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No. 3/2008

CONFLICTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS
LES CONFLITS DANS LE CAUCASE DU SUD

Bibliographies thématiques
No. 3/2008

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2007

327.5 /00446

The EU and Georgia : Time Perspectives in Conflict Resolution - Paris :
European Union Institute for Security Studies.

31 p. ; 30 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 70)

ISBN: 9789291981229

Author(s):

1. Coppieters, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
2. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
4. EU--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Notes:

'The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) framework obliges the EU to coordinate closely with Georgia on its policies for conflict resolution in the breakaway entities of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Brussels and Tbilisi do not share the same time perspective, however. The Georgian government is striving for a quick resolution of both secessionist conflicts, despite the impasse reached in the negotiations on the question of status and the marked incompatibility between its positions and those of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Russia. The European Union supports the Georgian interpretation of the principle of territorial integrity, and is also prepared to increase its efforts to develop conflict resolution policies in the region, but not in accordance with the Georgian time frame. The difference between the Georgian and EU approaches to the question of timing in their conflict resolution policies has far-reaching consequences for their mutual relations.'

ID number: 80021658

Year: 2007

Type: M

2004

323 /00838

Engaging Eurasia's Separatist States : Unresolved Conflicts and De Facto States - Washington : United States Institute of Peace Press.

xvii, 170 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1929223544

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Dov, 1970-

Subject(s):

1. DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
2. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
4. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE

* This list contains material received as of April 23rd, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 23 avril 2008.

MOVEMENTS

Notes:

Includes index.

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

ID number: 80019364

Year: 2004

Type: M

327.5 /00417

Europeanization and Conflict Resolution : Case Studies from the European Periphery - Gent : Academia Press.

ii, 258 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9038206488

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--EU
2. EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
3. CYPRUS--HISTORY--CYPRUS CRISIS, 1974-
4. DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
5. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

'The EU - expanding its geopolitical scope now that new states have joined it - is finding itself drawn more and more into dealing with the legacy of secessionist conflicts at its southern and eastern peripheries. How relevant is European integration for conflict settlement and conflict resolution in divided states ? That question is here analysed through a comparison of four case-studies : Cyprus, Serbia and Montenegro, Moldova and the Transnistrian conflict, and the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The book explores the historical background to each of these conflicts and examines their degree of Europeanization, the mediation attempts made by international security organizations, and the way in which efforts to resolve conflict in these divided states have been linked to closer integration into the EU and other European organizations.'

ID number: 80019489

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

323 /00899

Black Garden : Armenia and Azerbaijan through Peace and War - New York :
New York University Press.

xvii, 337 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0814719457

Author(s):

1. Waal, Thomas de

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994
2. ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AZERBAIJAN
3. AZERBAIJAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 321-326. Includes index.

'This is an account of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan that
tore apart the Soviet Union and still blights the region
between the Black and Caspian seas.'

ID number: 80020092

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

327.5 /00397

International Involvement in the South Caucasus - Flensburg : European
Centre for Minority Issues.

37 p. ; 30 cm.

(ECMI Working Paper ; 15)

Author(s):

1. Sabanadze, Natalie

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
4. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
5. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--TRANSCAUCASIA

Added entry(s):

1. European Centre for Minority Issues (DE)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 36-37.

'Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the South Caucasus has
turned into a scene of heightened ethnonationalism,
ethnopolitical conflicts, power-political games and sheer
misery for the peoples involved. Ethnopolitical rivalries have
been part and parcel of Caucasian politics since the end of the
Cold War and have resulted in three armed conflicts. The first
conflict occurred in the Armenian populated enclave
Nagorno-Karabakh located within the territorial boundaries of
Azerbaijan. The two other conflicts occurred in Georgia between
the Georgian central authorities of Tbilisi and the autonomous
regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This paper attempts to
compare patterns of international involvement in the three
cases of South Caucasian conflicts, identify what the general
impact of such involvement has been and examine how it has
varied across the cases and across time. The main argument
presented in this paper is that international involvement in
the three states has been largely similar and replicable across
cases but it has varied substantially across time.'

ID number: 80017862

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00797

La crise du Haut-Karabakh : une citadelle assiegee ? - Paris : Presses
Universitaires de France.

100 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

(Enjeux Strategiques)

ISBN: 2913395155

Author(s):

1. Thual, Francois

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

Added entry(s):

1. Institut de Relations Internationales et Strategiques (FR)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 95-96.

