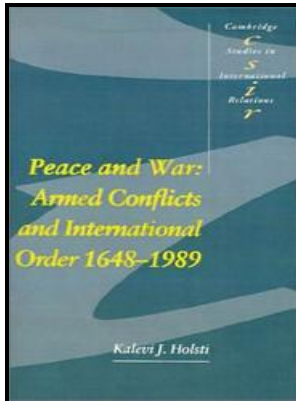


# Interstate crisis behavior, 1816-1980 - realism vs. reciprocity

Cambridge University Press - Back Matter on JSTOR



Description: -

-  
 Military history, Modern -- 20th century.  
 Military history, Modern -- 19th century.  
 World politics -- 20th century.  
 World politics -- 19th century.  
 War. Interstate crisis behavior, 1816-1980 - realism vs. reciprocity  
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 28  
 Cambridge studies in international relations ; Interstate crisis behavior,  
 1816-1980 - realism vs. reciprocity  
 Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 245-252) and indexes.  
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## Bargaining and Learning in Recurring Crises

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### Bargaining and Learning in Recurring Crises : Russell J. Leng : 9780472067039

The REL model usefully integrates psychological and systemic factors to produce innovative predictions. Though these appear contradictory, in fact they jointly posit a curvilinear relationship. Our core businesses produce scientific, technical, medical, and scholarly journals, reference works, books, database services, and advertising; professional books, subscription products, certification and training services and online applications; and education content and services including integrated online teaching and learning resources for undergraduate and graduate students and lifelong learners.

## Bargaining and Learning in Recurring Crises

This finding is intriguing for the scientific community and has obvious policy implications.

## Escalation: Competing Perspectives and Empirical Evidence

First preference will continue to be given to articles that address and contribute to important disciplinary and interdisciplinary questions and controversies. He feels that most social scientists tend to see the behavior of human beings as determined.

## Back Matter on JSTOR

The approach allows for comparisons of behavior and learning across the three rivalries, as well as a consideration of the influence that the Soviet-American rivalry exerted on the Middle East and South Asian rivalries. This might suggest that the framework developed in UCW has untapped potential to integrate, or even subsume, those other approaches. Those articles constitute an important part of the core of findings that lead to the continually repeated assertion that while democratic states do not fight wars against each other, they are as war prone and conflict prone as

autocratic states for two important examples, see Levy, : 661—662 and Gleditsch, : 369—370.

### **Back Matter on JSTOR**

It is in this volume where the democratic peace, or the interdemocratic peace proposition, is first presented.

### **Bargaining and Learning in Recurring Crises**

Analysts who want to develop better theory, but are disinclined for whatever reason to rely on formal methods need an alternative. It is based on solid theorizing, rigorous methods, and an impressive array of facts. Interpretations of this trend should take into account the fact that intrastate wars have been considerably more common than interstate wars for a long time.

### **Reciprocating Influence Strategies in Interstate Crisis Bargaining on JSTOR**

Rummel follows up on the implications of such assertions and concludes that in general international politics are on average less violent than domestic politics. The rivalries between the Soviet Union and the United States, Egypt and Israel, and India and Pakistan produced twelve major crises and seven wars during the quarter-century following World War II.

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