National Self-Determination and Secession
Thematic Bibliography no. 2/14

Le droit des peuples à l’auto-détermination et la sécession politique
Bibliographie thématique no. 2/14
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**Title:** Thawing a Frozen Conflict : Legal Aspects of the Separatist Crisis in Moldova = Dezghetarea unui Conflict Inghetat : Aspecte Legale ale Crizei Separtiste din Moldova  
**Additional Author:** Association of the Bar of the City of New York (US)  
**Published:** [s.l.] : Association of the Bar of the City of New York, [s.d.]  
**Physical Description:** 124 p.; 24 cm.  
**Notes:** 'This report considers three main legal issues : (a) whether the Transnistrian Moldovan Republic (TMR) has a right under international law to autonomy or possibly sovereignty; (b) what the legal concerns are regarding the transfer of property located in Transnistria by the TMR leadership; and, (c) what role 'third-party' States have in the ongoing conflict and, in particular, the international legal implications of Russian economic pressure and military presence in the TMR.'  
**Subject:** DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
**Call Number:** 323 /01060  
**Item ID:** 80021662  
**Media:** Book  
**Collection Type:** General Collection

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**Title:** Secessionist Movements and Ethnic Conflict : Debate-Framing and Rhetoric in Independence Campaigns  
**Author:** Huszka, Beata  
**Published:** Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2014  
**Physical Description:** xi, 224 pages : illustrations ; 24 cm.  
**In:** Routledge Studies in Nationalism and Ethnicity  
**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 195-219. Includes index. 'This book analyses how national independence movements' rhetoric can inflame or dampen ethnic violence. It examines the extent to which the power of words matters when a region tries to break away to become a nation state. Using discourse analysis, this book examines how the process of secession affects internal ethnic relations and analyses how politicians interpret events and present arguments with the intention to mobilize their constituencies for independence. With in-depth case studies on the Slovenian, the Croatian and the Montenegrin independence movements, and by looking at cases from Indonesia and Spain, the author investigates how rhetoric affects internal ethnic relations during

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* This list contains material received as of April 16th, 2014.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 16 avril 2014.
secession and how events and debate shape each other. The author demonstrates how in some cases of self-determination elites push for a higher level of sovereignty in the name of economic advancement, whereas in other cases, self-determination movements refer to ethnic identity and human rights issues.'

Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SECESSION
Subject: ETHNIC RELATIONS
ISBN: 9780415519243
Call Number: 323 /01355
Item ID: 80025154
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2013

Title: The Right to Self-Determination under International Law: 'Selfistans', Secession and the Rule of the Great Powers
Author: Sterio, Milena
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2013
Physical Description: xiv, 206 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 186-196. Includes index. This book proposes a novel theory of self-determination: the rule of the great powers. This book argues that traditional legal norms on self-determination have failed to explain and account for recent results of secessionist self-determination struggles. While secessionist groups like the East Timorese, the Kosovar Albanians, and the South Sudanese have been successful in their quests for independent statehood, other similarly situated groups have been relegated to an at times violent existence within their mother states. Thus, Chechens still live without significant autonomy within Russia, and the South Ossetians and the Abkhaz have seen their conflicts frozen because of the peculiar geopolitical equilibrium of power within the Caucasus region. The rule of the great powers asserts that only those self-determination-seeking entities that enjoy the support of the majority of the most powerful states (the great powers) will ultimately have their rights to self-determination fulfilled. The great powers, potent military, economic, and political powerhouses such as the United States, China, Russia, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy, often dictate self-determination outcomes through their influence in global affairs. Issues of self-determination in the modern world can no longer be effectively resolved through the application of traditional legal rules; rather, resort must be had to novel theories, such as the rule of the great powers.'

Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
ISBN: 9780415668187
Call Number: 341.23 /00034
Item ID: 80024655
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Statehood and Self-Determination: Reconciling Tradition and Modernity in International Law

Additional Author: French, Duncan, ed.

Published: Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2013

Physical Description: xlix, 534 p.; 24 cm.

Notes: Includes index. 'The concepts of statehood and self-determination provide the normative structure on which the international legal order is ultimately premised. As a system of law founded upon the issue of territorial control, ascertaining and determining which entities are entitled to the privileges of statehood continues to be one of the most difficult and complex matters in international law. Moreover, although the process of decolonization is almost complete, the principle of self-determination guarantees additional rights for minority and other groups. As the controversies surrounding remedial secession have revealed, the territorial integrity of a state can be questioned if there are serious and persistent breaches of the human rights of its citizens. This volume brings together such debates to reflect further on the current state of international law regarding these fundamental issues.'

Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: RECOGNITION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: STATE, THE
ISBN: 9781107029330

Call Number: 323 /01326
Item ID: 80024823
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2012

Title: The Kosova Liberation Army: Underground War to Balkan Insurgency, 1948-2001

Author: Pettifer, James, 1949-

Published: London: Hurst, 2012

Physical Description: xiv, 379 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 343-359. Includes index. 'The Kosova Liberation Army (KLA) was the first successful insurgent movement in Europe since the Second World War. In the struggle against Milosevic's Serbia it developed from a tiny group in the Swiss political underground in the 1980s to an 18,000 strong military force that was allied with NATO between 1997 and 1999. The KLA drew on deep historical traditions of resistance to Serbian rule in Kosova, but in other respects was highly innovative and was the first postmodern insurgency for which the image it carried in the media was almost as important as its achievements in the campaign. The author traces the development of the force using previously unknown documents from Russian, American, Serbian and Swiss archives, numerous interviews with participants and observers, and eye-witness material. The book focuses in particular depth on the work of the KLA leaders in secret organisations prior to the war, and how Milosevic misunderstood the nature of the opponent he was facing. This also applied to many NATO nations, who often saw the unique Kosova struggle as an extension of the earlier Bosnian and Croatian conflicts. The author draws on years of study of the region and personal knowledge of many of the KLA and other leaders involved to write what will become the standard account of the origins of the conflict.'

Subject: NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: INSURGENCY--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Title: The Baltic States from the Soviet Union to the European Union: Identity, Discourse and Power in the Post-Communist Transition of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

Author: Mole, Richard C. M., 1968-

Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2012

Physical Description: xviii, 196 p.: ill.; 24 cm.

In: BASEES/Routledge Studies on Russian and East European Studies

Notes: Bibliography: p. 178-191. Includes index. 'The Baltic States are unique in being the only member-states of the EU to have fought to regain their sovereignty from the Soviet Union, only then to cede it to Brussels in certain key areas. Similarly, no member-states have had to struggle as hard as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to preserve their identity after 50 years of Soviet nationality policy in the face of sub-state and supra-state challenges. The post-communist experience of the Baltic States thus allows us to examine debates about identity as a source of political power, the conditioning and constraining influence of identity discourses on social, political and economic change, and the orientation and outcome of their external relations. In particular, the book examines the impact of Russian and Soviet control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Baltic independence movements of the late 1980s/early 1990s, the citizenship debates, relations with Russia vis-a-vis the withdrawal of the troops of the former Soviet Army, the drawing of the shared boundary and the rights of Russian-speaking minorities, and the efforts undertaken by the three Baltic States to rebuild themselves, modernize their economies, cope with the ensuing social changes and facilitate their accession to the EU and NATO.'

Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL--BALTIC STATES

Subject: IDENTITY POLITICS--BALTIC STATES

Subject: NATIONALISM--BALTIC STATES

Subject: BALTIC STATES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Subject: BALTIC STATES--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Subject: BALTIC STATES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR

Subject: USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALTIC STATES

ISBN: 9780415394970

Call Number: 323 /01295

Item ID: 80024398

Media: Book

Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Kashmir's Right to Secede: A Critical Examination of Contemporary Theories of Secession
Author: Webb, Matthew J.
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2012
Physical Description: xii, 182 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
In: Routledge Contemporary South Asia Series; 54
Notes: Bibliography: p. 163-176. Includes index. 'A separatist conflict has been ongoing in India-administered Kashmir since 1989. Focusing on this region, this book critiques the existing normative theories of secession, and offers a comprehensive examination of the right of sub-groups to secede. The book looks at the different accounts of the moral right to secede, and assesses both the theories themselves as well as the claims of those who want to separate Kashmir from India. Included within this analysis are the three main types of normative theory that ground the right of groups to secede in principles of national self-determination, consensual governance and rectificatory justice. Previous studies have discussed the causes behind the uprising in Kashmir against Indian authority and examined some of the legal and geo-political implications of the conflict for India and the wider region. This book provides a new way of looking at the Kashmir dispute, by asking what these theories tell us about Kashmir, and in turn what the example of Kashmir allows us to learn about these theories.'
Subject: SECESSION--JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 9780415665438
Call Number: 323 /01287
Item ID: 80024344
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Secessionism: Identity, Interest, and Strategy
Author: Sorens, Jason, 1976-
Published: Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2012
Physical Description: 224 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 201-213. Includes index. 'There are numerous regions where movements for sovereignty or independence are seen as serious alternatives to the status quo. Quebec, Scotland, Catalonia, and Flanders have followed a generally non-violent, political process, while movements in Kashmir, the Basque Country, Chechnya, and Kurdistan have led to militancy or civil war. This is the first work to examine why secessionist struggles occur and why some of them become violent, while offering constructive suggestions for keeping the peace in contested regions. Using innovative methods to analyze both advanced democracies and developing countries, the author shows how central governments can alleviate or increase ethnic minority demands for regional autonomy. He argues that when countries treat secession as negotiable and provide legal paths to pursuing it rather than absolutely prohibiting independence, violence is far less likely. Additionally, independence movements encourage government policies of decentralization that may be beneficial to regional minorities. An informative investigation of the root causes of political violence, this book provides a clear-eyed look at independence movements for both governments and secessionists.'
Subject: SECESSION
Subject: SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 9780773538962
Call Number: 323 /01289
Item ID: 80024365
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2011

Title: Bosnia: What Does Republika Srpska Want?
Institution: International Crisis Group (BE)
Published: Brussels: International Crisis Group, 2011
Physical Description: ii, 33 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
In: Europe Report; 214
Notes: 'This report looks into the most important question in Bosnia today: do RS leaders and residents really want outright independence or merely autonomy within a loose federation? Republika Srpska’s flirtation in June with a referendum is a reminder that the smaller of the two entities still threatens the stability of the country that was wracked with four years of war (1992-1995) when Yugoslavia broke up.
Subject: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA (BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA (BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: REPUBLIKA SRPSKA (BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Call Number: 323 /01263
Item ID: 80024099
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: EU Foreign Policy and Post-Soviet Conflicts: Stealth Intervention
Author: Popescu, Nicu
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2011
Physical Description: xvi, 157 p.; 24 cm.
In: Routledge Advances in European Politics; 71
Notes: Bibliography: p. 139-152. Includes index. 'The European Union is still emerging as a fully fledged foreign policy actor. The vagaries of this process are clearly visible, yet insufficiently explained in the EU policies towards the post-Soviet space. The book examines EU intervention and non-intervention in conflict resolution, with a specific focus on the EU’s role in the post-Soviet conflicts in the South Caucasus and Moldova: Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Transnistria. It explains how EU foreign policy affected these conflicts, but more importantly what EU intervention in these conflicts reveal about the EU itself. Based on extensive field research, the author argues that the reluctant EU intervention in post-Soviet conflicts results from a dichotomous relationship between EU institutions and some EU member states eager not to antagonize external actors such as Russia, or interested in other priorities. He argues this demonstrates that EU institutions use policies of 'stealth intervention' where they seek to play a greater role in the post-Soviet space, but do so through relatively low-profile, uncontrovertial and depoliticized actions in order to avoid visible Russian opposition.'
Subject: EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: EU--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
Ordres et desordres au Caucase

Additional Author: Merlin, Aude, ed.
Additional Author: Serrano, Silvia, ed.
Published: Bruxelles : Editions de l'Universite de Bruxelles, 2010
Physical Description: 228 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
In: Science Politique

Notes: 'Vingt ans aprés le déclenchement des premiers conflits armés qui ont embrasé la région, la violence ne s'est pas tue au Caucase : elle persiste de façon diffuse au Nord, tandis qu'elle éclatait en août 2008 sur le territoire géorgien un guerre qui remettait pour la première fois en cause les frontières internationales issues de l'effondrement de l'URSS. Cette instabilité persistante ne doit toutefois pas occulter les transformations profondes qui ont affecté la région. Avec l'accession des États du Caucase du Sud à l'indépendance et leur entrée dans la mondialisation, et la redefinition des relations entre Moscou et les entités nord-caucasiennes, les conflits ont changé. Loin d'une lecture qui verrait dans ces violences la marque d'une culture locale, cet ouvrage s'attache à analyser les évolutions historiques et politiques qui déterminent les conflits, en mettant l'accent sur les effets des mobilisations identitaires et des tutelles extérieures, mais aussi sur leurs ressorts internes. Le lien entre conflits et trajectoires étatiques est donc au cœur de sa problématique. En dépit d'évolutions très différentes au Nord et au Sud, le Caucase constitue un système de sécurité tant les interdépendances restent importantes. Le défi consiste donc à appréhender la complexité de la région. Les auteurs - Caucasiens, Russes, Occidentaux, tous fins connaisseurs de leur terrain d'étude -, relevent le défi avec originalité, en restituant l'hétérogénéité de la région. La diversité des points de vue exprimés dans ce livre constitue à cet égard une richesse indéniable.'

Subject: CAUCASUS, SOUTH--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
ISBN: 9782800414904
Call Number: 323 /01262
Item ID: 80024086
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The Kurdish Conflict: International Humanitarian Law and Post-Conflict Mechanisms
Author: Yildiz, Kerim
Additional Author: Breau, Susan Carolyn, 1955-
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2010
Physical Description: xx, 354 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 341-347. Includes index. 'This book is highly topical considering the recent resurgence of violence by the PKK, the incursions into Northern Iraq by the Turkish army and security forces and Turkey's EU accession negotiations. Turkey has become an increasingly important player in Middle Eastern geopolitics. More than two decades of serious conflict in Turkey are proving to be a barrier to improved relations between Turkey and the EU. This book is the first study to address fully the legal and political dimensions of the conflict, and their impact on mechanisms for conflict resolution in the region, offering a scholarly exploration of a debate that is often politically and emotionally highly charged. The authors look at the practical application of the law of armed conflicts to the ongoing situation in Turkey and Northern Iraq. The application of the law in this region also means addressing larger questions in international law, global politics and conflict resolution. Examples include belligerency in international law, whether the 'war on terror' has resulted in changes to the law of armed conflict and terrorism and conflict resolution. The book explores the practical possibilities of conflict resolution in the region, examining the political dynamics of the region, and suggesting where lessons can be drawn from other peace processes, such as in Northern Ireland.'
Subject: KURDS--TURKEY
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL--KURDISTAN
Subject: HUMANITARIAN LAW
Subject: WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780415562706
Call Number: 341.3 /00201
Item ID: 80023533
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Recognizing States: International Society and the Establishment of New States since 1776
Author: Fabry, Mikulas
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2010
Physical Description: x, 256 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 229-243. Includes index. 'This book examines recognition of new states, the practice historically employed to regulate membership in international society. The last twenty years have witnessed new or lingering demands for statehood in different areas of the world. The claims of some, like those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Croatia, Georgia, and East Timor, have achieved general recognition; those of others, like Kosovo, Tamil Eelam, South Ossetia, Abkhazia, and Somaliland, have not. However, even as most of these claims gave rise to major conflicts and international controversies, the criteria for acknowledgment of new states have elicited little systematic scholarship. Drawing upon writings of English School theorists, this study charts the practice from the late eighteenth century until the present. Its central argument is that for the past two hundred years state recognition has been tied to the idea of self-determination of peoples. Two versions of the idea have underpinned the practice throughout most of this period - self-determination as a negative and a positive right. The negative idea, dominant from 1815 to 1950, took state recognition to be acknowledgment of an achievement of de facto statehood by a people desiring independence. Self-determination was expressed through, and externally gauged by, self-attainment. The positive idea, prevalent since the 1950s, took state recognition to be
acknowledgment of an entitlement to independence in international law. The development of self-determination as a positive international right, however, has not led to a disappearance of claims of statehood that stand outside of its confines. Groups that are deeply dissatisfied with the countries in which they presently find themselves continue to make demands for independence even though they may have no positive entitlement to it. The book concludes by expressing doubt that contemporary international society can find a sustainable basis for recognizing new states other than the original standard of de facto statehood.'