'Plus de dix ans apres la fin du regime sovietique, la crise du Haut-Karabakh continue a opposer les peuples armenien et azeri. Or cette crise n'est pas aussi anodine que l'on pourrait le penser. Elle est le resultat d'un conflit de longue date entre deux identites nationales distinctes qui se disputent le meme territoire. Signe avant-coureur du demantelement de l'Union sovietique, ce conflit se retrouve aujourd'hui au coeur d'une region a haute valeur geostrategique, de par sa situation geographique et l'importance de ses ressources en hydrocarbures. Mais cette crise est aussi, et surtout, la cause d'un conflit qui a fait pres de 40 000 morts et qui a occasionne le deplacement d'un million de refugies, soit pres de 10 % de la population locale. Le statu quo etant toujours d'actualite, comment sortir de cette impasse ? Dressant un compte rendu complet et precis des causes et des consequences de la crise du Haut-Karabakh, l'auteur s'attache a montrer combien la resolution de ce conflit est aujourd'hui plus que jamais cruciale pour l'equilibre de la region et pour la stabilisation des rapports entre l'Europe et l'Asie occidentale. Pres d'une decennie apres le debut du conflit, cet ouvrage constitue un rappel a l'ordre de la communaute internationale afin qu'elle s'engage a nouveau dans la difficile voie de la resolution de la crise du Haut-Karabakh.'

ID number: 80018846

Year: 2002

Type: M

2001

323 /00713

Managing Separatist States : A Eurasian Case Study - Paris : Institute
for Security Studies of Western European Union.

vi, 33 p. ; 30 cm

(Occasional Papers ; 32)

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Dov, 1970-

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
2. DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
4. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

Notes:

'In addition to the fifteen states that emerged from the Soviet collapse in 1992, four other states exist and have declared

independence, but are unrecognised. These are Pridnestrovyan Moldovan Republic (PMR) inside Moldovan borders, the Republic of South Ossetia and the Republic of Abkhazia within Georgian borders, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in Azerbaijan. This paper examines the role played by the separatist states in blocking conflict settlement. The analysis focuses on the internal and external dynamics driving the continuing existence of the separatist states.'

ID number: 80017699

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00766

Conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia : A Legal Appraisal - The Hague : Kluwer Law International.

xvi, 314 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9041114777

Author(s):

1. Potier, Tim

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

3. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

4. SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL

5. AUTONOMY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 291-299. Includes index.

'The conflicts in the South Caucasus are now a decade old, but still appear impervious to solution. Western academic writing on the region has focussed, during that decade, almost exclusively on the dynamics of regional security and Great Power rivalry, even in the context of conflict. This volume, however, provides an important and necessary legal appraisal of the possible processes and structures which may, ultimately, facilitate the finding of constitutional settlement in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetia.'

ID number: 80018382

Year: 2001

Type: M

323 /00687

The Making of Nagorno-Karabagh : From Secession to Republic - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave.

xv, 267 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0333773403

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Added entry(s):

1. Chorbajian, Levon, ed.

Notes:

Proceedings of a conference held in Cambridge, Mass., in May 1998.

Includes index.

'The first major territorial struggle in the late Soviet period involved Nagorno-Karabagh, an Armenian inhabited territory that had been assigned to the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic in the early 1920s. Armenian protests calling for reunification with Armenia in 1988 led to Azerbaijani pogroms against Armenians and later to armed conflict that claimed over twenty thousand lives. The struggle remains unresolved. A distinguished group of historians and social scientists analyze the Karabagh struggle in this unique volume that covers one of

the world's strategic, oil rich regions. A striking feature of the Karabagh conflict is the failure of the many OSCE, UN, and regional power mediation efforts to find a solution to the crisis. One of the major contributions of this volume is to provide a cogent analysis of these failures, which have to do with the inability to satisfy the legitimate security needs of the parties to the conflict, and, especially, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabagh.'

