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PART I : BOOKS
PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

ASIA, CENTRAL

321 /00516 REF
Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia : 2002 - London : Europa.
xiv, 638 p.; 29 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 1857431243
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE, EASTERN
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
'This edition is an up-to-date survey on the countries and territories that make up the region. Each country is covered in detail within individual chapters which include : a physical and social geography; an historical chronology; essays on political and economic affairs; a detailed statistical survey; a directory of names, addresses, e-mail and internet address and further background information on the Constitution, government, diplomatic representation, the judicial system, religion, the press, publishers, broadcasting and communications, finance, trade and industry, transport, tourism, culture, the environment, education, social welfare and defence. Plus a select bibliography.'
ID number: 80017792
Edition: 2nd ed.
Year: 2001

ASIA, CENTRAL--ARMED FORCES

355.2 /00222
Breaking Away from the Bear - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
v, 77 p.; 23 cm.
Author(s):
1. Smith, Dianne L.
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--ARMED FORCES
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'In the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Central Asian states preferred to ensure their security through the unified command of the Commonwealth of Independent States and collective security. But, the decision of Ukraine, and then Russia, to create independent republican forces compelled the Central Asian states to create their own armed forces. Depending on their relative success at developing viable military forces, each state has compensated with other tools of national power. Budgetary considerations and assessment of real-world threats have compelled each state to make hard decisions concerning relative investment in conventional armed forces, security forces, or border guards. To avoid further dependence upon Moscow, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan have attempted joint security ventures. Tajikistan remains dependent upon Russian troops and Central Asian peacekeeping

* This list contains material received as of February 8th, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 février 2002.

forces. Turkmenistan hopes that a policy of nonalignment and neutrality (albeit with active support from Russia) will prove successful. Although they are willing to let Russia assert some authority within Central Asia, each seeks alternative sources for security. The United States supports the development of Central Asian armed forces to ensure that collective security is just that - collective. Indeed, America has a strong interest in ensuring that Central Asian militaries develop to relative sufficiency so that they are players in the game and not just tools of Moscow.'
ID number: 80015110
Year: 1998

ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC POLICY

338.9 /00650
Central Asia : The Challenges of Independence - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.
307 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0765602547
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Rumer, Boris Z., ed.
2. Zhukov, Stanislav Viacheslavovich, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'The economic, political and international profile of Central Asia has been the subject of much speculation since the region emerged from under the Soviet banner. This book offers systematic, informed analysis of developments in this emerging market region by a team of international experts, including in-country specialists. After a survey of political regimes, the authors present a comprehensive analysis of economic development and integration issues. In the final four chapters, focused attention is devoted to foreign investment and trade questions and the most critical challenges confronting the two largest states, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.'
ID number: 80015891
Year: 1998

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

327 /00847
Creating New States in Central Asia : The Strategic Implications of the Collapse of Soviet Power in Central Asia - London : Brassey's.
83 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 288)
ISBN/ISSN: 1857531906
Author(s):
1. Dannreuther, Roland
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 78-82.
'This paper provides an introduction to the most salient features of Central Asia and its geo-strategic significance. Chapter I addresses the historical legacy of the pre-Russian period and the period of Russian and Soviet imperial rule. The fundamental ethnic, national, political, religious and economic structures of the Central Asian societies are identified together with their contribution to the

stability of the region. Chapter II looks at the period of independence from 1991-93 and analyses the internal features of the five Central Asian states. Chapter III widens the focus to the broader regional and international context and looks at the strategic concerns and involvement of Russia and other regional neighbours.'

ID number: 80009936

Year: 1994

327 /01040

A New Silk Road Strategy and the Security of the Caucasus - Rome : NATO Defense College.

155 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

(NATO Defense College Monograph Series ; 10)

ISBN/ISSN: 8887967059

Author(s):

1. Kutelia, Batu

Subject(s):

1. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. GUUAM

Added entry(s):

1. Ose, Dieter, ed.
2. Borgomano-Loup, Laure, ed.
3. NATO Defence College (IT)

Notes:

'This monograph discusses one of the most challenging security legacies of the East-West confrontation. For, despite its important oil and gas resources, the rich economic prospects of this region are thwarted by ethnic rivalries and border issues, while instability and insecurity continue to hamper the potential political, social and economic development of a promising zone , once known as the Silk Road and the most important trade route linking East and West. Nevertheless, the countries of the region - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - as well as other actors, such as Russia, Iran, Turkey, the United States and the European Union, have launched a number of cooperative programmes. After clarifying the geopolitics of the Silk Road and explaining the various international and national interests at stake, the author gives his own assessment of the foreign policy of the three South Caucasian states - Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Then he analyses the main cooperation programmes : Silk Road Diplomacy initiatives, development in the political and advisory forum of Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova (GUUAM) and the new - but as yet unimplemented - Stability Pact for the Caucasus. Concerning NATO's role, the author pleads for a new strategic approach in the region and proposes, inter alia, a consultation process between NATO and GUUAM, drawing on the experience of the Partnership for Peace Programme and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. In his conclusion, he outlines a new Silk Road diplomacy, emphasising the need for strong yet diversified regional cooperation.'

ID number: 80017274

Year: 2001

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

327 /00952
Challenges and Options in the Caucasus and Central Asia - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
iv, 23 p.; 23 cm.
Author(s):
1. Bayev, Pavel K.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS
2. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author discusses here the disintegration of order along Russia's southern border. Following a brief overview of the evolution of Russian policies in the Caucasus and Central Asia in the immediate post-Soviet period, Dr. Baev evaluates the impact of the Chechen war and then analyzes the growing role that petroleum plays in the political equation. Dr. Baev concludes that the growth of nationalism among the states in the Caucasus and Central Asia has combined with the decline in capability of the Russian Army to encourage many of the states to seek greater autonomy from Russian influence. While Russia is in strategic retreat, the political forces acting upon President Yeltsin are so intense as to increase the possibility that hasty and unwise decisions may be forthcoming.'
ID number: 80013921
Year: 1997

355.4 /01271
Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia : The 21st Century Security Environment - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.
xvi, 272 p.; 24 cm.
(Eurasia in the 21st Century ; 2)
ISBN/ISSN: 0765604337
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Menon, Rajan, 1953- , ed.
2. Fedorov, Yuri E., ed.
3. Nodia, Ghia, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book offers a comprehensive examination of the new security environment of Russia and its neighbors to the South. The scope of the analysis takes in not only traditional political-military concerns but also economic, ethnic and environmental issues and the role of crime and terrorism, the drug trade, and migration. This dynamic approach takes account of both internal and external aspects of security and their interplay. The participation of international authors facilitates the consideration of each problem from varied points of view.'
ID number: 80016753
Year: 1999

327 /01021
U.S. Military Engagement with Transcaucasia and Central Asia - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
iv, 43 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 1584870230
Author(s):
1. Blank, Stephen J.
Subject(s):
1. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The United States has adapted a strategy of engaging and enlarging the democratic community of states. Transcaucasia and Central Asia have become important testing grounds of this strategy, by virtue of their strategic location adjacent to Russia, the Middle East, and Europe's periphery, and their large-scale oil and natural gas deposits. A US goal of irrevocably integrating these states into the Western state system economically, politically, and militarily can make them an intensifying focus of international rivalry with Russia. Moscow still perceives these areas as part of its sphere of interest and deeply resents US engagement there. Furthermore, Moscow's current war with the breakaway province of Chechnya demonstrates its willingness to contest expanding US interests forcefully. Moreover, in this region many factors exist that could cause other conflicts. Accordingly, it is a sensitive place to test the strategic rationale of the engagement strategy and its military corollary, a strategy whose goal is to shape the emerging environment in directions that we wish to see.'
ID number: 80016641
Year: 2000

ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY

323 /00666
The New Central Asia : The Creation of Nations - London : Tauris.
xvii, 222 p.; 24 cm.
(Library of International Relations ; 15)
ISBN/ISSN: 0814775551
Author(s):
1. Roy, Olivier, 1949-
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY
2. NATIONALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
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.'
ID number: 80016447
Year: 2000

ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY

355.4 /01300
Central Asian Security : The New International Context - London : Royal Institute of International Affairs.
xv, 279 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0815701055
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Allison, Roy, ed.
2. Jonson, Lena, 1948- , ed.
3. Swedish Institute of International Affairs (SE)
4. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)
5. Brookings Institution (US)
Notes:
Includes index.
'The strategic reconfiguration of Central Asia creates both opportunities and challenges for the new nations formerly under Soviet rule - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. As Russia has become more disengaged from the region, these countries have expanded their relations to the south, west, and east. The international implications of these processes are only now coming into full focus as the rich energy resources of the Caspian Sea region attract global interest. In addition, the security risks from issues such as the scarcity of water resources or an Islamic revival overshadow more traditional international security concerns. The authors in this study assess internal security policy problems and examine the security content of evolving relations between the Central Asian states and regional and international powers - specifically the stakes, interests, and policies of Russia, China, Iran, Turkey, and the United States. While new possibilities for regional security cooperation in Central Asia can be explored, there remains a danger of destabilizing rivalry, which would fracture the region and hamper economic development. These dilemmas are examined by a team of specialists from Western Europe, the United States, Russia, and China.'
ID number: 80017439
Year: 2001

355.4 /01244
Regional Security and the Future of Central Asia : The Competition of Iran, Turkey, and Russia - Westport, CT : Praeger.
xiv, 151 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0275960218
Author(s):
1. Peimani, Hooman, 1957-
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
5. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
7. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 135-141. Includes index.
'The breakup of the USSR created a Central Asian security complex or sphere of influence consisting of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, this security complex has tended to distance itself from a Russian-centered approach to foreign relations, has rejected involvement with a Turkey-oriented sphere of influence, and has shifted toward an Iran-oriented security complex. A major reason for these

developments has been the activities of the three rival powers - Iran, Turkey and Russia. As Peimani explains, these states have strong long-term interests in the region; earlier rivalries, which were dormant under Soviet rule, have reawakened since the breakup of the USSR. While Russia attempts to reincorporate Central Asia into its security complex, Iran and Turkey seek to include it in their spheres of influence. The rivalry among these states will largely determine the future development of the region and the individual states.'
ID number: 80016073
Year: 1998

355.4 /01025
Security Issues of the Ex-Soviet Central Asian Republics - London : Brassey's.
73 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
(London Defence Studies ; 14)
Author(s):
1. Shashenkov, Maxim
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
1. University of London. Centre for Defence Studies (GB)
ID number: 80008056
Year: 1992

ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

327 /00852
Central Asia : Its Strategic Importance and Future Prospects - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan.
xi, 337 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0333614976
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Malik, Hafeez, 1930- , ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'Most political observers agree that the independent Central Asian states are destined to play very significant geopolitical roles. Their natural resources are already attracting considerable investment, and one of the great mysteries of this decade is just how these large, little-known, potentially powerful countries will affect both their neighbours and the rest of the world.'
ID number: 80010171
Year: 1994

