron-client relationship: Relationship in which a patron provides services, rewards, or protection to a number of clients in return for their personal allegiance. The patron controls the resources; the clients are thus in a relationship of dependence. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

PDD 25-reforming multilateral peace operations: Presidential Decision Directive stating the primary mission of the US military to be prepared to fight and win two simultaneous regional conflicts. In this context, peacekeeping can be one useful tool to help prevent and resolve such conflicts before they pose direct threats to our national security. Peacekeeping can also serve US interests by promoting democracy, regional security, and economic growth. The PDD addresses six major issues of reform and improvement: making disciplined and coherent choices about which peace operations to support; reducing US cost for

UN peace operations, both the percentage our nation pays for each operation and the cost of the operations themselves; defining clearly our policy regarding the command and control of American military forces in UN peace operations; reforming and improving the UN's capability to manage peace operations; improving the way the US government manages and funds peace operations; creating better forms of cooperation between the Executive Branch, the Congress and the American public on peace operations. (US Government 1994: www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/NSC/html/documents/NSCdoc1.html)

PDD 56 - Managing complex contingency operations (CCO): The Presidential Decision Directive that defines complex contingency operations as peace operations such as the peace accord implementation operation conducted by NATO in Bosnia (1995-present) and the humanitarian intervention in Northern Iraq called Operation Provide Comfort (1991). Foreign humanitarian assistance such as Operation Support Hope in Central Africa (1994) and Operation Sea Angel in Bangladesh (1991) are also considered CCOs. Unless otherwise directed, this PDD does not apply to domestic disaster relief or to relatively routine or small-scale operations, nor to military operations conducted in defense of US citizens, territory, or property, including counter-terrorism and hostage rescue operations and international armed conflict.

To best respond to these types of CCOs, the PDD has specified the need of the US Government to better institutionalize Military and Civilian agency linkages so that they operate in a synchronized manner through effective inter-agency management and the use of special mechanisms to coordinate agency efforts. The PDD requires that a Political-Military implementation plan or (Pol-Mil plan) be developed as an integrated planning tool for coordinating US government actions in a CCO. The Pol-Mil includes a comprehensive situation report, mission statement, agency objective, and desired end state. (US government, 1997: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/NSC/html/documents/NSCdoc2.html>)

Peace:

- A) Political condition other than organized armed conflict (war), often distinguished from a situation of non-war (neither war nor peace). (Evans & Newnham, 1992; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)
- B) Positive definitions based on four concepts: peace as harmony (stressing absence of conflict); peace as order (stressing stability and 'peace through strength'); peace as justice (stressing absence of domination and poverty); and peace as conflict management (stressing peace as process for obtaining interests and needs rather than as an end in itself). (Banks, 1987, cited by Burgess & Burgess, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peace building:

- A) The employment of measures to consolidate peaceful relations and create an environment that deters the emergence or escalation of tensions which may

lead to conflict. (International Alert 1995; cited by Schmid 1998:
<http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

The effort to promote human security in societies marked by conflict. The overarching goal of peace building is to strengthen the capacity of societies to manage conflict without violence, as a means to achieve sustainable human security. (CPCC, undated: <http://www.cpcc.ottawa.on.ca/chart-e.htm>)

Peace constituency: Peoples from different sectors of civil society whose prevailing interest is the development of sustainable peace and whose activities are based on long-term commitment. (International Alert, cited by Van Tongeren 1998: 22)

Peace enforcement:

- A) The application of military force or threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with generally accepted resolutions or sanctions to maintain or restore peace and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. The primary purpose of peace enforcement is the restoration of peace under conditions broadly defined by the international community (UNDHA 1995:
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)
- B) The use or threat of armed force as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter aimed at restoring peace by military means such as in Korea (1950-1953) or Iraq (1991). It can take place without the agreement and support of one or all of the warring parties. It can refer to both an inter-state or an intrastate conflict, to [serve] the mitigation of a humanitarian emergency or in situations where the organs of state have ceased to function. Peace enforcement actions include carrying out international sanctions against the opposing sides, or against the side that represents the driving force in the armed conflict; isolating the conflict and preventing arms deliveries to the area, as well as preventing its penetration by armed formations; delivering air or missile strikes on positions of the side that refuses to halt its military actions; and rapid deployment of peace forces to the combat zones in numbers sufficient to carry out the assigned missions, including the localizing of the conflict and the disarming or eradicating of any armed formations that refuse to cease fighting. (Demurenko & Nikitin, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998:
<http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peace making: A process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of achieving peaceful settlements that arrange ends to disputes. (UNDHA 1995:
<http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peace operations: The umbrella term which encompasses three types of activities: activities with predominately diplomatic orientation, (preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace building); and two complementary, predominately military activities, namely peacekeeping and peace enforcement. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peaceful coexistence: A phrase that was frequently used during the Cold War, to refer to the idea that even though the Soviet Union and the US had differing social systems and were in an adversarial relationship, they could still exist together without resorting to war. The phrase describes any situation in which rivals need to work out a "live and let live" arrangement. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Peacekeeping (PK): Neutral military or para-military operations undertaken with the consent of all major belligerents, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of existing truces and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peacekeeping forces: Civilian and military personnel designated by the national governments of the countries participating in the peace operation. These personnel are placed at the disposal of the international organization under whose mandate the given operation is being conducted. Generally, peacekeeping forces are made up of national contingents under international command. Each national contingent is assigned either a zone of responsibility or specific functional duties. (Demurenko & Nikitin; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping mandate: The UN's interpretation of the use of force in self-defense is ambiguous. PK has traditionally been described as a non-coercive instrument, but since 1973, the guidelines approved by the Security Council for each PK force have stipulated that self-defense is deemed to include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent the PK force from discharging its duties. (British Army, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping operations: A common term used for various types of activities, such as resolve conflict; prevent conflict escalation; halt or prevent military actions; to uphold law and order in a conflict zone; conduct humanitarian actions; restore social and political institutions whose functioning has been disrupted by the conflict; and restore basic conditions for daily living. The distinctive feature of peacekeeping operations is that they are conducted under a mandate from the United Nations or regional organizations whose functions include peace support and international security. (British Army 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Personal rule: A system of government based on personal loyalty toward the leading figure of the regime, the strong man. The important positions of the state are filled with followers of the strong man. Their allegiance is reinforced by their sharing of the spoils of office. (Sørensen 1993: 159)