ID number: 80017351

Year: 2001

Type: M

327 /01043

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: 0198510705

Author(s):

1. Weisbrode, Kenneth

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)
2. FERGHANA VALLEY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
5. TRANSCAUCASIA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
6. GEOPOLITICS--TRANSCAUCASIA
7. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'A decade after the demise of the Soviet Union, the newly independent states to 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: 80017354

Year: 2001

Type: M

2000

323 /00675

Federal Practice : Exploring Alternatives for Georgia and Abkhazia -
Brussels : VUBPRESS.
281 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9054872381

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
3. ETHNIC RELATIONS
4. CONFEDERATION OF STATES

Added entry(s):

1. Coppieters, Bruno, ed.
2. Darchiashvili, David, ed.
3. Akaba, Natella, ed.

Notes:

'The negotiations between Georgians and Abkhazians that have taken place since the war of 1992-93 have not led to any results that are considered satisfactory to either party. The Abkhazian authorities refuse any federal arrangement which would reestablish a subordinated position in the Georgian state, and the Georgian government refuses any kind of agreement which may be considered as a stepping stone to the secession of Abkhazia. The contributors to this volume analyse the historic roots of the conflict and explore the relevance of practical federal experience from various parts of Europe in the regulation of ethnic conflicts. Special attention is given to the distinction between federations and confederations, Russian federalism, the foreign policies of federated states, and the application of territorial and extra-territorial principles in federations.'

ID number: 80017056

Year: 2000

Type: M

1996

323 /00589

Contested Borders in the Caucasus - Brussels : VUBPRESS.
205 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9054871172

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--BOUNDARIES
3. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
4. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
5. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Added entry(s):

1. Coppieters, Bruno, ed.

Notes:

'The contributions to this book cover the ethnic conflicts in the Caucasus over Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and the conflict in the North Caucasus between the Ingush and Ossetes.'

ID number: 80012861

Year: 1996

Type: M

1995

355.4 /01153

L'OSCE et les conflits en Europe - Bruxelles : GRIP.

136 p.; 21 cm.

(Dossiers du GRIP ; 203-204)

ISBN: 287291014X

Author(s):

1. Ramelot, Vincent
2. Remacle, Eric

Subject(s):

1. OSCE
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
4. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Europeen de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Notes:

'L'action de l'Organisation pour la Securite et la Cooperation en Europe passe generalement inapercue du grand public. Elle n'en est pas moins significative. Nee de la dynamique de detente des annees 70 materialisee par l'Acte final d'Helsinki, l'OSCE s'est, depuis la fin de la guerre froide, institutionalisee. Elle constitue le seul forum ou l'ensemble des Etats d'Europe, d'Amerique du Nord et de ceux issus de l'ex-URSS debattent en permanence des questions de securite dans la zone s'etendant de Vancouver a Vladivostok. Son action face aux conflits armes ou aux tensions larvees, en particulier portant sur la question nationale, s'inscrit dans la volonte de construire, au travers d'institutions paneuropeennes, un contrefeu face aux risques de guerre. Securite cooperative, diplomatie preventive et renforcement de l'Etat de droit en constituent les trois mots-cles. Cet ouvrage cherche a mettre en lumiere l'apport de l'OSCE au processus de resolution des conflits et des crises en Europe et en Asie centrale. Il en souligne aussi les limites et les difficultes, souvent dues aux interets divergents des Etats participants. Enfin, il tente de clarifier le partage des roles qui s'etablit sur le terrain entre cette organisation et les Nations Uneis d'une part, les autres acteurs regionaux (UE, UEO, OTAN, CCNA, CEI) d'autre part.

ID number: 80012753

Year: 1995

Type: M

1994

323 /00555

Conflict in the Caucasus : Georgia, Abkhazia and the Russian Shadow -

Glastonbury, UK : Gothic Image.

xxiii, 227 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 090636230X

Author(s):

1. Chervonnaya, Svetlana

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 217-220. Includes index.

'This book addresses one of the crucial issues facing the old Soviet Union : the tragic struggle between the Abkhazian separatist movement and the fledging Georgian democracy.'

ID number: 80010971

Year: 1994

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2007

De facto 'States' around the Black Sea : The Importance of Fear.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 7, no. 3, September
2007, p. 483-496.)

Author(s):

1. Lynch, Dov

Subject(s):

1. EU--BLACK SEA REGION
2. DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
3. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
4. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS
5. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
6. AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
7. SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA024425

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of April 23rd, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 23 avril 2008.

Arms Race in the Caucasus.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 67-71.)

Author(s):

1. Waal, Thomas de

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA024079

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

2006

Le conflit en Ossetie-du-Sud : la Georgie contre la Russie.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 1, 2006, p. 51-64.)

