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**No. 4/2010**

**CENTRAL ASIAN FOREIGN POLICIES**

**LES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES DE L'ASIE CENTRALE**

***Bibliographies thématiques***  
***No. 4/2010***

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# **PART I : BOOKS**

## **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

**2009**

321 /00790

Conflict and Security in Central Asia and the Caucasus - Santa Barbara, CA : ABC-Clio.

xxvi, 373 p. : ill. ; 26 cm.

ISBN: 9781598840544

Author(s):

1. Peimani, Hooman, 1957-

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
6. TRANSCAUCASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

Includes index.

'This work maps out the possibilities and dangers that lie ahead for the nations of Central Asia and the Caucasus, helping readers understand this complex, crucially important part of the world. It offers : a chronological timeline of conflicts in the Central Asia region over thousands of years; essays on specific issues affecting the nations in the region, such as oil, superpower relations, and ethnic conflicts; individual entries on the former Soviet states of Central Asia and the Caucasus, exploring the historic, political, and economic factors that have shaped these emerging nations; coverage of transnational organizations important to the region, including the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Economic Cooperative Cooperation Organization; profiles of ethnic groups in the region, exploring their relationships with each other and with national governments, as well as their transborder status.'

ID number: 80022697

Year: 2009

Type: M

620 /00139

China's Energy Geopolitics : The Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Central Asia - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

167 p. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Contemporary China Series ; 30)

ISBN: 9780415456906

Author(s):

1. Marketos, Thrassy N.

Subject(s):

1. ENERGY POLICY--CHINA
2. GEOPOLITICS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 143-150. Includes index.

'China's need for energy has become an important factor in

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\* This list contains material received as of March 9th, 2010. – Cette liste est arrêtée au 9 mars 2010.

contemporary world politics and a precondition for sustaining China's continuing high economic growth. Accordingly, Chinese energy policy has been a political and strategic rather than a purely market-driven policy. This book examines China's energy geopolitics, focusing in particular on the need for a stable and secure investment environment which is necessary for the provision of energy to China from the Central Asian states. The author argues that the institutionalization of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Russia and China and Chinese bilateral agreements with individual Central Asian states present an avenue and a framework of stability in which pipeline construction can commence. However, in order to stabilize the region for Chinese investment in energy resources, the author argues that the United States needs to be present in the region and that a strategic framework of cooperation between Russia, China and the United States has to be developed.'

ID number: 80022172

Year: 2009

Type: M

## 2008

321 /00769

The Temptations of Tyranny in Central Asia - London : Hurst.

vii, 243 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9781850658337

Author(s):

1. Lewis, David

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'After the toppling of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan the important but overlooked former Soviet states of Central Asia became for a brief time key players in the US-led war on terror. American and other Western military and economic aid poured in on the assumption that stability and greater democratisation would follow in its wake. But only a few years later the West's strategy to exert geopolitical influence in the region is in tatters. How did it all go so wrong ? The book explains why the US alliance with Uzbekistan failed to produce reform and instead ended with the massacre of hundreds of civilians in Andijan; it provides a detailed account of the 2005 revolution in Kyrgyzstan; investigates the bizarre dictatorship of the late President Niyazov of Turkmenistan; and examines the Islamic militant groups that allegedly threaten stability in the region. The book concludes with some of the lessons for Western policy in Central Asia, including the possibility of democratisation in the Islamic world; the myths and realities of Islamist militancy; the role of authoritarian states in inciting radicalism and violence; the conflict in US policy between security relationships and rhetorical commitments to democracy and human rights; and the developing rivalry between China, Russia and the US in the region.'

ID number: 80021985

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

355.4 /01553

Central Asia at the Crossroads = L'Asie centrale a la croisee des chemins  
- Geneva : UNIDIR.

68 + 72 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Disarmament Forum ; 4/07 = Forum du Desarmement ; 4/07)

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Vignard, Kerstin, ed.
2. Linekar, Jane, ed.
3. Compagnion, Valerie, ed.
4. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Notes:

'After a period of being overlooked by many in the international community, Central Asia is once again at the centre of many security and development issues. While some refer to a renaissance of the Great Game, others stress the very contemporary security challenges faced by the region. A region rich in resources, it is also a region of fragile states, disputed borders, resource conflicts and transregional threats. This monograph explores regional security interests, border and natural resource issues, small arms stockpiles, and sources of internal instability and conflict. It looks at how external influences are affecting the conflicting drives among Central Asian states to compete, or to cooperate, to resolve their security challenges.'

ID number: 80021766

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01385

Central Asia : Views from Washington, Moscow, and Beijing - Armonk, NY :  
Sharpe.

vii, 224 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780765619945

Author(s):

1. Rumer, Eugene B., 1958-
2. Trenin, Dmitri
3. Zhao, Huasheng

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'The disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 rapidly and irrevocably transformed Central Asia's political landscape. This volume offers a four-part analysis of the region's importance in world affairs. It examines the place of Central Asia in a global perspective, while looking at it from the standpoint of traditional hegemon Russia.'

ID number: 80021421

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

327 /01323

Vladimir Putin and Central Asia : The Shaping of Russian Foreign Policy -  
London : Tauris.

256 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(Culture and Society in Western and Central Asia ; 1)

ISBN: 1850436282

Author(s):

1. Jonson, Lena

Subject(s):

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

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 243-254. Includes index.

'The volatile - and strategically vital - countries of Central Asia have been controlled by Russia since the early 20th century. Even after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Moscow sought to maintain an exclusive zone of influence in the region. Since 2001 however, Central Asian countries have become America's allies, bases and launching pads for the War on Terror. How and why did Russian policy change to allow this ? Was this due to a decline in Russia's influence in the international arena ? The author addresses these questions by examining the Putin government's policy towards Afghanistan and the four states that surround it - Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. She analyses Moscow's response to the new security challenges of the region, and the heightened degree of foreign interest in it. She details the shift in counter-terrorism policy from preventing foreign engagement in Russia's 'backyard' to exploiting US troop deployments in the region. Putin saw facilitating the US military presence in the region as a bargaining chip to achieve long-sought re-entry into the great power elite. With energy security and regional democracy issues now putting this tactical rapprochement under pressure, the author outlines future prospects for Russia's Central Asia policy in the context of its wider geostrategic aims.'

ID number: 80020822

Year: 2006

Type: M

327 /01331

Fostering Fundamentalism : Terrorism, Democracy and American Engagement  
in Central Asia - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

186 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(US Foreign Policy and Conflict in the Islamic World)

ISBN: 9780754646327

Author(s):

1. Crosston, Matthew

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL

5. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 176-184. Includes index.

'Is the United States, in its fight against terror and pursuit of Osama Bin Laden, recklessly creating conditions in Central Asia to produce the next Osama ? The author studies this controversial argument in this political analysis of US foreign policy on Central Asia. He looks specifically at the 'no-man's land nexus' connecting Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan and the heart of Central Asian Islamic radicalism - the

Ferghana Valley. This book breaks new ground by examining in unflinching detail the unwitting role US foreign policy plays in fomenting that 'hot zone' and extremism, producing a new generation of Islamic radicals.

ID number: 80022790

Year: 2006

Type: M

## 2005

327 /01257

Eurasia in Balance : US and the Regional Power Shift - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

xii, 214 p.; 24 cm.

(US Foreign Policy and Conflict in the Islamic World)

ISBN: 0754644499

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. Cohen, Ariel, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Offering a comprehensive overview of the security dynamics of an under-analysed region of the world, Central Asia and South Caucasus, this volume contains contributions from leading experts who examine policies of the major players in the region including Russia, China, India, Iran and Turkey. The volume incorporates thematic chapters which detail economic and security analyses in the post-September 11th era.'

ID number: 80020109

Year: 2005

Type: M

321 /00703

Central Asia's Second Chance - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

xiii, 389 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0870032186

Author(s):

1. Olcott, Martha Brill

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 343-373. Includes index.

'This book offers a sweeping review of the region's path from independence to the post-9/11 world. It explores how the region squandered its second chance and what might happen next.'

ID number: 80020371

Year: 2005

Type: M

## 2004

327 /01202

Strategic Consequences of the Iraq War : U.S. Security Interests in  
Central Asia Reassessed - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.  
v, 48 p. ; 23 cm.  
ISBN: 1584871601

Author(s):

1. Wishnick, Elizabeth

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'Central Asia is a key theater in the war on terrorism where fragile new states are attempting to consolidate political power, build legitimacy, and stoke economic development at the same time that they face a range of threats with security forces badly in need of reform. While the United States has recognized the pivotal role of Central Asia and greatly expanded its activities there, this is a new venue for America. US policymakers are learning in stride as they seek ways to both strengthen the Central Asian states and to encourage them to undertake badly needed political reforms. The author here contends that by highlighting antiterrorism, the United States addresses a symptom rather than the causes of instability in Central Asia; thus it is contributing to the radicalization of political opposition movements and discrediting both democratization and the US commitment to it. Instead, she argues, the United States should do more to address the underlying human security problems in Central Asia, which increase its vulnerability to terrorist movements.'

ID number: 80019391

Year: 2004

Type: M

## 2003

355.4 /01364

Faultlines of Conflict in Central Asia and the South Caucasus :  
Implications for the US Army. Part I - Santa Monica, CA : Rand  
Corporation.  
xxvii, 183 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.  
(Rand Publications ; MR-1598-A)  
ISBN: 0833032607

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--ETHNIC RELATIONS
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
7. TRANSCAUCASIA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
8. TRANSCAUCASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
9. TRANSCAUCASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
10. TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
11. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
12. TRANSCAUCASIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Olikier, Olga, ed.
2. Szayna, Thomas, ed.
3. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

'In the region of Central Asia and South Caucasus, what is the potential for armed conflict, and how might such outbreaks escalate to a level that could involve US forces ? The authors evaluate the key political, economic, and societal faultlines underlying the likelihood of conflict in the region, assessing their implications for regional stability and for US interests and potential involvement over the next 10 to 15 years.'

