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***Title and main topics:***

*Crisismanagement, strategic potentials and options of possible alliances in central Europe, with the special geopolitical and geostrategic experience of the security politics and security economy of Switzerland and Austria during the period of the bipolar world and in the European integration.*

*The work analyses the possibilities of prognosis, the relevance and the influence of long and short waves in social, technological and economic patterns,*  
# their conditions in the fragmented markets of security politics and -economics as an information system in comparison to open markets or to organizational behavior in non-market systems,  
# *the use of technology,*  
*especially in industrial infrastructure and services (together with the military systems),*  
# the effect of competitiveness in terms of forming and projection of political power and the developments of and in political and legal systems, the forming of education, sciences and the R & D policies, and the diffusion of languages,  
# the development of hierarchies of values in philosophy, religion, the forming of political parties and factions and in social behavior,  
# related to *situational awareness in security matters*, the public debate and the effect of communication (and communication technology at information, propaganda and the new media), and in economic and financial behavior,  
# from their starting period (be it autochthon or transferred from outside),  
# their diffusion and extension,  
# and their substitution by the next wave (or their exhaustion).

*It includes as main question the relevance of the competing contemporary hypothesis about the **main patterns of conflict**,*  
# with special regards to traditional (neorealistic) geopolitical axioms,  
# the US - European relations and the debate about old and new Europe in the "war against terror",  
# the conventional debate between isolationism, unilateralism and a multipolar system of world politics from the end of the cold war to the emerging of "Asian values",

# the disintegration of the nation state under the auspices of losing social coherence and demographic developments like the graying industrial societies and the immigration into the welfare system of industrialised states, together with  
# the question of societal relations with high and with low trust in the hypothesis by Francis Fukuyama  
# and the dominating theory of Samuel Huntington's Clash of Civilization.

*The work analyses in the historical approach the similarity and differences in the neutralization of Switzerland (starting in 14th Century until 1848/9 and during the world war period) and of Austria (1918/20 until 1955) in their geopolitical framework;*

the geostrategic aspects and consequences coming out of the situation  
# of Switzerland in the western alps between Burgundy, the Habsburgs Counts, France, the Roman-German Empire and Italy, controlling the north-south transit via the alps,  
# together with Austria, which originated along the old west-east and north-south transit magistralles along the Danube and around in the in the eastern alps, beginning from the amber route(s), and becoming the center of the Roman-German Empire and afterwards of the German Federation before forming the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy until 1918.

*A 2<sup>nd</sup> special topic is the question of the relative stability of Switzerland in comparison as well to other European small and medium sized states*

# (and empires) between France and the Roman-German Empire as Burgundy, Elsass-Lothringen, Luxemburg and Belgium (with inclusion of the British influence in the 100 years wars and the river Rhine approach from Hannover to Prince Eugen, the forming of the Netherlands, the seven Years war as the first controlled global war, the Napoleonic era, Somme until the BOAR),

# and in comparison to the situation at the Balkans, especially in the principedoms and kingdoms forming the former Yugoslavia,

# where the **special situation of Switzerland shows the fault lines between** the main ethnic groups (German, French, Italian and Latin), the main religious groups (Protestants in Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and Roman Catholics) and the economic interests in the geographic regions **are not that identical**, as for example at the Balkans.

*A main topic is the role of the neutral and non allied small and medium sized states in Europe between the wars and especially in the era of the bipolar world in the cold war,*

# with special interest in their acting at the UN (and its predecessors at Genf),

# the NATO (and in respect to the Warsaw Treaty Organization),

# the Bretton Wood Institutions and the handling of COCOM,

# the OEEC,

# the EEC (and its predecessors), the EFTA and the COMECON,

# and the Helsinki Process with the CSCS (and the OSCE),

*and the role of the neutral and non allied small and medium sized states in Europe in the accelerated process of the ongoing European integration since the fall of the iron curtain and the Berlin wall, and thereafter the*

# single European act forming a common market

# and the ongoing process of European integration

# with the reemergence of the traditional historical alliances and the fading of the role of acting European Neutrals on the stage of international politics,  
# and the new role of European states after the 11<sup>th</sup> of September in supporting European or transatlantic alliances  
# their success as exporting countries and at the world markets around the great non OEEC powers,  
# the special role at the world trade summits (from GATT to WTO), the role of and at UN special organizations especially with their HQ in Vienna or in Switzerland,  
# the role of the European Neutrals including Sweden and Finland at global issues like environment and ecology,  
# the agenda setting in the global discussion from the "peace movement" to ATTAC, and the position of the Club of Rome from the "Limits of Growth" to "Growth without Limits",  
# and the role of culture, ideology and sciences and their influence at the competing metropolitan and regional centers in Europe before WW I (for the struggle of new leading role models) and after the European Integration.

***As any geopolitical study this work uses methodological approaches and tools from social, legal and political sciences, economy, history, psychology, anthropology, military and technical sciences, and applied system analyses. But the main interest is focused on the phenomenon of patterns of long and short waves in social behavior related to security awareness and interests and the resulting possibilities of prognosis in this field.***