Author(s):

1. German, Tracey C.

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Notes:

La liquidation de l'URSS a reveille en Ossetie-du-Sud et en Abkhazie les revendications nationalistes. Moscou a constamment use de son soutien aux populations d'origine russe pour affaiblir globalement une Georgie jugee trop independante. Ni les menaces du nouveau president georgien, ni ses propositions nouvelles n'ont pu denouer la crise. Seul un engagement plus lourd de la communaute internationale dans une region essentielle pour sa securite pourrait sans doute debloquer une situation dangereuse.

ID Number: JA022372

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Grandes manoeuvres en Georgie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 114, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 209-226.)

Author(s):

1. Gordadze, Thornike

Subject(s):

1. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)
3. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

The small breakaway republic of South Ossetia is located north of Georgia, along the Russian border. For several years now, it has been the subject of a fierce fight between Tbilisi and Moscow. Over and above the future of this small land, it is in large part the future of the Caucasus that is at stake. If the government of Mikhail Saakashvili wins out in the end, and brings this separatist entity back into the fold, Georgia will

emerge strengthened from this struggle, and could continue to develop democratic reforms and links with Euro-Atlantic institutions. However, if the Kremlin wins and makes South Ossetia part of the Russian Federation, then Vladimir Putin will have taken a major step forward in his plans to reconquer the ex-Soviet empire. For the moment, an authoritarian, pro-Russian government reigns over this dark zone, where international observers are barred from entry.

ID Number: JA023387
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

The OSCE Mission to Georgia and the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict : An Overview of Activities.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 17, no. 1, 2006, p. 57-68.)

Author(s):

1. Reeve, Roy

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

2. OSCE--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

ID Number: JA022479

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

EU Neglect and Competing Mediation in Georgia's Conflicts.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 41, no. 4, October - December 2006, p. 69-83.)

Author(s):

1. Tocci, Nathalie

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

2. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

3. EU--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Notes:

The author analyses Georgia's conflicts with Abkhazia and South Ossetia, focusing on the EU's impact on these two conflicts. As in the case of Transnistria, Georgia's conflicts have been affected by a paradoxical mix of international neglect, and competing mediation by Russia, the US and international organisations. The EU plays a minimal role in the South Caucasus, and as such it could not have fundamentally influenced conflict resolution in the region. Given its loose contractual ties with Georgia and its modest levels of aid to the region, the EU's peacemaking potential has not been fully met. Beyond an insufficient degree of involvement, the EU has self-constrained its actions due to its insufficient interest in the region on the one hand, and its deference to Russia on the other.

ID Number: JA023128

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Fearing the Worst.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 12, December 2006, p. 23-24.)

Author(s):

1. Waal, Thomas de

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

Its diplomatic boots bogged down in the Middle East, Darfur and North Korea, the international community lacks the agility to consider an obscure unresolved conflict in the Caucasus. But in the case of Nagorny Karabakh, greater effort now could save anguish later. A younger generation of Azerbaijanis is sounding aggressive and there is much to lose internationally from conflict in this key area.

ID Number: JA023141

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Limits of International Involvement in the Southern Caucasus : The OSCE Mediation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict (1992-1996).

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2006, p. 61-72.)

Author(s):

1. Geukjian, Ohannes

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994
2. OSCE

ID Number: JA022324

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The Nagorno-Karabakh Settlement Revisited : Is Peace Achievable ?.

(DEMOKRATIZATISIYA, vol. 14, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 252-265.)

Author(s):

1. Zourabian, Levon

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

Notes:

The twelve years of negotiations on the settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, since the May 12, 1994, cease-fire, have failed to produce any tangible results. The key issues of contention pertain not only to the final status of Nagorno-Karabakh, but also to the methodology used to settle the conflict and the format of the negotiations. Whether Nagorno-Karabakh should directly participate in the negotiations, and if there should be a package or step-by-step solution to the conflict, is crucial. Those issues have also become a matter of bitter political argument within Armenia and Azerbaijan, which impedes constructive dialogue. Currently, there is a lack of legitimacy and political will in both the Armenian and Azerbaijani leadership to solve the conflict, while Nagorno-Karabakh has been effectively left out of the negotiations. However, this should not dissuade international organizations from seeking a concrete solution, based on modern trends in international legal practices.

ID Number: JA022739

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

2005

Presidentielle abkhaze : quelle diplomatie pour Moscou ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 3, mars 2005, p. 15-20.)