ID number: 80018541

Year: 2003

Type: M

355.4 /00364

Faultlines of Conflict in Central Asia and the South Caucasus :  
Implications for the US Army. Part II - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

194 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1598-A)

ISBN: 0833032607

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--ETHNIC RELATIONS
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
7. TRANSCAUCASIA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
8. TRANSCAUCASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
9. TRANSCAUCASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
10. TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
11. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
12. TRANSCAUCASIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Olikier, Olga, ed.
2. Szayna, Thomas S., ed.
3. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

Bibliography.

'In the region of Central Asia and South Caucasus, what is the potential for armed conflict, and how might such outbreaks escalate to a level that could involve US forces ? The authors evaluate the key political, economic, and societal faultlines underlying the likelihood of conflict in the region, assessing their implications for regional stability and for US interests and potential involvement over the next 10 to 15 years.'

ID number: 80018542

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

355.4 /01356

The Caucasus and Central Asia : Needs and Options for Stabilisation -

Rome : NATO Defense College.

123 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(NATO Defense College Monograph Series ; 16)

ISBN: 8887967148

Author(s):

1. Areng, Liina

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--ETHNIC RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ETHNIC RELATIONS
3. ISLAM AND POLITICS--TRANSCAUCASIA
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
7. TRANSCAUCASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
8. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)

Notes:

'This study, which addresses the issues affecting the security environment of the region of the Caucasus and Central Asia, was completed just a few months before the September 2001 attacks on New York and Washington. Focusing on the spread of Islam and radical Islamic movements in the region at large, the author tries to establish whether there is in fact a risk of radical Islam expanding to all the countries in the region, thereby creating a 'domino effect' whose impact would be felt in each of these countries in rapid succession. Having analysed in depth the ethnic, sociological, political and economic situation in each of the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia, she concludes that the risk of destabilisation spreading throughout the region is nonetheless limited. This monograph also contains an interesting analysis of the role played by the major and medium powers, including countries like Russia, China, Iran and Turkey that border directly on the region, or external countries, such as the United States, which have interests there. The European Union's role is also addressed. In this context, the importance of energy production and transport is examined in detail.'

ID number: 80018450

Year: 2002

Type: M

321 /00652

Central Asia : A Gathering Storm ? - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xiii, 442 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765608626

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. ISLAM AND POLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Rumer, Boris Z., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The societies of Central Asia are besieged from within and without. Local political elites battle Islamist insurgencies, rival power groups, and reformers. Opposition is continuously fueled by economic instability, underemployment, rampant corruption, narcotics trade, environmental deterioration, and

the collapse of social services. Conflicts over control of the region's scarce water and abundant energy resources have undermined the regional cooperation efforts urged by Moscow and Beijing. Now, with the introduction of American military power into the region since September 11, is Central Asia going to be the focus of a concerted stabilization strategy ? Or are we on the eve of an unprecedented upheaval ? This survey of political, economic, and social developments in Central Asia by regional experts offers geopolitical context, unparalleled coverage, and analytical depth to our understanding of a region that appears to be rapidly spiraling into crisis.'

ID number: 80018296

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01084

La Chine et la nouvelle Asie centrale : de l'indépendance des républiques centrasiatiques à l'après-11 septembre - Bruxelles : GRIP.

39 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 1/2002)

Author(s):

1. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

4. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (BE)

Notes:

'La Chine a entretenu au cours de l'Histoire des contacts étroits avec l'Asie centrale. Ses liens avec cette région ont été politiques et militaires mais aussi culturels et commerciaux. L'espace centrasiatique fut longtemps l'intermédiaire privilégié de la circulation, de l'échange et de la transmission des idées et des marchandises le long des antiques 'Routes de la soie' reliant l'Occident, l'Orient et la Chine. Tout au long de son histoire, l'Empire du Milieu a également accordé une attention particulière à cette zone en raison de la menace que faisaient peser sur lui les peuples nomades des steppes centrasiatiques. Ces facteurs historiques mais aussi la proximité géographique nous invitent à nous interroger sur la place, dans la recomposition géopolitique en cours, de cet acteur régional majeur dont le rôle fut mineur depuis presque un siècle par le dynamisme de la pénétration russe, puis soviétique. Si la faiblesse de la Chine et la montée en puissance parallèle de la Russie au cours du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle ont provoqué l'affaiblissement progressif puis la rupture de la quasi-totalité des contacts sino-centrasiatiques, l'effondrement de l'URSS et le reflux de la Russie changent fondamentalement le paysage géopolitique régional. La fracture artificielle qui séparait l'extrême-occident chinois de l'Asie centrale et aussi de la région autonome chinoise du Xinjiang a disparu. Face à cette transformation radicale du paysage géopolitique à ses frontières, Pékin a mis en œuvre depuis dix ans une politique extérieure dont les déterminants sont à la fois systémique et interne. Ses intérêts tournent principalement autour de trois axes : la sécurité définie dans un sens large, les échanges économiques et l'accès aux hydrocarbures. Cette étude se propose d'examiner successivement ces trois axes, et de les mettre en perspective avec la nouvelle configuration politico-stratégique découlant des événements du 11 septembre 2001.'

ID number: 80017906

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01101

The New Geopolitics of Eurasia and Turkey's Position - London : Frank Cass.

viii, 110 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0714650757

Author(s):

1. Aras, Bulent

Subject(s):

1. CASPIAN SEA REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
4. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. GEOPOLITICS--CASPIAN SEA REGION
6. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 101-103. Includes index.

'This book explores the geopolitical struggles that are currently underway in the newly independent states of the Caucasus region, demonstrating how many players in the region are coalescing into two opposing blocs. The growing political, military and economic ties between the countries of these two blocs stem from a number of developments in the region, most notably the fall of the Soviet Union, and consequently the end of the Cold War and its bi-polar global alliance structure. These blocs are competing for influence in the region, and possibly even more significantly the rights to exploit and transport the rich energy resources that have been found in the Caspian Sea. The book then goes on to demonstrate how many actors have been willing to cooperate in other non-energy related issues, in the hope of receiving a financial reward when countries do eventually decide on these critical matters. In addition to simply describing the new geo-political situation in the region, the author puts a special emphasis on Turkey's role in the region, and suggests ways in which Turkey can create a successful foreign policy there.'

ID number: 80022794

Year: 2002

Type: M

## 2001

321 /00643

Life After the Soviet Union : The Newly Independent Republics of Transcaucasus and Central Asia - Albany, NY : State University of New York Press.

ix, 187 p.; 23 cm.

(SUNY Series in Global Politics)

ISBN: 0791451380

Author(s):

1. Alaolmolki, Nozar

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
5. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
6. TRANSCAUCASIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'In separate chapters covering Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, this book examines the impact of the radical social, economic, and political transformations enacted upon them by both Czarist Russia and then the Soviet Union. With the demise of communist rule, the author explores

the efforts of the United States, Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey to influence the newly independent republics, specifically in connection with oil and natural gas concessions and pipelines. Included is a summary of recent developments and the prospect for economic and political progress in the republics.'

ID number: 80018017

Year: 2001

Type: M

321 /00622

Central Asia : Political and Economic Challenges in the Post-Soviet Era -

London : Saqi Books.

277 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 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

Type: M

355.4 /01300

Central Asian Security : The New International Context - London : Royal Institute of International Affairs.

xv, 279 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 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. Brookings Institution (US)
5. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)

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 Tadjikistan. 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: 80017813

Year: 2001

Type: M

327 /01082

Geopolitique de la nouvelle Asie centrale - Paris : Presses Universitaires de France.

313 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 2130518885

Author(s):

1. Djalili, Mohammad-Reza, 1940-
2. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales (CH)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 275-305. Includes index.

'Avec l'effondrement de l'Union soviétique et l'accession à l'indépendance des cinq républiques situées dans la région, l'Asie centrale a réintégré la scène internationale en tant que catégorie spatiale autonome. Le retour de ce que Mackinder avait naguère baptisé le 'pivot géographique de l'histoire' constitue sans doute un des événements majeurs de la vie internationale de la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle. Cet événement a entraîné une transformation géopolitique dont l'importance dépasse largement les limites territoriales des ex-républiques soviétiques. Que ce soit par rapport au Moyen-Orient, au continent asiatique, à l'Eurasie et bien entendu à la Russie elle-même, de nouvelles dynamiques sont apparues dont les conséquences deviendront de plus en plus perceptibles à mesure qu'on avancera dans le nouveau siècle. L'ambition de cet ouvrage est d'offrir un cadre d'analyse et des pistes de réflexion permettant l'évaluation de la situation actuelle et des perspectives qui se présentent aux pays de la région, aux puissances externes ainsi qu'à ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la communauté internationale. Pour réaliser cet objectif, l'approche historique, l'analyse de la transition politique, économique et sociale mais aussi les méthodes d'évaluation géopolitique ont été tour à tour utilisées. Cette approche interdisciplinaire a entre autres permis d'envisager les questions fondamentales abordées par cet ouvrage de synthèse à la fois dans leurs dimensions internes - à l'intérieur de chaque société directement concernée -, et leurs répercussions aux niveaux régional et international.'