Subject: STATE SUCCESSION
Subject: RECOGNITION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES
ISBN: 9780199564446
Call Number: 341.2 /00440
Item ID: 80023516
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Road to Independence for Kosovo : A Chronicle of the Ahtisaari Plan
Author: Perritt, Henry H.
Published: Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2010
Physical Description: ix, 317 p.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 283-287. Includes index. 'This book tells the story of Kosovo's independence, ranging from the periodic bloodshed of the twentieth century to the diplomacy that led to a determination of Kosovo's final status as a state in 2008. Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia in February 2008 over the objections of Serbia and Russia. This culminated more than one hundred years of sometimes violent resistance to what the majority Albanian population considered to be 'occupation' by foreign forces - first those of the Ottoman Empire, then those of Serbia, and finally by the United Nations. Kosovo's independence was the product of careful diplomacy, orchestrated by the United States and leading members of the European Union, under a framework brokered by former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, who subsequently won the Nobel Prize for Peace.'
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
ISBN: 97805211116244
Call Number: 321 /00813
Item ID: 80023352
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Czechoslovakia: The State that Failed
Author: Heimann, Mary
Published: New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009
Physical Description: xxi, 406 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 358-375. Includes index. 'Czechoslovakia, the state which preceded today's Czech and Slovak republics, lasted for just seventy-four years. In these years, it experienced democracy, Fascist dictatorship, Nazi occupation, Communist rule, Soviet invasion and, finally, democracy again. In this groundbreaking history, based on archive sources, the author tells the story of a state which was not just the victim but also a perpetrator of intolerant nationalism. Most notably, she argues that the Czech and Slovak authorities share responsibility with the Great Powers not only for the Munich Crisis, but also for wartime persecution of Jews and Gypsies, the brutality of the post-war German and Hungarian expulsions, the failure of the Prague Spring, and the grim reality of Czechoslovak Communism.'
Subject: CZECHOSLOVAKIA--HISTORY
Subject: CZECHOSLOVAKIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: CZECHOSLOVAKIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ETHNIC RELATIONS--CZECHOSLOVAKIA--HISTORY
Subject: NATIONALISM--CZECHOSLOVAKIA--HISTORY
ISBN: 9780300141474
Call Number: 943 /00049
Item ID: 80023334
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Reputation and Civil War: Why Separatist Conflicts Are So Violent
Author: Walter, Barbara F.
Published: Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009
Physical Description: xiv, 255 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 237-248. Includes index. 'Of all the different types of civil war, disputes over self-determination are the most likely to escalate into war and resist compromise settlement. This book argues that this low rate of negotiation is the result of reputation building, in which governments refuse to negotiate with early challengers in order to discourage others from making more costly demands in the future. Jakarta's wars against East Timor and Aceh, for example, were not designed to maintain sovereignty but to signal to Indonesia's other minorities that secession would be costly. Employing data from three different sources - laboratory experiments on undergraduates, statistical analysis of data on self-determination movements, and qualitative analyses of recent history in Indonesia and the Philippines - the author provides some of the first systematic evidence that reputation strongly influences behavior, particularly between governments and ethnic minorities fighting over territory.'
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: POLITICAL VIOLENCE
ISBN: 9780521747295
Call Number: 323 /01229
Item ID: 80023624
Media: Book
Contested Statehood: Kosovo's Struggle for Independence

Title: Contested Statehood: Kosovo's Struggle for Independence
Author: Weller, Marc
Published: Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2009
Physical Description: xxviii, 321 p.; 25 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 284-303. Includes index. 'This book offers the first critical analysis of international attempts to settle the Kosovo crisis, from its inception to Kosovo's declaration of independence. It ties together several strands of analysis, including the tension between state sovereignty and humanitarian concerns, the problem of squaring the doctrine of territorial unity with the principle of self-determination, the reluctance of international actors to involve themselves in internal conflicts - in particular where secessionist conflicts are concerned - and the role of the threat or use of force in the context of coercive international diplomacy.'
Subject: Kosovo War, 1998-1999
Subject: Kosovo (Republic)--International Status
Subject: Kosovo (Republic)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
ISBN: 9780199566167
Call Number: 323 /01136
Item ID: 80022508
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Countdown to War in Georgia: Russia's Foreign Policy and Media Coverage of the Conflict in South Ossetia and Abkhazia

Title: Countdown to War in Georgia: Russia's Foreign Policy and Media Coverage of the Conflict in South Ossetia and Abkhazia
Additional Author: Niedermaier, Ana K., ed.
Published: Minneapolis, MN: East View Publications, 2008
Physical Description: xxii, 579 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This publication covers the period from 1989, when tensions in South Ossetia began to boil over as Gorbachev relaxed the iron fist of Soviet control, to late August of 2008, when the situation degraded to open warfare and an entirely new situation presented itself. The articles in this book come from three different sources. Part One includes newspaper articles published in English in The Current Digest of the Post-Soviet Press. Part Two includes articles that were originally translated into English and published in the journals International Affairs and Military Thought. The Appendix to the book includes photographs of key political figures involved in these events, as well as an index.'
Subject: Georgia (Republic)--Foreign Relations--Russia (Federation)
Subject: Russia (Federation)--Foreign Relations--Georgia (Republic)
Subject: South Ossetia (Georgia)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
Subject: Abkhazia (Georgia)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
Subject: South Ossetia War, 2008--Press Coverage
Subject: South Ossetia War, 2008
ISBN: 9781879944046
Call Number: 323 /01130
Item ID: 80022443
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
De nombreuses années ont passé depuis le conflit en Yougoslavie, et pourtant, la problematique yougoslave reste toujours aussi complexe, sinon confuse, aux yeux du grand public. Pour comprendre l'effondrement de la fédération yougoslave, il faut cerner les éléments constitutifs de cet État, ce qui le rendait si fragile. Cet ouvrage, pluridisciplinaire, intègre le substrat socio-économique aux dimensions politiques et historiques des populations composant l'espace yougoslave. Il met en relief la multiplicité des causes de la désagrégation de la République socialiste fédérale de Yougoslavie, permettant ainsi d'appréhender son épilogue dramatique : les nombreux conflits qui ont suivi, et qui subsistent encore aujourd'hui de façon latente pour certain d'entre eux. Cette mise en perspective de l'Histoire immédiate offre les clefs pour une compréhension plus aigüe de l'actualité des Balkans occidentaux, cette poudrière qui n'a pas fini de menacer la paix et la stabilité en Europe.'

Subject: YUGOSLAVIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
Subject: YUGOSLAVIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DISMEMBERMENT OF NATIONS
ISBN: 9782296070189
Call Number: 323 /01174
Item ID: 80023000
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

In 2001, in the aftermath of the war in Kosovo, the stability of the Balkans was once again threatened by flaring ethnic tensions in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. But civil war was averted. The author gives here the first detailed insider's account of the NATO-led international effort that prevented war in Macedonia. He offers a unique and incisive account of Operation Essential Harvest, and the actions that made it possible. This rare, and mostly overlooked, example of successful pre-emptive diplomacy has enduring lessons for conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the 21st century.'

Subject: NATO--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--FYROM
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Call Number: 496.3 /00377
Item ID: 80021758
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Kosovo Liberation Army: The Inside Story of an Insurgency
Author: Perritt, Henry H.
Published: Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2008
Physical Description: xi, 230 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This book provides a historical background for the KLA and describes its activities up to and including the NATO intervention. The author offers firsthand insight into the motives and organization of a popular insurgency, detailing the strategies of recruitment, training, and financing that made the KLA one of the most successful insurgencies of the post-Cold War era. This volume also tells the personal stories of young people who took up guns in response to repeated humiliation by 'foreign occupiers' as they perceived the Serb police and intelligence personnel. The author illuminates the factors that led to the KLA's success, including its convergence with political developments in eastern Europe, its campaign for popular support both at home and abroad, and its participation in international negotiations and a peace settlement that helped pave the long road from war to peace.'
Subject: NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
ISBN: 9780252033421
Call Number: 323 /01156
Item ID: 80022652
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Availability: Available for Circulation

Title: Invisible Nation: How the Kurds' Quest for Statehood is Shaping Iraq and the Middle East
Author: Lawrence, Quil
Physical Description: xvi, 367 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 351-354. Includes index. 'The American invasion of Iraq has been a success - for the Kurds. Kurdistan is an invisible nation, and the Kurds are the largest ethnic group on earth without a homeland, comprising some 25 million moderate Sunni Muslims living in the area around the borders of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. Through a history dating back to biblical times, they have endured persecution and betrayal, surviving only through stubborn compromise with greater powers. They have consistently yearned for official statehood, and now, as one of the accidental outcomes of its invasion of Iraq, the United States may have helped them take a huge step toward that goal.'
Subject: KURDS--IRAQ
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 9780802716118
Call Number: 323 /01116
Item ID: 80022313
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Re-paving the Road to Peace: Analysis of the Implementation of DD&R in Aceh Province, Indonesia
Author: Beeck, Christine
Institution: Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
Published: Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2007
Physical Description: 74 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
In: BICC Brief; 35
Notes: Bibliography: p. 57-60. 'While the main focus of this publication lies on the DD&R process, developments that have taken place in Aceh since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in August 2005 between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement have also been taken into consideration, as these influenced the DD&R process. This paper's objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the DD&R process and to assess how the peace process has progressed since the signing of the MoU that ended nearly 30 years of armed conflict.'
Subject: INDONESIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: INDONESIA--ARMED FORCES--DEMOBILIZATION
Subject: ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--INDONESIA
Call Number: 355.2 /00318
Item ID: 80021559
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Availability: Available for Circulation

Title: Chechnya: The Case for Independence
Author: Wood, Tony
Published: London: Verso, 2007
Physical Description: 199 p.: ill.; 21 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'In this powerful argument for Chechen self-determination, the author considers Russo-Chechen relations over the past century and a half, and tracks the course of the two brutal wars the country has suffered since the fall of the Soviet Union. Sharply criticizing the role played by Western states, the book lays bare the weakness and shamefulness of the arguments used to deny the Chechens' right to sovereignty.'
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
ISBN: 9781844671144
Call Number: 327.2 /00092
Item ID: 80021742
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: The EU and Georgia: Time Perspectives in Conflict Resolution
Author: Coppieters, Bruno
Physical Description: 31 p.; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Paper; 70
Notes: 'The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) framework obliges the EU to coordinate closely with Georgia on its policies for conflict resolution in the breakaway entities of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Brussels and Tbilisi do not share the same time perspective, however. The Georgian government is striving for a quick resolution of both secessionist conflicts, despite the impasse reached in the negotiations on the question of status and the marked incompatibility between its positions and those of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Russia. The European Union supports the Georgian interpretation of the principle of territorial integrity, and is also prepared to increase its efforts to develop conflict resolution policies in the region, but not in accordance with the Georgian time frame. The difference between the Georgian and EU approaches to the question of timing in their conflict resolution policies has far-reaching consequences for their mutual relations.'
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: EU--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
ISBN: 9789291981229
Call Number: 327.5 /00446
Item ID: 80021658
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2006

Title: At the Dawn of the Cold War: The Soviet-American Crisis over Iranian Azerbaijan, 1941-1946
Author: Hasanli, Jamil
Published: Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2006
Physical Description: xiii, 409 p.; 24 cm.
In: The Harvard Cold War Studies Book Series
Notes: Includes index. 'For half a century, the United States and the Soviet Union were in conflict. But how and where did the Cold War begin? The author answers these intriguing questions in this book. He argues that the intergenerational crisis over Iranian Azerbaijan (1945-1946) was the first event that brought the Soviet Union to a confrontation with the United States and Britain after the period of cooperation between them during World War II. Based on top-secret archive materials from Soviet and Azerbaijani archives as well as documents from American, British, and Iranian sources, the book details Iranian Azerbaijan's independence movement, which was backed by the USSR, the Soviet struggle for oil in Iran, and the American and British reactions to these events. These events were the starting point of the longer historical period of unarmed conflict between the Soviets and the West that is now known as the Cold War.'
Subject: AZERBAIJAN (IRAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR
Subject: USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR
Subject: USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: COLD WAR
Title: No More States? : Globalization, National Self-Determination, and Terrorism

Additional Author: Rosecrance, Richard N., ed.
Additional Author: Stein, Arthur A., ed.
Published: Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield, 2006
Physical Description: vii, 308 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This book offers a counterintuitive argument on the question of the creation of new states in the twenty-first century. Based on several well-researched case studies, the contributors conclude that economic globalization has reinforced the 'territorial integrity norm' and as a result very few ongoing national liberation struggles will succeed. The trend is toward the creation and sustenance of larger political entities, be they states or economic unions, but not smaller ones. The volume offers an outstanding collection of essays on the deepening of economic globalization and its impact on nationalism, state formation, and stability in the international system.'
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: STATE, THE
Subject: GLOBALIZATION--ECONOMIC ASPECTS
Subject: TERRORISM
ISBN: 0742540553
Call Number: 955 /00002
Item ID: 80020906
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Le conflit de Tchetchenie

Author: Yakemtchouk, Romain, 1925-2011
Published: Paris : Harmattan, 2006
Physical Description: 152 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
Notes: 'De tous les peuples du Caucase, c'est le peuple tchetchene qui a livre depuis la fin du XVIIIe siècle a nos jours l'opposition armée la plus acharnée et la plus résolue à l'occupation de son pays par la Russie. Pourtant, l'idée de l'indépendance tchetchène est restée lettre morte et le conflit s'éternise. Tout en denonçant la brutalité de l'intervention russe qui avait fait des milliers de victimes parmi la population civile, et tout en critiquant les violations - flagrantes - des droits de l'homme dans ce conflit, les puissances ont reaffirmé l'intégrité territoriale de la Russie dans le Nord caucasien, ne suggérant pour les Tchetchens qu'un statut d'autonomie dans le contexte de la Fédération de Russie. On estime que les autorités russes portent une lourde responsabilité d'avoir privilégié une solution militaire du conflit : leur refus de tout dialogue et de négociations avec les insurgés a poussé ces derniers à ne voir dans le terrorisme que leur seule arme de combat. Or, le terrorisme doit être éradiqué sans relâche partout, sans exception : aucun objectif politique ou religieux ne justifie une action meurtrière qui frappe les civils innocents. Ceci dit, le conflit tchetchène ne peut pas être vu uniquement sous l'angle d'une lutte anti-terroriste, et il ne peut pas être résolu par un interventionnisme militaire ou par l'artifice d'un règlement unilatéral : c'est un problème politique et humain, un problème du respect des aspirations nationales d'un
Depuis près de deux siècles, le problème tchetchen n'a jamais reçu de solution adéquate qui corresponde aux souhaits des populations de ce pays : chaque fois, après un règlement unilatéral imposé suivi d'une accalmie apparente, les conflits reprenaient et la violence redoublait. Cela doit être évité.'

Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
ISBN: 2296001165
Call Number: 327.2 /00088
Item ID: 80020617
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The Lone Wolf and the Bear : Three Centuries of Chechen Defiance of Russian Rule
Author: Gammer, Moshe
Published: Pittsburgh, PA : University of Pittsburgh Press, 2006
Physical Description: xviii, 252 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
In: Pitt Series in Russian and East European Studies
Notes: Bibliography: p. 225-241. Includes index. The author examines the age-old Russo-Chechen conflict, from early Russian southward expansion in the 16th century, through the war of conquest launched in the early 19th century, and the massacres that resulted, of which Leo Tolstoy wrote on the basis of his experiences there as an army officer, to the current war between post-Soviet Russia and Chechnya. The author offers a comprehensive exposition of modern Chechen history, its people and culture, and of how Russo/Soviet influence and modernization have shaped Chechen self-perception and fanned the passions of separatism. Situated at the heart of the most ethnically diverse region in the world - the Caucasus claims over seventy native groups - the Chechnens continue through armed resistance to defy a world power and preserve their distinctive identity. Through difficult research, the author has assembled the stories of a fiercely independent people and their continuing struggle against domination and suppression.'
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 0822958988
Call Number: 327.2 /00090
Item ID: 80021471
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2005

Title: The EU in Moldova : Settling Conflicts in the Neighbourhood
Author: Popescu, Nicu
Additional Author: European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Published: Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2005
Physical Description: 46 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Paper ; 60
Notes: This paper is divided into four parts. The paper starts with an overview of ENP and highlights a number of gaps in the conflict resolution dimension of the policy. Basically, the ENP
requires more ESDP and the EU should consider 'exporting' some of its foreign policy instruments from the Balkans into the neighbourhood. The second part is dedicated to the conflict in Transnistria. The aim here is to explain how the separatist region has survived for so long, and to review the roles of Russia, Ukraine and Moldova in the conflict. The regional context around the conflict, particularly after the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, has been changing dramatically, which opens a window of opportunity to push for settlement. The third section examines the evolution of EU approaches to the conflict. The paper concludes with proposals on the use of EU foreign and security policy instruments to secure a viable solution to the conflict. In short, this paper argues that EU actions should seek to shatter the deadlock in this conflict by contributing to tighter border controls around Transnistria, by supporting democratisation in the separatist region and by employing sanctions and incentives for the achievement of these aims. Subsequently, the challenge will be to ensure the sustainability of conflict settlement. This will also require measures from the EU.'