321 /00533
Central Asia : New Arc of Crisis ? - London : Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies.
79 p.; 22 cm.
(Whitehall Paper Series)
ISBN/ISSN: 0855160853
Author(s):
1. Akiner, Shirin
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (GB)
Notes:
'After the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991 a new fear emerged : that of Central Asia as a key link in a Muslim fundamentalist 'arc of instability' stretching from North Africa

to Western China. Central Asia today is in a state of flux, full of ambiguities and contradictions. Islam is undoubtedly an important factor, but only one of many. The aim of this paper is to draw attention to some of the complexities of the current situation.'
ID number: 80008266
Year: 1993

321 /00622
Central Asia : Political and Economic Challenges in the Post-Soviet Era -
London : Saqi Books.
277 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0863569137
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Vassiliev, Alexei, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'Based on first-hand research conducted by the Moscow Centre for Civilizational and Regional Studies, this book documents the findings of one of the first authoritative studies on the newly independent states of Central Asia. Focusing on the unprecedented challenges facing these nascent countries, it examines the political events and socio-economic changes which followed the disintegration of the Soviet Union by analyzing the difficulties of state-building and the dramatic social upheavals experienced by these republics. The book also covers the path of economic growth in the 1990s by examining the recession of 1991-95 and the increasing income disparity between the affluent minority and the impoverished majority. The continuing socio-political and inter-ethnic tensions in the region are also covered in some detail, as is the relationship between the new states and Russia, the causes and outcomes of the civil war in Tadjikistan, as well as the growing international competition for access to the natural resources of the Central Asian countries.'
ID number: 80016910
Year: 2001

321 /00583
Central Asia since Independence - Westport, CT : Praeger.
xx, 220 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 168)
ISBN/ISSN: 0275955389
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Shireen T.
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 205-210. Includes index.
'This book assesses the record of the Central Asian countries' performance since their independence, analyzes contributing factors, and discusses the likely direction of future evolution. The two parts of the study - the first on internal dynamics, the second on external relations - are preceded by a historical and cultural introduction highlighting the background and indigenous characteristics that affect the region's current conditions as well as its future prospects.'
ID number: 80013440
Year: 1996

321 /00546
Centralasien : Kasakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tadsjikistan, Turkmenistan, Usbekistan : en landebeskrivelse - Kobenhavn : Sikkerheds- og Nedrustiningspolitiske Udvalg.
63 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 8760137614
Author(s):
1. Poulsen-Hansen, Lars P.
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--HISTORY
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 62.
ID number: 80009961
Year: 1994

321 /00635
Power and Change in Central Asia - London : Routledge.
viii, 158 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0415255856
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. PRESIDENTS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. AUTHORITARIANISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
Added entry(s):
1. Cummings, Sally N., ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 saw the creation of new, independent countries and governments in Central Asia. In this volume, a distinguished international collection of scholars assesses the emergence of strong authoritarian presidential regimes in this strategic region. They analyse structures of government, styles of leadership, power struggles and recent election victories in Kazakhstan, Kyrghyztan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Using empirical data and original research from indigenous sources, the book analyses and compares local developments and places them within a broader historical and comparative framework. In so doing, it assesses what it means to exercise power in the specific context of Central Asia. This book provides a detailed, accessible and up-to-date overview of the politics of a rapidly evolving region, and as such it should be essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students of transition studies and post-communist affairs, and for scholars and practitioners of the area.'
ID number: 80017714
Year: 2002

327 /00860
Power and Politics in Central Asia's New Republics - London : RISCT.
29 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Conflict studies, 0069-8792 ; 273)
Author(s):
1. Hyman, Anthony, 1946-
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism (GB)
Notes:
'The process of democratisation in Central Asia is slow and painful and raises many questions about the implications of independence, the prospects for political stability in the area, the economic viability of the new republics and the significance of the Economic

Co-operation Organisation (ECO) between the six Muslim republics of the CIS and their four Muslim neighbours. In this topical study, Anthony Hyman places the republics in their international context and considers the economic involvement of other countries such as their near neighbours Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Turkey and Russia as well as the West. His study also raises the problems of forging national identities and highlights the longstanding rivalries which have resurged with the coming of independence and which could result in a flashpoint for further conflict.'
ID number: 80010437
Year: 1994

ASIA, CENTRAL--STRATEGIC ASPECTS

327 /01039
Central Eurasia : Prize or Quicksand ? : Contending Views of Instability in Karabakh, Ferghana and Afghanistan - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.
96 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Papers, 0567-932X ; 338)
ISBN/ISSN: 0198510705
Author(s):
1. Weisbrode, Kenneth
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'A decade after the demise of the Soviet Union, the newly independent states of Russia's south remain poor and remote from the developed world. Living standards have fallen throughout the region, while the energy wealth envisioned in the mid-1990s never materialised. Most governments have grown more corrupt and less stable. Responsibility for this state of affairs rests partly on an exaggerated and misplaced view, particularly popular among influential Western analysts, that the region is a natural, or even desirable, setting for imperial conflict. This view has skewed the policies of local actors away from much needed cooperation with one another and with more powerful neighbours. The major powers with interests in Central Eurasia - particularly the US - need to re-examine their fundamental assumptions about the region and what they want from it. Until they do, neither peace nor development will be possible and conditions will only deteriorate.'
ID number: 80017159
Year: 2001

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES--ASIA, CENTRAL

338.9 /00625
Restructuring Large Scale State Enterprises in the Republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan : The Challenge for Technical Assistance - Athens : Centre of Planning and Economic Research.
42 p.; 30 cm.
(Discussion Papers ; 50)
Author(s):
1. Henley, John
Subject(s):
1. BUSINESS ENTERPRISES--ASIA, CENTRAL
Added entry(s):
1. Centre of Planning and Economic Research (GR)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 41-42.
'This paper first examines the general consequences of the collapse of the USSR and the all-Union trade system for larger

state enterprises in four of the Newly Independent States of central Asia : Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan. Following on from the analysis, the paper considers the specific impact of the transition process on the operations of seven large state-owned enterprises drawn from four industrial subsectors, namely, mining and ore processing, metal refining, textiles and garments, and military conversion. The case studies are necessarily brief and are presented to illustrate a small portion of the problems facing enterprise management and government agencies responsible for the industrial sector in the four republics. In the last section, implications are drawn for industrial restructuring exercises in the region using the lessons from Polish experience as a reference point.'

ID number: 80012620
Year: 1995

CIVIL SOCIETY--ASIA, CENTRAL

308 /00130
Civil Society in Central Asia - Seattle : University of Washington Press.
vii, 331 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0295977957
Subject(s):
1. CIVIL SOCIETY--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Added entry(s):
1. Ruffin, M. Holt, ed.
2. Waugh, Daniel Clarke, ed.
Notes:
Includes papers from a conference organized by the Center for Civil Society International and the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute at the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University.
'Central Asia is a crossroads of great cultures and civilizations. In 1991 five nations at the heart of the region - Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - suddenly became independent from the USSR. Today they sit strategically between Russia, China, and Iran, holding some of the world's largest deposits of oil and natural gas. Long-suppressed ethnic identities are finding new expression in language, religion, the arts, international alignments - and occasional civil conflicts. In the decades ahead, what kind of societies will the more than 50 million people living in Central Asia create ? Single-party secular states, Islamic republics, market democracies, something else ? This collection of essays by scholars and activists illuminates the social and institutional forces shaping this important region's future. Are the foundations of a democratic order emerging ? As the essays suggest, trends are contradictory and vary in each country.'
ID number: 80017341
Year: 1999

CIVIL SOCIETY--UZBEKISTAN

80014144
Prospects for Development of Institutions of Civil Society in Uzbekistan - [s.l.] : [s.n.].
48 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme - Uzbekistan)
Author(s):
1. Alimov, Kadir Z.
ID number: 80014144
Year: 1995-1997

CRIME--ASIA, CENTRAL

343 /00042
Trafics et crimes en Asie centrale et au Caucase - Paris : Presses Universitaires de France.
193 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
(Criminalite internationale)
ISBN/ISSN: 2130497160
Author(s):
1. Verleuw, Camille
Subject(s):
1. CRIME--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. CRIME--CAUCASUS
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 180-182. Includes index.
'L'ensemble Asie Centrale-Caucase est une 'zone de tempete' ou se concentrent les pires cauchemars des dirigeants occidentaux : arsenaux hors-controle, armes nucleaires baladeuses, islamistes fanatises, milices ethniques en guerre constante, trafics des matieres nucleaires et de narcotiques, depots illegaux de produits toxiques, sectes violentes, presence des mafias italiennes ou turques. Or ce plateau central de l'Eurasie a une importance geopolitique majeure pour l'Europe. Le petrole 'strategique' du 21e siecle se trouve dans la mer Caspienne. Et depuis la chute du mur de Berlin, un camion charge d'heroine relie Kaboul a Amsterdam en une semaine - sans rencontrer beaucoup d'obstacles sur sa route. Or a ce jour, nul n'avait entrepris de dresser un tableau a la fois complet et realiste de la 'scene criminelle' Asie Centrale-Caucase ; c'est desormais chose faite grace a Camille Verleuw, qui a de la region une connaissance concrete, a la fois geographique et linguistique.'
ID number: 80016226
Year: 1999

DEMOCRACY--UZBEKISTAN

80013209
Establishment of Institutions of Democracy in Uzbekistan (Analysing the Problems and Perspectives) - [.sl.] : [s.n.].
52 p.; 30 cm.
(NATO Fellows)
Author(s):
1. Bakhtiyor, Ergashev
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 51-52.
ID number: 80013209
Year: 1996

GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL

327 /00926
After Empire : The Emerging Geopolitics of Central Asia - Washington : National Defense University Press.
xxvii, 235 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 016051682X
Subject(s):
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
Added entry(s):
1. Snyder, Jed C., ed.
2. National Defense University (US)
Notes:

'This book incorporates research papers and discussions originally presented at a conference of leading scholars from the US, Russia, Europe and the Middle East who gathered to examine the region's political, economic, social and security evolution since 1989. As the papers illustrate, the West's image of Central Asia as a homogeneous belt of Islamic countries with uniform views of the region's future orientation is false. The papers also illustrate that hyperbolic prognoses of an 'Islamic implosion' threatening to embroil the region in violent insurrections, possibly spreading throughout the former Soviet Union and the Middle East, are false as well. They have simply not materialized. Islam, in fact, has yet to emerge as a potent political force in Central Asia. This region is now lifting itself from economic obscurity and political isolation. Although distinct national identities are only in formative stages today, each of the five Central Asian states is likely to move in an individual direction, motivated by distinct national interests. The key issue is the extent of Russia's influence in Central Asia and its long-term implications for the region's security.'

ID number: 80012639

Year: 1995

INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

332 /00318

Foreign Investment in Russia and Other Soviet Successor States - New York : St. Martin's Press.

xxi, 277 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN/ISSN: 0312159854

Subject(s):

1. INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

Added entry(s):

1. Artisien-Maksimenko, Patrick, 1951- , ed.
2. Adjubei, Yuri, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 265-271. Includes index.

'This volume identifies and analyses the extent to which Russia and the other Soviet successor states are likely to attract inward foreign direct investment to the turn of the century and beyond. Although these countries have been growing recipients of such investment, Western multinationals remain cautious and have, to date, been slow to commit large investment sums. The book binds together the current theoretical knowledge of foreign capital and technology transfers to Eastern Europe with a close examination of the investment strategy of multinationals in six successor states : the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The book assembles a group of internationally respected contributors who have made a distinct contribution to the understanding of multinationals operating in the area.'