ID number: 80017888

Year: 2001  
Type: M

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: 8887967059

Author(s):

1. Kutelia, Batu

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--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

Type: M

## 2000

327 /01021

U.S. Military Engagement with Transcaucasia and Central Asia - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

iv, 43 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584870230

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
7. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
8. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

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

Type: M

## 1999

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: 0765604337

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. TRANSCAUCASIA--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

Type: M

## 1998

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: 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

Type: M

## 1997

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--TRANSCAUCASIA
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--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

Type: M

## 1996

321 /00583

Central Asia since Independence - Westport, CT : Praeger.

xx, 220 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

(The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 168)

ISBN: 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

Type: M

## 1995

327 /00926

After Empire : The Emerging Geopolitics of Central Asia - Washington :  
National Defense University Press.

xxvii, 235 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 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

Type: M

## 1994

327 /00852

Central Asia : Its Strategic Importance and Future Prospects -  
Houndmills, UK : MacMillan.

xi, 337 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 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

Type: M

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: 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

Type: M

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

Type: M

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

2009

Central Asia in the Foreign Policy of Russia, the United States, and the European Union.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2009, p. 71-78.)

Author(s):

1. Omarov, Mels
2. Omarov, Noor

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA026594

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asia : Regional Response to a Global Challenge.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4 - 5, 2009, p. 117-126.)

Author(s):

1. Tolipov, Farkhad

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA026375

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Japan's Prospects in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2009, p. 94-102.)

Author(s):

1. Nurgaliev, Marat

Subject(s):

1. SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

ID Number: JA025722

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Behind the Central Asian Curtain : The Limits of Russia's Resurgence.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 108, no. 720, October 2009, p. 325-332.)

Author(s):

1. Cooley, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The Georgia war notwithstanding, events of the past year suggest that Moscow's efforts to maintain hegemony in its 'backyard' are becoming increasingly difficult and costly.

ID Number: JA026262

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

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\*\* This list contains material received as of March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2010.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 9 mars 2010.

Russia's Strategic Interests in Central Asia Today.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2009, p. 90-104.)

Author(s):

1. Laumulin, Murat

Subject(s):

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

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

ID Number: JA026592

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia-Central Asia : Toward Prosperity and Security.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 4, 2009, p. 26-34.)

Author(s):

1. Nikolaev, S.

Subject(s):

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

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

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA026204

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia's Foreign Policy : Central Asia : A View from Uzbekistan.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2009, p. 105-116.)

Author(s):

1. Paramonov, Vladimir

2. Stokov, Alexxey

3. Stolpovskiy, Oleg

Subject(s):

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

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

ID Number: JA026591

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Turkish Model and Turkey's Central Asian Policies Conditioned by  
Western Strategic Interests.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2009, p. 112-118.)

Author(s):

1. Hovsepyan, Levon

Subject(s):

1. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

ID Number: JA026126

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

From Internal to External Challenges against US Central Asian Policy.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2009, p. 89-102.)

Author(s):

1. Tian, Robert Guang

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA026125

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

From Central Asia to Great Central Asia : The Goals and Adjustments of US  
Central Asian Strategy.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2009, p. 58-71.)

Author(s):

1. Tian, Robert Guang

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA026595

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Greater Central Asia Project : Present State and Evolution.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2009, p. 74-85.)

Author(s):

1. Tulepbergenova, Gulsana

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA025724

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2008

The Strategic Importance of Central Asia : An American View.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 38, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 73-87.)

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The author cautions here that US regional policy in Central Asia may be wrong-headed. He believes that Washington focuses on Central Asia primarily as a theater in which it might directly challenge forces involved in the war on terrorism. Russia and China, on the other hand, view the region as a vital locale for defense of their domestic interest. This asymmetry of interest has led to a direct competition for influence in the region. The author's analysis reveals that for China and Russia the urgency of countering American interests in Central Asia has actually drawn the two former enemies closer together.

ID Number: JA024779

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

EE UU y China en Asia Central, el nuevo juego.  
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 22, no. 123, mayo - junio 2008, p. 143-152.)

Author(s):

1. Cantalapiedra, David Garcia
2. Quintanal, Gracia Abad

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

La Gran Asia Central es hoy el tablero de un nuevo juego entre China, Estados Unidos y Rusia. El acceso y control de los recursos enegerticos del area, la guerra global contra el terrorismo y la existencia de grupos separatistas marcan los movimientos de cada jugador.

ID Number: JA024867

Year: 2008

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Principles in the Pipeline : Managing Transatlantic Values and Interests in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 6, December 2008 - January 2009, p. 1173-1188.)

Author(s):

1. Cooley, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

After a decade of relative neglect post-Soviet Central Asia has become a foreign policy priority for the transatlantic community. Both the United States and Europe have engaged with the region in recent years in pursuit of new strategy interests, including maintaining military basing access in support of coalition operations in Afghanistan and securing the export of Central Asian oil and gas to the West. Despite this period of renewed engagement, however, the quality of democratic governance within the region remains poor, especially in comparison with other post-communist regions that successfully completed their political transitions. In fact, the United States and the European Union have often tempered promoting their Central Asian democratization agendas in order to maintain access to these strategically important fixed assets. The transatlantic struggle to balance the pursuit of strategic interests and democratic values has been rendered more difficult by Russia's recent resurgence as a regional power. Backed by the Central Asian governments, Moscow has challenged the purpose and influence of western-based international and non-governmental organizations in the region, thereby further diminishing the transatlantic community's capacity to promote sustained democratic reforms.

ID Number: JA025380

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Interest in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 6, 2008, p.30-42.)

Author(s):

1. Kozin, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA025466

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Regional Centers of Power : Is There a Conflict of Interests, Ideological Cooperation, or a Conflict of Strategies Among Them in Central Asia ?.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2008, p. 26-34.)

Author(s):

1. Omarov, Noor
2. Usubaliev, Esen

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA024889

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Plaidoyer pour la Grande Asie centrale.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 3, 2008, p. 549-560.)

Author(s):

1. Starr, S. Frederick

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

L'idée d'une Grande Asie centrale, centre économique et carrefour de communications plus que périphérie, sujet autodéterminé des relations internationales plus qu'objet malléable, n'a rien de nouveau.

ID Number: JA025281

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

La Chine et la grande Asie Centrale.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 3, 2008, p. 575-587.)

Author(s):

1. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

A l'échelle de la Grande Asie centrale, la proximité de Pékin, son poids, son statut de grande puissance en devenir, son économie et sa complémentarité avec celle de ses voisins centro-asiatiques, constituent autant d'atouts pour poursuivre une tranquille montée en puissance.

ID Number: JA025283

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Le reengagement de l'Inde en Asie centrale.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73eme annee, no. 3, 2008, p. 589-600.)

Author(s):

1. Gayer, Laurent

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

Ancrees dans l'histoire, notamment celle du monde musulman  
medieval et plus recemment de la guerre froide, les relations  
entre l'Inde et l'Asie centrale se cherchent un avenir.

ID Number: JA025284

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Cooperation between Iran and the Central Asian States : Past, Present,  
and Future.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2008, p. 126-132.)

Author(s):

1. Varnavskiy, Dmitri

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA024902

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Pakistan's Relations with Central Asia : Is Past Prologue ?.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 2, April 2008, p.  
201-227.)

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Throughout the 1990s Pakistan sought to cultivate 'strategic  
depth' throughout Iran, Afghanistan and the newly emergent  
Central Asian Republics while seeking to restrict Indian  
influence in the region. Chastened by its past failures,  
Pakistan now embraces more modest regional goals. Despite the  
diminution in objectives, several factors augur failure  
including Pakistan's policies in Afghanistan, which diminish  
the likelihood of a stable Afghanistan, and Pakistan's ability  
to pacify the various insurgencies roiling both Baluchistan and  
the Pashtun areas of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas as  
well as the Northwest Frontier Province.

ID Number: JA024771

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

Strategische Entwicklungslinien in Zentralasien.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2007, S. 22-28.)

Author(s):

1. Schmid, Johann

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The future development in Central Asia just as the action of the West towards the countries of this region are essentially characterized by the conflicting nature of stability and democratization. There are two basically different policy-shaping approaches that would seem to be suitable. On the one hand, a stability-oriented approach which primarily bets on stability as a prerequisite for a positive economic development and which requires a continued cooperation of the West with the partly authoritarian regimes of that region. Here, a democratization can be imagined only just secondarily and gradually. As an alternative, a democracy-oriented approach could be pursued which accepts instabilities in support of a quick democratization. Instability, however, jeopardizes the economic development and, in the long run, could foster the influx of Islamism in the region.

ID Number: JA023720

Year: 2007

Language: German

Type: ART

China's Central Asian Policy.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2007, p. 26-39.)

Author(s):

1. Khojaev, Ablat

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA023963

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

China in Central Asia : From Trade to Strategic Partnership.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2007, p. 40-51.)

Author(s):

1. Syroezhkin, Konstantin

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA023964

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Peril and Promise : A Survey of India's Strategic Relationship with Central Asia.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 26, no. 3, May - June 2007, p. 279-291.)

Author(s):

1. Moore, Scott

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

This article outlines the growing importance of India's relations with the Central Asian region. In particular, it explores security, economic, and cultural dimensions of the relationship. Important considerations for India in dealing with Central Asia include terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism, energy security, and new export markets. Of equal gravity, however, is the nature of great power competition in the heart of Asia. The argument presented here is that India's relations with Central Asia are calculated to gain strategic depth in the region. However, relationships with Pakistan, the United States, and the Asian great powers tend to constrain these ambitions. The future direction of India's strategic relationships with Central Asia remains fluid.

ID Number: JA024128

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia in Central Asia : Return.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2007, p. 33-40.)

Author(s):

1. Kniazev, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA024370

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Asie centrale : le 'retour' de la Russie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 115, printemps 2007, p. 377-391.)

Author(s):

1. Laruelle, Marlene

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Since the beginning of this decade, Russia has been trying to rebuild its presence in the post-Soviet world. In Central Asia, it has moved from military threats and direct political pressure to more complex strategic and economic tactics. These include strategic cooperation agreements; Kremlin support for current regimes, even dictatorial ones; and seizing control of raw material resources by Russian companies. Control over oil and gas supplies does in fact give Russia a new means of leverage it didn't have before. It is clear that Moscow wishes to remain master of its former republics, and continue to wield influence in this unstable region. After several years of rapprochement with the United States, Central Asia is moving back within the Russian sphere of influence. But other powers, such as China, India or Iran, are lying in wait, and seem determined to challenge Moscow's supremacy in the region.