Subject: EU--MOLDOVA
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: EU--ENP
ISBN: 9291980803
Call Number: 441 /00144
Item ID: 80020396
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The EU Mission in Aceh : Implementing Peace
Author: Braud, Pierre-Antoine
Additional Author: European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Additional Author: Grevi, Giovanni
Published: Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2005
Physical Description: 37 p.; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Paper ; 61
Notes: 'The EU Monitoring Mission in Aceh (AMM), Indonesia, marks a new step on the path of the Union to becoming a global player. Endowed with a robust mandate including monitoring demobilisation, the decommissioning of arms, the withdrawal of government forces, the reintegration of former combatants and the launch of a new political process, this new ESDP mission has so far provided an effective contribution in ending years of fighting and paving the way to sustainable peace. The AMM is the central component of a wider range of instruments and measures deployed by the EU in Aceh. The added value of the European intervention consists in the effective coordination of EU tools to both reconstruct the region ravaged by the tsunami and sustain the political process of reconciliation by facilitating reintegration and consolidating local administration. Coordination matters not only between EU actors but also with international partners. The AMM includes the sizeable contribution of five countries from ASEAN. This is tangible evidence of the EU's commitment to promoting regional organisations as a pillar of effective multilateralism.'
Subject: CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: INDONESIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: EU--ESDP
Call Number: 448 /00050
Item ID: 80020480
Media: Book
De Facto States : The Quest for Sovereignty
Bahcheli, Tozun, ed. Bartmann, Barry, ed. Srebnik, Henry, ed.
London : Routledge, 2004
xi, 273 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Includes index. 'In this new century, the relentless appeal of national self-determination has moved beyond decolonisation. A large group of de facto states, would-be sovereignties, now seek international recognition. In some cases these 'nations in waiting' have already established the exclusivity of their writ on the ground and wait only for the outside world to come to terms with the realities of their existence. In others, there are powerful external players who could undermine their claims on one hand or ensure their success on the other. The cases described in this book are to be found throughout the world: Abkhazia and Chechnya in the Caucasus; Kosovo, Montenegro, Republika Srpska and Transnistria in eastern Europe; Palestine and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the Middle East; Somaliland in Africa and Bougainville in the Pacific. Are these isolated voices or a harbinger of things to come? Their demands for separate statehood have breached orthodoxies of territorial integrity and eroded the taboos of secession. Other large states, such as Indonesia, Nigeria and the Sudan, also teeter on the brink of disintegration. This volume provides a comprehensive theoretical and empirical examination of a new and very significant development in the international politics of fragmentation.'
Subject: DISMEMBERMENT OF NATIONS
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
ISBN: 0714654760
Call Number: 321 /00694
Item ID: 80020038
Media: Book

Europeanization and Conflict Resolution : Case Studies from the European Periphery
Gent : Academia Press, 2004
ii, 258 p.; 24 cm.
'The EU - expanding its geopolitical scope now that new states have joined it - is finding itself drawn more and more into dealing with the legacy of secessionist conflicts at its southern and eastern peripheries. How relevant is European integration for conflict settlement and conflict resolution in divided states? That question is here analysed through a comparison of four case-studies: Cyprus, Serbia and Montenegro, Moldova and theTransnistrian conflict, and the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The book explores the historical background to each of these conflicts and examines their degree of Europeanization, the mediation attempts made by international security organizations, and the way in which efforts to resolve conflict in these divided states have been linked to closer integration into the EU and other European organizations.'
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
Subject: CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1974-
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 9038206488
Call Number: 327.5 /00417
Item ID: 80019489
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Be Not Afraid, for You Have Sons in America : How a Brooklyn Roofer Helped Lure the U.S. into the Kosovo War
Author: Sullivan, Stacy
Published: New York : St. Martin's Press, 2004
Physical Description: xix, 330 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 321-322. Includes index. 'Florin Krasniqi immigrated to the United States from Kosovo in 1988 by sneaking across the Mexican border in the trunk of a white Cadillac. Once in America, he started his own business, fell in love, married, and bought a house. But he did not forget the country he left behind. In 1996, when one of his cousins helped start the Kosovo Liberation Army in the hope of securing Kosovo's independence, Florin chipped in to help. Over the next two years, Florin helped direct a network of Albanian emigres across the US, raising millions of dollars for the rebel force. Soon he began visiting gun shows across America and running weapons and other supplies to the rebels. All the while he was also lobbying some of Washington's most powerful politicians. Eventually he helped recruit American volunteers, some of whom left schools and colleges in the New York area to fight for a homeland they hardly knew. This book tells the remarkable story of how a small group of young men in Kosovo backed by a network of emigres in the United States started a guerrilla army that lured the world's most powerful military alliance into fighting their war and changed the course of history in the Balkans forever.'
Subject: NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 0312285582
Call Number: 323 /00857
Item ID: 80019570
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Engaging Eurasia's Separatist States : Unresolved Conflicts and De Facto States
Author: Lynch, Dov, 1970-
Published: Washington : United States Institute of Peace Press, 2004
Physical Description: xvii, 170 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'In the wake of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, secessionist forces carved four de facto states from parts of Moldova, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. Ten years on, those states are mired in uncertainty. Beset by internal problems, fearful of a return to the violence that spawned them, and isolated and unrecognized internationally, they survive behind cease-fire lines that have temporarily frozen but not resolved their conflicts with the metropolitan powers. In this, the first in-depth comparative analysis of these self-proclaimed republics, the author examines the logic that maintains this uneasy existence and explores ways out of their volatile predicament.'
Drawing on extensive travel within Eurasia and remarkable access to leading figures in the secessionist struggles, the author spotlights the political, military and economic dynamics - both internal and external - that drive the existence of South Ossetia, Abkhazia, Transnistria, and Nagorno-Karabakh. He also evaluates a range of options for resolving the status of the de facto states before violence returns, and proposes a coordinated approach, spearheaded by the European Union, that balances de facto and de jure independence and sovereignty. This volume also offers instructive lessons about the dynamics of intrastate and ethnic conflict and the merits of autonomy and power sharing in places as diverse as Kosovo, Northern Cyprus, and Chechnya.'

**Subject:** DNISTEY MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

**Subject:** ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

**Subject:** NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

**Subject:** SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

**ISBN:** 1929223544

**Call Number:** 323 /00838

**Item ID:** 80019364

**Media:** Book

**Collection Type:** General Collection

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**Title:** Crafting Peace in Kashmir : Through a Realist Lens

**Author:** Koithara, Verghese

**Published:** New Delhi : Sage, 2004

**Physical Description:** 314 p.; 23 cm.

**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 298-308. Includes index. 'The author argues here that perceptions and emotions are the prime drivers behind the India-Pakistan conflict. In today's context, he maintains, the 'structure' of the conflict is more resolvable than how it is commonly portrayed. Neither country has a need - in security, resource and internal coherence terms - for the part of J&K that is with the other country. To recognise this, however, the conflict needs to be analysed in terms of the true clash of interest of the parties, painting out the clutter of legal and ideological arguments. Protracted, violent conflicts elsewhere can provide a useful perspective to understand how conflict dynamics work and how conflict conclusion can be more realistically sought through a peace rather than a war strategy. The conflicts of Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka and Israel-Palestine have been analysed with this in view. Northern Ireland provides an illuminating example of using a well-crafted internal settlement to end a wider conflict. A study of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is useful to understand how very different are the structures of the two conflicts and how much more tractable the India-Pakistan conflict is. The book presents reasons why Pakistan, and its army, can be induced to accept a final settlement along the LoC, provided it is made part of a broader deal that accords substantial autonomy to both sides of the new border. Also why such a deal shall not pose a risk to the security - internal and external - of either country. The LoC-into-border deal lies within amicable reach, but it calls for vision, flexibility and strategy to arrive at it.'

**Subject:** JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

**Subject:** INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

**Subject:** PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

**Subject:** JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

**ISBN:** 8178294214

**Call Number:** 323 /00930

**Item ID:** 80020312
Title: European Union's Foreign Policy Change towards Moldova
Author: Popescu, Nicu
Additional Author: NATO Studies Center (RO)
Published: Bucharest : NATO Studies Center, 2003
Physical Description: 60 p.; 24 cm.
In: Strategic Issues Review
Notes: Bibliography: p. 53-58. 'The first part of the paper outlines the conceptual trends of discourse and foreign policy change of EU actors in relation to Moldova. The second part focuses on the emerging neighbourhood policy, the driving forces and the conceptual motivations behind it. The third part elaborates on the changing role of the EU in the Transnistria settlement, and the rationale behind the discourse and policy change in this particular sphere. Finally, the conclusion addresses the question of what the policy changes are, how substantial they are and who are promoting them.'
Subject: EU--MOLDOVA
Subject: EU--ENP
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 9738628733
Call Number: 441 /00123
Item ID: 80019358
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Kashmir in the Shadow of War : Regional Rivalries in a Nuclear Age
Author: Wirsing, Robert G.
Published: Armonk, NY : Sharpe, 2003
Physical Description: x, 285 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This book reexamines the Indian-Pakistani conflict over Kashmir in its current, war-threatening context. The focus of the study is on the period from the effective nuclearization of the dispute in 1998 through to the recent introduction of US troops into the region in connection with the war in Afghanistan.'
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Subject: INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 0765610906
Call Number: 323 /00813
Item ID: 80019062
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Russia's Chechen War
Author: German, Tracey C.
Published: London : RoutledgeCurzon, 2003
Physical Description: 246 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 222-242. Includes index. 'Widespread media interest in the Chechen conflict reflects an ongoing concern about the evolution of federal Russia. Why did the Russian leadership initiate military action against Chechnya in December 1994, but against no other constituent part of the Federation? This study demonstrates that the Russian invasion represented the culmination of a crisis that was perceived to have become an increasing threat not only to the stability of the North Caucasus region, but also to the very foundations of Russian security. It looks closely at the Russian Federation in transition, following the collapse of the communist Soviet Union, and the implications of the 1991 Chechen Declaration of Independence in the context of Russia's democratisation project.'
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 0415297206
Call Number: 327.2 /00087
Item ID: 80019543
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: La question du Cachemire : apres le 11 septembre et la nouvelle donne au Jammu et Cachemire
Author: Jaffrelot, Christophe
Additional Author: Zerinini-Brotel, Jasmine
Institution: Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)
Published: Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne, 2003
Physical Description: 29 p.; 30 cm.
In: Occasional Papers ; 43
Notes: 'Depuis plus de 50 ans, la question du Cachemire constitue non seulement une source de tension majeure entre l'Inde et le Pakistan mais aussi le point de depart possible d'une crise nucleaire regionale. Elle est alimentee par les actes de terrorisme qui touchent le Jammu et Cachemire, a l'instigation de groupes bases au Pakistan. En depe de pressions americaines dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme depuis le 11 septembre 2001, Islamabad a reussi a poursuivre son soutien a ces mouvements. Du cote indien, pourtant, une nouvelle fenetre d'opportunitie s'est ouverte avec les elections d'octobre au Jammu et Cachemire. Elles ont, en effet, amene au pouvoir a Srinagar un gouvernement decide a avancer sur la voie de la reconciliation des communautes ethno-religieuses de l'Etat et de la resolution du conflit avec le gouvernement central indien. Meme si des progres sont enregistres sur ce plan dans les mois qui viennent, tout reglement negoci de entre l'Inde et le Pakistan ne pourra intervenir qu'avec l'abandon du terrorisme transfrontalier. C'est la condition posee par l'Inde a la reprise du dialogue bilateral, au point mort depuis la crise de Kargil a l'ete 1999. Le contexte international post-11 septembre offre aujourd'hui une possibilite d'agir de maniere positive sur ce conflit larve en soutenant l'initiative indienne et en exerçant une pression diplomatique sur le Pakistan pour que la lutte contre le terrorisme s'applique egalement au Cachemire.'
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Call Number: 323 /00779
Item ID: 80018561
Title: The Kashmir Question: Retrospect and Prospect
Additional Author: Ganguly, Sumit, ed.
Published: London: Frank Cass, 2003
Physical Description: 218 p.; 22 cm.
Notes: "Few bilateral conflicts have proven as resistant to resolution as the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. What explains the tenacity of this dispute? The answer is complex and goes to the very basis of state-construction in South Asia. India, which had been created as a civic polity, initially sought to hold on to this Muslim-majority state to demonstrate its secular credentials. Pakistan, in turn, had laid claim to Kashmir because it had been created as the homeland for the Muslims of South Asia. After the break-up of Pakistan in 1971 the Pakistani irredentist claim to Kashmir lost substantial ground. If Pakistan could not cohere on the basis of religion alone it had few moral claims on its co-religionists in Kashmir. Similarly, in the 1980s, as the practice of Indian secularism was eroded, India's claim to Kashmir on the grounds of secularism largely came apart. Today their respective claims are mostly on the basis of statecraft. This book provides a comprehensive assessment of a number of different facets of the on-going dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan. Among other matters, it examines the respective endgames of both states, the evolution of American policy toward the dispute, the dangers of nuclear escalation in the region and the state of the insurgency in the Indian-controlled portion of the disputed state."
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 0714684392
Call Number: 323 /00812
Item ID: 80019061
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2002

Title: Conflict Resolution for Moldova and Transdniestria through Federalisation?
Author: Coppieters, Bruno
Additional Author: Emerson, Michael
Institution: Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
Published: Brussels: Centre for European Policy Studies, 2002
Physical Description: 22 p.; 30 cm.
In: CEPS Policy Brief; 25
Notes: "The present note is a response to the invitation from Moldova to comment on the new draft agreement proposed by Russia, Ukraine and the OSCE to resolve the decade-old stand-off between Moldova and Transdniestria, following the conflict over the latter's attempted secession in 1992. It is a contribution to an open international debate over the search for a viable solution."
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--MOLDOVA
Title: FYROM After Ochrid
Author: Pettifer, James, 1949-
Additional Author: Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)
Published: Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre, 2002
Physical Description: 14 p.; 30 cm.
In: G106
Notes: 'This paper analyses the situation in Former Yugoslav Macedonia (FYROM) in the aftermath of the August 2001 Ochrid peace agreement, and the attitude of neighbouring countries to developments in FYROM.'
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ISBN: 1903584701
Call Number: 323 /00752
Item ID: 80018182
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Availability: Available for Circulation