ID number: 80013483

Year: 1996

KAZAKHSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

327 /01015
Uneasy Alliance : Relations Between Russia and Kazakhstan in the Post-Soviet Era, 1992-1997 - Westport, CT : Greenwood Press.
xiv, 327 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
(Contributions to the Study of World History, 0885-9159 ; 66))
ISBN/ISSN: 0313309655
Author(s):
1. Alexandrov, Mikhail, 1960-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KAZAKHSTAN
2. KAZAKHSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Includes index.
'This work probes four major groups of issues in Russian-Kazakh relations : the status of ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan; Kazakh and Russian attitudes to post-Soviet integration; bilateral military relations; and Russian and international competition for Kazakh energy resources.'
ID number: 80016369
Year: 1999

KAZAKHSTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

80013043
Kazakhstan : Development Trends and Security Implications - Lancaster : Centre for Defence and International Security Studies.
29 p.; 30 cm.
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme - Russia (Federation))
Author(s):
1. Vertkin, Dmitri
Added entry(s):
1. Lancaster University. Cartmel College. Centre for Defence and International Security Studies (GB)
ID number: 80013043
Year: 1994-1996

NATIONALISM--CEE

323 /00723
Le second printemps des nations : sur les ruines d'un empire, questions nationales et minoritaires en Pologne (Haute Silesie, Bielorussie Polonaise), Estonie, Moldavie, Kazakhstan - Bruxelles : Bruylant.
xii, 458 p.; 24 cm.
(Organisation Internationale et Relations Internationales ; 47)
ISBN/ISSN: 280271239X
Author(s):
1. Dressler, Wanda
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--CEE
2. MINORITIES--CEE
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 401-416. Includes index.
'Reunis a la faveur d'une recherche collective, au lendemain de la chute du mur de Berlin, des intellectuels de l'ancien bloc sovietique et d'Europe occidentale debattent de la nation et de son devenir. Sociologues, sociolinguistes ou geographes, leurs approches sont differentes. Elles se rejoignent neanmoins en une interrogation commune, dans une meme volonte de reengager un dialogue longtemps suspendu et de depasser les stereotypes. L'ouvrage s'organise selon plusieurs axes : 1) s'agissant de nouvelles nations a caractere heterogene (Moldavie, Kazakhstan), il fallait observer comment elles negocient le rapport entre minorites et majorites avec le defi de construire des Etats democratiques inscrits dans la logique des accords d'Helsinki tout en satisfaisant les desirs d'expression

nationale; 2) s'agissant de nations plus anciennes comme la Pologne et autres marches de l'ex-Empire russe (Estonie), elles aussi heterogenes, la nation et l'ethnie apparaissent comme des ressources a la disposition des groupes sociaux pour retisser du lien social dans des societes detruites ou en recomposition; 3) dans tous les cas de figures nationales, on designe de plus en plus les groupes sociaux en termes de discriminants ethno-nationaux. Que signifie au juste cette designation ? L'utopie de societes pluriculturelles democratiques a l'oeuvre dans des nations heterogenes traverse le 'second printemps des nations'. Elle apparait comme l'une des modalites possibles d'un reenchantement du monde. Aucune des societes etudiees n'en peut eluder la question.'

ID number: 80017765
Year: 1999

NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL

80015809
The Kyrgyz Media on the NATO and Other Organisations Expansion in Central Asia - [s.l.] : [s.n.].
35 p.; 30 cm.
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme - Kyrgyzstan)
Author(s):
1. Pozdnyakova, Olga
Notes:
Final Report.
[Final Reports 1997-1999. NATO Research Fellowships. Democratic Institutions Fellowships]
ID number: 80015809
Year: 1997-1999

495.3 /00046
NATO after Enlargement : New Challenges, New Missions, New Forces - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
v, 258 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
2. NATO--CAUCASUS
3. NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL
Added entry(s):
1. Blank, Stephen J., ed.
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'In 1999 NATO will formally admit three new members and adopt a new strategic concept. In so doing, it will take giant strides towards effecting a revolutionary transformation of European security. On the one hand, it could be said that NATO enlargement closes the immediate post-Cold War period that began with the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989. But on the other hand, enlargement raises a host of serious new issues for the Alliance and for US policymakers that they must begin to address now.'
ID number: 80015194
Year: 1998

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL

665 /00063
The Politics of Oil in the Caucasus and Central Asia - Oxford, UK :
Oxford University Press.
67 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 300)
ISBN/ISSN: 0198280920
Author(s):
1. Forsythe, Rosemarie
Subject(s):
1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CAUCASUS
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'This paper focuses on the Caucasus and Central Asian region as an oil producer of considerable geo-strategic importance. Looking first at the region's history and the strategic role that oil has played since the nineteenth century, the paper goes on to identify the major locations of the region's oil and the factors affecting oil development, exploitation and export. After covering the largest oil development projects as specific cases, the paper discusses principal short- and long-term export options, including the complex issue of pipelines, and concludes by suggesting how the regional states, the US, Russia and other key actors could develop their policies to encourage stable exploitation of Caspian oil.'
ID number: 80013091
Year: 1996

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

327 /01004
Russian Peacekeeping Strategies in the CIS : The Cases of Moldova, Georgia and Tajikistan - Houndmills, UK : MacMillan.
xi, 265 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 0312224222
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Dov, 1970-
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
2. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--ARMED FORCES
4. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
Added entry(s):
1. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 237-254. Includes index.
'On its periphery, Russia is surrounded by a new crescent of instability and conflict. In these circumstances, peacekeeping operations have become a primary tool of Russian security policy in the post-Soviet 'space'. These operations have raised significant controversy but have been subject to little systematic analysis. This major study offers an analytical framework for understanding Russian peacekeeping policy. It examines the evolution of Russian peacekeeping strategies towards the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Tajikistan, devoting particular attention to the internal and external factors influencing Russian strategies. Russian peacekeeping operations are a prism for understanding wider Russian security policy towards the so-called 'near abroad'. The Russian Federation has employed peacekeeping as a tool to advance its interests abroad. This instrumental use of peacekeeping highlights the fragility of Russian policy and points towards a long-term trend of Russian disengagement from the former Soviet Union.'
ID number: 80016144

Year: 2000

TAJIKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

80014061
Forming of Political System of Tajikistan : Political and Juridical Aspects - [s.l.] : [s.n.].
38 p.; 30 cm.
(NATO Research Fellowships Programme - Tajikistan)
Author(s):
1. Aliev, Hassan
Notes:
Democratic Institutions NATO Fellowship Program.
Bibliography: p. 37-38.
ID number: 80014061
Year: 1995-1997

UZBEKISTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY

338.9 /00624
Uzbekistan : Along the Road of Deepening Economic Reform - Tashkent : Uzbekiston.
228 p. : ill.; 21 cm.
ISBN/ISSN: 5640019093
Author(s):
1. Karimov, Islom
Subject(s):
1. UZBEKISTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY
ID number: 80012581
Year: 1995

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES
DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

ASIA, CENTRAL

- Central Asia.
  CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 93, no. 582, April 1994, Whole Issue.

- Moreau, Elisabeth
  Les nouveaux Etats d' Asie centrale.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 48e annee, no. 10, octobre 1992, p. 33-39.

- Olcott, Martha Brill
  The Myth of 'Tsentral' naia Aziia'.
  ORBIS, vol. 38, no. 4, Fall 1994, p. 549-565.

- Rubinstein, Alvin A.
  The Geopolitical Pull on Russia.
  ORBIS, vol. 38, no. 4, Fall 1994, p. 567-583.

- Rupert, James
  Dateline Tashkent : Post-Soviet Central Asia.
  FOREIGN POLICY, no. 87, Summer 1992, p. 175-195.

- Stenhouse, Mark
  Central Asia : A Catalyst for Change.
  INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, Defense 1995, Special Issue, p. 46-51,
  ask in ILL.

ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Gumpel, Werner
  Economic and Political Development in the Central Asian Turkish Republics.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 1, no. 2, Summer 1994, p. 15-46.

- Gumpel, Werner
  Economic Development and Integration in Central Asian Republics.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 13, Spring 1998, p. 18-32.

- Winterstein, Stephen
  The Market for Central Asian Legitimacy.
  ORBIS, vol. 43, no. 3, Summer 1999, p. 421-441.

ASIA, CENTRAL--ETHNIC RELATIONS

- Glenn, John
  Contemporary Central Asia : Ethnic Identity and Problems of State Legitimacy.
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 6, no. 3, Autumn 1997, p. 131-155.
  The emphasis of this article is on the intra-ethnic as well as in the inter-ethnic divisions that exist in contemporary Central Asia, asserting that societal divisions are apparent in the Central Asian states and have acquired a new importance due to the economic straits in which they now find themselves. Tadzhikistan's civil war, although an extreme example of the problems that face the region, does indicate how the absence of power sharing, combined with inequitable economic policies, can lead to the violent splintering of a country. The following section establishes to what extent each of the Central Asian states suffers from an internal 'insecurity dilemma' and as this will vary from case to case the section concentrates on each country individually.

** This list contains material received as of February 8th, 2002 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 février 2002.

- Heuer, Brigitte
  Schmelztiegel Zentralasien : Perspektiven fur ein friedliches Zusammenleben.
  INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 9, September 1999, S. 35-40.
  Die ethnischen Polarisierungen in Zentralasien sind Erblast sowjetischer Nationalitatenpolitik. Am Beispiel der kritischen sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Lage im Fergana-Tal illustriert Brigitte Heuer die Schwierigkeiten der dortigen interethnischen Beziehungen. Konzeptionen wie das 'Ferghana Valley Development Programme' der Vereinten Nationen konnen mogliche Losungsmodelle fur ethnische Konflikte darstellen.

- Kubicek, Paul
  Managing Inter-Ethnic Relations in Central Asia : Theory and Practice.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3, Fall 1996, p. 85-101.
  The author discusses here some ideas for managing multiethnic, pluralist states, and what can promote social tolerance. He argues that structural solutions will be insufficient without changes in political culture, especially the rise of more tolerant attitudes among citizens. Finally, he briefly surveys the management of inter-ethnic relations in a number of post-Soviet states, pointing to cases of relative success and those of relative failure.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- Buyukakinci, Erhan
  Patterns of Integration in Central Asia.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 1, March - May 2000, p. 161-180.