ID Number: JA023713

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Return to Heartland : Russia's Policy in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 42, no. 1, March 2007, p. 43-62.)

Author(s):

1. Matveeva, Anna

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Reversing the retreat of the Yeltsin era, Russia has returned to Central Asia proactively. Its presence is increasingly felt in the traditional - that is, security - field and in new fields of engagement, such as strategically-placed investment or construction of regionalism. The cultural and 'civilisational' role has also gained more prominence. Moscow's policy reflects pragmatic opportunism, aimed at getting the utmost benefits for Russia from a region in which it holds many assets rather than at a revival of the former empire. There are limits however as to how far its engagement can go due to constraints posed by Central Asian realities and Russian domestic developments. So far, the advance has been greatly facilitated by the West's retreat, giving rise to perceptions of an unfolding 'great game', while in reality a record of both competition and cooperation between Russia, China and the West is a normal state of affairs. Although Central Asian elites find it easier to deal with Moscow in the current political climate, they view its assertive role with caution and may turn to a rival suitor should the price for the relationship with Russia become too high.

ID Number: JA023800

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

U.S. Interests in Central Asia and their Challenges.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 15, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 312-334.)

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Since 2005 US interests in Central Asia have been under sustained attack from Russia and China on geopolitical and ideological grounds due to their fear of American presence and ideas about democratization, Central Asian governments who welcome US presence, but not US ideologies, and the Taliban, which seeks to regain control over Afghanistan. Thanks to the combined pressure of these attacks and of defects in American policymaking, US interests in the region have suffered as has America's ability to advance them. This article analyzes US interests in Central Asia, the nature of the challenges to them, the shortcomings of American policymaking insofar as this region is concerned, and steps that need to be taken to overcome these challenges and defects in policymaking.

ID Number: JA023976

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

American Policy in Central Asia and Russia's Interests.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS no. 4, 2007, p. 57-63.)  
Author(s):  
1. Braterskiy, Maxim  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
ID Number: JA024100  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

US Strategy and Policy in Central Asia.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS no. 4, 2007, p. 46-56.)  
Author(s):  
1. Laumulín, Murat  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
ID Number: JA024099  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Shrinking US Footprint in Central Asia.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 702, October 2007, p. 333-339.)  
Author(s):  
1. Olcott, Martha Brill  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Notes:  
Many Central Asians prefer doing business with countries, like  
Russia and China, that do not bring up the subject of political  
reform.  
ID Number: JA024134  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 2006

Central Asia : Is There An Alternative to Regional Integration ?.  
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 25, no. 1 - 2, March - June 2006, p.  
75-91.)  
Author(s):  
1. Bobokulov, Inomjon  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Notes:  
Stronger regional cooperation yielding to the multifaceted  
integration of the Central Asian states is the only viable  
avenue to achieving political stability, stimulating economic  
growth, and reinforcing the notions of democratic sovereignty.  
According to many experts, if no efforts are undertaken in this  
direction, in a matter of a few decades, the region will  
stumble and be relegated to being a marginal player, a  
vulnerable conduit to a strategically important part of the  
world. Hence, 'integration' is the sine qua non in the  
achievement of advantages and overcoming of existential  
obstacles.  
ID Number: JA023114  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Un terrain de rivalites.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1057, spetembre - octobre 2006, p. 4-16.)

Author(s):

1. Djalili, Mohammad-Reza
2. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

A la suite des attentats du 11 septembre 2001, Vladimir Poutine avait accepte, au nom de la lutte anti-terroriste, l'installation de bases americaines dans les ex-republiques d'Asie centrale, ce qui leur a permis de developper leurs relations avec les Etats-Unis. La Russie s'est toutefois efforcee des le debut de 2002 de reconquerir le terrain perdu, aussi bien par le developpement des relations bilaterales que par le renforcement du role de structures multilaterales comme l'Organisation du traite de securite collective (OTSC), l'Organisation de cooperation de Shangai (OCS) et la Communaute economique eurasiatique (CEE). Ce regain d'influence demeure cependant fragile, les pays de la region ayant tendance a se mefier de l'ex-'grand-frere'. La Chine, pour sa part, a cherche a renforcer les liens bilateraux avec les Etats de la region et a developper le role de l'OCS. Les resultats de ses efforts se font surtout sentir sur le plan economique, le volume des echanges ayant ete mutilplie par trois depuis 2002.

ID Number: JA023185

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Quinze ans d'independance, les nouveaux enjeux en Asie centrale.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 64, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 65-154.)

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA023216

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Geopolitics and Energy Diplomacy in Central Asia and the Caspian.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2006, p. 7-19.)

Author(s):

1. Shaymergenov, Timur

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ENERGY POLICY
3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CASPIAN SEA REGION
4. GAS INDUSTRY--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

The Caspian-Central Asian region, which includes the Caspian and Central Asian states, forms a large and interconnected energy market with an exceptionally advantageous geostrategic position. Today, the region is still a place where the national interests and geopolitical rivalry of external forces seeking energy security meet and intertwine.

ID Number: JA023474

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Averting a New Great Game in Central Asia.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 155-167.)

Author(s):

1. Weitz, Richard

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Concerns about a renewed great game are exaggerated. The vital national interests of the most important external countries are not at stake, but competitive pressures, unless restrained, do risk impeding opportunities for cooperation among them.

ID Number: JA022573

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Turning Counter-Terrorism into Counter-Revolution : Russia Focuses on Kazakhstan and Engages Turkmenistan.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 15, no. 1, 2006, p. 3-22.)

Author(s):

1. Baev, Pavel K.

Subject(s):

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

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

3. TERRORISM--PREVENTION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

From the early days of Putin's presidency, Russia's energy policy towards Central Asia has been intertwined with the policy of counter-terrorism, which initially was aimed at exploiting the threat of the Taliban in order to cajole the post-Soviet regimes into closer cooperation with Moscow. The deployment of US and NATO forces in the region in Autumn 2001 signified a serious shrinking of Russia's influence but it invested considerable effort in recovering its position. A series of setbacks from Spring 2004 to Spring 2005 culminating in the 'orange revolution' in Ukraine made this period a true annus horribilis for Russian foreign policy but the brutal crackdown on the uprising in Andijan, Uzbekistan in May 2005 was the turning point. It helped Russia to design a counter-revolutionary strategy according to which it would be ready to provide extensive support to the regimes that were ready to defend themselves with forceful means. In order to legitimize this support, Moscow decided to revive and strengthen several post-Soviet inter-state organizations that for many years had essentially been 'paper structures'. Russia has achieved some success in instrumentalizing the counter-revolutionary momentum to advance its energy interests; in this sense, it certainly works much better than the tired counter-terrorism policy. Building on this success is going to be more difficult due to the pronounced anti-Western content of this strategy.

ID Number: JA022681

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Sowjetische Hinterlassenschaft und russische Sicherheitspolitik in Zentralasien.  
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 44. Jg., Heft 5, September - Oktober 2006, S. 555-562.)  
Author(s):  
1. Brach-von Gumpenberg, Markus  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--MILITARY RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
ID Number: JA022867  
Year: 2006  
Language: German  
Type: ART

The Multilateral Structures and Legal Foundations of Russia's Security Policy in Central Asia.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2006, p. 113-122.)  
Author(s):  
1. Chotaev, Zakir  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
ID Number: JA023056  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Russian Strategy in Central Asia.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2006, p. 27-36.)  
Author(s):  
1. Iniutin, Ivan  
Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
ID Number: JA022527  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Influence of the World Centers of Power in Central Asia and Tajikistan : Dynamics and Outlook.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2006, p. 54-62.)  
Author(s):  
1. Mullojanov, Parviz  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
3. TAJIKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAJIKISTAN  
ID Number: JA022778  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Republic of Tajikistan in the Regional Dimension.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2006, p. 71-85.)

Author(s):

1. Niiatbekov, Vafo
2. Dodikhudoev, Khurshed

Subject(s):

1. TAJIKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAJIKISTAN

ID Number: JA022776

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

US Foreign Policy in Central Asia : Risks, Ends, and Means.  
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 91-117.)

Author(s):

1. Boyer, Alan Lee

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The United States is limited in its ability to effect change in Central Asia by geopolitics, the nature of the local regime, and a lack of leverage. American policy must therefore use what leverage it has more effectively, through better understanding of regional dynamics.

ID Number: JA022380

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Greater South Asia : America's New Regional Approach to Central and South Asia : How It Is Developing and What Prompted It.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2006, p. 79-90.)

Author(s):

1. Iazmuradov, Atajan

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
4. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA023060

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The US Greater South Asia Project : Interests of the Central Asian Countries and of the Key Non-Regional Actors.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2006, p. 81-94.)

Author(s):

1. Iazmuradov, Atajan

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
4. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Implementation of the Greater South Asia project will give rise to several positive consequences for the Central Asian countries. It will help to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan, create another transportation and energy corridor, and reduce dependence on Russia and China, all of which correspond to the national interests of the Central Asian states. At the same time, implementation of the Greater South Asia project could

have several negative consequences. An increase in the drug flow in the near future, Islamic radicalization of the Central Asian countries under the 'cultural' influence of Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as erosion of the concept of Central Asia as a separate region could be negative consequences of implementing this project. When implementing this project, the US intends to rely on Pakistan and India, sensibly presuming that these countries are interested in exporting energy resources from Central Asia, importing goods to its states, and increasing their regional influence. In so doing, putting this project into practice could weaken Russia and China's regional positions by decreasing their economic and political influence in the region.