Title: La crise du Haut-Karabakh : une citadelle assiegee ?
Author: Thual, Francois
Institution: Institut de Relations Internationales et Strategiques (FR)
Published: Paris : Presses Universitaires de France, 2002
Physical Description: 100 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
In: Enjeux Strategiques
Notes: Bibliography: p. 95-96. 'Plus de dix ans apres la fin du regime sovietique, la crise du Haut-Karabakh continue a opposer les peuples armenien et azeri. Or cette crise n'est pas aussi anodine que l'on pourrait le penser. Elle est le resultat d'un conflit de longue date entre deux identites nationales distinctes qui se disputent le meme territoire. Signe avant-coureur du demantelement de l'Union sovietique, ce conflit se retrouve aujourd'hui au coeur d'une region a haute valeur geostrategique, de par sa situation geographique et l'importance de ses ressources en hydrocarbures. Mais cette crise est aussi, et surtout, la cause d'un conflit qui a fait pres de 40 000 morts et qui a occasionne le depplacement d'un million de refugies, soit pres de 10 % de la population locale. Le statu quo etant toujours d'actualite, comment sortir de cette impasse ? Dressant un compte rendu complet et precis des causes et des consequences de la crise du Haut-Karabakh, l'auteur s'attache a montrer combien la resolution de ce conflit est aujourd'hui plus que jamais cruciale pour l'equilibre de la region et pour la stabilisation des rapports entre l'Europe et l'Asie occidentale. Pres d'une decennie apres le debut du conflit, cet ouvrage constitue un rappel a l'ordre de la communautie internationale afin qu'elle s'engage a nouveau dans la difficile voie de la resolution de la crise du Haut-Karabakh.'
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Title: The Self-Determination of Peoples: Community, Nation, and State in an Interdependent World
Additional Author: Danspeckgruber, Wolfgang F., ed.
Published: Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2002
Physical Description: xvi, 467 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 413-448. Includes index.
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
ISBN: 1555877680
Call Number: 323 /00874
Item ID: 80019783
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: International Involvement in the South Caucasus
Author: Sabanadze, Natalie
Institution: European Centre for Minority Issues (DE)
Published: Flensburg : European Centre for Minority Issues, 2002
Physical Description: 37 p.; 30 cm.
In: ECMI Working Paper ; 15
Notes: Bibliography: p. 36-37. 'Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the South Caucasus has turned into a scene of heightened ethnonationalism, ethnopolitical conflicts, power-political games and sheer misery for the peoples involved. Ethnopolitical rivalries have been part and parcel of Caucasian politics since the end of the Cold War and have resulted in three armed conflicts. The first conflict occurred in the Armenian populated enclave Nagorno-Karabakh located within the territorial boundaries of Azerbaijan. The two other conflicts occurred in Georgia between the Georgian central authorities of Tbilisi and the autonomous regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This paper attempts to compare patterns of international involvement in the three cases of South Caucasian conflicts, identify what the general impact of such involvement has been and examine how it has varied across the cases and across time. The main argument presented in this paper is that international involvement in the three states has been largely similar and replicable across cases but it has varied substantially across time.'
Subject: CAUCASUS, SOUTH--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--CAUCASUS, SOUTH
Call Number: 327.5 /00397
Item ID: 80017862
Media: Book
Title: Disintegrating Indonesia ? : Implications for Regional Security
Author: Huxley, Tim
Institution: International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Published: Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2002
Physical Description: 96 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
In: Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 349
Notes: 'Since the collapse of President Suharto's New Order regime in 1998 and the international intervention in East Timor in 1999, there has been much speculation in South-east Asia and the West over whether Indonesia - weakened by economic difficulties, social distress and political instability - has a future as a coherent nation-state. This paper argues that although the separatist struggles in Aceh or Papua are unlikely to succeed in the foreseeable future, other problems threaten to undermine the central government's control. Communal disputes have led to chronic violence in Maluku, Central Sulawesi, and Kalimantan. Simultaneously, tension between Islamic and secular political forces has grown. Indonesia's disarray has prompted international concern over an array of security threats, including contagious secessionism, Islamic terrorism, the movement through Indonesia of asylum-seekers, piracy and environmental dangers. In order to contain these security implications of Indonesia's protracted crisis, concerned governments should continue assisting its fragile reform process, particularly by helping Jakarta to manage the country's massive international debt. However, they should also coordinate their contingency planning for a further crumbling of Jakarta's authority.'
Subject: INDONESIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: INDONESIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: INDONESIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: INDONESIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
ISBN: 0198516681
Call Number: 323 /00745
Item ID: 80018143
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Moving Macedonia Toward Self-Sufficiency : A New Security Approach for NATO and the EU
Institution: International Crisis Group (BE)
Published: Brussels : International Crisis Group, 2002
Physical Description: iii, 28 p.; 30 cm.
In: ICG Balkans Report ; 135
Notes: 'The real progress toward political stability and internal security that has been made has largely been possible because of unprecedented cooperation between NATO, the US and the EU from the early days of the crisis in 2001. Whether through NATO or the EU, the international community needs to continue to help Macedonia during the transition period. NATO should, therefore, remain for six months or until such time as the EU is ready to assume the security functions, whichever period is shorter. This would give NATO a set departure date while ensuring a proper hand-over. As NATO draws down and the EU prepares to take over, the latter should also focus on complementary tasks to demonstrate its increased commitment to Macedonia. In particular, the EU and NATO should act now in tandems to address the gap in border control - probably the most vital remaining security issue - by deploying and protecting a sizeable EUMM contingent along the vulnerable Kosovo, Serbia and Albania borders.'
Title: Developing and Applying EU Crisis Management: Test Case Macedonia
Author: Schneckener, Ulrich
Institution: European Centre for Minority Issues (DE)
Published: Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues, 2002
Physical Description: 43 p.; 30 cm.
In: ECMI Working Paper; 14
Notes: 'This paper is largely concerned with second-pillar activities, i.e. with short-term prevention or crisis management efforts as developed or planned by the EU. Hence, it addresses two issues: first, it analyses the gradual development of the EU crisis management machinery by referring to the internal processes of establishing a political framework and of building capacities for EU crisis management. Second, it is concerned with practical applications and experiences in cases of crisis: in this context, the paper investigates the most recent conflict in Macedonia in order to show if and how the EU was able to respond adequately to this crisis.'

Subject: CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Call Number: 327.5 /00396
Item ID: 80017860
Link: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=19653
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

2001

Title: Montenegro: Settling for Independence?
Institution: International Crisis Group (BE)
Published: Brussels: International Crisis Group, 2001
Physical Description: iii, 27 p.; 30 cm.
In: ICG Balkans Report; 107
Notes: accessed 02/05/01.
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: MONTENEGRO--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: MONTENEGRO--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SERBIA
Call Number: 323 /00682
Item ID: 80017167
Link: http://www.crisisweb.org
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Managing Separatist States: A Eurasian Case Study
Author: Lynch, Dov, 1970-
Institution: Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)
Published: Paris: Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union, 2001
Physical Description: vi, 33 p.; 30 cm
In: Occasional Papers ; 32
Notes: 'In addition to the fifteen states that emerged from the Soviet collapse in 1992, four other states exist and have declared independence, but are unrecognised. These are Pridnestrovyan Moldovan Republic (PMR) inside Moldovan borders, the Republic of South Ossetia and the Republic of Abkhazia within Georgian borders, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in Azerbaijan. This paper examines the role played by the separatist states in blocking conflict settlement. The analysis focuses on the internal and external dynamics driving the continuing existence of the separatist states.'
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Call Number: 323 /00713
Item ID: 80017699
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Wag the Dog: The Mobilization and Demobilization of the Kosovo Liberation Army
Author: Heinemann-Gruder, Andreas
Additional Author: Friedrich Naumann Foundation (DE)
Additional Author: Paes, Wolf-Christian
Institution: Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
Published: Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2001
Physical Description: 52 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
In: BICC Brief ; 20
Notes: bibliography: p. 42-44. 'In all cases of armed struggles involving armies of liberation it has been proved that peace and stability can only come about when all the military forces in a country have been subordinated to a legitimate monopoly of power. In Kosovo, it is widely assumed that some former KLA structures have somehow remained intact and are not, or not completely, under UNMIK's control. The BICC was asked to analyze the situation of the former KLA in Kosovo. Only by knowing the reasons for these alleged parallel structures might it become possible to design additional instruments, i.e. incentives, training programs for the civil (re-integration) of former fighters etc., and to contribute to the debate on changes in the political framework of Kosovo.'
Subject: NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--ARMED FORCES--DEMOBILIZATION
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Call Number: 355.2 /00240
Item ID: 80017493
Media: Book
The Macedonian government and parliament need to face squarely, without panicking, a large political question: are the Macedonians and Albanians in the country committed to integrated living? Or should they accept nationalist logic and prepare to negotiate federalisation? A policy of half-hearted, half-reluctant ethnic cohabitation has led to the present crisis. If the government does not want federalism, it should declare its commitment to the full and equal integration of all nationalities in the country. It will not be enough to improve the legal framework. The Slavik majority must be ready to challenge the notion that Macedonian state identity is synonymous with the Slavik population. The government should get strong international backing to ensure that political dialogue leads to real action. The troublesome preamble of the constitution must be deleted, as well as other discriminatory references. Decentralisation measures that have languished in parliament should be adopted and implemented. A census should be prepared and conducted, with international assistance, to determine demographic reality as accurately as possible. Political ethics must be reformed, in particular by introducing and enforcing effective anti-corruption measures. Otherwise, violence may spread along the lines of ethnic cleavage.'

The conflict with Albanians and the perceived shortcomings of the Framework Agreement have abruptly increased the importance of Macedonia’s identity crisis. The most acute identity issue - and the one that if resolved would have most positive impact - is the long-running name dispute with Greece. While both countries claim the name and heritage, the Macedonian claim is not exclusive. However, only the Macedonians depend on the name 'Macedonia' as the designation of both their state and their people. Bilateral talks to resolve the dispute at the United Nations have not yielded a solution, nor - given the nature of the issue and the regional record on bilateral negotiations - are they likely to do so. The international community has a compelling strategic reason to acknowledge Macedonia’s constitutional name as a matter of regional stability, and this can be done in a way that meets Greece's legitimate concerns.'

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Title: Conflict Unending: India-Pakistan Tensions since 1947
Author: Ganguly, Sumit
Published: New York: Columbia University Press, 2001
Physical Description: 187 p.; 22 cm.
Notes: Includes index. 'This book reworks the first three wars and includes entirely new chapters on the crises of the 1980s and 1990s, the resurgence of the Kashmir dispute, the nuclearization of the subcontinent, the Kargil war, and the aftermath of September 11.'
Subject: India--Foreign Relations--Pakistan
Subject: Pakistan--Foreign Relations--India
Subject: Jammu and Kashmir (India)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
ISBN: 0231123698
Call Number: 327/01210
Item ID: 80019542
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia: A Legal Appraisal
Author: Potier, Tim
Physical Description: xvi, 314 p.: ill.; 25 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 291-299. Includes index. 'The conflicts in the South Caucasus are now a decade old, but still appear impervious to solution. Western academic writing on the region has focussed, during that decade, almost exclusively on the dynamics of regional security and Great Power rivalry, even in the context of conflict. This volume, however, provides an important and necessary legal appraisal of the possible processes and structures which may, ultimately, facilitate the finding of constitutional settlement in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia.'
Subject: Abkhazia (Georgia)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
Subject: Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
Subject: South Ossetia (Georgia)--History--Autonomy and Independence Movements
Subject: Self-Determination, National
ISBN: 9041114777
Call Number: 323/00766
Item ID: 80018382
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
Title: Above and Beyond: From Soviet General to Ukrainian State Builder  
Author: Morozov, Kostiantyn P.  
Published: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 2000  
Physical Description: xxii, 295 p. : ill.; 24 cm.  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 279-280. Includes index. 'This book describes how the author helped to destroy the Soviet armed forces by his formation of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF). It provides an insight into the USSR and its demise, and the rise of the modern, independent Ukraine, a major military power.'  
Subject: MOROZOV, KOSTIANTYN PETROVYCH, 1944-  
Subject: STATESMEN--UKRAINE  
Subject: UKRAINE--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: GENERALS--USSR  
ISBN: 0916458776  
Call Number: 355.2 /00303  
Item ID: 80020972  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: The New Central Asia: The Creation of Nations  
Author: Roy, Olivier, 1949-  
Published: London: I. B. Tauris, 2000  
Physical Description: xvii, 222 p.; 24 cm.  
In: Library of International Relations; 15  
Notes: Bibliography: p. 213-215. Includes index. 'The author examines here the geopolitics of the new Central Asian states - Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirghizstan and Azerbaijan.'  
Subject: ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY  
Subject: NATIONALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL  
Subject: ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
ISBN: 0814775551  
Call Number: 323 /00666  
Item ID: 80016447  
Media: Book  
Collection Type: General Collection

Title: Federal Practice: Exploring Alternatives for Georgia and Abkhazia  
Additional Author: Coppieters, Bruno, ed.  
Additional Author: Darchiashvili, David, ed.  
Additional Author: Akaba, Natella, ed.  
Published: Brussels: VUBPRESS, 2000  
Physical Description: 281 p.: ill.; 24 cm.  
Notes: 'The negotiations between Georgians and Abkhazians that have taken place since the war of 1992-93 have not led to any results that are considered satisfactory to either party. The Abkhazian authorities refuse any federal arrangement which would reestablish a subordinated position in the Georgian state, and the Georgian government refuses any kind of agreement which may be considered as a stepping stone to the secession of Abkhazia. The contributors to this
volume analyse the historic roots of the conflict and explore the relevance of practical federal experience from various parts of Europe in the regulation of ethnic conflicts. Special attention is given to the distinction between federations and confederations, Russian federalism, the foreign policies of federated states, and the application of territorial and extra-territorial principles in federations.

Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Subject: ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: CONFEDERATION OF STATES
ISBN: 9054872381
Call Number: 323 /00675
Item ID: 80017056
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2013

Title: Lives on the Line
Author: Fair, C. Christine
Additional Author: Ganguly, Sumit
Notes: The January 2013 clash in Kashmir emphasizes the need for a radical new approach: the United States should take the lead in changing the formal status of the Line of Control from a temporary boundary to a legally recognized international border.
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA029694
Media: Article

Title: Kurdish Oil Politics in Iraq: Contested Sovereignty and Unilateralism
Author: Voller, Yaniv
Notes: This paper seeks to challenge the tendency to view Kurdish unilateralism as motivated primarily by greed. It argues that a better explanation lies in the KRG’s contested sovereignty and aspiration to legitimize and guarantee its precarious existence. Gaining and demonstrating its control over oil reserves in the Kurdistan Region and the territories claimed by the KRG has been viewed as essential in consolidating Kurdish sovereignty over the region and exhibiting this sovereignty to the international community, especially those objecting to Kurdish sovereignty.
Subject: PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--KURDISTAN (IRAQ)
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: NATURAL RESOURCES
Item ID: JA029331
Media: Article
Title: The Unravelling of the Post-First World War State System? The Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the Transformation of the Middle East
Author: Stansfield, Gareth
Notes: Ten years after regime change in Iraq, the Kurdistan Region has emerged as a transformative force in the international affairs of the Middle East. The Kurds have moved to being architects of the new Iraqi state, but have thereby forced an ideational contest between them - as visionaries of a decentralized Iraq - and successive Iraqi governments that favour a centralized authority structure. In addition to this first set of developments, the prominence of the Kurds is also explained by two additional sets of issues. The second concerns the interplay of federalism in Iraq and the management of the country's oil and gas reserves. Kurdistan's expansion of its hydrocarbons industry has been met with opposition from Baghdad that has furthered the polarization and enmity between the two sides. The third issue, which serves to make concrete the gains made by the Kurds, concerns regional geopolitical developments. For the first time in a century, the nationalist interests of the Kurds in Iraq are compatible with the sectarian interests of Turkey and Sunni Arab states. These three issues (domestic development, economic advancement and regional geopolitics) come together to explain the Kurdistan Region's agency in a rapidly transforming regional complex and raise the possibility of an independent Republic of Kurdistan emerging in the near future as an idea that is no longer regarded as impossible.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA029280
Media: Article

Title: Chechnya and Kashmir : The Jihadist Evolution of Nationalism to Jihad and Beyond
Author: Garner, George
Notes: This article examines the transformation of the Chechen conflict from a predominately nationalist to jihadist struggle, and compares the similar changes that took place in the Kashmiri insurgency. Using global jihadist strategy and ideology, and the accompanying influence of Al Qaida, both conflicts are shown to have taken on a new ideology and to have expanded beyond previous areas of operation. In both instances, the political leadership wrapped themselves in the mantle of political Islam (Islamism) as ensuing violence led to rapid socioeconomic transformation and social breakdown, thus allowing foreign jihadists to exert power and take up/divert the cause. In the past few years, two main groups originating in Chechnya and Kashmir have taken on Western targets and become more indoctrinated in Al Qaida's global jihadist ideology : the Caucasus Emirate (CE) and Lashkaar-e Taiba (LeT). The opportunist franchising strategy of Al Qaida could come to play a role in the future of both groups, especially if the CD is able to coalesce into a more unified front. More importantly, the global jihadist attributes of the CE must begin to garner the same attention in the Western world as that of LeT.
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NATIONALISM--CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)
Subject: NATIONALISM--JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)
Subject: JIHAD
Subject: QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
Item ID: JA029582
Media: Article
Title: The Policy of Non-Recognition of Georgia's Breakaway Regions: Problems and Perspectives
Author: Modebadze, Valeri
Additional Author: Sayin, Fatih Mehmet
Notes: One of the main objectives of the Georgian government is to maintain Georgia's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders. The maintenance of Georgia's territorial integrity strongly depends on the effective implementation of the policy of non-recognition of Georgia's separatist regions. This article explains the ways in which the policy of non-recognition of Georgia's breakaway regions can be strengthened. Effective implementation of the non-recognition policy depends on the following factors: (1) expansion of diplomatic ties; (2) active cooperation with Western countries and international organizations and their involvement in the implementation of the policy of non-recognition; and (3) along with the non-recognition policy, implementation of the policy of withdrawal of recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA030065
Media: Article

Title: The EU's Post-Liberal Approach to Peace: Framing EUBAM's Contribution to the Moldova-Transnistria Conflict Transformation
Author: Dias, Vanda Amaro
Notes: This article analyses what may be termed as the European Union's (EU) post-liberal approach to the Moldova-Transnistria conflict. Since 2003, within the ENP framework, the EU has become increasingly committed to its transformation. Such an engagement is further confirmed by the establishment of the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) in 2005, aimed at building confidence between the parties, stimulate their economic interdependence and change perceptions about the conflict. The mission's outcomes are moving beyond its technical scope, supporting the conflict peaceful transformation. The focus on bottom-up initiatives and local engagement allows for a broader understanding of the complex dynamics underlying the conflict, which together with the high-level negotiation process may provide a holistic approach to its resolution and increase the likelihood to reach a sustainable settlement.
Subject: EU--MOLDOVA
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA029640
Media: Article
Title: Abkhazia and South Ossetia  
Author: Lekov, Ruslan  
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 59, no. 6, 2013, p. 179-187.  
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Item ID: JA030063  
Media: Article

2012

Title: Russian Diplomacy and the Nagorno-Karabakh Settlement  
Author: Chernyavsky, Stanislav  
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AZERBAIJAN  
Subject: AZERBAIJAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Item ID: JA028647  
Media: Article