Phantom/mirage state: A state exhibiting a semblance of authority in certain limited areas, but non-existent in all others. (Gros 1992, cited by CIFP 1998: <http://www.carleton.ca/~dcarment/cifp/>)

Physical capital: Tangible investment goods (e.g., plant and equipment, machinery, buildings). (Todaro 1997: 711)

Physical resources: The nonhuman factors of production (land and capital) used to produce goods and services to satisfy wants. (Todaro 1997: 711)

Pivotal factors: Single or (most likely) configurations of factors that show up in (almost) all stages of the life-cycle of the conflict. As such, they can be seen as key factors leading to escalation or de-escalation. They lie at the root of the conflict and as such are most important in policy making, as they need to be addressed in order to resolve the conflict. (Arias Foundation 1998: 7)

Plebiscite: A vote of all the people in a territory or country on an important issue, usually a matter of national sovereignty. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Pluralism: A strategy for accommodating ethnic minorities that recognizes their individual and collective right to preserve their language, values, and lifeways in coexistence with those of the dominant group. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Plurality: A voting decision based on assigning victory to the largest number of votes, not necessarily a majority. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Plural society: A society consisting of a number of ethnic groups, each with a distinct collective identity and interests, who are not ranked or stratified in relationship to one another. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Polarization: Showing two contrary directions and tendencies. In political speech, the term has come to refer to the process by which two sides in a dispute or political issue move steadily further apart so that no rational solution or dialogue seems possible. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Political and economic discrimination: The systematic and selective limitation of individual access to political positions or economic opportunities based on ascribed characteristics, such as political affiliation, income, gender, ethnicity, religion, caste etc. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Political culture: The system of values and beliefs defining the context and meaning of political action. (Huntington cited by Sørensen 1993: 159)

Political economy:

- A) The attempt to merge economic analysis with practical politics – to view economic activity in its political context. Much of classical economics was political economy, and today political economy is increasingly being recognized as necessary for any realistic examination of development problems. (Todaro 1997: 711)
- B) A branch of the social sciences that takes as its principal subject of study the interrelationships between political and economic institutions and processes. That is, political economists are interested in analyzing and explaining the ways in which various sorts of government affect the allocation of scarce resources in society through their laws and policies as well as the ways in which the nature of the economic system and the behavior of people acting on their economic interests affects the form of government and the kinds of laws and policies that get made. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Political enfranchisement: Provides individuals or groups a stake in the political system via a perceived value in the preservation of that system because it works to the benefit of its participants. Some of the mechanisms that can inculcate enfranchisement include legal mechanisms for the preservation of individual, minority, indigenous, and cultural rights; a political framework for the protection of heritage and expression; representational governments that can include specific provisions for proportionality; and judicial and structural checks on majority power. (von Lipsey, ed. 1997: 21-22)

Political exclusion: The exclusion of an individual or group from participation in political processes. This exclusion may stem from law, custom, intimidation or discrimination.

Political legitimacy: The perception of the citizenry that the nation's political institutions and leaders are generally acting in accordance with their interests and needs.

Political police: Forces reporting directly to a political leader who uses them for political purposes rather than law enforcement. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Political rights: The freedom of individuals to participate freely in the political process. In a free society this means the right of all adults to vote and compete for public office, and for elected representatives to have a decisive vote on public policies. (Freedom House 1992: 65)

Politically motivated aid: Aid given primarily to benefit the donor. (Tisch and Wallace 1994: 163)

Political will: A determined effort by persons in political authority to achieve certain objectives through various reforms of social, economic, and institutional structures. (Todaro 1997: 711-2)

Politicization: The giving of a political character to an issue. For example, if a debate over some previously non-political issue becomes divided along party political lines, the division is characterized as a politicization of the debate. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Popular sovereignty: The political/legal principle that all legitimate political authority within a society derives ultimately from the will or, at least, from the generalized consent of the subject population. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Populism: The ideologies of any of a number of political movements that demand the redistribution of political power, economic dominance and/or cultural leadership away from what are seen as corrupt, greedy, over-centralized, urban-based oligarchies in favor of empowering "the common people," particularly those who live in rural or small-town areas, since such people are typically idealized by populists as embodying a simpler, more virtuous way of life based on traditional values and customs. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Pork-barrel legislation: Appropriations of public funds for projects that do not serve the interests of any large portion of the country's citizenry but are nevertheless vigorously promoted by a small group of legislators because they will pump outside taxpayers' money and resources into the local districts these legislators represent. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Poverty gap: The sum of the difference between the poverty line and actual income levels of all people living below that line. (Todaro 1997: 712)