ID Number: JA023466  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The US Interests and Role in Central Asia after K2.  
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 141-154.)

Author(s):

1. Rumer, Eugene

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Central Asia is remote, poor, and has few historical or cultural ties to the United States. Yet, the region's importance to Washington exceeds its value as a stepping stone to Afghanistan and a neighbor of both China and Russia.

ID Number: JA022572  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 2005

De Verenigde Staten en de Europese Unie in Centraal-Eurazie : relaties met regionale mogendheden.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 59, nr. 1, januari 2005, p. 24-29.)

Author(s):

1. Amineh, Mehdi
2. Houweling, Henk

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The authors examine the role and influence of both the United States and the European Union in the region of Central Eurasia (CEA). In this region both superpowers are confronted with eight young states which emerged following the demise of the Soviet Union. These states have fragile societies and partly contested borders. In this region the influence of other important powers, such as Russia, Iran and China, is also apparent. The CEA's abundant oil and gas resources appear to generate several clashes of interest. The authors address the various geopolitical relationships in this highly complex region as well as the energy factor.

ID Number: JA021629  
Year: 2005  
Language: Dutch  
Type: ART

The New Great Game.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 101-105.)

Author(s):

1. Atal, Subodh

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The re-emergence of the ancient Silk Road provides Central Asia with a promising alternative to another reincarnation of great power conquest in the region.

ID Number: JA022102

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Asie centrale : la poudriere et les allumettes.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 4, avril 2005, p. 55-63.)

Author(s):

1. Cagnat, Rene

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Si les Etats-Unis soutiennent au Kirghizstan, dans les prochains mois, comme ils semblent s'y preparer, une 'revolution democratique', l'Asie centrale est, peut-etre, a la veille d'une crise grave. Cette revolution, dite 'jaune' ou 'des tulipes' promet en effet, etant donnees les specificites kirghizes et centre-asiatiques, de ne pas etre 'de velours'. De plus, l'expression de mecontentement populaire peut faire tache d'huile bien au-dela des frontieres du petit Kirghizstan. Les Americains dans la zone n'ont plus l'initiative face au retour en force des Russes, l'arrivee des Chinois, voire l'obstination nucleaire des Iraniens. Ils risquent par un engagement imprudent de susciter une exacerbation du 'Tres Grand Jeu' qu'ils menent depuis leur arrivee au Turkestan voici a peine trois ans. Cela se fera au detriment des populations locales et de leur necessaire democratisation. Cette derniere doit etre menee avec patience et realisme. L'application aveugle et hative par Washington d'un modele inadapte risque d'annihiler les progres effectues, notamment en Kirghizie, en faveur d'une societe liberale.

ID Number: JA021445

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Asie centrale : la poudriere, les allumettes et les apprentis sorciers.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 5, mai 2005, p. 83-92.)

Author(s):

1. Cagnat, Rene

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Dans un precedent article, la collusion des puissances entourant l'Asie centrale - Russie, Chine et Iran - face a 'l'intrus americain' a ete decrite. Depuis, l'engagement limite, mais evident, des Etats-Unis en faveur de la revolution kirghize des tulipes vient d'indisposer encore plus les dictateurs locaux : qu'ils soient ouzbek, turkmene, tadjik ou kazakh, les despotes centre-asiatiques, qui se tournent de plus en plus vers Moscou, s'attendent desormais au pire de la part de Washington. Ils n'ont pas tort : l'inevitable effet 'domino', qui s'exercerait a partir d'une Kirghizie devenue democratique, risquerait de susciter au coeur de la region une explosion aux effets incalculables. Aussi, dans le cadre d'une exacerbation du 'Tres

Grand Jeu', peut-on s'attendre, si le nouveau pouvoir a Bichkek joue la carte americaine ou ne controle pas la situation interieure, a l'instauration d'un veritable 'cordon sanitaire', y compris par la Chine, autour de la petite republique. L'installation d'une veritable democratie est-elle possible en Kirghizie alors que le grand vainqueur, a l'issue des recents evenements, n'est autre que la narcomafia qui etend son emprise sur le Sud du pays ?

ID Number: JA021515

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

#### The Great Powers in Central Asia.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 684, October 2005, p. 331-335.)

Author(s):

1. Olcott, Martha Brill

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

While America, Russia, and China compete for military ties and energy supplies, the Central Asian nations are playing a game of their own.

ID Number: JA021958

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

#### China's Security Interests in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 24, no. 4, December 2005, p. 425-439.)

Author(s):

1. Ong, Russell

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China has strong security interests in Central Asia in the post-Cold War era and these will increase over time. In the military realm, the region is vital as it borders an old enemy, Russia, and the lone superpower, the USA, is gradually establishing itself there. Politically, the growth of militant Islam in Central Asia concerns Beijing as it can spur separatist movements in Xinjiang and undermine stability on the northwestern front. In terms of economic security, China knows that it has to compete with other great powers to secure future energy supplies in resource-rich Central Asia. Adopting a comprehensive approach to national security, the Chinese view the simultaneous enhancement of the military, political and economic aspects of security as vital to its drive to truly global power status in the 21st century. This need is further dictated by the need to counter US hegemony in world affairs.

ID Number: JA022137

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Vers un nouveau partenariat entre la France et l'Asie centrale.  
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 12, decembre 2005, p. 39-50.)

Author(s):

1. Montesquiou, Aymeri De

Subject(s):

1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE

Notes:

Pres de quinze ans apres son independance, l'Asie centrale demeure une terra incognita pour la France, alors que les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne, la Russie ou la Chine y developpent des partenariats politiques et militaires. Elle peut renverser cette tendance en concluant un certain nombre de contrats industriels et militaires. Alternative credible a des voisins de plus en plus encombrants, la France doit rattraper son retard en s'investissant politiquement au plus haut niveau.

ID Number: JA022063

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

From Disengagement to Active Economic Competition : Russia's Return to South Caucasus and Central Asia.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 13, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 61-85.)

Author(s):

1. Perovic, Jeronim

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
6. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
7. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
8. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The article looks at the role of economic factors, particularly energy, as a key component of Russia's complex and evolving relationship with the states of the South Caucasus and Central Asia. This article explains the major trends and changes that have taken place during the Yeltsin and Putin governments to identify the driving forces behind Russian policy towards the states of the region. It then describes current processes, potential, and constraints of Russian economic expansion, and considers some implications for CIS integration and the dynamics of conflict and cooperation in the region.

ID Number: JA021637

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia in Central Asia : A Shift to Positive Foreign Policies.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2005, p. 112-119.)

Author(s):

1. Rashidov, Bakhtier

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA021636

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asia : NATO's Military-Political Strategy and Russia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2005, p. 54-62.)

Author(s):

1. Shaymergenov, Timur

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL

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

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

ID Number: JA022152

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asian Countries and the United States : Ups and Downs in their Relationships.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2005, p. 43-50.)

Author(s):

1. Abdullo, Rashid

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA022784

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Geopolitical Transformations in the Caucasian-Caspian Region.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2005, p. 74-81.)

Author(s):

1. Dobaev, Igor

2. Dugin, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

2. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)

6. CAUCASUS, NORTHERN (RUSSIA)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA022154

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

A Partnership for Central Asia.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 164-178.)

Author(s):

1. Starr, S. Frederick

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

US engagement with Afghanistan has brought all of Central Asia to a turning point, but flagging interest and uncoordinated policies risk undermining recent gains. To seize the opportunity for progress in a vital region, Washington should form a Greater Central Asia Partnership for Cooperation and Development.

ID Number: JA021762

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Regionalism in Central Asia : New Geopolitics, Old Regional Order.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 485-502.)

Author(s):

1. Bohr, Annette

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. REGIONALISM--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Behind the rhetoric of regional cooperation, the Central Asian states have been embroiled with increasing frequency in conflicts among themselves, including trade wars, border disputes and disagreements over the management and use of water and energy resources. Far from engendering a new regional order in Central Asia, the events of September 11, 2001 and the subsequent basing of US troops in the region have served to entrench pre-existing patterns of regional cooperation, while highlighting the obstacles that have beset the regionalization process there since the mid-1990s. While all five Central Asian states have been attempting to use the renewed rivalry between Russia and the United States, which is being played out in the Central Asian region, to maximize their strategic and economic benefits, the formation of the United States-Uzbekistan strategic partnership has increased the resolve of the other Central Asian states (Turkmenistan excepted) to balance Uzbekistan's preponderance by enthusiastically pursuing regional projects involving Russia and, to a lesser extent, China. This regional dynamic has resulted in the steady gravitation of the centre of regionalism in Central Asia to the north from a nominal Tashkent-Astana axis to a more stable Astana-Moscow one, with possible repercussions for the poorer states of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The article examines the major constraints on regionalism in Central Asia, considering in particular the ways in which the personalist, non-democratic regimes of Central Asia have obstructed state-centric 'top-down' regionalism as well as informal regionalist processes 'from below'.

ID Number: JA020510

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Branle-bas en Asie centrale.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 3, mars 2004, p. 135-147.)

Author(s):

1. Cagnat, Rene

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Depuis l'arrivee, a la fin de 2001, des Etats-Unis en Asie centrale, la situation geostrategique a beaucoup evolue dans la region. Alors qu'a l'origine Russes et Chinois toleraient sur leurs arrieres le nouveau venu americain, on assiste aujourd'hui, dans la zone, a une rivalite des grandes puissances : elles se livrent a un jeu triangulaire de plus en plus incisif en cherchant l'appui des pays locaux ou peripheriques. Face a Washington qui s'interesse aux richesses de la Caspienne et s'installe, Moscou et Pekin reagissent : elles deviennent des allies de fait dans un nouveau 'Grand jeu' qui peut aller tres loin.