Title: Revenge of the Kurds  
Author: Hiltermann, Joost R.  
Notes: Iraqi Kurdistan is reveling in its newfound oil wealth and growing more estranged from the violent and dysfunctional central government in Baghdad. Yet statehood - the ultimate dream of Iraqi Kurds - will likely be deferred once again, as Kurdistan shifts from Iraq's suffocating embrace to a more congenial dependence on Turkey.  
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Item ID: JA028980  
Media: Article

Title: Self-Determination, Secession, and Civil War  
Author: Toft, Monica Duffy  
Notes: The end of the Cold War led to the creation of almost two dozen new states, resulting from groups that advanced claims based on the legitimacy of national self-determination. These claims ranged from modestly increased autonomy to secession and independent statehood. As a result, and because a number of these claims escalated to violence, scholarly research into self-determination and secession has increased tremendously over the past two decades, with scholars examining the fate of these movements and associated violence and wars, from onset to the termination of associated violence and wars. This article assesses the state of the academic literature as it relates to the links between self-determination, secession, and civil wars. It begins with a discussion of what exactly is understood by such key concepts as ethnicity, self-determination, secession, and secessionist war. It then turns to the conditions and factors that have been identified in the literature to explain the emergence of self-determination and secession and why violence and war become potential outcomes.  
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL  
Subject: SECESSION
Title: International Recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia: A (De)stabilizing Factor in the Caucasus  
Author: Amelina, Yana  
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  

Notes: Scattered across the globe there exist a handful of unrecognized statelets. Although some such entities have proven short-lived, others have demonstrated remarkable tenacity. The South Caucasian de facto states - Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh - have existed for almost 20 years now. This article offers a comparative analysis of how these statelets have attempted to consolidate statehood through processes of state- and nation-building. Despite many outward similarities, both ambitions and outcomes have varied greatly. Interestingly, whether the ultimate goal has been independent statehood or status is seen only as a springboard for unification with ethnic kin does not seem to be a decisive point.  
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  

Title: Dynamics of De Facto Statehood: The South Caucasian De Facto States between Secession and Sovereignty  
Author: Blakkisrud, Helge  
Additional Author: Kolsto, Pal  
Notes: Scattered across the globe there exist a handful of unrecognized statelets. Although some such entities have proven short-lived, others have demonstrated remarkable tenacity. The South Caucasian de facto states - Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh - have existed for almost 20 years now. This article offers a comparative analysis of how these statelets have attempted to consolidate statehood through processes of state- and nation-building. Despite many outward similarities, both ambitions and outcomes have varied greatly. Interestingly, whether the ultimate goal has been independent statehood or status is seen only as a springboard for unification with ethnic kin does not seem to be a decisive point.  
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: SECESSION--CAUCASUS, SOUTH  

Title: Islam, nationalisme et vendetta: l'insurrection au Caucase du Nord  
Author: Souleimanov, Emil  
Notes: Au cours de la derniére décennie, l'insurrection qui faisait rage en Tchétchénie s'est repandue a d'autres régions du Caucase, en particulier au Daghestan et à l'Ingouchie. Le nationalisme laïque, porteur de possibles affrontements interethniques, a cédé la place au djihad comme principe unificateur de la lutte contre la Russie. D'autres facteurs viennent alimenter l'insurrection, notamment la coutume de la vendetta.  
Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  

2011

Title: Abkhazia, Kosovo and the Right to External Self-Determination of Peoples
Author: Siddi, Marco
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
Item ID: JA027717
Media: Article

2010

Title: The Proxy Calculus : Kabul, not Kashmir, Holds the Key to the Indo-Pakistani Relationship
Author: Chaudhuri, Rudra
Notes: The subject of Kashmir was side-stepped during President Obama’s recent state visit to New Delhi, but it nevertheless continues to exercise both India and Pakistan, frustrating relations between South Asia’s two nuclear powers. Barriers to its resolution stubbornly remain. Meanwhile, the proxy calculus has shifted to Kabul. The author argues that both international and regional efforts must focus on Indo-Pakistani relations in Afghanistan.
Subject: INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Item ID: JA027365
Media: Article

Title: Toward a Just Peace after the Georgian Civil War
Author: Meredith, Spencer B.
Notes: The Georgian civil war may be at an end since Russia recognized Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states, even though no other country has followed suit except Nicaragua. Whether or not the current cessation of violence leads to peace depends on how these ‘new’ countries are treated by the international community. Peace in the region will require a radical shift in foreign aid policies, specifically an end to all assistance to the separatists, negotiations with Moscow to pick up the slack, and Russian compensation made to the nearly half-million Georgian ‘refugees’ for their lost property.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
Subject: GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
Item ID: JA027073
Media: Article
Tempering Expectations: EU Involvement with the Transdniestrian Conflict

Author: Scheffers, Bart


Notes: Often portrayed as one of the most resolvable conflicts, home to hundreds of peacekeepers and various reported human rights abuses, the Transdniestrian conflict is an interesting case for those interested in European security. For many years, negotiations for a political settlement have taken place under the OSCE's auspices. In recent years, however, the EU has emerged as a central actor in the process and seems to have taken a lead-role. This gives rise to the question of whether an effective EU strategy to this conflict is in place and, in light of discussions of civilian or normative power, if this demonstrates a distinct European approach to conflict management. Based on a qualitative research in which the author analyzed the EU's relevant policies with his findings on the ground in both Moldova and Transdniestria, it is argued that the EU has a huge potential to thaw this conflict. Yet, where OSCE diplomacy or (unilateral) Russian intervention have all failed thus far, also the EU is increasingly having difficulty to navigate its way on the patchy road to conflict settlement for Transdniestria. This study not only implies that geopolitical interests remain dominant for Transdniestria, but also asserts that that the scope or use of normative power should be reconsidered in such, more antagonistic, environments.

Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: EU--MOLDOVA

Iraqi Kurdistan: Challenges of Autonomy in the Wake of US Withdrawal

Author: Romano, David


Notes: In August 2010, the United States officially ended the combat mission of its military forces in Iraq and withdrew all but 50,000 of its troops from the country. Iraqi Kurds now contemplate the implications of the looming withdrawal of the remaining 50,000, scheduled for the end of 2011. While Arab-Kurdish relations in Iraq face the risk of serious deterioration, the US military withdrawal will probably not greatly affect the internal politics of Kurdistan. Given the de facto autonomy the region has enjoyed since 1991 and the Kurds' resulting experience with self-rule, Iraqi Kurdistan never suffered from the post-2003 security and political vacuums plaguing the rest of the country. As a result, no more than a few hundred coalition troops were stationed in Iraqi Kurdistan (and no coalition casualties have occurred there since 2003), with governance and security remaining completely in the hands of the Kurdish authorities. While important centrifugal tendencies do exist in Iraqi Kurdistan and are discussed here, the region will most likely continue to deal with Baghdad and the rest of the outside world with the united voice it cultivated after 2003. US civilian personnel and advisers will also remain in Iraq after the military withdraws, which offers the possibility of assisting Iraqi Kurdistan to overcome obstacles in order to achieve better, more transparent governance. A continuing American diplomatic engagement in Iraq also offers the possibility of helping Kurdistan further institutionalize its autonomy vis-a-vis Baghdad and neighbouring states.

Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
Subject: DISENGAGEMENT (MILITARY SCIENCE)
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Item ID: JA027595
Media: Article

Item ID: JA027337
Media: Article
Title: Wrestling with the Integrity of a Nation: The Disputed Internal Boundaries in Iraq
Author: Bartu, Peter
Notes: The disputed internal boundaries in northern Iraq between the Kurds and the Arabs have been a persistent fault-line in the state's history and have rapidly emerged as a core dispute since the 2003 invasion of Iraq. The Kurds underwrote, more than any other constituency, the democratic project in the new Iraq and contrived an ambitious constitutional route through Article 140 to place Kirkuk and other disputed areas under the administration of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) by December 2007. Article 140 was designed to resolve the issue in the Kurds' favour once and for all, to circumvent yet another tedious negotiation round with the Arabs and to quarantine the Kurdish project from regional interference, particularly Turkey. On all three counts the strategy failed. This is primarily because of the complexity of the issue but there is also evidence of internal Kurdish discord with the strategy concerning the restoration of Kirkuk governorate's boundaries. The years 2007-2008 were a watershed for Kurdish designs to incorporate Kirkuk through a constitutional process and since then the disputed boundaries question has been left in a state of suspended animation. However, if a negotiating framework were to emerge the contours of a 'deal' have begun to crystallize and there is scope to move from management of the issue to resolution. Answers to the questions of when and how will depend on the shape of the complete package, the new government constellation and the extent that Turkey and Iran reveal themselves in the political marketplace.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA027336
Media: Article

Title: Framing Separatism as Terrorism: Lessons from Kosovo
Author: Pokalova, Elena
Notes: Framing separatism as terrorism presents numerous opportunities for governments facing ethno-nationalist challenges. Namely, such framing allows states to avoid addressing the ethno-nationalist roots of separatist conflicts. This article analyzes incentives and opportunities that terrorism presents for states involved in ethno-nationalist separatist conflicts. The article investigates how the framing dynamics proved to be successful in the cases of the Kurdish and Chechen separatist conflicts. The case of Kosovo is examined as illustrative of a different outcome: the international presence in the Kosovo conflict made it substantially different from the previous cases and served as an intervention in the Serbian framing dynamics.
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA026816
Media: Article
Title: Engagement without Recognition: A New Strategy toward Abkhazia and Eurasia's Unrecognized States
Author: Cooley, Alexander
Additional Author: Mitchell, Lincoln A.
Notes: Two years after the Russia-Georgia war, Eurasia's unrecognized states remain isolated and dependent on regional patrons. To facilitate integration, a new 'engagement without recognition' approach toward at least Abkhazia could also serve as a model with others.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: RECOGNITION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA027217
Media: Article

Title: Remaking the Nagorno-Karabakh Peace Process
Author: Waal, Thomas de
In: SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 4, August - September 2010, p. 159-176
Notes: Negotiations are deadlocked, but the Minsk Group can be made to work more effectively, broadened and supplemented by other initiatives.
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA026951
Media: Article

Title: Governing (in) Kirkuk: Resolving the Status of a Disputed Territory
Author: Wolff, Stefan
Notes: This article focuses on the dynamics of the process of settling the status of Kirkuk, principally within the framework of the current Iraqi constitution of 2005 and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq proposals of 2009, taking into consideration the broader local, national, regional and international context in which such a settlement has to be achieved. The article proceeds in four steps. Beginning with a conceptual clarification of the stakes and remedies associated with territorial disputes, it gives a broad overview of the three principal forms in which such disputes occur and illustrates this with pertinent examples of past disputes and their settlement, using this as an empirical basis for discussing the general dimensions of territorial dispute settlements and the factors that determine their precise nature in different cases. This is the background against which the following section contextualizes the situation in Kirkuk. Based on personal interactions with key interlocutors from all of Kirkuk's communities and key Iraqi and external players and analysts, the article examines the three (im-balances) of grievances, demands and power in and around Kirkuk that are essential for understanding the dynamic underlying any efforts to resolve the dispute in and over the province. Taking as a baseline the options currently available under the 2005 constitution of Iraq and the recommendations of the 2009 UN Report on Disputed Territories, it offers some observations on areas of possible compromise centred on power sharing in Kirkuk and status of Kirkuk vis-a-vis Baghdad and Erbil.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA027338
Media: Article
Title: Reflections on Negotiation and Mediation: The Frozen Conflicts and European Security
Author: Hill, William H.
Notes: Geopolitical competition between Russia and the US and EU on the periphery of the former USSR has complicated efforts to resolve lingering conflicts in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and Transnistria. Regional and great power rivalries often obscure the distinctive local factors in each of these conflicts, which are ultimately crucial to their resolution. In addition, changes in local circumstances and adaptation of local elites during the two decades since the disintegration of the Soviet Union now tend toward preservation of the status quo in and around these largely unrecognized entities. The best chance for resolution at the moment seems to be coordinated engagement and cooperation by the major external powers.
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA027075
Media: Article

Title: Back to the Brink in Bosnia?
Author: Chivvis, Christopher S.
Subject: BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA026565
Media: Article

Title: Tear Gas over Batamaloo
Author: Peer, Basharat
Notes: Angry protests and brutal government crackdowns are nothing new to Kashmir. Death has been a frequent visitor to this restive Himalayan valley, especially for the past two decades. Indian forces still operate with impunity, while Pakistan sponsors jihadist insurgents. What has changed is Kashmiris' renunciation of violence - and a reawakened desire for autonomy.
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA027610
Media: Article

Title: Abkhazia on Three Wheels
Author: Cooley, Alexander
Additional Author: Mitchell, Lincoln
In: WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 27, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 73-81.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA027022
Media: Article
Title: The EU as a Conflict Manager? The Case of Georgia and Its Implications
Author: Whitman, Richard
Additional Author: Wolff, Stefan
Notes: This article offers an analysis of the EU's engagement in Georgia as a standpoint from which to assess the EU's role as a conflict manager. The article begins with a brief narrative account of the development of EU-Georgia relations in the context of the country's two unresolved conflicts over Abkhazia and South Ossetia. It then proceeds to the analysis of two sets of factors - those within, and those external to, the EU - that are crucial for understanding the nature and impact of EU efforts to manage the two Georgian conflicts. On the basis of this case-study analysis, the authors offer a wider analysis of the EU's potential for assuming a wider role as an international security actor. This is undertaken by considering both the limitations of the EU's existing capabilities for conflict resolution and the new developments contained within the Lisbon Treaty. The final part of the article asserts that the EU has suffered from two key weaknesses that have prevented it from living up to its aspirations of becoming a globally significant and effective conflict manager. The first is structural - the lack of, to date, a permanent External Action Service; the second is conceptual - the lack of a coherent and comprehensive conflict management strategy. The article concludes with five substantive principles that should guide the EU's approach to conflict management.
Subject: EU--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
Item ID: JA026606
Media: Article

2009

Title: L'Union europeenne et l'OTAN face a l'implication de la Russie dans les conflits geles : deux voies divergentes
Author: Jolicoeur, Pierre
Notes: Apres une contribution remarquable a la stabilisation initiale des conflits geles de la Communauté des Etats independants, Moscou a progressivement adopte des politiques favorisant les entités secessionnistes. La remise en question de la neutralite de la Russie impose un reajustement du role de la communauta internationale dans la region. Pour des raisons qui leur sont propres, tant l'Union europeenne que l'OTAN tendent a favoriser la stabilite regionale. Ces deux organisations regionales - qui avaient coordonne leurs politiques a la fin de la guerre froide - ont emprunte des voies differentes au milieu des annees 2000. Ainsi, seule l'UE cherche a s'impliquer dans les processus de paix entourant les conflits geles. La guerre russo-georgienne a accentue les divergences entre l'UE et l'OTAN.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA026465
Media: Article
Title: How Obama Can Get South Asia Right
Author: Mohan, C. Raja
Notes: The task before the Obama administration is not about nudging India to negotiate on Kashmir, but to help create the conditions in Pakistan for clinching the back channel negotiations that have already taken place between India and Pakistan on Kashmir since the middle of 2005.
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Item ID: JA025790
Media: Article

Title: A Dangerous Precedent? The Political Implications of Kosovo's Independence on Ethnic Conflicts in South-Eastern Europe and the CIS
Author: Richter, Solveig
Additional Author: Halbach, Uwe
Notes: Kosovo’s declaration of independence on 17 February 2008 has re-ignited debates about the interaction among the fundamental international legal principles of self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The question of conformity with international law was interrelated to scenarios on the political implications of secession. After more than one year the following article elaborates if the unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo had a precedent-setting impact for long-standing autonomist and secessionist conflicts in South-Eastern Europe and in CIS. The Kosovo-precedent formula had its biggest impact in the secessionist conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, where a powerful external actor, Russia, made effective use of the precedent-formula in its coercive diplomacy against Georgia. Generally speaking, in South-Eastern Europe, the independence of Kosovo had only minor destabilizing effects with the exception of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Macedonia where political entrepreneurs used the opportunity to play the nationalist card and to profit from worst case scenarios of a disintegration of their country.
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
Subject: BALKAN PENINSULA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA026414
Media: Article
Title: L'autonomie menacée des Kurdes en Irak
Author: Boulanger, Philippe
Notes: Entre 1991 et 2003, les Kurdes en Irak sont passés du rang de citoyens de seconde zone à celui de partenaires. Depuis la chute de Saddam Hussein, ils ont fait le choix raisonnable de l'option fédéraliste plutôt que de l'indépendance. Le succès économique et politique encourageant de leur expérience autonomiste indispose leurs concitoyens arabes et les pays voisins ou se trouvent aussi des Kurdes (notamment la Turquie) qui y voient un danger pour leur souveraineté nationale.
Subject: KURDS--IRAQ
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA025627
Media: Article