Power mediation: A process in which an intermediary provides the functions of pure mediation and adds the use of leverage in the form of promised rewards or threatened punishment to move the parties toward a settlement. (Fisher & Keashly 1990, 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Power-sharing: A strategy for accommodating ethnic minorities based on the assumption that ethnic identities and organizations are the basic elements of society. Political power is exercised jointly by these groups, each of which is represented in government and each of which has veto power over policies that adversely affect group members. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 192)

Pragmatic party: A political party concerned primarily with winning elections. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Preventive development: Refers to the conscious use of relief and sustainable development resources to strengthen conflict-prone societies' capacities to resolve disputes nonviolently. Sustainable development initiatives in the areas of humanitarian assistance, economic growth, democracy and environment are designed in such a framework to address the root causes of conflict in violent-prone environments. Special care is also given to ensure that sustainable development initiatives are designed and implemented to avoid exacerbating or creating violent-prone disputes. (USAID: personal communiqué)

Preventive diplomacy:

- A) Action taken in vulnerable places and times to avoid the threat or use of armed force and related forms of coercion by states or groups to settle political disputes that can arise from the destabilizing effects of economic, social, political, and international change. (Lund 1996: 37)
- B) Measures taken to prevent the breakdown of peaceful conditions. It aims to prevent existing tensions from escalating into violence and to contain the spread of conflict when it occurs. (International Alert 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Preventive medicine: Medical care that focuses on the prevention of sickness and disease through immunology and health education. (Todaro 1997: 712)

Preventive strategies: Effective preventive strategies rest on three principles: early reaction to signs of trouble requiring early detection and skilled analysis of developing trends; a comprehensive, balanced approach to alleviate pressures that trigger violent conflict and an effective response requiring a coordinated range of political, economic, social, and military measures; and an extended effort to resolve the underlying root causes of violence. Two sub-categories can be identified: operational prevention measures applicable in the face of immediate crisis; and structural prevention measures to ensure that crises do not arise in the first place or, if they do, that they do not recur. (Carnegie Commission; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Primary products: Products derived from all extractive occupations – farming, lumbering, fishing, mining, and quarrying; foodstuffs and raw materials. (Todaro 1997: 713)

Priming: The selective portrayal of political events and personalities by the media which in turn affects public opinion. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Private benefits: Gains that accrue to a single individual, such as profits received by an individual farm. (Todaro 1997: 713)

Private sector: The part of an economy whose activities are under the control and direction of nongovernmental economic units such as households or firms. (Todaro 1997: 714)

Privatization: Selling public assets to individuals or private business interests. (Todaro 1997: 714)

Propaganda: Dissemination of ideas and information for the purpose of inducing or intensifying specific attitudes and actions. The word suggests connotations of appeal to passion and prejudice through false or misleading distortion of fact. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Property rights: The basic rights of individuals (and organizations or associations of people functioning as a single conglomerate "legal person" such as corporations, partnerships, churches, non-profit foundations, etc.) to the peaceful possession, control and enjoyment of the things they own as well as their rights to make contracts to rent, sell or give away all or part of their various ownership rights over these possessions (or these possessions' services) to any other people willing to accept the owners' terms. The possessions over which a person has property rights may be tangible (like real estate, factory machinery, livestock, automobiles or a jack-knife) or intangible (like contractual obligations to provide goods or services at some time in the future, shares of common stock in a corporation, bonds, insurance policies, the right to broadcast over a designated radio frequency, patents, trademarks and copyrights). (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Proportional representation: Electoral system designed to produce legislative bodies in which the number of seats held by any group or party is proportional to the number of votes cast for members of that group. There are several variations of this system. One purpose has been to provide minority groups with a degree of representation that may have been denied to them under a "first-past-the-post" system.

Protracted social conflict: Ongoing and apparently irresolvable conflicts mostly in developing countries centered on religious, cultural, or ethnic communal identity which in turn is dependent upon the satisfaction of basic needs such as security, communal recognition and distributive justice. (Azar, 1986, 1990, cited by International Alert, 1996; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Public (collective) goods:

- A) Goods and services enjoyed in common and not divisible among individuals. <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>
- B) A very special class of goods and services which cannot practically be withheld from one individual consumer without withholding them from all (the "nonexcludability criterion") and for which the marginal cost of an additional

person consuming them, once they have been produced, is zero (the "nonrivalrous consumption" criterion). The classic example of a nearly pure public good is national defense: you cannot defend the vulnerable border regions of a country from the ravages of foreign invaders without also simultaneously defending everyone who lives within the borders. The inability of potential providers to exclude people who refuse to pay from nevertheless consuming and benefiting from an expensive public good usually means that very many of the consumers of the good will act as free riders and choose not to help pay for its provision. Consequently private production of the good or service may prove unprofitable, and the good or service thus may not be provided at all by the free market -- even though everyone might concede they would be better off with some positive level of production of the good in question. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Public consumption: All current expenditures for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government; includes capital expenditures on national defense and security. (Todaro 1997: 715)

Public sector: The part of an economy in which goods and services are produced and/or (re)distributed by government agencies. The part of an economy in which goods and services are produced and/or (re)distributed by government agencies. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Purchasing power parity (PPP): The purchasing power of a country's currency. (Todaro 1997: 715)

Pure mediation: A process through which a skilled intermediary attempts to facilitate a negotiated settlement on a set of specific substantive issues through the use of reasoning, persuasion, control of information and suggestion. (Fisher & Keashly 1990, 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 164)