ID Number: JA020226

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

Geopolitical Interests of Russia, the US and China in Central Asia.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2004, p. 139-146.)

Author(s):

1. Lifan, Li
2. Shiwu, Ding

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA020817

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Shanghai Co-operation Organization : China's Changing Influence in  
Central Asia.

(CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 180, December 2004, p. 990-1009.)

Author(s):

1. Chung, Chien-peng

Subject(s):

1. SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China, Russia and the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan formed the Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) in 2001. China's backing for an SCO charter, permanent secretariat and anti-terrorism centre for the past three years reflects its desire to strengthen the SCO in countering United States influence in Central Asia. Diplomatically, China fears that the American presence means that regional states will be less accommodating to China's political demands. Economically, China worries that the United States' support for American petroleum companies will compromise Chinese efforts to wrest concessions from Central Asian governments. Security-wise, with bases close to China's western borders, Washington can assist Beijing in flushing out Xinjiang separatists operating in Central Asia, or put military pressure on China, should it be perceived as a threat. The American presence and resurgent Russian involvement in Central Asia seem to have put China's influence in the region on the defensive.

ID Number: JA021227

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

China, Russia, and the US : Their Interests, Postures, and Interrelations  
in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2004, p. 116-125.)

Author(s):

1. Huasheng, Zhao

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The special statuses of China, Russia, and the United States in Central Asia are mainly attributed to their involvement and influence in the region, on the one hand, and to the framework of the special relations the three powers have forged in international relations, on the other. The US military presence in Central Asia has deeply affected the strategic structure in the region. A three-way confrontation looms on the horizon. Dealing with the bilateral and trilateral relations among them has become a strategic issue for China, Russia, and the United

States.  
ID Number: JA021053  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

China, Russia, and the US : Their Interests, Postures, and Interrelations  
in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2004, p. 86-94.)

Author(s):

1. Huasheng, Zhao

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA021291

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asian States and China : Cooperation Today and Prospects for  
Tomorrow.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2004, p. 61-70.)

Author(s):

1. Mukimdzhanova, Railya

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA021057

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Regionalism, Iran and Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 503-517.)

Author(s):

1. Herzig, Edmund

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. REGIONALISM--IRAN

Notes:

A combination of revolutionary ideology, trouble with neighbours and location in the Middle East, where regionalism is moribund, make the Islamic Republic of Iran an unlikely enthusiast for regional coalition-building. The impetus towards regionalism derives first and foremost from geopolitical considerations - the need to counter the US government's efforts to isolate Iran - but also from domestic dynamics; the regionalist discourse has lent an acceptable ideological colouring to an increasingly pragmatic foreign policy. Iran's neighbours, however, share neither its geopolitical predicament nor its ideological complexion, and the actual implementation of Tehran's regionalist agenda has been based on functional cooperation, rather than on geopolitics and ideology. Trade promotion and the development of transport infrastructure to link Central Asia and the Caspian to Turkey and the Persian Gulf have been the most appealing areas for northern neighbours, and dominate the agenda of the Economic Cooperation Organization, Iran's main vehicle for multilateral cooperation with Central Asia and

Azerbaijan. Tehran's 1992 proposal for a Caspian Sea Cooperation Organization has so far been stymied by the littoral states' well-publicized disagreements over the sea's legal status, though their numerous multilateral meetings and handful of agreements suggest that the idea has potential in the medium-term. Notwithstanding the meagre tangible results to date, Iran's tilt towards regionalism has had a positive impact. It has helped to rehabilitate the Islamic Republic in the eyes of its neighbours, contributed to the evolution of policy debate at home and prepared the ground for future multilateral cooperation.

ID Number: JA020511

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Relations with Central Asia : A Strategic Analysis.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 9, no. 1, March - May 2004, p. 45-60.)

Author(s):

1. Khan, Simbal A.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

This paper examines the various strategies available to the Iranian decision makers for maximizing Iranian security. Iran's evolving relations with the Central Asian States are seen as a catalyst for the analyses of the structural features of the regional security complex. The continuity in Iran's strategic partnership with Russia is seen as a stabilizing force, which has moderated the highs and lows in Iran's relations with some of the Central Asian States. Notwithstanding the decline in Russian superpower status, it retains its supremacy as a primary regional actor. The convergence of Russia's and Iran's economic and strategic objectives has buffeted Iran's security against the new challenges thrown up by the enhanced US involvement in the region following the Afghanistan and Iraq campaigns.

ID Number: JA021111

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and Central Asia : Paradigm and Policy.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 23, no. 2, June 2004, p. 109-139.)

Author(s):

1. Mesbahi, Mohiaddin

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA021228

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Strategic Reassertion in Russia's Central Asia Policy.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March 2004, p. 277-293.)

Author(s):

1. Allison, Roy

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

President Putin has presided over a proactive, hard-headed and relatively effective Russian policy in Central Asia and the Caspian region since at least the summer of 2002, which aims both to support Russia's revival as an economic and military power and to help tackle at source new security challenges from the volatile south. In line with rising domestic nationalist thinking and the growing influence of officials with a security service or military background, Moscow has been searching for a rationale to support a more assertive policy in the region. Meanwhile, Russian and American views on the scope and conduct of the war on terrorism have diverged in important respects. Russia lacks an overall regional strategy for Central Asia, but is seeking to mesh together geopolitical, security and energy policy goals. It is seeking to reinvigorate its military-security influence in Central Asia under the banner of counterterrorism and at the same time has achieved long-term agreements for energy transit and purchases that make Central Asian states increasingly dependent on Russia in energy policy. Overall, a dynamic of competition is displacing the potential for cooperation between Russia and western states, especially the United States, in Central Asia. The prospects for a fully-fledged strategic partnership in the region are fading but the reality of security threats from Afghanistan and within Central Asia might eventually reconcile Moscow to a lower profile but long-term western strategic presence in the region.

ID Number: JA020355

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The New Battleground : Central Asia and the Caucasus.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 59-69.)

Author(s):

1. Berman, Ilan

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
6. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
8. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The new US strategic emphasis on Central Asia and the Caucasus; Russia's domestic economic priorities; and Moscow's increasingly assertive, neo-imperial foreign policy are likely to test the very limits of the strategic partnership between Moscow and Washington.

ID Number: JA021350

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The US Military Engagement in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus : An Overview.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 1, March 2004, p. 43-72.)

Author(s):

1. Giragosian, Richard

Subject(s):

1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The regions of Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus have each acquired an elevated strategic importance in the new security paradigm of post-September 11th. These two strategic regions play important roles as 'security sentries' along the front line of a dynamic US engagement in response to the emergence of new non-state security threats. But both regions also face more fundamental internal challenges, ranging from an overall deficit of democracy, and the related predominance of 'strongmen over statesmen', to economic mismanagement and widespread corruption. These factors significantly impede the reform efforts of these states in transition, and seriously erode the still fragile security environment. It is this set of internal factors that presents the most daunting challenge, however, as the core fragility of these states cannot be effectively overcome simply through policies relying on enhancing their security or military capabilities.

ID Number: JA020515

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

US Military Engagement in Central Asia : 'Great Game' or 'Great Gain' ?. (CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2004, p. 53-61.)

Author(s):

1. Giragosian, Richard
2. MacDermott, Roger N.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The foundation for current US policy in the region rests with the new strategic partnership between the United States and Russia. But as Russia reasserts its position in Central Asia, the region, as well as the Caucasus, may very well emerge as the next arena in the mounting competition between Moscow and Washington, making the quest for stability and self-sufficiency among the infant states in the region even more important.

ID Number: JA020309

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Beyond the Steppe : Projecting Power into the New Central Asia.

(JOURNAL OF SLAVIC MILITARY STUDIES, vol. 17, no. 2, April - June 2004, p. 183-213.)

Author(s):

1. Goldstein, Lyle J.

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The US and the West generally should not retreat from the strategic windfall that accompanied Operation Enduring Freedom. The prestige of American power remains linked to the survival of the Karzai regime in Kabul. In addition, there are vital geopolitical reasons, including, especially, energy concerns, that reinforce Western stakes in Central Asia. Indications at this time are that locals are quite receptive to the new Western military presence and also to the import of more concrete security structures. The threat from Islamic extremism seems to be in retreat. This trend is likely to continue if Western governments actively engage, rather than alienate, NIS governments on issues of human rights. Some specific recommendations include the following : employ regional structures where possible, upgrade Partnership for Peace (PfP) relationships, favor the northern tier states to leverage progress on human rights among the southern tier states, send NIS peacekeepers into Afghanistan, and combat drug cultivation with market incentives. It is also important to focus narrowly on developing the Fergana Valley as the strategic center of all of Central Asia, to avoid antagonizing Moscow, and to maintain a visible, but strictly limited military presence in the NIS.

ID Number: JA020701

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The United States and Regionalism in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 3, May 2004, p. 447-461.)

Author(s):

1. MacFarlane, S. Neil

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

This article examines the record of American policy towards regional cooperation in Central Asia. It begins with the determinants of regionalism and the role of external states therein. It then considers the nature of American interests in Central Asia. This is followed by a historical account of the three stages of American policy towards the region. The article argues that regional cooperation has not been a significant aspect of US policy. Instead US policy-makers have preferred bilateral relations or multilateral structures (e.g. the Partnership for Peace, the GUUAM [Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova] group) which draw the region's states beyond its boundaries. US policy tends to reduce incentives for regional actors to develop multilateral cooperation. It may also encourage competitive regionalist agendas on the part of other interested major powers (Russia and China).