Author(s):

1. Gloaguen, Cyrille

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)

2. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

La difficile election presidentielle en Abkhazie, cette petite republique secessionniste georgienne, a encore montre combien la Russie restait impliquee dans cette partie du monde. Tout semble pourtant indiquer que ce secessionnisme abkhaze va aujourd'hui a l'encontre des interets strategiques de Moscou. Des lors, il convient de souligner toute l'ambiguite de la politique etrangere russe. En ce sens, la question abkhaze apparait aussi comme un revelateur des erreurs politiques russes dans le Caucase, et en Georgie plus particulierement.

ID Number: JA021370

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict : Legal Aspects of a Settlement.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2005, p. 23-30.)

Author(s):

1. Aliev, Namig

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA021717

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Karabakh Settlement Discourse : Enemy and Partner Images.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2005, p. 31-37.)

Author(s):

1. Bagdasarian, Laura

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA021718

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

Vers une nouvelle guerre dans le Caucase ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 11, novembre 2004, p. 66-74.)

Author(s):

1. Kalika, Arnaud

2. Razoux, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

La situation dans la province georgienne d'Ossetie du Sud s'est fortement degradee l'ete dernier. En suscitant la reprise des combats autour de la ville de Tskhinvali, le president georgien Mikhail Saakachvili n'a-t-il pas rouvert la boite de Pandore ? Sa strategie visant la remise au pas de la province secessionniste est-elle tenable a l'heure ou la situation

caucasienne semble de plus en plus volatile ? Et que penser des rumeurs sur la presence de 'cosaques' dans les rangs ossetes, illustrant par la meme la complexite du jeu russe dans la region ?

ID Number: JA021029
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

The Secessions of Abkhazia and Nagorny Karabagh : The Roots and Patterns of Development of Post-Soviet Micro-Secessions in Transcaucasia. (CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 23, no. 1, March 2004, p. 5-26.)

Author(s):

1. Murinson, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA020715
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Wanting to Have Their Cake and Their Neighbor's Too : Azerbaijani Attitudes towards Karabakh and Iranian Azerbaijan. (MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 58, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 576-596.)

Author(s):

1. Brown, Cameron

Subject(s):

1. AZERBAIJAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Notes:

Azerbaijan's foreign policy agenda, even prior to independence in 1991, has been largely dominated by two main issues : how to regain the Armenian-occupied region of Nagorno-Karabakh, and what relationship the state should have with the millions of ethnic Azerbaijanis who live in the bordering provinces of Iran. Over the past decade, two schools of thought have emerged, which reflect not only two different approaches to these issues, but also two opposing notions of what constitutes the Azerbaijani nation.

ID Number: JA021073
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

The West and the Conflict in Nagorny Karabakh. (CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2004, p. 18-23.)

Author(s):

1. Babaian, David

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA021248
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Mediation Abilities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in the Case of the Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2004, p. 7-18.)
Author(s):
1. Mammadov, Ilgar
Subject(s):
1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994
2. OSCE
ID Number: JA021247
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

2003

Strategic Variants : How the Conflict between Georgia and Abkhazia Can Be Settled.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2003, p. 43-49.)
Author(s):
1. Tania, Leila
Subject(s):
1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
ID Number: JA020190
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

The Karabakh Conflict : A Long-term truce.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2003, p. 60-66.)
Author(s):
1. Balaian, Tigran
Subject(s):
1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994
ID Number: JA020191
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

Separatist States and Post-Soviet Conflicts.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 4, October 2002, p. 831-848.)
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Dov
Subject(s):
1. DNIESTER MOLDOVAN REPUBLIC--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
4. SOUTH OSSETIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

Notes:

This article examines why the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the former Soviet Union have not been resolved in the last ten years, whereas a peace-agreement has been reached in Tajikistan. The analysis centres on the role of the self-declared separatist states that have emerged in the midst of the post-Soviet states : the Pridnestrovyan Moldovan Republic inside Moldovan borders, the Republic of South Ossetia and the republic of Abkhazia within Georgian borders, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic of Azerbaijan. The argument is

divided into four parts, starting first with a brief discussion of the reasons that allowed a fragile peace to arise in Tajikistan. The article then defines the concept of a de facto state, that is, a state without international recognition but with empirical existence. The main part of the article examines the range of forces, internal to the de facto states as well as external to them, that weave together to sustain the current status quo of non-resolution.

ID Number: JA018520

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Autonomy as a Source of Conflict : Caucasian Conflicts in Theoretical Perspective.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 54, no. 2, January 2002, p. 245-276.)