Pyrrhic victory: A victory in which the victor pays too high a price to make it worthwhile. The phrase comes from the victory of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, over the Romans at Asculum in 279 B.C., in which he lost a large part of his army. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Qualified majority: The raising of the simple majority requirement of "50 percent plus one" to a higher level, in order to protect the rights of the minority. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Radical: Advocate of extreme change of political and social institutions. Today, the term 'radical' usually connotes extreme liberalism, and 'reactionary' is the term used to indicate extreme conservatism. The labels, 'left' and 'right', respectively, have been attached to these viewpoints. Communism is an

example of radical, leftist extremism, and fascism exemplifies the extreme rightist views. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Rationing: A system of distribution employed to restrict the quantities of goods and services that consumers or producers can purchase or be allocated freely. (Todaro 1997: 716)

Rebellion: A concerted campaign of violent action used by organizations claiming to represent an ethnic (or other) group to make claims against the state. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Recession: A period of slack general economic activity as reflected in rising unemployment and excess productive capacity in a broad spectrum of industries. (Todaro 1997: 716)

Reconciliation: The process through which conditions that lead to conflict are addressed and adversarial relationships are transformed into more harmonious ones. Sustainable peace is maintained as communities use nonviolent channels to resolve conflict, a sense of nationhood is established or restored, and social capital is enhanced.

Reconstruction:

- A) The permanent reconstruction or replacement of severely damaged physical structures, the full restoration of all services and local infrastructure, and the revitalization of the economy. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)
- B) Economic, political and social re-building of post-conflict state and society, including de-mining, disarmament, reintegration of combatants, return of refugees, resettlement of internally displaced persons, reviving political processes, restoring physical infrastructures, re-starting economic life, conversion to civilian production, re-establishing civilian authority, and conducting new (supervised) elections. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes/htm>)

Redistribution policies: Policies geared to reducing income inequality and expanding economic opportunities in order to promote development. (Todaro 1997: 716)

Referendum: A decision on policy proposals by a direct vote of the electorate. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Re-emerging infectious diseases: Pathogen-induced human illnesses that were previously controlled or declining in range and/or incidence, but are now expanding in range, incidence, drug resistance, and increasing transmissibility and/or lethality. (Price-Smith 1999: 6)

Refoulement: A state forcibly returning a refugee or asylum-seeker to a country where his or her life or freedom is threatened. Refoulement is prohibited under Article 33 of the UN Refugee Convention and other international instruments, yet many states violate this obligation and return refugees to countries where they are at grave risk. (Amnesty International 1997: 6-7)

Refugee:

- A) A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (UN 1951; cited by UNHCR 1997: http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE_REFUGEE_DEFINITION_AND_REFUGEE_REGIME)
- B) Every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality. (OAU 1969; cited by UNHCR 1997: http://www.unhcr.ch/refworld/pub/state/97/ch2.htm#THE_REFUGEE_DEFINITION_AND_REFUGEE_REGIME)

Regime: A method or system of government. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Regime duration: The number of years since the last major, abrupt change in regime. Abrupt shifts toward or away from democracy count as regime changes and reset the duration time to zero. Regime changes that follow state breakdowns and civil war also reset the count to zero. Non-violent transitions from one authoritarian regime to another are considered as a continuation of the same regime. (Baker & Weller, 1998: 10)

Rehabilitation: Assistance provided to victims of disaster to restore affected individuals and communities to self-reliance. (USAID 1998: 6)

Reintegration: The process of facilitating the transition of refugees and internally displaced persons back into their communities of origin. In the context of ex-soldiers, it is the process of facilitating their return to civilian life. (USAID 1998: 6)

Relief: Dispatch of vital material goods and services (clean water, blankets, tents, medicine, food etc.) to victims of disaster. (Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

Renewable resources: Natural resources that can be replaced so that the total supply is not fixed for all time. Examples include timber and other forest products. (Todaro 1997: 716)

Rent: In macroeconomics, the share of national income going to the owners of the productive resource, land (i.e. landlords). In everyday usage, the price paid for the use of property (e.g. buildings, housing). In microeconomics, economic rent is the payment to a factor of production over and above its highest opportunity cost. (Todaro 1997: 716)

Rent seeking:

- A) Efforts by individuals and businesses to capture the economic rent arising from price distortions and physical controls caused by excessive government intervention, such as licenses, quotas, interest rate ceilings, and exchange control. (Todaro 1997: 716)
- B) The expenditure of resources in order to bring about an uncompensated transfer of goods or services from another person or persons to one's self as the result of a "favorable" decision on some public policy. The term seems to have been coined (or at least popularized in contemporary political economy) by the economist Gordon Tullock. Examples of rent-seeking behavior would include all of the various ways by which individuals or groups lobby government for taxing, spending and regulatory policies that confer financial benefits or other special advantages upon them at the expense of the taxpayers or of consumers or of other groups or individuals with which the beneficiaries may be in economic competition. (Johnson 1994-2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Repatriation: The sending back of a person to his or her country of origin, as in the repatriation of prisoners of war. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Repression:

- A) Actions, usually taken by a regime or vigilantes, to restrain a political opponent from mobilizing. It involves both non-lethal and lethal coercive measures. Repression is not the exclusive prerogative of state actors; national liberation movements, resistance groups and terrorist actors also use it for internal discipline. (Hess 1976; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)
- B) Government policies that forcefully restrict the movement and political activities of most or all members of a group. (Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Residual discrimination: The result of discrimination policies and/or practices of the past. (Gurr & Haxton, 1996: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/minrept1.htm>)

Residual powers: Those powers in a federal system of government not explicitly allocated in a constitution. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Resistance movement: An organized effort by some portion of the civil population of a country to resist the legally established government or occupying power and to disrupt civil order and stability. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>)

Retrodictive analysis: Analysis focused on predicting past events and therefore working from outcomes to antecedents (Schmeidl and Jenkins 1998)