ID Number: JA020508

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asian Geopolitics and US Policy in the Region : The Post-11 September Era.  
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 14, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 95-109.)  
Author(s):  
1. Atal, Subodh  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
ID Number: JA019313  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Regional Cooperation in Central Asia : Mission Impossible ?.  
(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 14, no. 3, 2003, p. 254-268.)  
Author(s):  
1. Bohr, Annette  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Notes:  
This article examines the record of regional cooperation among the Central Asian states and assesses future prospects. Opening with a summary description of the institutional evolution of the principal regional groupings involving the Central Asian states, it continues in the subsequent section with an assessment of their achievements and failures, with special attention to two key regional challenges : the border and water issues. The final section considers the major factors that constrain regional cooperation in Central Asia.  
ID Number: JA020187  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The New Great Game and the New Great Gamers : Disciples of Kipling and Mackinder.  
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 22, no. 1, March 2003, p. 83-102.)  
Author(s):  
1. Edwards, Matthew  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Notes:  
This paper proposes to undertake a study of the New Great Game concept, comparing it to the original Great Game by use of historical, thematic and theoretical comparisons, to see if the term and concept has any value in analysis and as an analytical tool. It is then intended that the concept will be related to ideas of geopolitical theory to see if there are any similarities between them.  
ID Number: JA019737  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Zentralasien - Schauplatz eines neuen 'Great Game' rivalisierender Mächte ?.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 41. Jg., Heft 6, November - Dezember 2003, S. 747-752.)

Author(s):

1. Gumpfenberg, Marie-Carin von

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA019926

Year: 2003

Language: German

Type: ART

Islamic Players on the Central Asian Arena : What Are the Interests of the Neighboring Muslim States in this Region ?.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2003, p. 55-63.)

Author(s):

1. Laumulin, Murat

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA019215

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Shifting Sands in Central Asia ?.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 14, no. 3, 2003, p. 189-205.)

Author(s):

1. Olcott, Martha Brill

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Years after the beginning of the war on terrorism, many of the hopes for a new beginning in Central Asia appear to remain unfulfilled. Some of the blame lies with the international community, which has been slow to provide funds, but most of the responsibility lies within the states themselves.

ID Number: JA020186

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asian States : Balancing Opportunities and Challenges.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2003, p. 124-134.)

Author(s):

1. Rahmani, Mansour

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

At first glance, history and geography seem to dictate the rules of the 'Great Game' to Central Asia and make the region to remain a sphere of the great powers' influences and of external competition. However, the new independent states knew how to benefit from the great powers' competition and come out from their sphere of influences. They have made significant move toward political independence and economic stability. Their political independence has been established, and their northern neighbor would be unable to reestablish its domination. They have also begun to renovate their military and defense structures and move slowly toward diversifying their security partners. They have made high-profile moves toward cooperative regional structures, notably the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Aral Sea water management and Central Asia

Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) program. Central Asia has become a far more stable region than many observers believed possible at the time that these states emerged on the international scene.

ID Number: JA019220  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Entering the Old 'Great Game' in Central Asia.  
(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 1, Winter 2003, p. 41-58.)

Author(s):

1. Rasizade, Alec

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The author writes about the 'great game' in Central Asia, which the United States has entered as part of the war on terror. Of all the legacies of this conflict, that the US now has bases in Central Asia may be the most important one. This promises many complications with the Chinese and Russians lasting well beyond the accomplishment of immediate objectives in Afghanistan. Just as the United States replaced France in Indochina in the early 1950s, it now replaces Russia in this region, with all the attendant problems. As yet, the American presence is small, but as the Vietnam War showed, it is never too early to begin focusing on the geopolitics of exotic places which may in time engage America's attention. Has America's arrival in Central Asia raised misleading expectations of would-be regional powers such as Uzbekistan? If it is to make good on pledges to stay in Afghanistan to help mend that country, then the United States is enmeshed in the rivalries, vested interests, and major power dynamics of the region. With its Caspian oil and growing Islamism, it is an area of the world where American, Chinese, Russian and Iranian interests intersect.

ID Number: JA018763  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Russia and China in Central Asia : Geopolitical Changes.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2003, p. 71-76.)

Author(s):

1. Kindalov, Vladimir
2. Limanov, Oleg

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Recently Central Asia has found itself once more in the center of events of world importance : it has become an arena of struggle for influence that reflects the old regional problems and new global realities. Ambitions of the new players and rivalries of the old regional powers, Russia and China in the first place, are intertwined here. It is impossible either to assess the situation or predict its further development outside a very careful analysis of the Russian and Chinese factors, their role in antiterrorist struggle, the way Beijing and Moscow perceive the threats to their security, their interests, and their Central Asian policies. The 9/11 events and the antiterrorist

operation in Afghanistan aimed against al-Qa'eda and the Taliban completely changed the local situation and confronted both states with a lot of problems. Another important rival, the United States, has come to the area where both China and Russia had already had definite interests.

ID Number: JA019787

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

#### India's Rising Profile in Central Asia.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 22, no. 2, 2003, p. 139-157.)

Author(s):

1. Blank, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

India's rising profile in Central Asia has not received the attention it deserves. Nonetheless, any discussion of trends affecting Central Asia would be incomplete without a discussion of Indian policy. Undoubtedly, India's policies toward Afghanistan and the former Soviet republics of Central Asia reflect changing perspectives in its long-standing rivalry with Afghanistan, perspectives that have been affected by years of warfare in Afghanistan, the terror campaign in Kashmir, and the events of September 11, 2001 and afterwards. But India's strategy also reflects major trends in Indian foreign policy that go beyond these considerations. Those trends reflect India's growing economic and military power and its policymakers' increased attention to and interest in becoming a major pan-Asian player, not just the dominant power on the subcontinent. India's policies toward Central Asia therefore dispose of all the instruments of power : economics, diplomacy, and military power. The military instrument is used directly in the form of the projection of Indian military power and in the form of arms sales and security assistance to key states there. Likewise, Indian diplomacy has cemented a series of regional partnerships, if not alliances, with key actors, often actors whose own interests are at wild variance with each other except in Central Asia : Israel, Iran, and the United States. There is no doubt that India is continuing to expand its 'investment' in Central Asia and that it will deepen its connections to the area in terms of economics, diplomacy, and defense cooperation. Therefore if we are to understand both Indian policy and strategic trends in Central Asia an assessment of India's role there is essential.

ID Number: JA019434

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

#### India : Cooperation with the Central Asian Countries in Regional Security.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2003, p. 16-24)

Author(s):

1. Komissina, Irina

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

ID Number: JA020278

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

On the Priorities of Russian Policy in Post-Soviet Central Asia.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2003, p. 71-76.)

Author(s):

1. Boronin, Oleg

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Central Asia plays a special role in several regional vectors of Russian foreign policy in the post-Soviet space. This is due in particular to such factors as the significant size of the Russian-speaking population in the states of this region; the political and socioeconomic problems, which are causing instability on Russia's southern borders; the prospects for using Central Asia as a transportation corridor; and the challenges to security posed by transnational criminal structures. But Moscow still does not have an integrated foreign policy conception with respect to the newly independent states of this region that correlates to the country's national-state interests. Such a conception would not only protect Russia from any 'fiascos' in Central Asian policy but would also ensure its security, reinforce the authority and role of the Russian Federation as a great nation on the international arena, and promote socioeconomic revival and a post-industrial breakthrough.

ID Number: JA019788

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia and the West in Central Asia and the Caucasus : Cooperation or Rivalry ?.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2003, p. 65-124 (several articles).)

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
6. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

ID Number: JA019021

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

A Farewell to the Great Game ? Prospects for Russian-American Security Cooperation in Central Asia.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 12, no. 3 - 4, Autumn - Winter 2003, p. 21-35.)

Author(s):

1. Trenin, Dmitri

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Long before 9-11, Russia and the United States found common ground in their efforts to undermine the Taliban government in Afghanistan, despite serious disagreements over policy in other parts of the world. The events of 9-11, however, changed Russian foreign and security policy drastically. One of the

most fundamental and controversial shifts came when President Putin chose not to interfere in US negotiations with the Central Asian states to use their airbases for the US war against Al Qaeda in Afghanistan. Putin also offered to use Russia's oil reserves as a means to stabilize jittery world markets. In return, Russia gained US support for its bid to pipe Caspian Sea oil over Russian territory. More importantly, the US government gave Russia essentially a free hand in its war against separatist Chechnya. While there are many potential scenarios in highly unstable Central Asia that could serve to sour relations once again, Russia and the United States have an unprecedented opportunity to build trust and cooperation through peacekeeping and problem solving in the region.

ID Number: JA020703  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Silk Road, Great Game or Soft Underbelly ? The New US-Russia Relationship and Implications for Eurasia.  
(JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 3, no. 3, September 2003, p. 92-104.)

Author(s):

1. Wallander, Celeste A.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The impact of the US war against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan brought Russia into a closer relationship with the United States and set it more firmly on the path of security, political and economic integration with the West. Putin's decision to support US policy, his silencing of official dissent, concrete policy concessions and priorities are evidence that there is more to the Russian orientation toward the United States than feel-good politics and personal relationships. Two questions will determine whether the positive opportunity to advance Putin's agenda is sustained. The first is whether the United States succeeds in defeating terrorist networks in Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caucasus. The second is whether the apparent common interest against Eurasian terrorism is sustainable. If so, then the US-Russia relationship can be the basis for a successful Silk Road future for Eurasia that focuses on regional cooperation as a means to integration, development and globalization.

ID Number: JA019960  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The Turkish Factor in the Evolution of the Central Asian Republics.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2003, p. 73-88.)

Author(s):

1. Chotoev, Zakir

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA019217  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Hegemonic Quicksand.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 5-16.)

Author(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

For the next several decades, the most volatile and dangerous region of the world - with the explosive potential to plunge the world into chaos - will be the crucial swathe of Eurasia between Europe and the Far East. Heavily inhabited by Muslims, we might term this crucial subregion of Eurasia the new 'Global Balkans'. It is here that America could slide into a collision with the world of Islam while American-European policy differences could even cause the Atlantic Alliance to come unhinged. The two eventualities together could then put the prevailing American global hegemony at risk.