- Raballand, Gael
  L' integration economique en Asie centrale : realite ou chimere ?
  COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1011, janvier 2001, p. 50-60.
  Apres avoir voulu s'affranchir de leurs anciens liens, une fois leur independance acquise, les pays d'Asie centrale tentent de reconstruire une organisation regionale pour lutter contre l'enclavement, partager leurs ressources, stimuler les relations commerciales et affronter ensemble des problemes communs. Tout milite en faveur de cette evolution : des langues d'origine turcophone, des frontieres artificielles, la rationalite economique... mais la volonte politique n'est pas toujours au rendez-vous. Des tentatives de rapprochement ont neanmoins eu lieu a l'initiative de l'Ouzbekistan, qui ont abouti a la creation de la Communaute economique centre-asiatique, soutenue par la Banque asiatique de developpement, l'Union europeenne et l'OSCE. Certains succes sont a mettre a son actif : gestion commune de l'eau, financement de projets dans les transports et l'industrie, cooperation technico-militaire et en matiere de migrations. Mais les dysfonctionnements restent nombreux, notamment en raison des politiques de change, des defauts de paiements, ou du faible commerce intra-branche; par ailleurs, la libre circulation de personnes, biens et services est loin d'etre assuree, d'autant que d'importantes mesures de protection ont ete prises par plusieurs pays apres les attaques recentes de guerrillas islamistes. Enfin, la concurrence que se font le Kazakhstan et l'Ouzbekistan pour devenir puissance regionale contrarie ce processus d'integration.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION

- Tanrisever, Oktay
  Russia and the Independent Turkic States : Discovering the Meaning of Independence.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, Summer 2001, Special Issue, p. 95-110.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--TURKEY

- Erol, Mehmet S.
  Main Obstructions in Front of the Integration Between Turkey and Independent Turkish Republics and Solution proposals.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 18, Autumn - Winter 2000, p. 71-92.

- Kabasakal, Oner
  The Economic and Trade Relations of Turkey with the Turkish Republics.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, Summer 2001, Special Issue, p. 37-59.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Coppieters, Bruno
  Cordier, Bruno De
  Nahavandy, Firouzeh
  The Central Asian Region in a New International Environment.
  NATO REVIEW, vol. 44, no. 5, September 1996, p. 26-31.
  Overall stability in the Central Asian region depends on both the attitude of the international community and the policies of the individual Central Asian governments. In this article, the authors analyse the global approach to the region taken by the main outside actors and then conclude by stressing the need for a comprehensive approach to security in Central Asia to which the OSCE as well as the NACC and Partnership for Peace can contribute.

- Duran, Khalid
  Rivalries Over the New Muslim Countries.
  AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 43, no. 4, 1992, p. 373-380.

- Garnett, Sherman W.
  Rahr, Alexander
  Watanabe, Koji
  Trilaterale Politik und das neue Zentralasien : auf der Suche nach Stabilitat in der Region.
  INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 55. Jahr, Nr. 5, Mai 2000, S. 43-52.
  Ein 'neues Zentralasien' ist im Entstehen begriffen, das Teil eines hochdifferenzierten geopolitischen Raumes sein wird. Die Autoren untersuchen fur die Trilaterale Kommission Quellen der Instabilitat und regionale Rivalitaten und zeigen Moglichkeiten der Kooperation und des Dialogs zwischen Zentralasien und dem Westen auf.

- Hatipoglu, Esra
  Regional Cooperation Between the Central Asian Republics and Integration Movements.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 17, Spring - Summer 2000, p. 49-65.

- Kunzweiler, William R.
  The New Central Asian Great Game.
  STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 24-33.
  Preventing emergence of a hostile hegemon in Central Asia is a vital US interest. Untapped energy reserves and continued 'growing pains' of the former Soviet states highlight their attractiveness to regional competitors. Reexamining Kipling's 'great game' scenario casts the US and China in roles played last century by Great Britain and Russia for regional influence. American primacy in a new 'great game' is essential to ensure no external threat to these countries as they assert their independence and stay the course of democratic transition.

- Stuth, Reinhard
  Wettbewerb um Macht und Einfluss in Zentralasien.
  INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 53. Jahr, Nr. 3, Marz 1998, S. 37-42.
  Die funf Staaten Zentralasiens sind Mittelpunkt des neuen 'Great Game', des harten Kampfes um strategischen Einfluss und lukrative Wirtschaftsauftrage. Russland, die Turkei, Iran, China, die USA und auch die EU wenden sich der Region verstarkt zu. Die EU, so der Autor, wird in Zentralasien als idealer Partner angesehen, ein kunftiger 'global player' ohne Drang zur Dominanz.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

- Goldsmith, Ben R.
  A Victory to Fear or a Source of Hope ?
  WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 7, July 1997, p. 182-184.
  With Taliban control over the bulk of Afghanistan looking more possible, should neighbouring Central Asian states respond with fear or hope ? Are the Taliban likely to try to export their Islamic views or could a more peaceful Afghanistan help provide new wealth for the region ?

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

- Calabrese, John
  China's Policy Towards Central Asia : Renewal and Accommodation.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 16, Autumn - Winter 1999, p. 75-99.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

- Efegil, Ertan
  Stone, Leonard A.
  Iran's interests in Central Asia : A Contemporary Assessment.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2001, p. 353-365.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Brown, Bess A.
  Die Angst Zentralasiens vor dem russischen Baren.
  INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 50. Jahr, Nr. 11, November 1995, S. 51-56.
  Eine Ruckkehr zur 'guten alten Zeit' wunschen sich viele Menschen in Zentralasien, da sich ihr Lebensstandard seit Auflosung der Sowjetunion teilweise dramatisch verschlechtert hat. Die Elite aber sucht nach neuen Formen der Zusammenarbeit mit Moskau. Weitere Unsicherheiten bergen die russiche Bevolkerung in Zentralasien und der wachsende Nationalismus in Russland.

- Dannreuther, Roland
  Can Russia Sustain Its Dominance in Central Asia ?
  SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 32, no. 2, June 2001, p. 245-258.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod
  President Putin has placed considerable emphasis on achieving greater coherence in Russian foreign policy. It is in Central Asia that Putin's diplomatic efforts have been the most intense and fruitful. Moscow has been able to consolidate its position there as a result of Putin's effective promotion of Russia as a serious economic and political partner and a guarantor of regional stability. However, besides the sensitivity of the regional elites to Russia's hegemony, the extent of the security commitment which Russia is offering to the region must be critically addressed. There is a real question as to whether, if it came to the crunch, Russia would have either the military capabilities or the will to engage in a major intervention in Central Asia. Besides, a fixation on Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism leads to ignoring the socio-economic roots of the problems of insecurity in the region - and Russia looks set to have little to offer Central Asia in real economic terms in the foreseeable future. The danger for Russia is that, if it jealously guards its prerogatives in this region, it will become responsible for such problems as the spread of instability and Islamic radicalism from Afghanistan, the drugs trade and the lack of a stable environment for developing the region's natural resources. In reality, these issues are far beyond the capabilities of Russia alone and can be met effectively only when Russia, the West and all other interested parties work together in cooperation rather than in geopolitical competition.

- Hunter, Shireen T.
  Forging Chains Across Eurasia.
  WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 12, December 1996, p. 313-316.
  The ebb and flow of power in Afghanistan has drawn attention to shifting alliances in the republics which were once the Soviet south, and their neighbouring states. Shireen Hunter traces two rival chains of coalition linking the nations of Eurasia.

- Mouradian, Claire
  La Russie et l' Orient.
  PROBLEMES POLITIQUES ET SOCIAUX, no. 796, 16 janvier 1998, numero entier.
  Retour en force de la Russie au Moyen-Orient ! Tel est le commentaire qui a suivi le succes de la mediation russe dans la recente crise entre Bagdad et Washington (octobre-novembre 1997). Apres quelques annees durant lesquelles Moscou a tenu un discours 'atlantiste', s'est alignee sur les positions des Etats-Unis dans le conflit du Golfe et a normalise ses relations avec Israel et les pays arabes pro-occidentaux, son rapprochement avec les anciens allies de l'URSS, son neo-imperialisme a l'egard des nouveaux Etats independants de son flanc sud et l'affirmation de son identite 'eurasiste' temoignent-ils d'une resurgence de la guerre froide ? Cette politique serait-elle aussi une reapparition du 'Grand jeu' qui, au XIXe siecle, opposa les empires britannique et russe tout le long de l'axe de communication, mais aussi de fracture, qui va de la Mediterranee orientale a l'Extreme-Orient ? Quoi qu'il en soit, la Russie manifeste aujourd'hui la volonte de mener en Orient une Realpolitik plus classique et plus offensive pour defendre ses interets tant strategiques qu'economiques dans ce vaste ensemble instable et si convoite pour ses richesses petrolieres.

- Page, Stephen
  The Creation of A Sphere of Influence : Russia and Central Asia.
  INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Autumn 1994, p. 788-813.

- Sezer, Duygu Bazoglu
  Russia and the South : Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus.
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 1996, p. 303-323.

- Tinguy, Anne de
  De l' Asie centrale au Guuam : la relance de la diplomatie russe.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 2001, p. 69-79.

- Tinguy, Anne de
  Russie-Asie centrale : la fin d' un 'etranger proche'.
  REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 117-127.
  Faute de consensus sur les fondements et l'avenir de la CEI, l'espace anciennement sovietique est de moins en moins 'integre', et ce ne sont pas les Republiques d'Asie centrale (Kazakhstan excepte) qui pourraient prendre des initiatives relancant l'activite de ces institutions aujourd'hui en crise ouverte. Plus generalement, les positions russes reculent dans cette zone, Moscou ne lui ayant guere prete attention apres l'eclatement de l'URSS, sinon d'un point de vue etroitement militaire. Au contraire, dans le domaine economique et commercial, la politique russe a encourage les Etats qui en avaient les moyens a se tourner vers des acteurs exterieurs. Le recul au profit des Americains, dans le Bassin caspien, confirme cette tendance qu'accentue aussi bien la crise financiere russe que, plus profondement, la distension des liens entre ces societes et le monde russe.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

- Bal, Idris
  The Turkish Model and the Turkic Republics.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 3, no. 3, September - November 1998, p. 105-129.
  The aim of this paper is, first, to give brief information about the design of the Turkish Model after the establishment of the Turkish Republic. Second, to underline some weaknesses of the model and to find the factors that made the Turkish Model popular in the 1990s, immediately after the collapse of the USSR. In conclusion, a brief explanation about the decline of the model is given.

- Bingol, Yilmaz
  Turkey's Policy Towards Post-Soviet Central Asia : Opportunities and Challenges.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 14, Summer - Autumn 1998, p. 2-19.
  This article tries to analyze relations between Turkey and the Central Asian republics with a particular reference to regional and global powers. Its main point is that Turkey has a special position and certain advantages in this penetration game. Along these lines, it first explores the evolution of Turkey's policy toward the region, its advantages in relations with Central Asian Turkic republics, and a general assessment of Turkey's performance in Central Asia. Second, the paper focuses on other regional powers and their policies towards the Central Asian states as compared to those of Turkey. Finally, it provides a summary and discusses future prospects.

- Hunter, Shireen
  Turkey, Central Asia and the Caucasus : Ten Years After Independence.
  JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 1, no. 2, May 2001, p. 1-16.
  The systemic changes triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union left no region or country unaffected. Nevertheless, their impact has been felt more strongly by those regions and countries that were neighbours of the Soviet Union - and now of its successor states. This development is unsurprising since the dynamics of the Cold War and East-West competition determined the framework, direction and range of options of these countries' foreign policies. Thus, one of the major consequences of the end of the Cold War has been a shift in the pattern of regional relations and the emergence of intense rivalry, even hostility, among countries that, because of their common fear of and opposition to the Soviet Union, were allies and friends during the Cold War. Nowhere has this change in the pattern of regional relations been as pronounced as among the northern-tier countries of the Soviet era - Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

- Kramer, Heinz
  Will Central Asia Become Turkey's Sphere of Influence ?
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 1, no. 1, March - May 1996, p. 112-127.

ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Aras, Bulent
  Colak, Ihsan
  American-Central Asian Relations.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3, Fall 1996, p. 57-72.

- Croissant, Michael P.
  Les interets americains en Asie centrale.
  REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 109-116.
  La priorite geopolitique essentielle des Etats-Unis dans le contexte d'apres-guerre froide est de conjurer le risque de se voir ecarter du continent eurasiatique par un Etat ou une coalition d'Etats hostiles, portant ainsi atteinte a sa primaute globale. La position strategique de l'Asie centrale et l'independance conferent aux republiques une influence certaine sur les options politiques des differents pretendants a l'hegemonie en Eurasie. Un deuxieme, mais non moins important, objectif americain, est d'obtenir un acces libre aux richesses gazieres et petrolieres de la mer Caspienne.

ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Menon, Rajan
  In the Shadow of the Bear : Security in Post-Soviet Central Asia.
  INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 1, Summer 1995, p. 149-181.

- Petersen, Phillip
  Security Policy in Post-Soviet Central Asia.
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 4, no. 1, Spring 1995, p. 132-219.

- Schatalina, Larissa
  Sicherheitsprobleme der ehemaligen Sowjetrepubliken Zentralasiens.
  OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 34. Jg., Heft 1, Janner - Februar 1996, S. 31-42.

ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Barkey, Henri J.
  Menon, Rajan
  The Transformation of Central Asia : Implications for Regional and International Security.
  SURVIVAL, vol. 34, no. 4, Winter 1992 - 1993, p. 68-89.

- Bischof, Henrik
  Die islamischen Republiken der GUS.
  EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 41. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 1992, S. 657-660.

- Djalili, Mohammad-Reza
  Nature et evolution des regimes politiques.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 7, juillet 2001, p. 101-113.

- Giroux, Alain
  Les Etats d' Asie centrale face a l' independance : Ouzbekistan, Republique kirghize, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan.
  COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 388, avril 1994, p. 3-43.

- Gleason, Gregory
  Foreign Policy and Domestic Reform in Central Asia.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2001, p. 167-182.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod

- Halbach, Uwe
  World Politics and Indigenous Development in Central Asia.
  AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 43, no. 4, 1992, p. 381-391.

- Hyman, Anthony
  Moving Out of Moscow's Orbit : The Outlook for Central Asia.
  INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 69, no. 2, April 1993, p. 289-304.
  It is the purpose of this article to explore the internal and external factors which are likely to determine the course of events in the ex-Soviet Central Asian states, and in their relations with the outside world.

- Kaushik, Devendra
  The Central Asian Republics : The Balance Sheet of a Decade of 'Ozodi'.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, Summer 2001, Special Issue, p. 3-20.

- Kuvaldin, Viktor B.
  Post-Soviet Moslems at the Crossroads.
  SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 24, no. 1, March 1993, p. 37-48.

- Lipovsky, Igor P.
  Central Asia : In Search of a New Political Identity.
  MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 50, no. 2, Spring 1996, p. 211-223.
  In the aftermath of the break-up of the former Soviet Union, the Central Asian leadership began formulating new policies and creating a new ideology. Basing itself on the secular, republican, Kemalist model of Turkey, it attempted to emulate Turkey's economic development policies as well. Some of the ideas of Sultan Galiev, the Muslim Marxist leader of the 1920s, were also adopted in order to link this newly created state model to the Central Asian states' communist, and pre-communist past, and to help those states make the transition to the present.

- Olcott, Martha Brill
  Central Asia's Catapult to Independence.
  FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 71, no. 3, Summer 1992, p. 108-130.

- Olcott, Martha Brill
  Central Asia's Post-Empire Politics.
  ORBIS, vol. 36, no. 2, Spring 1992, p. 253-268.

- Poujol, Catherine
  L' An III des republiques d' Asie Centrale.
  POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 64, ete 1994, p. 111-120.

- Rashid, Ahmed
  The New Struggle in Central Asia : A Primer for the Baffled.
  WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 17, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 33-45.

- Roy, Olivier
  L' Asie centrale prend le large.
  POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 82, hiver 1998 - 1999, p. 123-134.
  When the Central Asian republics - Tadzhikistan, Kirghizistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan - proclaimed their independence in autumn 1991, few observers would have bet on their survival. At the time, the most likely scenario seemed to be a regional federation. But as we approach the end of the decade, it is clear that these independent states have taken root, and that there is no regional grouping on the horizon. These new countries are counting on their vast oil and gas assets to establish bilateral relations directly with the West, particularly with Europe, while carefully disentangling themselves from a Russian Federation in deep economic turmoil. Their principal concern, however, is the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, no longer centered in Iran, but rather in a shifting Sunni movement that is openly backed by Pakistan, and not so openly by Saudi Arabia.

- Rumer, Boris Z.
  Central Asia's Gathering Storm.
  ORBIS, vol. 37, no. 1, Winter 1993, p. 89-105.

AUTHORITARIANISM--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Treacher, Adrian
  Political Evolution in Post-Soviet Central Asia.
  DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 3, no. 3, Autumn 1996, p. 306-327.
  This article considers the Central Asian republics in the post-Soviet era and the fortunes of western-style democracy to which their respective leaders have committed themselves. A dichotomy emerges between the 'hard' authoritarian approach adopted by Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and the 'soft' authoritarianism of Kazakhstan and Kyrgystan. Explanations for the authoritarian path, and implicitly for the lack of progress in democratization, are then expanded upon. These range from cultural and religious factors, to economic pressures, and to the role of Russia and the russified administrators and the political system it left behind. Finally, the article highlights the challenges, potential and real, to the perpetuation of the authoritarian culture. The future path of political transition in Central Asia is of major significance because the peaceful and stable development of this geostrategically and economically important region has yet to be secured. The emergence of political cultures centred on democratic values is far from guaranteed. There is nothing to say that such values even have any place in these societies.

AZERBAIJAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Mazier, Jacques
  Couharde, Cecile
  Wiesner, Lale
  Transition et petrole en Azerbaidjan.
  COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1013, mars 2001, p. 68-81.
  Durant les premieres annees de la transition, l'economie de l'Azerbaidjan a ete confrontee a une crise grave conjuguant chute de l'activite, hyperinflation et creusement des deficits internes et externes. Mais la signature en 1994 d'un premier contrat petrolier avec des societes occidentales qui a marque le debut de l'afflux des investissement etrangers, et la mise en oeuvre en 1995 d'un plan de stabilisation macroeconomique ont permis au gouvernement de redresser assez rapidement

la barre. La croissance est redevenue positive a partir de 1996 pour s'accelerer ensuite, et la hausse des prix a ete maitrisee mais sans toutefois que cette double evolution permette aux salaires de retrouver la part qu'ils occupaient dans le PIB en 1990. La politique de change a beaucoup contribue a cette amelioration de la conjoncture, de meme que les mesures restrictives prises dans les domaines monetaire et budgetaire, au prix neanmoins dans ce dernier cas de coupes drastiques dans les services d'education et de sante. Enfin, le redeploiement du commerce exterieur, qui s'est traduit a la fois par le remplacement par d'autres partenaires de la periode sovietique et par une reconfiguration de la composition des echanges au profit des hydrocarbures, a egalement tenu un role majeur dans la reprise de l'activite. Celle-ci est toutefois compromise par les hesitations du pouvoir politique a mettre en chantier les reformes structurelles - les privatisations engagees plus tardivement que dans les autres pays de la CEI, pietinent - et par sa difficulte a gerer la rente petroliere afin que desormais elle profite a tous.

AZERBAIJAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Li-Chen, Sim
  In Search of Security : Azerbaijan and the Role of Oil in the Caspian Sea.
  JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 15, no. 3, September 1999, p. 24-53.
  Russia's neo-imperial activism in the former Soviet republics is often singled out as the reason for these countries' continued political, economical and social instability. More likely, as illustrated by the case of Azerbaijan, the origins of a 'weak state' lie in its internal weakness and divisions, which are easily exploited by the more aggressive elements of Russia's foreign policy establishment. The development of oil in the Caspian Sea as a strategy offers Azerbaijan and Aliev the best chance to enhance state and regime security because it addresses both the external and internal dimensions of security. Obstacles to fully realizing this strategy include the legal status of the Caspian, pipelines routes and Russian interference. Nevertheless, coupled with the selective use of repression in Azerbaijan and the assiduous courting of Western oil companies and governments, Aliev appears to be increasingly successful in using Caspian Sea oil to strengthen his hold on power in Azerbaijan, and to reduce the country's vulnerability to pressures from Moscow.

AZERBAIJAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Heuvel, Martin van den
  Azerbajdzjan : de moeilijke weg naar de democratie.
  INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 55, nr. 9, september 2001, p. 447-451.
  The author deals with Azerbaijan, independent since 30 August 1991. But the first years of independence were overshadowed by the war in Nagorni-Karabach. That war precipitated the overthrow of two successive national leaders, Ayaz Mutabilov and Abulfaz Elchibey. President Aliev, the veteran communist leader who returned to power in 1993, has succeeded to continue his rule mainly through repression. Democracy is still a far cry in Azerbaijan.

- Kamrava, Mehran
  State-Building in Azerbaijan : The Search for Consolidation.
  MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 55, no. 2, Spring 2001, p. 216-236.
  The process of political consolidation in Azerbaijan has occurred largely under the auspices of an emerging system best described as 'presidential monarchy'. This has taken place following years of political turmoil and the eventual, though gradual, re-establishment of such institutions of the state as the parliament, the bureaucracy, and the presidency. Both constitutionally and practically, the presidency has emerged as the real fount of power in Azerbaijani politics, and, in the process, President Heidar Aliyev has made himself indispensable to the political system. Significant accomplishments in the fields of foreign policy and economics, as well as the elimination of actual and potential rivals in the armed forces and elsewhere, have greatly enhanced Aliyev's powers. State-building and political consolidation have reached such levels that

the emergent system is likely to outlive the aging president, whose son is already being groomed as the country's next chief executive.

- Vaner, Semih
  Les ambitions de l' Azerbaidjan.
  POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 57, automne 1992, p. 353-363.

CASPIAN SEA--INTERNATIONAL STATUS

- Mamedov, Rustam
  Azerbaijan : Baku's Oil Diplomacy.
  INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 3, 2001, p. 161-169.
  http://home.eastview.com/epubs.shtml

CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Goetz, Roland
  Political Spheres of Interest in the Southern Caucasus and in Central Asia.
  AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 48, no. 3, 1997, p. 257-266.
  The foreign policy orientation of the Transcaucasian and Central Asian CIS states cannot be explained primarily by reference to common determinants. Classical instruments of foreign policy, on the other hand, such as situation-induced alliances and coalition formations, play a decisive role. Allowing for all the reservations required when such classifications are made, two foreign policy orientations can be confirmed for the individual Transcaucasian and Central Asian CIS states : a more Western-Turkish orientation on the one hand, and a more Russian-Iranian orientation on the other. In the opinion of the author, Russia faces the decision whether to further extend or rather scale down its role as a protecting and policing power in order to provide scope for a self-stabilising balance of power.

CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

- Hickok, Michael Robert
  The Other End of the Silk Road : Japan's Eurasian Initiative.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 19, no. 1, March 2000, p. 17-39.

CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Halbach, Uwe
  Tiller, Heinrich
  Russia and its Southern Flank.
  AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 45, no. 2, 1994, p. 156-165.

CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

- Winrow, Gareth M.
  Turkey's Relations with the Transcaucasus and the Central Asian Republics.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 1, no. 1, March - May 1996, p. 128-145.

CAUCASUS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

- Hill, Fiona
  Une strategie incertaine : la politique des Etats-Unis dans le Caucase et en Asie centrale depuis 1991.
  POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 1, janvier - mars 2001, p. 95-108.
  Le Caucase et l'Asie centrale ne font pas partie traditionnellement des interets vitaux des Etats-Unis. Mais depuis dix ans, les nouvelles realites economiques et geopolitiques dans la region ont quelque peu modifie la donne : l'eclatement de l'ex-URSS, l'emergence d'une quinzaine d'etats independants et la decouverte de gisements considerables de petrole en mer Caspienne ont pousse l'Administration Bush et surtout Clinton a mettre en oeuvre une strategie un tant soit peu elaboree. Cette strategie, d'abord fondee sur les interets des compagnies petrolieres americaines, a decoule aussi de l'attitude des Etats-Unis vis-a-vis de l'Iran et de leur obsession de confiner l'arsenal nucleaire sovietique

dans les frontieres de la Russie. Aujourd'hui l'experience acquise par Washington dans cette region complexe pourrait permettre a la nouvelle Administration americaine de deployer une politique plus equilibree, moins dependante du lobby petrolier, et davantage tournee vers le developpement economique regional.

CAUCASUS--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Petersen, Phillip
  Security in Post-Soviet Transcaucasia.
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 3, no. 1, Spring 1994, p. 1-57.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--OSCE

- Nishimura, Megumi
  The OSCE and Ethnic Conflicts in Estonia, Georgia, and Tajikistan : A Search for a Sustainable Peace and Its Limits.
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 25-42.
  This article analyzes some of the experiences of the OSCE in Estonia, Georgia, and Tajikistan. Conflicts in these three countries followed the demise of the Soviet Union and had basic aspects in common : actual and potential border claims; the presence of a large number of national minorities whose ethnicity is shared with neighbouring kin-ethnic states; as well as conflicting claims of national self-determination and territorial integrity. By comparing and contrasting these cases, this article discusses the implications of the OSCE's approach and its limits in the context of the former Soviet Union, and offers some policy recommendations for the future OSCE's activities in this region. The central arguments are as follows : the OSCE has played a significant role in building a sustainable peace in the former Soviet Union where few European institutions have attempted to intervene; and that while being heavily influenced by Russian policies, the OSCE's activities in the CIS were not simple reflections of Russian interests.

DEMOCRACY--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Matveeva, Anna
  Democratization, Legitimacy and Political Change in Central Asia.
  INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 75, no. 1, January 1999, p. 23-44.
  This article examines the concepts of democracy and legitimacy in the context of post-Soviet Central Asia. Its first argument is that democratization projects have lived through hard times in five Central Asian countries despite the failure of the institutional expression of democracy to incorporate the values and structures of these societies. The Soviet legacy of cynicism combined with local conservative political culture obstructs the emergence of democratic values and processes crucial for successful institutional development. If democracy does not provide a basis for political legitimacy, should the conclusion be that the ruling regimes are illegitimate ? The article's second argument is that the current sources of legitimacy stem from the fact that the regimes managed to cope with the initial challenges of post-communist transition with relative success and laid the foundation of the new states. Moreover, the populations do not see viable alternatives to the present order. However, there are new problems, such as mounting social tensions, regionalization and criminalization of politics. These challenges are largely a by-product of developments in the post-independence era. The continuing legitimacy of the regimes will depend on their ability to cope with these new, highly problematic issues.

DEMOCRACY--EUROPE, EASTERN

- Mendelson, Sarah E.
  Unfinished Business : Democracy Assistance and Political Transition in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.
  PROBLEMS OF POST-COMMUNISM, vol. 48, no. 3, May - June 2001, p. 19-27. (MasterFILE Premier)
  http://search.epnet.com
  Assistance can make a difference if strategies are derived from local ingredients rather than a global cookbook. But even with good strategies, funding, and staffs, constraints remain. This article draws on a three-year collaborative project that assessed the democracy-assistance strategies used by Western non-governmental organizations. The study found that democracy assistance had a decidedly mixed effect, and that Western NGO strategies must be driven more by local context.

ELECTIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Anderson, John
  Elections and Political Development in Central Asia.
  JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 13, no. 4, December 1997, p. 28-53.
  In the political development of post-communist Central Asia, the role of elections (or pseudo-elections) has been of particular interest. Using the rhetoric of consultation, leaders in the region have held a series of elections, plebiscites and referendums, yet it is clear that in none of these were democratic norms fully adhered to and that in many the results were predetermined. Given that they have failed to offer the people adequate representation, or create salient political institutions, the purpose of these exercises can be seen in terms of affirming the positions of elites, recruiting 'talented political entrepreneurs', and anesthetizing the population. These features are explained by the various constraints on political development in Central Asia, including elite concerns over stability, perceived developmental needs, the weakness of a 'modern' civil society with its particular values, and international factors.

ENERGY INDUSTRIES--AZERBAIJAN

- Iskenderov, Cingiz
  The Problems in the Regulation of the Energy System When the Competitive Market Emerges.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 19, Spring - Summer 2001, p. 51-62.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Altan, Turker
  An Exhausted Environmental Legacy : Environmental Problems in the Central Asia beyond Borders, and Destruction of Natural Resources.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 2, no. 1, Spring 1995, p. 36-51.

- Billiouri, Daphne
  Environmental Issues in Central Asia : Bridging the Gap Between Rhetoric and Action.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 19, Spring - Summer 2001, p. 19-32.

EU--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Helly, Damien
  Un corridor de transport Asie-Europe : Traceca, l' Union europeenne et sa Route de la Soie.
  COURRIER DES PAYS DE L' EST, no. 1019, octobre 2001, p. 52-64.
  Le programme Traceca (Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia) est aujourd'hui le principal outil de cooperation de l'Union europeenne dans les huit pays du Caucase et de l'Asie centrale. Le but est de desenclaver la region en creant un corridor de transports de marchandises (notamment energetiques), terrestres et maritimes, relie aux reseaux trans-europeens et a la Chine, en passant par la mer Noire. Il s'agit aussi de favoriser l'independance economique de ces pays et une future cooperation regionale. Lance en 1993, ce projet a reellement commence a prendre forme en 1995, a la suite des programmes europeens d'aide alimentaire destines a cette region et dont le difficile acheminement a revele les enormes besoins en infrastructures. L'acte fondateur est signe a la conference de Bakou en septembre 1998 en presence de representants de trent-deux pays et de nombreuses organisations internationales. Des projets d'investissement et d'assistance technique, finances par l'UE, mais aussi la Berd et la Banque mondiale, sont elabores pour harmoniser les politiques de transport, rehabiliter et informatiser, creer des conditions de concurrence, assurer la securite du trafic... Ce programme rencontre neanmoins des obstacles politiques et sa viabilite economique est parfois contestee. Il n'en reste pas moins que, de 1993 a 2000, le trafic est passe de 300,000 tonnes a 11.4 millions.

- Poirier-Coutansais, Cyrille
  L' Union europeenne en Asie centrale ou la tentation de la puissance.
  REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 128-134.
  Faute de representer le nouvel 'el Dorado' des hydrocarbures ou, dans un futur proche, le carrefour du commerce mondial, imagines par certains, l'Asie centrale ne presente guere d'interet pour une Europe reduite a une union douaniere. En revanche, une Europe assumant sa vocation de grande puissance aurait l'obligation strategique d'y etre presente. C'est encore loin d'etre le cas tant les intuitions d'une Union sans moyens ne sauraient compenser l'effacement des Etats membres.

- Rahr, Alexander
  L' Europe et l' Asie centrale.
  COMMENTAIRE, no. 94, ete 2001, p. 283-294.

EU--AZERBAIJAN

- Huseyinov, Fuad
  European Union and Azerbaijan.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 19, Spring - Summer 2001, p. 63-92.

GEOPOLITICS-ASIA, CENTRAL

- Dombrowsky, Patrick
  Un nouvel espace strategique : l' Asie mediane.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 6, juin 1998, p. 128-142.

- Reiter, Erich
  An Essay on New Global Geopolitics : Some Geopolitical and Geostrategic Reflections on the Effects of the Return of Geopolitics to Central Asia on European Security.
  STUDIEN UND BERICHTE ZUR SICHERHEITSPOLITIK, Nr. 1, Janner 2000, S. 121-136.

GEOPOLITICS--CAUCASUS

- Cornell, Svante E.
  Geopolitics and Strategic Alignments in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 2, June - August 1999, p. 100-125.

- Djalili, Mohammad-Reza
  Kellner, Thierry
  Moyen-Orient, Caucase et Asie centrale : des concepts geopolitiques a construire et a reconstruire ?
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 19, no. 1, March 2000, p. 117-140.

- Schilling, Walter
  The Return of Geopolitics in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
  AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 49, no. 4, 1998, p. 50-55.
  The changes in international politics since the end of the Cold War include crises and wars resulting from regional destabilization. The confrontations in former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and now in Kosovo, show that even Europe - a place of much tension but almost no armed clashes up to the end of the 1980s - has not been left unscathed. The Caucasus and Central Asia are crisis regions unlike any seen in Europe in recent years. Since the demise of the USSR, many aspirations and interests find themselves colliding at this point. The author investigates the problems in the region in the context of their interconnections with international politics.

ISLAM AND POLITICS--KYRGYZSTAN

- Akbarzadeh, Shahram
  Political Islam in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2001, p. 451-465.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod

ISLAM--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Peker, Gunden
  Islam : Myth or Reality in Central Asia.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3, Fall 1996, p. 73-84.
  The religious revival may potentially influence the domestic political evolution of the Central Asian Republics. Islam in Central Asia, with its traditional power, synonymous with nationalism, may mobilize people, augmented with economic shortcomings to be a radical and driving social force. Yet, the lack of religious institutionalization, heterogeneouity, and sectarian differences will reduce the likelihood of a fundamentalist Islamic development through external intrusions. Islam in Central Asia is not likely to experience the same revolution as the Islamic Republic of Iran. Governmental control on Islam is essential from the point of the top leadership because they have to guarantee the security of foreign capital and inter-ethnic harmony. Any radical move may too easily harm the already fragile inter-ethnic balances and inflow of foreign capital.

- Rashid, Ahmed
  The Fires of Faith in Central Asia.
  WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 45-55.