Revolution: Forcible, pervasive, and often violent change of a social, political, or economic order. Revolution is the most extreme political option of a dissenting group, a course taken generally when more moderate attempts to achieve reform have failed. A revolution is distinguished from a coup d'état, which is a sudden seizure of state power by a small faction that does not necessarily change the social system, and a revolt or rebellion, which may be either a failed attempt at revolution or a violent expression of grievances. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Revolutionary war: A sustained military conflict between insurgents and central governments aimed at displacing the regime. (Esty et al 1995: 2)

Rigid institutions: Institutions designed in such a way that they cannot easily be adjusted or adjust themselves to accommodate changes. An example would be a social system – such as a religious unit – that has conservative values that render it resistant to change. (Todaro 1997: 717)

Risk: A situation in which the probability of obtaining some outcome of an event is not precisely known; that is, known probabilities cannot be precisely assigned to these outcomes, but their general level can be inferred. In everyday usage, a risky situation is one in which the one of the outcomes involves some loss to the decision maker. (Todaro 1997: 717)

Risk assessment: In conflict studies, an analysis that attempts to identify and evaluate factors that make a given country or community likely to descend into violent conflict. It is essentially a probability analysis although it is generally not possible to give a precise quantitative assessment of the risk. Risk assessment typically represents a medium- or long-term analysis. (PCSG 2000: 14)

Rogue state:

- A) A states that, for one reason or another, does not feel it should cooperate with the rules established by other nations of the world (Albright 1997: <http://secretary.state.gov/www/statements/970918.html>)
- B) Where once the term meant something specific – a state that had failed to adhere to the rule of law– it has become an elastic catch phrase. Until the 1970s, "rogue" was used to describe regimes whose internal actions – how

they treated their own people—were viewed as abhorrent. After 1979, with the advent of the State Department's annual report on state-sponsored terrorism, the criterion for rogue-state status shifted from internal to external behavior. The Clinton administration further developed this theme. North Korea, Iran, Iraq, and Libya are the countries that most consistently made the administration's list of rogue states. Although the term ostensibly refers to violations of accepted international norms, because it is analytically soft and quintessentially political, its use has been selective and at times contradictory. (Litwak 2000: B3)

Rule of law: Belief that all actions, of individuals and governments, are subject to an institutionalized set of rules and regulations. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Sammy Doe factor: Often referred to in studies of military coups, refers to an unlettered, noncommissioned officer who was in the right place at the right time and who, with a handful of equally unlettered comrades, overthrew a regime. (Lowenkopf 1995: 100-101)

Scarcity: In economics, a situation that arises when there is less of something than people would like to have if it were free. (Todaro 1997: 718)

Secession: The act of seceding, or withdrawing (from some organized entity such as a nation), as when Slovenia and Croatia decided to secede from Yugoslavia in 1991. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Secret police: Special police force organized by autocratic or totalitarian regimes. These forces rely heavily on torture for investigative purposes and detention for isolating prisoners. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Self-determination: The principle that an individual, community, or a government has the right to determine its own course of affairs without outside interference. This principle is often used by governments to oppose foreign influence in its internal affairs, while other groups frequently use it to justify a change of government or nationalist causes.

Self-reliance: Reliance on one's own capabilities, judgment, resources, and skills in a bid to enhance political, economic, social, cultural, attitudinal, and moral independence. Countries may also desire self-reliance in particular aspects such as food production, labor, and skills. (Todaro 1997: 718)

Separatism: A movement by a region or territory or ethnic group to break away from a country of which it is a part. For example, since the fall of communism separatism has broken out in many regions in Europe, where groups of people with a distinct cultural identity have sought to free themselves from the larger

nation that formerly contained them. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Sharecropper: In agrarian systems, the tenant peasant farmer whose crop has to be shared with the landlord, who usually appropriates a large portion of total crop production. (Todaro 1997: 719)

Small arms: Weapons capable of being carried and operated by one individual, such as pistols, rifles, light machineguns, and rocket-propelled grenades.

Small farmer: A farmer owning a small family-based plot of land on which he grows subsistence crops and perhaps one or two cash crops, relying almost exclusively on family labor. (Todaro 1997: 719)

Social benefits: Gains or benefits that accrue or are available to the society as a whole rather than solely to a private individual, such as the protection and security provided by the police or the armed forces or the widespread benefits of a literate population. (Todaro 1997: 719)

Social capital: This term refers to features of social organizations, such as networks, norms and trust, that facilitate cooperation and coordination for mutual benefit. It is an analogy with notions of physical and human capital in that these networks, like tools and training, enhance individual productivity. (Putnam 1995: http://muse.jhu.edu/demo/journal_of_democracy/v006/putnam.html)

Social constructionism: A perception of an individual, group, or idea that is “constructed” through cultural and social practices but appears to be “natural” or “the way things are.” For example, the idea that women “naturally” like to do housework is a social construction because this idea appears “natural” due to its historical repetition rather than being “true” in any essential sense. (UMD Diversity Dictionary, <http://www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/Diversity/Reference/divdic.html>)

Social cost: The cost of an economic decision, whether private or public, to society as a whole. Where there exist external diseconomies of production (e.g., pollution) or consumption (alcoholism), social costs will normally exceed private costs, and decisions based solely on private calculations will lead to misallocation of resources. (Todaro 1997: 720)

Social indicators: Noneconomic measures of development, such as life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, or literacy rate. (Todaro 1997: 720)

Social justice: A condition of society where political, religious, cultural, and civil rights enjoy full protection; there is little or no political or social discrimination; all individuals are free to participate in political processes and society; basic human

needs are met for all residents and resources are distributed fairly; rule of law and security is guaranteed.