Author(s):

1. Cornell, Svante E.

Subject(s):

1. AUTONOMY

2. ETHNIC RELATIONS

3. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS

4. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Notes:

The granting of autonomous status to minority populations has gained support among academics and practitioners alike as a way to solve, manage, and even preempt ethnic conflict. In spite of the enthusiasm for ethnofederalism, however, the provision of autonomy to minorities may actually increase rather than decrease the likelihood of conflict. Under certain political conditions, autonomy promotes the separate identity of the minority and increases its motivation and capacity to seek separation from the central state. This article presents a rudimentary theoretical framework identifying which qualities of autonomy solutions increase the likelihood of conflict. It discusses how autonomy relates to other factors conducive to conflict by studying minorities in the South Caucasus and examines the case of Georgia. In Georgia, there were five ethnic minority populations, two of who - the Abkhaz and the South Ossetians - enjoyed autonomous status and were the only minorities to engage in armed conflict with the Georgian government. This article shows how autonomy, by empowering ethnic elites with control of statelike institutions and by enhancing factors such as leadership, economic viability, and external support, played a crucial role in the escalation of the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Conversely, the absence of autonomy mitigated separatist and secessionist sentiments among two of Georgia's other minority groups - Javakheti's Armenian and Kvemo Karli's Azeri populations.

ID Number: JA017733

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's Reluctant Retreat from the Caucasus : Abkhazia, Georgia and the US after 11 September 2001.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 4, Winter 2002, p. 131-150.)

Author(s):

1. Fawn, Rick

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

2. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

Notes:

This contribution considers how Russian interests in the Abkhaz-Georgian conflict have changed and particularly how, with American responses to 11 September, Russian influence in Georgia has been further reduced. It first provides a brief summation of the strategic significance of this conflict to each of the key parties : the Georgians, the Abkhaz and the Russians. It then considers how US military involvement in Georgia after 11 September potentially alters the dynamic between the Abkhaz and the Georgians, and how that relationship affects Russian interests. It concludes that, very reluctantly but with spurts of defiant military action, Russian influence in Georgia is waning.

ID Number: JA019614

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Realities and Prospects for Settling the Karabakh Conflict : Could There Be an International Peace Enforcement Operation ?.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2002, p. 7-14.)

Author(s):

1. Nuriev, Elkhan

2. Salimov, Kamil

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA018835

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The 'Black Garden' of the International Community : Nagorno Karabakh and the post-Cold War World Order.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2002, p. 14-24.)

Author(s):

1. Priakhin, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

ID Number: JA018836

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Nagorno Karabakh Conflict : Ten Years of Regulation.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2002, p. 64-69.)

Author(s):

1. Shahnazarian, David

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH CONFLICT, 1988-1994

Notes:

The institution of a cease-fire regime in the zone of the Karabakh conflict in May 1994 highlighted the first stage of conflict regulation - the end of active warfare. The follow-up actions, which should have been directed to the establishment of irreversible peace and of ensuring regional integration, have been put off for an indeterminate period. Recognizing as a starting point that the truce was a genuine achievement over the entire period of the Karabakh conflict resolution should not lead us, however, to ignore those key factors important to overcoming the negotiation deadlock that earlier facilitated the establishment of the cease-fire.

ID Number: JA018065

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

L'Abkhazie, republique autonome de Georgie : entre derives mafieuses et conflit ethnique.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1018, septembre 2001, p. 36-47.)

Author(s):

1. Guenec, Michel

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

3. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Notes:

L'Abkhazie, territoire situe le long de la mer Noire, au nord-ouest de la Georgie, a toujours entretenu des relations houleuses avec cette derniere, dont elle est une republique autonome, reclamant meme a plusieurs reprises son rattachement a la RSFSR, alors meme que sous Staline, la culture et la langue abkhazes furent laminees. En 1992, le conflit eclate entre des troupes georgiennes qui ont envahi le territoire et abkhazes, soutenues par des volontaires caucasiens et des elements de l'armee russe; les premieres en sont finalement chassees et un cessez-le-feu intervient en 1994, la population georgienne fuit l'Abkhazie, les dirigeants forment un gouvernement abkhaze en exil, la Russie place des troupes de maintien de la paix et l'Onu envoie des observateurs. Depuis lors, c'est le statu quo, emaille de violences, d'attaques armees a l'origine imprecise, de luttes entre clans et de conflits ethniques, sur fond de mafias omnipresentes, de corruption et de trafics en tous genres. Dans ce contexte, on peut se demander qui a interet a l'apaisement du conflit? Le president abkhaze de facto V. Ardzinba et E. Chevardnadze peuvent-ils trouver un reglement qui ne soit pas immediatement remis en cause par la violence? Dans quel sens peuvent evoluer les positions de Moscou? En attendant, la population survit comme elle peut, comme le montre l'auteur a travers le bilan economique et social d'un pays dont les routes, les usines et les ecoles sont en partie detruites.