Title: The 'Frozen' Southeast : How the Moldova-Transnistria Question Has Become a European Geo-Security Issue
Author: Sanchez, W. Alejandro
Notes: The Republic of Transnistria is a separatist region of the Southeastern European state of Moldova. While not much has changed in this 'frozen conflict' since a 1992 short-lived war, the eastwards expansion of the European Union and NATO are slowly bringing Moldova to the attention of Western policymakers. The cornerstone of the separatist cause is the Russian Federation, which serves as Transnistrias protector. Given the 2008 summer in war in Georgia, another so-called 'frozen conflict', it is necessary to evaluate how a Russia-backed separatist region in Moldova, accused of human rights violations and weapons trafficking, fits into the wider discussion of European geosecurity and NATO/West-Russian relations for the immediate future.
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA025993
Media: Article

Title: Briser les logiques du 'gel' : approche differentiée et transformative en Abkhazie et en Transnistrie
Author: Dembinska, Magdalena
Notes: Le partage du pouvoir sous diverses formes fédérales est insuffisant pour résoudre sans partition les conflits entourant les Etats de facto. L'auteur propose de sortir de l'approche purement institutionnelle et de dégager a des niveaux différents des incitations qui permettraient de briser l'impasse. La comparaison des justifications des revendications indépendantistes en Transnistrie et en Abkhazie permet d'identifier de tel processus : séduction économique et réconciliation historique. L'article se base sur l'approche transformative, qui combine les processus politiques parallèles, complementaires et adaptes, propices aux eventuels arrangements institutionnels. Il introduit également l'element emotionnel/historique des hostilites, globalement neglige en science politique.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA026471
Title: Middle East Vortex: An Unstable Iraq and its Implications for the Region  
Author: Carpenter, Ted Galen  
Subject: IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT  
Subject: KURDS--IRAQ  
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Item ID: JA026430  
Media: Article

Title: The Kosovo Precedent and the Rhetorical Deployment of Former Yugoslavia Analogies in the Cases of Abkhazia and South Ossetia  
Author: Nielsen, Christian Axboe  
Notes: During the August 2008 war in South Ossetia and in the subsequent Russian recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent states, Russian authorities repeatedly made explicit references to the 'Kosovo precedent' and consciously mimicked the rhetoric of NATO during the 1999 Kosovo war. This article explores precisely how Kosovo was deployed rhetorically in Russian foreign policy in the South Ossetian and Abkhaz cases, as well as the reception of this and other ex-Yugoslav analogies in Serbia. The article points to inconsistencies in both Russian and Western foreign policy and concludes that, notwithstanding numerous similarities in the three cases, Russia's use of the Kosovo precedent was coldly instrumental.  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS  
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA WAR, 2008  
Item ID: JA025971  
Media: Article

Title: Nagorno-Karabakh : le parcours vers un conflit gele  
Author: Tranca, Oana  
Notes: Les conflits geles constituent aujourd'hui un defi majeur a la stabilite et a la securite internationales. Exemple typique d'un conflit gele, le cas du Nagorno-Karabakh presente egalement des specificites. Cette etude consiste en deux principaux volets. Il s'agit d'abord de circonscrire la specificite du Nagorno-Karabakh dans le contexte plus large des conflits geles et des Etats secessionnistes de facto. L'article contribue ensuite a l'elaboration d'un cadre d'analyse plus large qui evalue les etapes menant a un conflit gele, au vu des differentes phases de sa transformation : escalade, diffusion et intervention des tierces parties. Les conclusions de cette etude de cas mettent en relief des lecons pouvant contribuer a la mise en place de strategies visant la prevention de l'emergence des conflits geles.  
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
Item ID: JA026463
Media: Article

2008

Title: The Making of Macedonia
Author: Chivvis, Christopher S.
Notes: In 2001 Macedonia's large ethnic Albanian minority revolted against the country's Slav-dominated state. In a victory for transatlantic relations, Europe and the United States worked together to defuse the crisis and avert what could easily have become another Balkan disaster. Since then, there has been progress in rebuilding Macedonia, and the EU deserves credit. This success, however, was predicted on strong US backing and the promise of NATO and EU membership. Although this has made the country something of a political hybrid, Macedonia belongs in NATO, and eventually, the European Union.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA024689
Media: Article

Title: Separatism and Democracy in the Caucasus
Author: Caspersen, Nina
In: SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 4, August - September 2008, p. 113-135.
Notes: Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabakh at first based their claims to independence on the right to self-determination, but now stress viable, democratic institutions.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: DEMOCRATIZATION
Item ID: JA025028
Media: Article

Title: Cruce de conflictos en el Kurdistan iraquí
Author: Arteaga, Felix
Notes: La falta de progresos hacia un Irak unido y democrático ha acelerado las esperanzas secesionistas de la región autónoma del Kurdistán, las más estable del país. Irán, Siria y sobre todo Turquía, con importantes minorías kurdas, temen un conflicto regional de carácter separatista.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA024737
Media: Article
Title: The Kosovo - and Montenegro - effect
Author: Fawn, Rick
Notes: The post-communist space continues to generate new internationally recognized states while incubating unrecognized but de facto states. Recent movement in the Balkans - the independence of Montenegro and the arduous deliberations over Kosovo's future - have variously encouraged other secessionist people and would-be states, particularly in the former Soviet Union. This article analyses the impact of developments in Montenegro and Kosovo on several levels, including: their usage by de facto states; the reactions to them by central governments; Russian policy; and western and intergovernmental responses to these challenges. The article further argues that the Russian position on Kosovo and the so-called 'frozen' or unsettled conflicts neighbouring Russia could ultimately backfire on it. Western policy towards both Kosovo and the post-Soviet frozen conflicts will be best served by signalling to Russia, irrespective of the exact form of Kosovo's independence, that neither its own interests nor broader Western-Russian relations are served by using or reacting to any Kosovo 'precedent'.
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA024668
Media: Article

Title: The 'Frozen Conflict' that Turned Hot: Conflicting State-Building Attempts in South Ossetia
Author: Hebert, Nicolas Lemay
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA025498
Media: Article

Title: The Kurds on Post-Invasion Iraq: The Myth of Rebuilding the Iraqi State
Author: Rafaat, Aram
Notes: The Kurds are an ancient Indo-European people who are different from any of the neighbouring nations. Their language is quite distinct from Arabic. For the past 80 years or more, Iraq's centralized system of control has failed to accommodate the Kurds who live inside the borders of Iraq, and the author believes that federalism within the Iraqi state will fail to satisfy the desire for self-rule. The author argues that the ultimate goal of the Iraqi Kurds is independence and is apparent from the system they have developed within their region. The nature of Iraq's divided multi-ethnic society constantly results in ethnic tensions, and the reality is that the Kurds are a nation with strong feelings of their distinct identity, and those that live inside the borders of Iraq resent being forced to live as a subordinate minority in a state dominated by Arabs.
Subject: KURDISTAN (IRAQ)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KURDS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA025406
Media: Article
Voormalige Sovjetunie: ontdooiing van bevrouwen conflicten

Author: Does, Rene

Notes: The author discusses the remaining ethnic conflicts in the former Soviet Union, especially the so-called 'frozen conflicts' (Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Transnistria). Nowadays, such conflicts are once more heatedly debated in light of the question whether the independence of Kosovo can be a precedent for their future. On the other hand, the national governments of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova want to bring the regions back under their control. A complicating factor is that the regions are supported by Russia. The author argues that each conflict requires a different solution.

Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Item ID: JA025136
Media: Article

2007

Title: Self-Determination, Territorial Integrity and the OSCE
Author: Hazewinkel, Harm

Notes: Taking the present debate on Kosovo as a starting point, the author describes the application of the principle of self-determination in the past and in particular in the OSCE area, and its relation to the even more important principle of territorial integrity. While acknowledging the importance of autonomy as a form of self-determination, the author concentrates on its application as a right to secession. As a principle it was given pre-eminence when introduced by the American President Wilson in 1918 and it played an important role at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 - though only in so far as it suited the victors. After the Second World War it became almost exclusively linked to decolonisation and it took some effort to have it accepted as a principle in the Final Act. Its meaning had by then changed, in the CSCE context, to the freedom of a people within a state to determine their own political and economic situation as a clear refutation of the Brezhnev Doctrine. It certainly did not imply the right to secession. Although the best example of self-determination in Europe has probably been the German unification of 1990, about fifteen years later the principle was also applied in the Balkans and in the Soviet Union to justify the break up of existing states. Once this had happened, however, the principle of territorial integrity took over and the borders of the new states in their turn became inviolable. The dispute over the status of Kosovo is again an example of the inherent tension between the principles of self-determination and territorial integrity.

Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: DISMEMBERMENT OF NATIONS

Item ID: JA024492
Media: Article
Comment l'Union européenne en est-elle venue a cautionner la secession montenegrine ?

Author: Carpentier, Chantal

Notes: Le Montenegro, dernier des ex-Etats federes yougoslaves a n’avoir pas fait secession, reclamait l’exercice de ce droit consacre sur le plan regional europeen par la Communaute europeenne. C'est que celle-ci, par le simple biais de la procedure de la reconnaissance collective, etait parvenue a faire admettre qu’un Etat federal puisse se dissoudre de fait. Cette possibilite impliquait donc l’existence pour les Etats federes d’un droit conditionnel de faire secession dans le respect des frontieres heritees de l'Etat federal. L'UE a donc, faute de mieux, use de la promesse d’adhesion comme d’un soft power afin de faire inscrire le droit de secession du Montenegro dans la Constitution federale, rendant par la inutile toute reference a un droit internationalement garanti et potentiellement destabilisateur, puis elle a surveille l’exercice de ce droit pour en authentifier le resultat. Le Montenegro, nouvel Etat 'labellise' par ses soins, est par consequent rapidement devenu le 192e Etat membre de l'ONU.

Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: DISMEMBERMENT OF NATIONS

Arms Race in the Caucasus

Author: Waal, Thomas de

Notes: On the eastern edge of Europe, a destabilizing arms race is underway. The three countries of the South Caucasus, all of which have amiable relations with the West, are building up military arsenals at an unprecedented rate. Although they are driven by unresolved regional disputes, both the US and Russia loom large in the background.

Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

A Balkan Divorce that Works ? Montenegro's Hopeful First Year

Author: Hokenos, Paul

Additional Author: Winterhagen, Jenni

Subject: MONTENEGRO--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

53
Despite the claim that Kurds intend to remain part of Iraq, it is highly unlikely that they will remain within the country's borders. For the past 80 years or more, Iraq's centralized system of control has failed to accommodate the Kurds, and it is apparent that federalism, too, is a form of government that will fail to satisfy them. The Kurdish goal of independence is apparent in the system they have developed within their state, and this could challenge any future plan for further integration back into Iraq. This goal is also evidenced in popular demands for independence in Kurdistan and in Kurdish politicians' warnings that they will separate if violence, intolerance, or tyranny continue in Iraq. The nature of Iraq's divided society constantly produces civil war and intolerance, and the reality is that it is a nation dominated by ethnic-nationalism and clashing ideologies and interests, but lacking a unifying national identity. Therefore, it is not Kurdish secession that causes continuing communal violence; it is the forced unification of people with different interests and ideologies.

Title: De facto 'States' around the Black Sea: The Importance of Fear
Author: Lynch, Dov
Notes: On 11 April 2007, the European Commission presented its Communication entitled 'Black Sea Synergy: A New Regional Cooperation Initiative'. This Communication reflected the influence of a combination of factors that have led the European Union to consider greater engagement in the Black Sea region. Most importantly, the enlargement of the EU in May 2004 and January 2007 brought the Union geographically to the coastline of the Black Sea itself. The Black Sea raises high stakes in the EU as it works to become a foreign policy actor. The complexity of engaging in the region is exacerbated by an additional factor—the existence of four self-declared 'states': the Pridnestrovyan Moldovan Republic (PMR) inside Moldovan borders, the Republic of South Ossetia, the Republic of Abkhazia, within Georgian borders, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in Azerbaijan. This article explores three questions raised by the existence of these de facto 'states'. First, the discussion examines briefly the concept of the de facto 'state'. Second, what has sustained these non-recognised entities since the collapse of the Soviet Union? This section examines the particular importance of fear as a sustaining force. And third, what is the security impact at the individual, state and regional level of the de facto 'states'? All three questions are relevant for the EU as it becomes more deeply engaged in the Black Sea.

Subject: EU--BLACK SEA REGION
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (azerbaijan)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Item ID: JA024425
Media: Article
Title: EU Neglect and Competing Mediation in Georgia's Conflicts
Author: Tocci, Nathalie
Notes: The author analyses Georgia's conflicts with Abkhazia and South Ossetia, focusing on the EU's impact on these two conflicts. As in the case of Transnistria, Georgia's conflicts have been affected by a paradoxical mix of international neglect, and competing mediation by Russia, the US and international organisations. The EU plays a minimal role in the South Caucasus, and as such it could not have fundamentally influenced conflict resolution in the region. Given its loose contractual ties with Georgia and its modest levels of aid to the region, the EU's peacemaking potential has not been fully met. Beyond an insufficient degree of involvement, the EU has self-constrained its actions due to its insufficient interest in the region on the one hand, and its deference to Russia on the other.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: EU--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
Item ID: JA023128
Media: Article

Title: The Sustainability and Future of Unrecognized Quasi-States
Author: Kolsto, Pal
Notes: The study of quasi-states has been marred by an unfortunate terminological confusion. Sometimes, this term is taken to mean recognized states that fail to develop the necessary state structures to function as fully fledged, 'real' states. At other times, 'quasi-states' is the designation given to regions that secede from another state, gain de facto control over the territory they lay claim to, but fail to achieve international recognition. The author proposes that, in order to clear up this confusion, recognized but ineffectual states ought to be referred as 'failed states', while the term 'quasi-states' ought to be reserved for unrecognized, de facto states. Since quasi-states are not supported by international recognition, they must be sustained by something else. In contrast to researchers who maintain that the majority of these quasi-states are quite strong, this article argues that their modal tendency is weak economy and weak structures. The main reasons why these states nevertheless have not collapsed seem to be that they have managed to build up internal support from the local population through propaganda and identity-building; channel a disproportionately large part of their meager resources into military defense; enjoy the support of a strong patron; and, in most cases, have seceded from a state that is itself very weak.
Subject: DISMEMBERMENT OF NATIONS
Subject: AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Item ID: JA023081
Media: Article
Le conflit en Ossetie-du-Sud : la Georgie contre la Russie

Author: German, Tracey C.

In: POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e année, no. 1, 2006, p. 51-64.

Notes: La liquidation de l'URSS a réveillé en Ossetie-du-Sud et en Abkhazie les revendications nationalistes. Moscou a constamment utilisé de son soutien aux populations d'origine russe pour affaiblir globalement une Georgie jugée trop indépendante. Ni les menaces du nouveau président géorgien, ni ses propositions nouvelles n'ont pu dénouer la crise. Seul un engagement plus lourd de la communauté internationale dans une région essentielle pour sa sécurité pourrait sans doute débloquer une situation dangereuse.

Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Item ID: JA022372
Media: Article
Title: Fearing the Worst
Author: Waal, Thomas de
Notes: Its diplomatic boots bogged down in the Middle East, Darfur and North Korea, the international community lacks the agility to consider an obscure unresolved conflict in the Caucasus. But in the case of Nagorny Karabakh, greater effort now could save anguish later. A younger generation of Azerbaijani is sounding aggressive and there is much to lose internationally from conflict in this key area.
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA023141
Media: Article

Title: Le Montenegro prend le large
Author: Garde, Paul
Notes: On May 21 this year, Montenegro voted 'yes' to independence, breaking its ties with Serbia. But the road was long and treacherous. For this small Balkan state to really join the community of nations, its leaders had to deal with Belgrade's obstinate refusal to let this 'inalienable province' go, as well as with the European Union's reluctance to permit a final partition of what once was Yugoslavia. The Europeans and Serbs were flabbergasted by the results of the referendum. But in reality, the results simply made official what had already been the de facto case: for some years, Montenegro had already been completely detached from Serbia. Now this newcomer must find its own place in Europe. Its tourism potential and its geographic position as a regional crossroads are solid advantages in its bid to become a successful independent state.
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA022723
Media: Article

Title: Will Kashmir Stop India's Rise?
Author: Ganguly, Sumit
Notes: India's growing economic and diplomatic prominence is unlikely to be derailed by its territorial dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. But given the risk that the Kashmir issue could spark a nuclear war, it is in India's best interest that it be resolved. Washington should use its influence with Islamabad to broker an agreement and thereby cement its growing strategic partnership with New Delhi.
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA022626
Media: Article
Notes: Chechen-style turmoil is spreading across the rest of the North Caucasus, and the Kremlin seems incapable of coping with the mounting chaos, or even understanding its causes - among them poverty, unemployment, ethnic tensions, corrupt pro-Moscow elites and high-handed policies by local authorities. Islam has become an increasingly powerful political force, and some Islamist groups are unquestionably radical and violent, and seek a sharia-based Caliphate uniting the North Caucasus. Their tactics include assassinations, kidnappings, bombings and armed attacks against towns. But there is a bigger issue at stake. Russia has many millions of Muslims, and xenophobic, anti-Muslim organisations and sentiment are increasingly prominent in the Russian political landscape. The spread of the North Caucasus crisis to other Muslim regions, such as Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, could affect Russia’s entire political trajectory.

Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)
Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)

Title: Making States
Author: Judah, Tim
Notes: This month voters in the republic of Montenegro will choose its future direction. But the decision of this tiny electorate, smaller than the number electing a mayor or council in many cities, may have much wider international implications.

Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Title: Montenegro's Referendum
Author: Whyte, Nicholas
Notes: The author tackles the case of Montenegro explaining how the political dispute between Belgrade and Podgorica has ultimately been resolved through the secession of Montenegro and the dissolution of the State Union brokered by EU High Representative Solana in 2002. The dissolution occurred after Montenegro's referendum, in which the pro-independence camp narrowly succeeded in surpassing the 55 percent threshold established upon the strong urging of the EU. The independence of Montenegro took place peacefully and in a relatively tension-free environment. Yet it has anything but put an end to Serbia's 'national question', the outcome of which hinges above all on the fate of the ongoing negotiations over Kosovo.

Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Title: The OSCE Mission to Georgia and the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict: An Overview of Activities
Author: Reeve, Roy
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: OSCE--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
Item ID: JA022479
Media: Article

Title: Peacekeeping in Transnistria: Cooperation or Competition?
Author: Lynch, Dov
Notes: The author analyses how and why the conflict in Transnistria remains unresolved. The 'frozen' nature of the peace process in the Moldova-Transnistria conflict is due to a set of local, national, regional and international factors. These include the separatist platform of the Transnistrian leadership on the one hand and the weakness of the Moldovan state on the other. Regional and international factors fuelling the stalemate include Russian interests, Ukrainian ambiguity, and the international community's relative neglect, all of which have contributed to a distorted and cumbersome process of international peacekeeping and mediation. Yet the author discusses how several of these factors are undergoing a process of deep-rooted evolution. Hence, while the peace process remains frozen, the conflict itself is not. The foreign policy shift of the Moldovan government since 2003, the hardening stance of the Transnistrian authorities, the increased assertiveness of Russia, the growing involvement of the enlarged EU and the regime change in Ukraine have all altered the state of play in the conflict. The ensuing unfreezing of the status quo presents both risks and opportunities. In order to capitalize on the latter, the author sets forth several guidelines for EU policy in the region.
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: EU--MOLDOVA
Item ID: JA023127
Media: Article

2004

Title: Vers une nouvelle guerre dans le Caucase?
Author: Kalika, Arnaud
Additional Author: Razoux, Pierre
In: DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 11, novembre 2004, p. 66-74.
Notes: La situation dans la province georgienne d'Ossetie du Sud s'est fortement degradee l'ete dernier. En suscitant la reprise des combats autour de la ville de Tskhinvali, le president georgien Mikhail Saakachvili n'a-t-il pas rouvert la boite de Pandore? Sa strategie visant la remise au pas de la province secessioniste est-elle tenable a l'heure ou la situation caucasienne semble de plus en plus volatile? Et que penser des rumeurs sur la presence de 'cosaqu'es dans les rangs ossetes, illustrant par la meme la complexite du jeu russe dans la region?
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA021029
Media: Article
Title: Montenegro : democratisation inachevée et débats autour de l'identité.
Author: Bieber, Florian
Notes: L'évolution du Montenegro, la plus petite des républiques de l'ancienne fédération yougoslave, la seule à être demeurée aux côtés de la Serbie, partie constitutive d'un État fédéral dit Serbie-et-Montenegro, diffère quelque peu de celle des autres ex-républiques, ou la conquête de l'indépendance nationale est passée par un vigoureux rejet de l'hégemonie serbe assorti d'une affirmation identitaire spécifique non moins farouche. La défense d'une identité monténégrine aux contours manifestement flous, mais dont la renaissance est cependant due à la cheval de bataille d'une des principales forces politiques de l'opposition, l'Alliance libérale du Montenegro, passionne peu une population dont les diverses composantes communautaires vivent, toutes choses égales par ailleurs, en bonne intelligence. Couplée avec la question encore pendante de l'indépendance, intimement liée à celle, tout aussi incertaine de la construction nationale, la défense de cette identité occupe néanmoins de façon pregnante le champ du débat politique, permettant aux partis, toutes tendances confondues, de surseoir à de nécessaires réformes économiques et sociales comme à une démocratisation restée au milieu du gue.
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA020734
Media: Article

Title: The Secessions of Abkhazia and Nagorny Karabagh : The Roots and Patterns of Development of Post-Soviet Micro-Secessions in Transcaucasia.
Author: Murinson, Alexander
Subject: CAUCASUS, SOUTH--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994
Item ID: JA020715
Media: Article

2003

Title: Strategic Variants : How the Conflict between Georgia and Abkhazia Can Be Settled.
Author: Tania, Leila
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA020190
Media: Article
Title: The Macedonian Conflict and International Law: Self-Determination or Self-Defence?
Author: Baros, Miroslav
Notes: The article analyses the international response to the Macedonian conflict, which rapidly developed after the NATO intervention in Kosovo in spring 1999. The international community was unable to effectively resolve the conflict; armed confrontation has ceased but a viable political solution is still a long way off. The argument here is that the NATO intervention led to the Macedonian conflict because of its apparent support for the Kosovo Albanians' drive for independence, which encouraged the ethnic Albanians in Macedonia to demand the same. The international response to the Yugoslav crisis was being devised and pursued at the European regional level rather than at the universal level through the UN. This approach unnecessarily complicated the international legal principles applicable to the Yugoslav crisis - a people's right to self-determination and a state's right to preserve its territorial integrity.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA019857
Media: Article

Title: Untangling India and Pakistan.
Author: Bajpai, K. Shankar
Notes: India and Pakistan remain caught in a dangerous deadlock over Kashmir. Pakistan-backed terrorists continue daily provocations against India, and an increasingly frustrated Indian government feels that it has little recourse short of war. The only way out is for both sides to accept that their current strategies are not working and to start talking. And only the United States can help them do that.
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Item ID: JA019128
Media: Article

Title: Caucasian Birthpangs.
Author: Boden, Dieter
Notes: In the South Caucasus Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan face enormous problems of corruption, black markets, and armed conflict. Besides spillover from the Chechnya war in the North Caucasus, they have to cope with three 'frozen conflicts' in the claims to self-determination by Abkhazian and South Ossetian secessionists from Georgia and Nagorno Karabakh secessionists from Azerbaijan. The UN, OSCE, and the EU are all trying to help keep the lid on things.
Subject: CAUCASUS, SOUTH--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: CAUCASUS, SOUTH--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Item ID: JA019010
Media: Article
2002

Title: Untying the Kashmir Knot.
Author: Kumar, Radha
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017824
Media: Article

Author: Fawn, Rick
Notes: This contribution considers how Russian interests in the Abkhaz-Georgian conflict have changed and particularly how, with American responses to 11 September, Russian influence in Georgia has been further reduced. It first provides a brief summation of the strategic significance of this conflict to each of the key parties: the Georgians, the Abkhaz and the Russians. It then considers how US military involvement in Georgia after 11 September potentially alters the dynamic between the Abkhaz and the Georgians, and how that relationship affects Russian interests. It concludes that, very reluctantly but with spurts of defiant military action, Russian influence in Georgia is waning.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
Item ID: JA019614
Media: Article

Title: Dramatic Reversal.
Author: Haider, Ejaz
Notes: President General Pervez Musharraf's January 12 speech can safely be described as an epitaph for Pakistan's decade-long strategy of helping Kashmiri insurgents. Islamabad allowed its territory to be used by militant-Islamist groups engaging Indian security forces in the disputed region of Kashmir. The speech came in the wake of the biggest ever military build-up by India along its border with Pakistan and was clearly aimed at defusing the immediate crisis. But it has effectively reversed Pakistan's role as a force-multiplier for the Kashmiri insurgency. Why was the strategy so dramatically reversed and what now for Kashmir?
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017544
Media: Article
Title: Mediating Kashmir: A Bridge Too Far.
Author: Limaye, Satu P.
Notes: Calls for the United States to conduct sustained mediation to solve the subcontinent's conflict are misguided. Episodic crisis management, however cumbersome and unsatisfying, is more feasible, effective, and commensurate with US interests.
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA018681
Media: Article

Title: Kosovo and Macedonia: The West Enhances the Threat.
Author: Carpenter, Ted Galen
Notes: Developments in Macedonia during the past year underscore the bankruptcy of US and North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy in the Balkans. NATO cited as its principal reasons for intervening in Kosovo in 1999 the need to stop ethnic cleansing and prevent a wider war. Yet since NATO assumed control of Kosovo, there has been a massive reverse ethnic cleansing as Albanian nationalists have driven nearly 90 percent of the province's non-Albanian people from their homes. And now the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and its offshoot - Macedonia's National Liberation Army (NLA) - have expanded armed conflict into Macedonia.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Item ID: JA017735
Media: Article

Title: Making Istanbul a Reality: Moldova, Russia and the Withdrawal from Transdniestria.
Author: Hill, William
Notes: The successful withdrawal or elimination of the OGRF's CFE Treaty-Limited Equipment (TLE) from Transdniestria, the left-bank separatist region in Moldova, is a significant step toward post-conflict demilitarization and stabilization of the region, and an important political achievement for all of the parties involved. Moldova made a major advance toward its ultimate goal of strengthening its independence and sovereignty. Russia made progress toward building normal relations with this small neighboring former republic of the Soviet Union. Local Transdniestrian authorities demonstrated their willingness, albeit grudging at times, to observe general European norms and agreements. Ukraine's cooperation assisted in enhancing stability along its southwestern border. Last but not least, the OSCE demonstrated expanded institutional capabilities for arms control, demilitarization, and post-conflict rehabilitation. OSCE credibility was also bolstered by the successful fulfilment of the first elements of an ambitious, difficult set of political commitments.
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: OSCE--MOLDOVA
Item ID: JA018108
Media: Article
Title: Playing at Peace: Western Politics, Diplomacy and the Stabilization of Macedonia.
Author: Eldridge, Justin L. C.
Notes: On 27 July 2001 negotiators of the ethnic Slav and ethnic Albanian political parties from the self-proclaimed unity government of the Federal Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) met at Ohrid, a lakeside resort in the southwestern corner of the war-torn country. The negotiators had fled Skopje, the country's starved, gray capital, because the pressures from the spreading war between ethnic Albanian insurgents and the dominantly ethnic Slav security forces had made constructive political dialogue nearly impossible. Ohrid, on the other hand, was a community that embraced many of the region's historical contradictions. The town had seen Romans, Byzantines, Franks, Ottomans, Serbs, Greeks and Albanians all come and go. All the parties arrived under intense diplomatic pressure from the European Union, the United States and NATO to find a constitutional and political solution to the crisis, and find one soon. As all parties sat down to thrash out a compromise, a senior EU mediator was heard to remark: 'This country doesn't need mediators, it needs a psychoanalyst'.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA019144
Media: Article

Title: Cry, the Imagined Country: Legitimacy and the Fate of Macedonia.
Author: Liotta, P. H.
Additional Author: Jebb, Cindy R.
Notes: Whether or not the future Europe will be characterized as one of constant security dilemmas or a place of integrating security identities may well be linked to the fate of Macedonia. Indeed, Macedonia's survival will depend on 'external forces'. Yet, to date, the limited responses and commitments on the part of external parties have not been entirely promising. Unlike many other analyses that have focused on the Balkans, and former Yugoslavia in particular, and argued that the causes for conflict and disintegration are markedly similar, the authors suggest that Macedonia's problems are unique. It remains a too common and crucial mistake to assume that the root causes for disintegration that have plagued Serbia, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia since 1991 are all linked to a few centrally identifiable factors. And, with the exception of attempting to lessen the disparate economic geographies that continue to spell promise or peril for the entire region, the root solutions for Southeast Europe will prove problematic, and at times seem overwhelming, but will not prove ultimately impossible. However small, a window of opportunity still exists in Southeast Europe.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017946
Media: Article
Title: Separatist States and Post-Soviet Conflicts.
Author: Lynch, Dov
Notes: This article examines why the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the former Soviet Union have not been resolved in the last ten years, whereas a peace-agreement has been reached in Tajikistan. The analysis centres on the role of the self-declared separatist states that have emerged in the midst of the post-Soviet states : the Pridnestrovyan Moldovan Republic inside Moldovan borders, the Republic of South Ossetia and the republic of Abkhazia within Georgian borders, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic of Azerbaijan. The argument is divided into four parts, starting first with a brief discussion of the reasons that allowed a fragile peace to arise in Tajikistan. The article then defines the concept of a de facto state, that is, a state without international recognition but with empirical existence. The main part of the article examines the range of forces, internal to the de facto states as well as external to them, that weave together to sustain the current status quo of non-resolution.
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA018520
Media: Article

Title: Macedonia in a Post-Peace Agreement Environment : A Role for Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation.
Author: Ackermann, Alice
Notes: The author analyses the main factors influencing the political and security environment in Macedonia after the August 2001 peace agreement. She warns that peace has not been consolidated and that much still needs to be done to reduce the lack of trust between the two ethnic groups exacerbated by the recent hostilities. She offers a set of suggestions for a comprehensive strategy of conflict prevention and reconciliation.
Subject: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA018183
Media: Article
Title: Autonomy as a Source of Conflict: Caucasian Conflicts in Theoretical Perspective.
Author: Cornell, Svante E.
Notes: The granting of autonomous status to minority populations has gained support among academics and practitioners alike as a way to solve, manage, and even preempt ethnic conflict. In spite of the enthusiasm for ethnofederalism, however, the provision of autonomy to minorities may actually increase rather than decrease the likelihood of conflict. Under certain political conditions, autonomy promotes the separate identity of the minority and increases its motivation and capacity to seek separation from the central state. This article presents a rudimentary theoretical framework identifying which qualities of autonomy solutions increase the likelihood of conflict. It discusses how autonomy relates to other factors conducive to conflict by studying minorities in the South Caucasus and examines the case of Georgia. In Georgia, there were five ethnic minority populations, two of whom - the Abkhaz and the South Ossetians - enjoyed autonomous status and were the only minorities to engage in armed conflict with the Georgian government. This article shows how autonomy, by empowering ethnic elites with control of statelike institutions and by enhancing factors such as leadership, economic viability, and external support, played a crucial role in the escalation of the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Conversely, the absence of autonomy mitigated separatist and secessionist sentiments among two of Georgia’s other minority groups - Javakheti’s Armenian and Kvemo Karli’s Azeri populations.
Subject: AUTONOMY
Subject: ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017733
Media: Article

2001

Title: Reconsidering Rambouillet.
Author: Bellamy, Alex J.
In: CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 22, no. 1, April 2001, p. 31-56.
Notes: The Rambouillet negotiations provide one of the greatest ‘what-ifs’ of the Kosovo war. The British anti-war movement used Rambouillet to justify its arguments against NATO. They contended that the Interim Settlement offered there was deliberately unworkable and designed solely to offer a pretext for bombing Yugoslavia. This article challenges this view, which has become the orthodox position within media and academic circles. After detailing five key anti-war arguments, it argues that Rambouillet offered the best chance for peace in Kosovo. The article returns to Rambouillet to take up John Pilger’s challenge to decipher ‘what really happened’. It shows that under the Settlement, the role of KFOR would have been limited and the supreme authorities would have been indigenous. The article demonstrates that the Yugoslav government never accepted the core principles of the negotiating process, such as the principle of autonomy, and that it was this intransigence that necessitated NATO’s war to save Kosovo.
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016841
Media: Article
Die EU als Krisenmanager: der Testfall Mazedonien.

Title: Die EU als Krisenmanager: der Testfall Mazedonien.
Author: Schneckener, Ulrich
Notes: Est mittelfristig wird die EU aufgrund eines Neuaufbaus ihrer Infrastruktur für das Krisenmanagement in der Lage sein, autonom sowohl im zivilen als auch im militärischen Bereich Beiträge zur Krisenbewältigung zu leisten. Im Fall Mazedonien wurde die EU in der Praxis aber schon auf die Probe gestellt: Verpasste Krisenprävention, aber verbessertes Krisenmanagement, lautet das Fazit.
Subject: CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016755
Media: Article

Macedonia: Melting Pot or Meltdown?

Title: Macedonia: Melting Pot or Meltdown?
Author: Perry, Duncan
Notes: It took two Balkan wars, two world wars, and a major European crisis to create the Republic of Macedonia. Today the fate of this new country is anything but clear, but history has shown that the Macedonians are tenacious and will go down fighting, as will the Albanians, if it comes to that. But does it need to?
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017168
Media: Article

Transdniestria and Moldova: Cold Peace at the Dniestr.