Social safety net: A set of government programs such as food stamps, welfare payments, or free health clinics designed to provide the absolute poor with a minimal level of living below which they should not fall. (Todaro 1997: 720)

Social system: The organizational and institutional structure of a society, including its value premises, attitudes, power structure, and traditions. Major social systems include political processes, religions, and ethnic divisions. (Todaro 1997: 720)

Societal collapse: The extended breakdown of social coherence: society, as the generator of institutions of cohesion and maintenance, can no longer create, aggregate, and articulate the supports and demands that are the foundations of the state. (Hyden 1992 cited by Zartman 1995: 6)

Society - any group of people who collectively make up an interdependent community. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Sphere of influence: A geopolitical zone within which the interests and influence of a major power are acknowledged by others to be paramount and worthy of deference. (Freeman 1997: 135)

Sphere of obligation: Who or what enjoys the protection of principles of identifiable norms or laws. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Spoilers: Disgruntled followers, excluded parties and alienated leaders who believe that peace emerging from negotiations threatens their power, worldview and interests, and who use violence to undermine attempts to achieve it. (Stedman 1997, cited by Baker and Weller 1998: 35)

Spoils system: Practice of making appointments to public office and giving employment in the public service on the basis of political affiliation or personal relationship rather than on merit, and the practice of favoritism in the award of contracts for public purposes and the expenditure of public funds. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Spontaneous order: The pattern of mutual coordination that emerges as individuals pursue their own interests in society. (Thomas Learning 2000: <http://polisci.nelson.com/glossary.html>)

Stabilization policies: In economics, a coordinated set of mostly restrictive fiscal and monetary policies aimed at reducing inflation, cutting budget deficits, and improving the balance of payments. (Todaro 1997: 721)

Staple food: A leading or main food consumed by a large portion of the country's population (e.g., maize meal in Kenya, rice in Southeast Asia, yams in West Africa, manioc in Brazil). (Todaro 1997: 721)

State:

- A) A political entity that has legal jurisdiction and physical control over a defined territory and the authority to make collective decisions for a permanent population, a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, and an internationally recognized government that interacts, or has the capacity to interact, in formal relations with other entities. A state must perform minimum functions for the public to maintain social cohesion. (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)
- B) A specialized type of political organization characterized by a full-time, specialized, professional work force of tax-collectors, soldiers, policemen, bureaucrats and the like that exercises supreme political authority over a defined territory with a permanent population, independent from any enduring external political control and possessing a local predominance of coercive power (always supplemented with moral and remunerative incentives as well) great enough to maintain general obedience to its laws or commands within its territorial borders. It is only in relatively modern times that states have almost completely displaced alternative "stateless" forms of political organization of societies all over the planet. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

State capacity: One country's ability to maximize its prosperity and stability, to exert de facto control over its territory, to protect its population from predation, and to adapt to diverse crises. In other words, it is the capability of the government to satisfy the state's most important needs: survival, protection of citizens from physical harm as a result of internal and external predation, economic prosperity and stability, effective governance, territorial integrity, and power and ideological projection. (Price-Smith 1999: 8-9)

State class: A group from which elected representatives or government officials are heavily recruited and thus wields predominant influence over the state apparatus.

State collapse/failure:

- A) Failure to perform essential functions a state is normally responsible for, such as defense of its international borders, enforcement of law and order, and delivery of basic services.
- B) The collapse of central authority. State failure can be manifested by revolutionary wars (sustained military conflict between insurgents and central governments aimed at displacing the regime); ethnic wars (secessionist civil wars, rebellions, protracted communal warfare and sustained episodes of mass protest by politically organized communal groups); genocides and politicides (sustained policies by states or their agents); civil wars by contending authorities that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of

members of communal or political groups; or adverse or disruptive regime transitions (major, abrupt shifts in patterns of governance, including state collapse, periods of severe instability, and shifts towards authoritarian rule. (Esty et al 1995: 7)

- C) A deeper phenomenon than mere rebellion coup or riot. It refers to a situation where the structure, authority (legitimate power), law, and political order have fallen apart and must be reconstituted in some new form. (Zartman 1995: 1)

State terrorism:

- A) Violent attacks and abductions by security forces or vigilante groups acting with the tacit approval of state officials. (Harff 1986; cited by Harff and Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)
- B) For many people, the concept of “terrorism” applies only to non-governmental groups that use violence against innocent people as a means of attaining their political objectives. Some scholars regard that usage as too limited, however. They argue that governments, too, have used terrorist tactics— in pursuit of national security policy – including arbitrary arrest, imprisonment without trial, torture, and summary execution of members of alleged enemy groups (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Stratified society: A society in which status, power, and wealth are unequally distributed among groups according to their ethnicity. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Strike: The withdrawal of labor by a group of workers, acting collectively, in order to achieve some goal such as higher wages or better working conditions, or to resist management proposals for changes that they oppose. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

Structural adjustment loans: Loans by the World Bank designed to foster structural adjustment in less developed countries by supporting measures to remove excessive governmental controls, getting factor and product prices to reflect scarcity values, and promoting market competition. (Todaro 1997: 721)

Structural prevention: Measures to ensure that crises do not arise in the first place, or, if they do, that they do not recur. Strategies include putting in place international legal systems, dispute resolution mechanisms, and cooperative arrangements; meeting the society’s basic economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian needs; and rebuilding nations that have been shattered by war or other major crises. (Carnegie Commission 1997: xix, xxviii)

Structural variable: Indicator that captures long-term conditions of a society that are embedded in its social, political, and other institutional arrangements and lay the foundation of risk assessment.