- Roux, Jean-Paul
  L' Islam en Asie centrale.
  REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 92-99.
  L'empreinte de l'islam en Asie centrale est inegale - profonde chez les Ouzbeks et les Tadjiks, superficielle chez les Kazakhs, Kirghizs et Turkmenes qui n'ont pas de veritable tradition musulmane et peuvent se rapporter a d'autres references. La decadence de la fin du XIXe siecle puis la propagande antireligieuse de l'URSS ont conduit a la coexistence d'un islam officiel et d'un autre, clandestin et plus virulent qu'on ne l'avait pense. Avec les independances, l'islam peut devenir la matrice d'un renouveau identitaire : il s'agit neanmoins d'un islam 'culturel' plus que du retour d'une foi et de pratiques que la plupart connaissent mal. Pour cette meme raison, malgre l'aide de plusieurs Etats musulmans, on est loin d'un veritable panislamisme, meme si la religion elle-meme pourrait sous une forme ou une autre etre instrumentalisee par le

pouvoir.

- Roy, Olivier
  Les mouvements islamistes en Asie centrale.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 7, juillet 2001, p. 114-121.

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ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--UZBEKISTAN

- Heuvel, Maarten van den
  Islam Karimov en de islam in Oezbekistan.
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  The author reports on the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism in Uzbekistan. President Karimov frequently emphasizes the danger of 'those bandits whose arms are covered in blood' and hence pursues a policy of strong repression towards Islamic fundamentalist groups such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). But the Islamic threat that Karimov claims he needs to resist is less of a threat than may appear at first glance. In Uzbekistan a strong growth of the number of fundamentalists is not likely in the near future, as the anti-religious measures and atheist propaganda of the former Soviet regime have had a profound impact. Many children received an atheist upbringing, while military conscripts were completely cut off from any contact with islam. Perhaps Karimov's struggle must be viewed as a pretext to continue his autocratic rule.

KAZAKHSTAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- Giroux, Alain
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KAZAKHSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

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  INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 29, no. 4, October - December 1994, p. 29-53.

- Tokayev, Kasymzhomart
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KAZAKHSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Heuvel, Martin van den
  Kazachstan : van satelliet tot bondgenoot van Rusland ?
  INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 4, april 2000, p. 191-197.
  The author looks at current political developments in Kazakhstan, one of the five states that emerged in the Central Asian region following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Contrary to the other four states, Kazakhstan does not really belong to Central Asia, but has much closer historical, ethnic and economic ties with Russia. Therefore, since 1991 relations with the Russian Federation have been fairly good. Kazakhstan is not yet a full-fledged democracy, but is nowhere near a dictatorship. President Nazarbayev, in power for over decade, has wide discretionary powers, but he does not abuse his strong leadership position. He strives for good relations with both Russian and the West as well as gradual modernization and reforms.

- Thun-Hohenstein, Romedio
  Kasachstans Abhangigkeit von Russland.
  EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 42. Jg., Nr. 11, November 1993, S. 560-562.

KAZAKHSTAN--MILITARY POLICY

- Vertkin, Dmitri
  Kazakhstan : Independence and Armed Forces.
  DEFENSE ANALYSIS, vol. 10, no. 1, April 1994, p. 67-77.

KAZAKHSTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY

- Arynow, Erlan
  Abenow, Erlan
  Eine Strategie fur aussere Sicherheit und Verteidigungspolitik Kasachstans.
  OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 35. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 1997, S. 421-430.

KAZAKHSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Luchsinger, Allard
  Kazachstan : land van beloften ?
  INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 46, nr. 5, mei 1992, p. 278-282.

- Nourzhanov, Kirill
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  The New Kazakhstan : Has Something Gone Wrong ?
  WORLD TODAY, vol. 50, no. 12, December 1994, p. 225-229.

KYRGYZSTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY

- Abazov, Rafis
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  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 18, Autumn - Winter 2000, p. 39-56.

KYRGYZSTAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS

- Handrahan, Lori M.
  Gender and ethnicity in the 'transitional democracy' of Kyrgyzstan.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 4, December 2001, p. 467-496.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod
  Despite Central Asia's political significance, isolation and complexity best characterize the region. The relative lack of analysis on a country highlighted for its democratic potential provides a compelling justification for consideration of Kyrgyzstan as a case study regarding the concepts of democratic assistance. The objectives of this article are to (1) demonstrate the importance of ethnicity in Kyrgyzstan and outline the ethnic history and (2) demonstrate the importance of gender in Kyrgyzstan and, in accordance with Yuval-Davis' transversalism theory, outline the competing gender constructions and (3) examine ethnic conflict and the relevance of gender in Kyrgyzstan's 'democratic' transition.

KYRGYZSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

- Achylova, Rakhat
  Political Culture and the Prerequisites of Kyrgyzstan's Foreign Policy.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 2, no. 1, Spring 1995, p. 2-29.

KYRGYZSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Rudov, Georgii
  Kyrgyzstan : On the Russian Presence in Central Asia.
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KYRGYZSTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Abazov, Rafis
  Independent Kyrgyzstan : 10 difficult Years on the Silk Road.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, Summer 2001, Special Issue, p. 123-140.

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  Demographic Upheavals in Central Asia.
  ORBIS, vol. 40, no. 4, Fall 1996, p. 537-555.

MINORITIES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Melvin, Neil
  Russia and The Ethno-Politics of Kazakhstan.
  WORLD TODAY, vol. 49, no. 11, November 1993, p. 208-210.

MINORITIES--USSR

- Nolyain, Igor
  Moscow's Secret Initiation of the Azeri-Armenian Conflict : A study of Divide-and-Rule Policy in Modern History.
  JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 12, no. 3, September 1999, p. 38-100.
  The article is devoted to the Russian policy toward non-Russian nationalities and ethnic minorities. It demonstrates that Russian authorities on the eve of the twenty-first century did not abandon the imperial policy and continue to treat minorities as the old Russia did in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. By examining bits and pieces of information scattered through Western and Russian press and many memoirs, the author discovered that the alleged spontaneous ethnic clashes around Russia were organized by the Kremlin and executed by its imperial forces in pursuit of a divide-and-rule policy. The article reveals the details of this policy and brings to light what Moscow conducts undergroung and in total secrecy.

NAGORNO KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

- Panossian, Razmik
  The Irony of Nagorno-Karabakh : Formal Institutions versus Informal Politics.
  REGIONAL AND FEDERAL STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 143-164.
  To analyse the ambiguities related to the status of the self-proclaimed 'independent republic' of Nagorno-Karabakh, and its relationship to Armenia, this contribution examines Karabakh from four perspectives: (a) as a region of Azerbaijan, (b) as an 'independent' state, (c) as an informal 'region' of Armenia, and (d) as an ambiguous international entity caught between conflicting legal principles. This essay argues that it is essential to examine the informal nature of the relationship between Armenia and Karabakh, in addition to the formal institutional set-up. Moreover, it suggests that although Karabakh is almost wholly dependent on Armenia for its survival, yet its elites and interests have come to dominate key areas of Armenian politics. In this sense, the 'periphery' has 'taken over' the national centre.

- Celac, Sergiu
  The Nagorno-Karabakh Question : An Update.
  CAUCASIAN REGIONAL STUDIES, vol. 5, no. 1-2, 2000, 4 p., accessed 21/12/00.
  http://poli.vub.ac.be
  A brief overview of the historical background to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the international community involvement to date is provided in chapters 1 and 2. Chapter 3 deals with the challenges ahead : territorial questions; replacing the cease fire by a legally binding political commitment; the safe return of displaced persons and refugees; economic and human developments; foreign trade, aid and investment; organised crime and other non-conventional threats; the role of regional and global players. The concluding chapter points to the secrecy surrounding the deliberations of the Minsk Group and suggests that a wider debate on the conceptual frame for the resolution of the conflict

is both timely and necessary.

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  On the Karabakh Crisis.
  INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 4, 2000, p. 132-140.

- Kurbanov, Erjan
  Azerbaijan Security Concerns : Conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh and Potentials for Other Internal Discords.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 4, Winter 1996 - 1997, p. 2-22.

- Mihalka, Michael
  Nagorno-Karabakh and Russian Peacekeeping : Prospects for a Second Dayton.
  INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 3, no. 3, Autumn 1996, p. 16-32.
  Since the Dayton Accords, bringing at least a temporary end to the Bosnian conflict, international attention has been drawn to solving the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. However, the two conflicts have only superficial similarities. A ceasefire already exists in Nagorno-Karabakh and external military intervention, comparable to NATO's intervention in Bosnia, is unlikely. In the short run, access to oil from countries around the Caspian Sea is one factor promoting stability. A shift in Russian methods from local destabilization in its efforts to reassert control over the CIS is another. Russian peacekeeping practices have come more into line with international norms, even as its rhetoric about asserting control over the 'near abroad' has intensified. However, time is working against the Karabakh Armenians in the mid to the long term, and they may suffer the same fate as the Croatian Serbs, especially as Azerbaijan benefits from the extraction of oil from territory it nominally controls.

- Mooradian, Moorad
  Druckman, Daniel
  Hurting Stalemate or Mediation ? : The Conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh, 1990-1995.
  JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 36, no. 6, November 1999, p. 709-727.
  The impact of 6 attempts to mediate the conflict over the political status of Nagorno-Karabakh in the Caucasus region of the former Soviet Union were compared. Each mediation was intended to get the direct parties - Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh - to the negotiating table. Nearly 4000 events were recorded for a six-year period from 1990 through 1995. Each event was coded in terms of a six-step scale ranging from a significant action toward peace (+3) to substantial violence directed at an adversary (-3). Time-series analyses of changes in the extent of violence showed no change from before to after any of the mediations. A significant change did occur, however, between the months preceding and following the period of intensive combat between April 1993 and February 1994. These results support the hypothesis that a mutually hurting stalemate is a condition for negotiating a ceasefire and reduced violence between warring parties. A number of theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

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  Case Study in Ethnic Strife.
  FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 2, March - April 1997, p. 118-132.
  Like Bosnia, Nagorno-Karabakh, an Armenian-majority enclave deep in Azerbaijan, has seen civil war, ethnic cleansing, and a million people made refugees. Living without a peace agreement, this statelet no one recognizes is mired in communal grievances and nationalism, as is the entire region. One almost longs for a return of the Soviet Union and its rhetoric of friendship between peoples. Karabakhis are discovering that nationalism cannot power an economy and that ethnic identity is a poor foundation for a state.

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  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 55eme annee, no. 11, novembre 1999, p. 79-89.

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  INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 6, no. 3, Autumn 1999, p. 129-133.

NATIONALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL
- Tolipov, Farkhod
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  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 2, June 2001, p. 183-194.
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NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL
- Yavuzalp, Osman
  On the front line.
  NATO REVIEW, vol. 49, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 24-25.
  http://www.nato.int/docu/review.htm
  As NATO's Central Asian Partners take up frontline positions in the international coalition against terrorism, the author examines the Alliance's relations with these countries.

NATO--CAUCASUS
- Bhatty, Robin
  Bronson, Rachel
  NATO's Mixed Signals in the Caucasus and Central Asia.
  SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 3, Autumn 2000, p. 129-145.
  NATO is expanding its presence in Central Asia and the Caucasus without any clear strategy concerning the Alliance's political goals and methods. Instead, individual members have pursued separate, and sometimes competing, interests and aims. In the absence of collective political guidance, NATO military planners have substituted bureaucratic temporisation for making hard decisions defining NATO's interests in the region and the limit of its reach. As a result, vague commitments and understandings have developed between NATO and its partner states in Central Asia and the Caucasus, most of which are little comprehended even among the parties themselves, and less so by external observers such as Russia, China and Iran.