Title: Transdniestria and Moldova: Cold Peace at the Dniestr.
Author: Neukirch, Claus
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: OSCE--MOLDOVA
Item ID: JA016714
Media: Article

Kosovo: From the Brink - and Back Again.

Title: Kosovo: From the Brink - and Back Again.
Author: Blumi, Isa
Notes: Instead of shutting out new ways of interpreting Kosovo’s problems and giving a monopoly of authority to a small clique of dubious character, it should be stressed (rather than ignored) that the conflicts in Kosovo have much more to do with colonial exploitation, power politics, and economic greed than primordial hatreds manipulated by indicted war criminals.
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
Item ID: JA017169
Media: Article
Title: Interests over Norms in Western Policy towards the Caucasus: How Abkhazia is No One's Kosovo.
Author: Fawn, Rick
Additional Author: Cummings, Sally N.
Notes: The potentially numerous cases of 'genocide' around the world can now invoke the precedent of NATO's use of military force for humanitarian purposes against Serbia in spring 1999. Such a claim was suggested by Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze over Georgia's disputed former autonomous republic of Abkhazia. The conflict over this former 'Soviet Riviera' again demonstrates the constraints behind gaining accurate information on the causes and consequences of a conflict. Particularly, it illustrates the difficulty of determining what constitutes 'genocide' and against whom, as both the Abkhaz and the displaced Georgians make such claims. On that basis, each party can expect - and eventually fear - a NATO-style military intervention. In the event, even if both sides view themselves as victims of 'genocide' and entitled to such intervention, Western perceptions of strategic interests in the Caucasus prevent this scenario. The determination of injustices, quite apart from their redress, goes unanswered.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017620
Media: Article

Title: Unravelling.
Author: Roberts, Elizabeth
Notes: When great powers' strategic interests are at stake, small nations' concerns are small beer. Or so it must seem to the present Montenegro government of Milo Djukanovic, feted in both Washington and London for several years but recently refused a meeting with the new US Secretary of State, Colin Powell.
Subject: MONTENEGRO--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016383
Media: Article

Title: Justifying Forceful Resistance to Ethnic Separatism: The Case of Russia versus Chechnya, 1994-96.
Author: Shulman, Stephen
Notes: This article examines how states try to mobilize mass and elite support for war against ethnic separatists, and what factors affect their success in this effort, using the 1994-96 Russian-Chechen conflict as a case study. It argues that governments fighting ethnic separatists usually appeal to three sets of normative principles to garner support for this effort: democracy and rights, law and order, and territorial integrity and unity. After showing how the Yeltsin government relied on these principles in its campaign to justify the war, the article examines and explains the extent to which these appeals were successful.
Subject: CHECHNYA (RUSSIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1994-
Subject: HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: ETHNIC RELATIONS
Item ID: JA016778
Media: Article
Title: Macedonia: Small Potatoes or a Big Deal?
Author: Perry, Duncan
Notes: This article presents the causes and implications of the recent dramatic developments in Macedonia, where the sudden outbreak of armed clashes between groups of Albanian rebels and government forces could lead to a wide-ranging civil war. In addition to investigating the key motivations and goals of the major actors in the Macedonian drama, the author provides a list of measures that the West should adopt to prevent a new highly destabilising conflict from escalating in the Balkans.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016924
Media: Article

Title: L'Abkhazie, republique autonome de Georgie: entre derives mafieuses et conflit ethnique.
Author: Guenec, Michel
In: COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1018, septembre 2001, p. 36-47.
Notes: L'Abkhazie, territoire situe le long de la mer Noire, au nord-ouest de la Georgie, a toujours entretenu des relations houleuses avec cette derniere, dont elle est une republique autonome, reclamant meme a plusieurs reprises son rattachement a la RSFSR, alors meme que sous Staline, la culture et la langue abkhazes furent laminees. En 1992, le conflit eclate entre des troupes georgiennes qui ont envahi le territoire et abkhazes, soutenues par des volontaires caucasiens et des elements de l'armee russe; les premieres en sont finalement chassees et un cessez-le-feu intervient en 1994, la population georgienne fuit l'Abkhazie, les dirigeants forment un gouvernement abkhaze en exil, la Russie place des troupes de maintien de la paix et l'Onu envoie des observateurs. Depuis lors, c'est le statu quo, emaille de violences, d'attaques armees a l'origine imprecise, de luttes entre clans et de conflits ethniques, sur fond de mafias omnipresents, de corruption et de trafics en tous genres. Dans ce contexte, on peut se demander qui a interet a l'apaisement du conflit? Le president abkhaze de facto V. Ardzinba et E. Chevardnadze peuvent-ils trouver un reglement qui ne soit pas immediatement remis en cause par la violence? Dans quel sens peuvent evoluer les positions de Moscou? En attendant, la population survit comme elle peut, comme le montre l'auteur a travers le bilan economique et social d'un pays dont les routes, les usines et les ecoles sont en partie detruites.
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Subject: ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA017273
Media: Article
Title: Talibanising Kashmir.
Author: Evans, Alexander
Notes: The Kashmir dispute has changed since September 11. As a result of the campaign against terrorism, militant groups fighting there will come under sharp pressure to cull their ranks of Bin Laden sympathisers and Arab and Afghan fighters. But just how Islamist is the insurgency? The Kashmir Valley is physically closer to Kabul than New Delhi but what impact will the Afghan war have on this dispute that goes back to the division of the subcontinent?
Subject: JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Subject: PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Item ID: JA017214
Media: Article

Title: Regionalism in Moldova: The Case of Transnistria and Gagauzi.
Author: Roper, Steven D.
Notes: This article demonstrates how differently the demands of Transnistria and Gagauzia have been managed by the Moldovan centre. Despite Gagauzia declaring independence as early as 1989, Moldova did not perceive it as a threat to its territorial integrity and embarked on a negotiation process which resulted in a limited but constitutionalized autonomy arrangement in 1995. In contrast, accommodation failed in Transnistria. While the linguistic concerns of the Russophone population of Transnistria were a salient factor underlying the outbreak of conflict, pragmatic considerations of the regional elite make this conflict a regional rather than an ethnic issue. The as yet unresolved conflict has had a direct effect on Moldova's transition politics, contributing to the resignation of the government in 1994, the neglect of socio-economic issues and the attempt of both the Moldovan executive and legislature to use the conflict as a justification to expand their powers.
Subject: DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: MOLDOVA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
Item ID: JA017195
Media: Article

Title: Ethno-Federalism and Civic State-Building Policies: Perspectives on the Georgian-Abkhaz Conflict.
Author: Coppieters, Bruno
Notes: Western governments and international organizations regard ethnic nationalism as one of the main causes of violent intra-state conflicts such as the one between Georgia and Abkhazia. Civic state- and nation-building policies fail, however, to offer institutional responses that appear legitimate from the perspective of the leaderships of Georgia and Abkhazia. This is particularly true for their discussions on federal alternatives. It may therefore make sense to consider the advantages of ethno-federal systems. This analysis will have to take into account factors that explain the weakness of ethno-federal constructions in Eastern Europe. These factors include the lack of a legal tradition in solving the political problems raised by federal arrangements, and the radical nature of Eastern European nationalist discourse, which is based on a deep fear of political
oppression and cultural assimilation by a stronger party. Of the four alternatives discussed for Georgia and Abkhazia - an ethno-federation, an ethno-confederation, the status of a freely associated state for Abkhazia or independence for Abkhazia - the choice of an ethno-federation may be seen as preferable. It seems to offer better opportunities for designing institutional guarantees of ethnically neutral state policies and for the emergence of moderate political leadership at all levels of government.

**Subject:** ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
**Subject:** FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)  
**Subject:** GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS  
**Item ID:** JA016978  
**Media:** Article

**Title:** Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia (1991-2001) : Could the Attempt to Create a Multiethnic Society Succeed ?  
**Author:** Rosulek, Premysl  
**Notes:** This article presents several sensitive interethnic issues, difficult to resolve justly for both communities. The goal of the text is to look closely at several controversial examples. In order, there will be presented: the long lasting struggle over the constitution, heterogamous marriages, disputes over the census and tertiary education, and the legitimate but illegal status of the Albanian political party DPA (Democratic Party of Albanians) after being part of a rather odd ruling coalition - VMRO-DPMNE (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity) / DA (Democratic Alternative)/ DPA - which DPA formed after the parliamentary elections in 1998. The last part of the article concentrates on the internal armed conflict and on the contemporary situation in Macedonia.  
**Subject:** ALBANIANS--FYROM  
**Subject:** MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS  
**Subject:** MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
**Item ID:** JA017766  
**Media:** Article

**Title:** La crisis de Macedonia.  
**Author:** Taibo, Carlos  
**In:** POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 15, no. 81, mayo - junio 2001, p. 59-70.  
**Notes:** Dos elementos se dan cita en la ultima crisis de Macedonia : una historia de desencuentros entre la comunidad albanesa y la eslava, asi como las secuelas del conflicto de Kosovo, en la forma de una guerilla que busca nuevas misiones en los territorios vecinos.  
**Subject:** MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  
**Subject:** MINORITIES--MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)  
**Item ID:** JA016638  
**Media:** Article
Title: Conflict Resolution in FYR Macedonia: Powersharing or the 'Civic Approach'?
Author: Daftary, Farimah
Notes: In order to better understand the means of resolving the Macedonian conflict, this article first examines the roots of the crisis. Following an overview of the main developments between February and October 2001, including domestic and international attempts to end the fighting, the potential of the Framework Agreement of 13 August to bring durable peace to FYR Macedonia is assessed. The article concludes by recommending further steps for action by the international community and especially the OSCE.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: OSCE--MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC)
Item ID: JA017441
Media: Article

Title: Self-Determination and Civil War.
Author: Werner, Wouter G.
Notes: The aim of this article is to contribute to the continuing debate on the relationship between state sovereignty and the right to self-determination of peoples. To that end, it critically examines the thesis of self-determination as 'sovereignty in abeyance', the thesis that self-determination is a doctrine which comes into play when, due to extraordinary circumstances, international law can no longer rely on state sovereignty as its fundamental point of reference. It argues that in the extraordinary situation of civil war, the relationship between state sovereignty and self-determination is more complex than the thesis suggests. In that particular situation, self-determination does not temporarily set aside state sovereignty. Rather, self-determination and state sovereignty are used as complementary arguments to underpin one of the fundamental principles of interstate relations: the principle of non-intervention.
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Subject: SOVEREIGNTY
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Item ID: JA017591
Media: Article

Title: Why Do They Kill?: The Basque Conflict in Spain.
Author: Woodworth, Paddy
Subject: TERRORISM--SPAIN
Subject: NATIONALISM--SPAIN
Subject: SPAIN--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016598
Media: Article
Title: Frozen Conflicts.
Author: Lynch, Dov
In: WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 8-9, August - September 2001, p. 36-38.
Notes: The end of the Soviet Union produced a series of bitter struggles in Eurasia. The names of the territories involved surfaced briefly as trouble spots. But almost a decade on, the disputes are far from over - despite recent flurries of diplomatic activity, they are conflicts frozen in time.
Subject: STATE SUCCESSION
Subject: FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS -- HISTORY -- AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016826
Media: Article

Title: The UN's Response to the Yugoslav Crisis: Turning the UN Charter on its Head.
Author: Baros, Miroslav
Notes: While many critics argue that the United Nations did not act effectively during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, it is a contention of this article that the engagement was one of the most constructive in the organization's history considering that the UN transformed the state itself, not only helped resolve the conflicts. This was achieved through supporting and endorsing actions taken by regional actors who took lead in shaping the response to the Yugoslav crisis well before the conflicts internationalised. It is concluded that the involvement was neither neutral nor impartial. The UN was not consistently losing its neutrality during the conflicts, which makes the intervention sui generis in character. The engagement was ad hoc and full of inconsistencies, because of which it is not possible to discern a newly emerging rule of international law relating to the issues that were at the core of the crisis: the right of self-determination and the principle of territorial integrity.
Subject: YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
Subject: UNITED NATIONS
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Item ID: JA016666
Media: Article

Title: Dits et non-dits de la crise macedonienne.
Author: Ragaru, Nadege
In: POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 92, ete 2001, p. 165-192.
Notes: Since last February, north-west Macedonia has witnessed clashes between soldiers of the National Liberation Army (UCK), representing the country's Albanian minority, and the Macedonian Army. Faced with this crisis, exploding just as Belgrade has returned to democracy, the West must be careful to avoid past errors, as well as any simplistic approach. Contrary to what has been said and written, the UCK does not support the creation of a 'Greater Albania' that would include part of present-day Macedonia. Nor it is a spin-off from the old Kosovar KLA. The crisis cannot be solely put down to the deterioration in relations between Slav and Albanian communities. It is above all born of a deep political and economic crisis that Macedonia has suffered since 1991. If the key regional players do not act soon, Macedonia is set to become the Lebanon of the Balkans.
Subject: MACEDONIA (REPUBLIC) -- HISTORY -- AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA016848
Media: Article
Title: Lessons Unlearned: Why Coercive Diplomacy Failed at Rambouillet.
Author: Bellamy, Alex J.
Notes: On 29 January 1999, the Contact Group of states that had monitored the Bosnian war summoned the Serbs and Kosovar Albanians to Rambouillet and presented them with an ultimatum: accept the proposed settlement by 21 February or face the use of military force. This article considers the use of coercive diplomacy at Rambouillet, and its attempt to replicate the conditions which produced the Dayton settlement in 1995. It is argued that the environment in which the Rambouillet ultimatum was issued was considerably different from the permissive environment at Dayton. This meant that the use of the ultimatum, while appearing innovative and forward-thinking, was actually untimely, misplaced and likely to fail.
Subject: COERCIVE DIPLOMACY
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA015917
Media: Article

Title: Kosovo and the Region: Consequences of the Waiting Game.
Author: Woodward, Susan
Notes: In her article on the regional implications of the 'waiting game' that the international actors seem to be playing in Kosovo, the author points out that the political process concerning the status of Kosovo cannot be kept separate from the developments in neighbouring states, which, in turn, are undergoing major political transformations of uncertain outcome. In the concluding part of the article, she sketches out some key elements for a comprehensive strategy that would take into due account the complex interrelationship between the future of Kosovo and that of the entire Balkan area.
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA015435
Media: Article

Title: Will Indonesia Survive?
Author: Emmerson, Donald K.
Notes: Did East Timor’s departure start the dominoes tumbling? Will this vast, multiethnic archipelago fall apart? Not likely. A hard look at Indonesia’s main candidates for secession reveals that they have little in common with East Timor and even less with each other. The provinces remain Jakarta’s to lose. If the capital plays its card right, curbs the army’s abuses, and accommodates legitimate local goals, the center will indeed hold.
Subject: INDONESIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: INDONESIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Item ID: JA015223
Media: Article
Title: Self-Determination in an Interdependent World.
Author: Talbott, Strobe
Notes: Independence remains a powerful impulse for the creation of new states, particularly among people repressed by central governments. But one of the Clinton administration’s top policy makers argues that the rise of interdependence among nations offers a less drastic remedy for violent secessionist conflicts.
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Item ID: JA015150
Media: Article

Title: Balkan in Dependence?
Author: Bugajski, Janusz
Notes: Current international involvement may actually hinder the development of lasting security based on self-determination. An appropriate balance between international engagement and indigenous self-dependence holds the key to regional stability.
Subject: BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Subject: SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
Item ID: JA015752
Media: Article

Title: L'intervention au Timor et le multilateralisme possible.
Author: Vasconcelos, Alvaro
In: POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 1, printemps 2000, p. 135-149.
Notes: L’auteur décrit dans cet article l’affaire du Timor-Oriental. Il tire de cette expérience un certain nombre de leçons concernant l’intervention humanitaire et le droit d’ingérence. Pour lui, l’intervention au Timor était nécessaire afin d’éviter un véritable génocide mais aussi pour que ce type d’intervention devienne une norme internationale. En effet, il pense que le Kosovo marque un tournant décisif en la matière et l’emergence d’un ‘nouveau multilateralisme’ fonde sur l’action de Nations Unies et de coalitions ad hoc d’etats intervenants sur le plan militaire. Il défend ce nouveau multilateralisme pour lequel les ‘frontieres ne sont plus une defense absolue’ (Kofi Annan). Il considère cependant que l’Occident doit s’efforcer d’aboutir a un consensus sur le ‘droit d’ingerence humanitaire’ car la plupart des pays du Sud tendent a s’y opposer. Par ailleurs, l’UE doit définir une doctrine en la matière, l’application de ce droit dependant en grande partie de la volonté des Etats-Unis.
Subject: TIMOR ISLAND--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
Subject: HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Item ID: JA015277
Media: Article
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