Structural violence: An important but insufficiently appreciated means by which government policies result in large numbers of deaths: the creation or tolerance

of harmful social conditions. While impaired health and life expectancies may result from what we might term behavioral violence, less explicit structural violence can have the same effects. Situations in which a group of people suffer because they are denied resources to meet their basic needs. (Summers and Markusen 1999: xi)

Subsistence economy: An economy in which production is mainly for personal consumption and the standard of living yields no more than the basic necessities of life – food, shelter, and clothing. (Todaro 1997: 722)

Subsistence farming: Farming in which crop production, stock rearing, and other activities are conducted mainly for personal consumption, characterized by low productivity, risk, and uncertainty. (Todaro 1997: 722)

Sufficient condition: A condition that when present causes an event to occur – for example, being a low-income student may be a sufficient condition to get a loan under a low-income education loan scheme. (Todaro 1997: 722)

Sustainability: A normative concept that has appeared in development theory as a consequence of the environmental concerns from the early 1970s onwards. The main message it carries is that neither the old nor any new international economic order would be viable unless the natural biological systems that underpin the global economy are preserved. This ecological imperative in turn calls for a redirection of the development process itself. (Hettne 1993: 136)

Sustainable security: The ability of a society to solve its own law and order problems and security from external threats peacefully without an external administration or military presence. The standard by which one measures sustainability security is the existence of the 'immutable core' of a state, specifically four core institutions: a competent domestic police force and corrections system; an efficient and functioning civil service or professional bureaucracy; an independent judicial system that works under the rule of law; and a professional and disciplined military accountable to a legitimate civilian authority. (Baker & Weller 1998: 10)

Sustenance: The basic goods and services, such as food, clothing, and shelter, that are necessary to sustain an average human being at the bare minimum level of living. (Todaro 1997: 722)

Tenant farmer: One who farms on land held by a landlord and therefore lacks secure ownership rights and has to pay for the use of that land. (Todaro 1997: 723)

Terrorism:

A) No overall consensus on the strict definition of this term. In academic circles terrorism is widely defined as an anxiety-inspiring method of repeated violent

action, employed by (semi-) clandestine individual, group or state actors, for idiosyncratic, criminal or political reasons, whereby –in contrast to assassination– the direct targets of violence are not the main targets. The immediate human victims of violence are generally chosen randomly (targets of opportunity) or selectively (representative or symbolic targets) from a target population, and serve as message generators. Through threats, fear, violence, coercion, intimidation or propaganda, the aim is to manipulate adversaries into meeting the demands of the perpetrators. (Schmid, 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

- B) The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against people or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives. (US DOD: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict>)

Theocracy: A form of government in which the clergy exercise or bestow all legitimate political authority and in which religious law is dominant over civil law and enforced by state agencies (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Tied aid: Foreign aid in the form of bilateral loans or grants that require the recipient country to use the funds to purchase goods or services from the donor country. (Todaro 1997: 723)

Torture: Any act by which severe pain, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful sanctions. (UN 1984)

Totalitarianism:

- A) A modern autocratic government in which the state involves itself in all facets of society, including the daily life of its citizens. A totalitarian government seeks to control not only all economic and political matters but also the attitudes, values, and beliefs of its population, erasing the distinction between state and society. Despite the many differences among totalitarian states, they have several characteristics in common, of which the two most important are: the existence of an ideology that addresses all aspects of life and outlines means to attain the final goal and a single mass party through which the people are mobilized to muster energy and support. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)
- B) Domination by a single, like-minded governing elite of all (or virtually all) organized political, economic, social and cultural activities in a country by

means of a single-party monopoly of power, police repression not only of all forms of dissent and opposition but also of all forms of independent private organizations as such, rigorous censorship of the mass media, centralized state planning and administration of the economy, and pervasive propaganda to inculcate the principles of the obligatory official ideology. Totalitarian states differ from traditional dictatorships or despotisms primarily with respect to the broader ("total") scope of human behavior that the authorities seek to regulate in detail and with respect to their much more effective control mechanisms made possible by exploiting twentieth century breakthroughs in rapid communication and transportation, scientific psychology, pervasive mass media, surveillance technology, electronic information retrieval, and so on. The term is commonly applied both to fascist regimes and communist regimes, and occasionally by extension to other exotic cults, movements or regimes with ambitions for total control such as those led by religious fanatics. (Johnson 1994 – 2000: <http://www.duc.auburn.edu/~johnspm/glossind.html>)

Track one diplomacy: Initiatives taken by governments through traditional diplomatic channels to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Track two diplomacy: Initiatives taken by non-governments organizations and individuals to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Track three diplomacy: Initiatives taken by international agencies to resolve, prevent, or mitigate conflict.