ID Number: JA017273

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Ethno-Federalism and Civic State-Building Policies : Perspectives on the Georgian-Abkhaz Conflict.

(REGIONAL AND FEDERAL STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 69-93.)

Author(s):

1. Coppieters, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)

3. GEORGIA (REPUBLIC)--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA016978

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Interests over Norms in Western Policy towards the Caucasus : How Abkhazia is No One's Kosovo.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 84-108.)

Author(s):

1. Fawn, Rick

2. Cummings, Sally N.

Subject(s):

1. ABKHAZIA (GEORGIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS

Notes:

The potentially numerous cases of 'genocide' around the world can now invoke the precedent of NATO's use of military force for humanitarian purposes against Serbia in spring 1999. Such a claim was suggested by Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze over Georgia's disputed former autonomous republic of Abkhazia. The conflict over this former 'Soviet Riviera' again demonstrates the constraints behind gaining accurate information on the causes and consequences of a conflict. Particularly, it illustrates the difficulty of determining what constitutes 'genocide' and against whom, as both the Abkhaz and the displaced Georgians make such claims. On that basis, each party can expect - and eventually fear - a NATO-style military intervention. In the event, even if both sides view themselves as victims of 'genocide' and entitled to such intervention, Western perceptions of strategic interests in the Caucasus prevent this scenario. The determination of injustices, quite apart from their redress, goes unanswered.

ID Number: JA017620
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Azerbajdzjan : de moeilijke weg naar de democratie.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 55, nr. 9, september 2001, p. 447-451.)

Author(s):

1. Heuvel, Martin van den

Subject(s):

1. AZERBAIJAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA017034
Year: 2001
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

The Irony of Nagorno-Karabakh : Formal Institutions versus Informal Politics.

(REGIONAL AND FEDERAL STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 143-164.)

Author(s):

1. Panossian, Razmik

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA017198
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

2000

On the Karabakh Crisis.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 4, 2000, p.
132-140.)
Author(s):
1. Kazimirov, Vladimir
Subject(s):
1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)
ID Number: JA015681
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

1999

Hurting Stalemate or Mediation ? : The Conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh,
1990-1995.
(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 36, no. 6, November 1999, p.
709-727.)
Author(s):
1. Mooradian, Moorad
2. Druckman, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)
Notes:
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.
ID Number: JA014816
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

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.)
Author(s):
1. Nolyain, Igor
Subject(s):
1. MINORITIES--USSR
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)
Notes:
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 underground and in total secrecy.

ID Number: JA014733
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

L'Armenie et la stabilite du Sud du Caucase.

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

Author(s):

1. Sebe, Charles

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)
2. ARMENIA (REPUBLIC)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA014700
Year: 1999
Language: French
Type: ART

Principles for Conflict Resolution in Nagorno Karabakh.

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

Author(s):

1. Zargarian, Rouben A.

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

ID Number: JA014730
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

1998

The OSCE Minsk Process : A Balance After Five Years.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 9, no. 1, 1998, p. 5-14.)

Author(s):

1. Hakala, Terhi

Subject(s):

1. OSCE
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

ID Number: JA012940
Year: 1998
Language: English
Type: ART

The OSCE : Neutral and Impartial in the Karabakh Conflict ?.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 9, no. 2, 1998, p. 5-17.)

Author(s):

1. Mooradian, Moorad

Subject(s):

1. OSCE
2. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

ID Number: JA013044
Year: 1998
Language: English
Type: ART

1997

Case Study in Ethnic Strife.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 2, March - April 1997, p. 118-132.)

Author(s):

1. Rieff, David

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA011634

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

1996

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.)

Author(s):

1. Kurbanov, Erjan

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

ID Number: JA012151

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Nagorno-Karabakh and Russian Peacekeeping : Prospects for a Second Dayton.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 3, no. 3, Autumn 1996, p. 16-32.)

Author(s):

1. Mihalka, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NAGORNO-KARABAKH (AZERBAIJAN)

Notes:

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.

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