NATO--KYRGYZSTAN
- Atabekov, Djoumakadyr
  La Republique kyrghize et l' OTAN : une formule de cooperation.
  REVUE DE L' OTAN, vol. 44, no. 6, novembre 1996, p. 30-33.
  La Republique kirghize a ete l'un des premiers pays de la CEI a etablir une relation de cooperation avec l'OTAN, et elle demeure l'un de ses partenaires les plus actifs. Le pays participe a de nombreuses activites aux cotes des pays de l'Alliance, dont un certain nombre d'exercices de maintien de la paix dans le cadre du PfP. Cette cooperation avec l'OTAN est consideree non seulement comme un avantage pour la securite et la stabilite de la region, mais egalement comme un pilier des reformes politiques et economiques interieures.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KAZAKHSTAN
- Bahro, Gundula
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  EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 42. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 1993, S. 347-348.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS--UKRAINE
- Umbach, Frank
  Nuklearmacht sein oder nicht sein : Hintergrunde zu nuklearen Ambitionen der Ukraine, Weissrusslands und Kasachstans (Teil 2).
  OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 32. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 1994, S. 141-154.

NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES--UKRAINE

- Charveriat, Celine
  La denuclearisation de la Bielorussie, du Kazakhstan et de l' Ukraine.
  RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES ET STRATEGIQUES, no. 23, automne 1996, p. 66-75.
  Depuis l'effondrement de l'URSS en 1991, un processus de denuclearisation a ete progressivement mis en place en Bielorussie, en Ukraine et au Kazakhstan, afin, d'une part de repondre aux problemes de securite poses par la presence hors de Russie d'armes nucleaires strategiques ex-sovietiques et d'autre part, d'appliquer START I. Arrivant bientot a son terme, ce processus, qui visait au rapatriement de l'ensemble des armes strategiques en Russie, ne s'est pas deroule sans anicroches, les dirigeants de Minsk, Almaty et Kiev ayant cherche a retirer un benefice financier, politique et strategique maximal de la presence de ces armes sur leurs territoires respectifs.

OSCE

- Hakala, Terhi
  The OSCE Minsk Process : A Balance After Five Years.
  HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 9, no. 1, 1998, p. 5-14.

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  A Marriage of Convenience : The OSCE and Russia in Nagorny-Karabakh and Chechnya.
  HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 7, no. 2, 1996, p. 13-28.

- Mooradian, Moorad
  The OSCE : Neutral and Impartial in the Karabakh Conflict ?
  HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 9, no. 2, 1998, p. 5-17.

OSCE--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Dailey, Erika
  Central Asia : The Silk Road as a European Crossroads ?
  HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 10, no. 3, 1999, p. 59-72.

- Ghebali, Victor-Yves
  Le role de l' OSCE en Asie centrale.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 7, juillet 2001, p. 1222-127.

- Ghebali, Victor-Yves
  Le role de l' OSCE en Asie centrale ex-sovietique.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 11, novembre 1998, p. 101-111.

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  OSCE Activities in Central Asia.
  HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 11, no. 4, 2000, p. 19-28.

PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Dannreuther, Roland
  Russia, Central Asia and the Persian Gulf.
  SURVIVAL, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 1993 - 1994, p. 92-112.
  The first section provides a general outline of the major features of the foreign policy approach of the Yeltsin administration and its implications for policy towards the Muslim south. The second section addresses Russia's policies and actions towards Central Asia, looking at the development of Russian relations with the former Soviet republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The third section assesses Russia's policy to the countries of the Persian Gulf, including Iran, Iraq and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

PETROLEUM--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Rashid, Ahmed
  Ein neuer globaler Olmulti : Chinas strategische Rolle in Zentralasien.
  INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 53. Jahr, Nr. 3, Marz 1998, S. 29-36.
  Asien wird im kommenden Jahrhundert den am starksten wachsenden Bedarf an Ol und Gas besitzen. China, derzeit sechstgrosster Olproduzent der Welt, wird eine Hauptkomponente dieses Bedarfs sein. Der 'Hauptakteur im neuen Great Game Zentralasiens' baut seine potentiellen Olreserven in einem Tempo auf, das von keinem anderen asiatischen Land ubertroffen wird.

PETROLEUM--AZERBAIJAN

- Goltz, Thomas
  Back in Baku : Watching a Boom Go Bust.
  WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 3, Summer 1999, p. 67-87.
  The 'Great Game' of the scramble for Caspian Oil now appears to be over before it really began. The author in Azerbaijan reports on the exodus of the foreign players who once flocked to Baku, leaving a city whose boom is going bust, and a country left feeling increasingly vulnerable and isolated.

PETROLEUM--CASPIAN SEA

- Bremmer, Ian
  Oil Politics : America and the Riches of the Caspian Basin.
  WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 1998, p. 27-35.

PETROLEUM--CAUCASUS

- Echeverria, Carlos
  Estrategias en el Caucasos y Asia central.
  POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 14, no. 75, mayo - junio 2000, p. 99-113.
  La desaparicion de la URSS creo vacios de poder en regiones como el Caucasos y Asia central que se reflejaron de immediato en el surgimiento de conflictos territoriales y etnicos. Los recursos energeticos de las nuevas republicas - tres cuartas partes de las reservas mundiales - atraen el interes de potencias mundiales como EE UU, Rusia y la UE, y regionales como Iran o Turquia.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL

- Ebel, Robert
  La politique americaine en Asie centrale, inchangee mais souple.
  DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 2001, p. 80-88.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--AZERBAIJAN

- Bagirov, Sabit
  Azerbaijani Oil : Glimpses of a Long History.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 1, no. 2, June - August 1996, p. 22-52.

- Celik, Kenan
  Kalayci, Cemalettin
  Azerbaijan Petroleum : Past and Present.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 16, Autumn - Winter 1999, p. 105-123.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--AZERBAIJAN--CORRUPT PRACTICES

- Heradstveit, Daniel
  Democratic Development in Azerbaijan and the Role of the Western Oil Industry.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2001, p. 261-288.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod
  The topic of this article is the democracy and human rights in Azerbaijan, but since these virtues are inversely correlated with corruption, it is natural to raise this issue too and since oil is the country's primary earner, the use made of the oil revenues will affect the prevalence of corruption. The attitude of the Western oil industry to Azerbaijani corruption is therefore crucial. The in-depth interviews with

20 of the leading opposition politicians in Azerbaijan constitute the data for this study.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Lloyd, Sarah J.
  Pipelines to Prosperity ?
  INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 32, no. 1, January - March 1997, p. 53-70.
  In this article, the implications of Russia's ongoing effort to strengthen its control over the economic resources of the Caucasian and Central Asian regions are analyzed with regard to the future of the pipeline projects. The author focuses, in particular, on the possible consequences of the heavy dependence of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan on Russia for the development of oil export routes.

PETROLEUM--PIPE LINES--AZERBAIJAN

- Sariahmetoglu, Nesrin
  A Look at the Matters of Route and Security of the Caspian Petroleum Pipeline.
  EURASIAN STUDIES, no. 17, Spring - Summer 2000, p. 67-80.

PETROLEUM--PIPE LINES--CAUCASUS

- Nassibli, Nasib
  Azerbaijan's Geopolitics and Oil Pipeline Issue.
  PERCEPTIONS, vol. 4, no. 4, December 1999 - February 2000, p. 97-120.

- Ruseckas, Laurent
  Turkey and Eurasia : Opportunities and Risks in the Caspian Pipeline Derby.
  JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 54, no. 1, Fall 2000, p. 217, 20 p. (MasterFILE Premier).
  http://search.epnet.com
  This paper surveys Turkey's relationships with the Caspian region and Russia, and, in particular, its role in the politics and economics of regional energy development. It begins by explaining how today's situation came to pass, focusing on the evolution of Turkish policy and its interaction with the diverging interests of the US and Russia in the Caspian. It then highlights the key issues for the medium term and their impact on Turkey. The conclusion suggests a few guiding principles for future Turkish policy.

REFUGEES--ASIA, CENTRAL

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  Population Displacement in the Caucasus : An Overview.
  CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2001, p. 55-62.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod

RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAJIKISTAN

- Slipchenko, V. I.
  Russia's Political and Military Problems in Central Asia (Excerpt on Tajikistan).
  EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 6, no. 1, Spring 1997, p. 114-124.
  Based on the author's observations in the region, this article describes the situation in Central Asia from a Russian military specialist's point of view. The portion excerpted deals with the dilemma facing Russia in protecting the border and the government in Tajikistan (which shares an 800-mile border with Afghanistan).

TAJIKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

- Gleason, Gregory
  Why Russia is in Tajikistan.
  COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 20, no. 1, January - March 2001, p. 77-89.
  http://www.swetsnetnavigator.nl/prod
  Since the Soviet breakup in 1991, the Russian government has maintained a substantial military and diplomatic presence in Tajikistan, yet Tajikistan shares no common border with Russia, the once sizable Russian population largely has abandoned the country, and there is little in Tajikistan of commercial value to Russia. What then accounts for Russia's continuing involvement in Tajikistan ? This paper argues that Russia's commitment to Tajikistan has psychological, tactical and strategic dimensions.

TAJIKISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR

- Auten, Brian
  Tajikistan Today.
  STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 19, no. 2, 1996, p. 199-212.
  Over the past five years, much attention has been placed on interethnic warfare and its role in fostering state disintegration. In the former Soviet Union, Russian fears of losing the southern tier republics (Moldova, the Transcaucasus, and Tajikistan) due to ethnic strife has prompted the introduction of military 'peacekeeping' units. Out of these three areas, however, Tajikistan has proven to be the deadliest. The Tajik civil war in 1992 was the direct result of ethnic and inter-clan competition for central government power. Russian, Uzbek and Afghan military involvement in Tajikistan is better understood following an analysis of the internal political landscape. At the same time, US foreign policy in Tajikistan, if it is to be relevant, must take these intrastate and interstate factors into strong consideration.

- Brenninkmeijer, Olivier
  Tajikistan's Elusive Peace.
  WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 2, February 1996, p. 42-45.
  Between 1992 and 1994, Tajikistan came to international attention through its civil war - the most serious in a former Soviet Socialist Republic. While the worst of the fighting has ended, the groups which 'won' the civil war have been unable - despite Russian and CIS military support - to re-establish law and order. Now, in return for an extension of the CIS peacekeeping mandate, the Tajik President has promised to reach a peace agreement within six months.

- Richter, Anthony
  Springtime in Tajikistan.
  WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 1994, p. 81-86.

- Rubin, Barnett R.
  The Fragmentation of Tajikistan.
  SURVIVAL, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 1993 - 1994, p. 71-91.

- Wolf, Markus
  Tadschikistans undurchsichtiger Burgerkrieg.
  EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 44. Jg., Nr. 8, August 1995, S. 17-19.

TAJIKISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Hottinger, Arnold
  Der Sieg der Apparatschiks : die Niederlage der Volkskrafte in Tadschikistan.
  EUROPA ARCHIV, 48 Jahr, 11. Folge, Juni 1993, S. 317-326.

TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AZERBAIJAN

- Bolukbasi, Suha
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