Transnationalism: The host of activities outside of state-state interaction that involve various NGOs in developing peaceful political relationships. (Montville 1991; cited by Fisher 1997: 12)

Trigger: A significant single event, such as the assassination of a political leader, whose occurrence is likely, given the presence of other theoretically specified conditions, to propel a crisis to the next phase of escalation. (Harff & Gurr 1997: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/pubs.htm>)

Truth commission: A non-judicial temporary fact-finding body which focuses on bringing to light past human rights violations and war crimes. The Truth Commission is usually entitled to grant (partial) amnesty in exchange for full testimony. By bringing alleged perpetrators from all conflict parties together in the presence of former victims or their relatives, a healing and reconciliation process is assumed to become possible. (Ash 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VI: The legal basis for peacekeeping activity under a United Nations mandate. Arts. 33-38 deal with the security Council's role in the Pacific Settlement of Disputes and the process that parties to any dispute should follow, i.e. first seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation,

conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. Art. 36 entitles the Security Council to recommend, at any stage of dispute, appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. (UN Charter 1948)

UN Peace Keeping under Chapter VII: The legal basis for preventive deployments and peace enforcement actions by, or on the behalf of, the United Nations. Art. 39-51 of the United Nations Charter deals with coercive action with respect to threats of peace, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression. These articles form the legal basis for measures involving the use of armed forces (Art.41) to make effective the Security Council's decisions, and preventive or enforcement measures. (UN Charter 1948)

Underdevelopment: An economic situation in which there are persistent low levels of living in conjunction with absolute poverty, low income per capita, low rates of economic growth, low consumption levels, poor health services, high death rates, high birthrates, dependence on foreign economies, and limited freedom to choose among activities that satisfy human wants. (Todaro 1997: 725)

Underemployment: A situation in which persons are working less than they would like to work, either daily, weekly, monthly, or seasonally. (Todaro 1997: 725)

Unstable peace: A situation characterized by a general level of tension and suspicion among parties. Aspects include diffuse political instability, uncertainty, distrust, and anomie; growing levels of systematic frustration; and increasing social and political cleavages along sectarian lines. (Lund 1996: 149)

Vendetta: Practice of a family taking vengeance on the person who shed the blood of one of its relatives. Vengeance is taken in kind, that is, an eye for an eye, and may also be taken on one of the offender's relatives. It is an established institution in many cultures. (Microsoft Corporation 1997-1999: <http://encarta.msn.com/>)

Vested-interest groups: Groups of persons that have acquired rights or powers in any sphere of activities within a nation or in international affairs that they struggle to guard and maintain. Examples of powerful vested interest groups include landlords, political elites, the military, and wealthy private local and foreign investors. (Todaro 1997: 727)

Vicious cycle: A self-reinforcing situation in which factors tend to perpetuate a certain undesirable phenomenon – for example, low incomes in poor countries lead to low consumption, which then leads to poor health and low labor productivity and eventually to the persistence of poverty. (Todaro 1997: 727)

Violent conflict: The use of armed force by two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, that results in at least 25 battle-related deaths per year. Armed conflicts are grouped into three categories: minor armed conflicts, in which the battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict are below 1000; intermediate conflicts, in which there are more than 1,000 battle-related deaths recorded during the course of the conflict, and in which between 25 and 1,000 deaths have occurred during a particular year; and wars, in which there are more than 1,000 battle-related deaths during one particular year. The two latter categories are sometimes referred to as major armed conflicts. (Wallensteen & Axel 1994: 333-349)

Vulnerable groups: Any group or sector of society that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, natural or environmental disasters, or economic hardship than other groups within the state; any group or sector of society (such as women, children or the elderly) that is at higher risk in periods of conflict and crisis.

Vulnerability: The predisposition of groups or individuals to be adversely affected by events or shocks.

Vulnerability analysis:

- A) Assessment of the vulnerability of various socioeconomic groups by evaluating the risk of exposure to different types of shocks or disasters and the ability of the population to cope, i.e. to physically survive with its livelihood more or less intact. (World Food Programme: www.wft.it/vam/mapguide.htm)
- B) In conflict studies, a risk assessment (i.e. an evaluation of the likelihood that a given country or community will descend into violent conflict) that also includes a studied judgment of the capacity of the country or community to cope with risk factors - to manage tensions, to contain violence, and to rebuild the torn social fabric after violence has been contained. For example, both Malaysia and Sri Lanka are countries with deep ethnic and religious divisions, but Malaysia has more successfully coped with this risk factor whereas Sri Lanka has experienced a protracted civil war. They share a similar *risk* but their *vulnerability* to that risk has been quite different. In contrast to early warning, vulnerability analysis represents a medium- or long-term analysis. (PCSG 2000: 14)

War:

- A) The continuation of politics with an admixture of other means. (Clausewitz, 1972; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)
- B) A state of open, armed, often prolonged conflict carried on between nations, states, or parties. (Houghton Mifflin Company 1982: 1362)
- C) Collective, direct, manifest, personal, intentional, organized, instrumental, institutionalized, sanctioned, and sometimes ritualized and regulated violence. (v.d. Dennen, 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs.thes.htm>)

D) Violent conflict in which there are more than 1,000 battle-related deaths during a particular year. (Uppsala University Conflict Data Project, 2001: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/data.html>)

War crimes: Violations of the law or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity. (UN Geneva Conventions 1949)

War of secession: Violent conflict in which a regionally based ethnic group attempts to secede from an existing state. (Gurr and Harff 1994: 193)

Willing executioners: Deriving from *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, Daniel Goldhagen's controversial 1996 book documenting the active participation of "ordinary" Germans in the Nazi Holocaust. The term has been applied in other contexts to refer to a constituency's complicity and/or contribution to genocide, mass murder, or other human-rights abuses. For example, supporters of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which relied on violence and coercion, could be termed the willing executioners of that state.

Witch hunt: An intensive effort to discover and expose disloyalty, subversion, dishonesty, or the like, usually based on slight, doubtful, or irrelevant evidence. (Infoplease: <http://www.infoplease.com/>)

Zeitgeist: A German word now commonly used in English. It means literally spirit of the times, and refers to prevailing currents of thought and feeling in a society. For example, an aspect of the Zeitgeist of America in the 1990s is disillusionment with and distrust of political institutions. (Fast Times 1999: <http://www.fast-times.com/political.html>)

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