ID Number: JA020113

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

US Geostrategy in Central Asia : A Kazakh Perspective.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 22, no. 2, 2003, p. 159-167.)

Author(s):

1. Khidirbekughli, Doulatbek

Subject(s):

1. KAZAKHSTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KAZAKHSTAN

Notes:

After the tragedy of September 11, 2001, the Central Asian countries were 'catapulted' into the international spotlight. Post 9/11, US interests radically changed with what the George W. Bush administration identified as the 'war on terrorism', the first stage of which focused on Afghanistan. At the same time, the United States increased its presence in Central Asia, when the military campaign against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan was launched in October 2001. This article first briefly examines Kazakhstan's role in the war on terrorism, and then analyzes the primary geopolitical interests of the United States in Central Asia, namely North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expansion, the export of Caspian energy supplies, and political and economic reform.

ID Number: JA019435

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Empire's New Frontiers.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 667, November 2003, p. 383-387.)

Author(s):

1. Klare, Michael T.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

Notes:

The United States wants to enhance its own strategic position in south-central Eurasia, much as Great Britain attempted in the late nineteenth century. This effort encompasses anti-terrorism and the pursuit of oil, but many in Washington also see it as an end in itself - as the natural behavior of a global superpower engaged in global dominance.

ID Number: JA019820

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

America Discovers Central Asia.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 2, March - April 2003, p. 120-132.)

Author(s):

1. Maynes, Charles William

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The September 11 terrorist attacks and their aftermath have spurred a renewed US interest in Central Asia. Despite official rhetoric, America is likely to remain militarily engaged there for some time. To manage this relationship effectively, Washington needs a better grasp on the realities of this complex and troubled region.

ID Number: JA019093

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The New Great Game in Central Asia.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 187-204.)

Author(s):

1. Menon, Rajan

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Greater Central Asia - the region consisting of the five Central Asian states, plus Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Xinjiang, and Afghanistan - has been strategically transformed. American strategic interests in Central Asia, marginal before the 11 September terrorist attacks, have suddenly become substantial. To continue the campaign against terrorism, the United States retained the Central Asian bases it acquired to destroy the Taliban. Central Asia's authoritarian governments are determined to deepen American involvement - as a safeguard against militant Islam and Russian hegemony. Russia is understandably anxious about the deployment of American troops on its southern periphery. Newly ensconced in a turbulent region, the United States faces the perennial problem of the powerful : preventing engagement from culminating in entrapment.

ID Number: JA019837

Year: 2003

Language: English  
Type: ART

The War on Terrorism in Central Asia and the Cause of Democratic Reform.  
(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 11, no. 1, Winter 2003, p. 86-94.)

Author(s):

1. Olcott, Martha Brill

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Since the attacks of 11 September and the emergence of a US security partnership with several of the states of the Central Asian region, there has been much speculation about what this means for the prospects of democratic reform in all five of those countries. If the first ten months are any indication of future developments, the increased US presence is unlikely to change the trajectories of political developments in the region.

ID Number: JA019042  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 2002

In the Tracks of Tamerlane : Central Asia's Path to the Twenty-First Century.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 3, Autumn 2002, p. 1-19.)

Author(s):

1. Burghart, Dan

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

While there is hardly a corner of the world that has not been affected in one way or another by the events of 11 September 2001, the repercussions are especially evident in the region once known as Soviet Central Asia. Previously a backwater of world politics, the attention focused on this area comes at a time when the countries and people there are already in the process of coming to grips with the major change in their status brought about by the breakup of the Soviet Union a scant ten years ago. Even if proximity to Afghanistan and the hiding place of Osama bin Laden were not the catalyst for this attention, the fact that the region sits astride some of the largest known gas and oil reserves in the world had already brought a fair amount of notoriety to this region.

ID Number: JA019142  
Year: 2002  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Asie centrale : le Tres Grand Jeu.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 3, mars 2002, p. 27-38.)

Author(s):

1. Cagnat, Rene

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Washington intervient en Asie centrale avec une determination a la fois politique - mener la guerre antiterroriste ; economique - controler les hydrocarbures de la Caspienne ; et strategique - prendre a revers la Chine. Les Etats-Unis seront contrecarres par les puissances continentales : RPC et Iran surtout, la Russie se satisfaisant de trouver un allie face a la Chine. Mais c'est encore de l'islam que proviendra l'opposition la plus determinee, attisee par les trafiquants de drogue. Dans ce Tres Grand Jeu incluant dorenavant les Etats-Unis, la Maison-Blanche ne pourra reussir que par une nouvelle donne axee sur l'aide economique et humanitaire. Vaincra-t-elle ? Peut-etre car, pour les Centre-asiatiques, une defaite des Americains serait encore pire que leur victoire.

ID Number: JA017678

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Un an apres le 11 septembre.

(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1027, aout 2002, p. 4-13.)

Author(s):

1. Djalili, Mohammad-Reza

2. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Les evenements du 11 septembre ont soudain ouvert une nouvelle phase historique pour l'Asie centrale, projetee sur l'avant-scene internationale. Depuis lors, tout en continuant a essayer de resoudre les difficultes socio-economiques liees a une independance precipitee, ces pays doivent aussi gerer, au mieux de leurs interets, une situation tout aussi nouvelle qu'inattendue s'articulant autour de plusieurs parametres. D'abord et avant tout, une presence militaire americaine plus ou moins forte selon les pays. Cette nouvelle influence militaire, mais aussi economique, des Etats-Unis parait destinee a se prolonger a la faveur d'un deuxieme parametre, autre consequence majeure de l'apres-11 septembre : la cohabitation russo-americaine qui, laissant les mains libres a Poutine pour poursuivre sa repression contre les separatistes tchetchenes, ne prejuge pas pour autant d'un manque de volonte de Moscou de demeurer actif dans la region notamment en ce qui concerne les voies d'acheminement du petrole kazakh ou les problemes lies a l'exploitation des hydrocarbures de la mer Caspienne. Le net affaiblissement des mouvements islamistes a la suite de la chute des talibans est une troisieme donnee a l'impact particulierement delicat a evaluer, tant est vif le mecontentement des populations de cette region. Enfin, les relations en ressortent profondement modifiees : alors que la Russie s'emploie a limiter les consequences de son declin, la Chine s'inquiete de la presence des Etats-Unis et de leur unilateralisme. Et si l'eventualite d'un rapprochement americano-iranien est desormais exclue, l'avenir des rapports entre le Pakistan et l'Inde demeure une inconnue majeure. Face au tout securitaire prone par les Etats-Unis, les considerations economiques dans cette region riche en

hydrocarbures, mais sous-developpee, ou l'enjeu petrolier a redouble d'acuite, l'emportent de loin sur les questions de democratie.

ID Number: JA018701

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Centraal-Azie terug in de internationale belangstelling : vijf landen spinnen garen bij strijd tegen terrorisme.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 2, februari 2002, p. 76-80.)

Author(s):

1. Does, Rene

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The author sketches geopolitical and domestic developments in Central Asia. In 2001 the former Soviet republics in Central Asia celebrated their tenth anniversary of independence. In the 1990s the clear dividing lines in Central Asia of the past became more complex and diffuse; more political actors from inside and outside the region became involved in a broader range of topics, especially since Russia, engaged in its war against Chechnya, lost its ability to dictate developments. Nevertheless, the shock of 11 September brought a united anti-terrorist coalition in Central Asia. After years of fragmentation, 11 September seemed to speed up the recent restoration of closer cooperation in order to fight the biggest threats to stability (political and religious extremism, drugs trafficking, shortage of water).

ID Number: JA017536

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

The Antiterrorist Campaign and New Geopolitical and Security Trends in the Regional Systems of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2002, p. 19-38.)

Author(s):

1. Eivazov, Jannatkhan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA018270

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Na Afghanistan het nieuwe Grote Spel in Centraal-Azie.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 10, oktober 2002, p. 494-500.)

Author(s):

1. Rasizade, Alec

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The author deals with the new 'Great Game' in Central Asia after Afghanistan and describes the strategic void which gives rise to a variety of foreign influences and interventions ranging from military ventures to more competition for Central Asia's energy resources. After the Afghanistan war, the age-old 'Great Game' is entering a new and more dangerous phase, with new regional powers skirmishing over the 'fabulous' oil and gas wealth of the Caspian Basin, and with new intimations of

Islamist violence. Particular attention is given to the establishment of American military facilities in the region.

ID Number: JA018403

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

China Loses Out in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 2, 2002, p. 83-86.)

Author(s):

1. Brauer, Birgit

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

After the collapse of the Soviet Union China at first was only a bystander as Russia played a star role in Central Asia. In the late 1990s it too joined the 'great game' by signing the \$9.5 billion oil 'contract of the century' with Kazakhstan. After September 11 it is again a bystander, this time as Washington flexes its muscles by stationing anti-terror US troops in the region. After others have left the field, China will still be present as a powerful neighbor.

ID Number: JA017973

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Gevolgen van '11 september' voor China's Centraal-Aziebeleid.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 10, oktober 2002, p. 485-490.)

Author(s):

1. Hooghe, Ingrid d'

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

3. SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

Notes:

The author argues that 11 September has seriously affected China's foreign policy towards the Central Asian region. The War on Terrorism has led to a considerable American military presence in China's backyard and has thwarted Chinese plans to expand its influence in the region. The author looks at Chinese economic and security interests in the region and at the evolution of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), the regional forum through which China wants to project its influence. She concludes that even though 11 September has demonstrated that the SCO is still in its infancy and China's role in Central Asia is rather limited, China's ambitions have been strengthened by the events.

ID Number: JA018378

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

China and Central Asia after the Beginning of the Antiterrorist Operation in Afghanistan.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2002, p. 19-29.)

Author(s):

1. Okhotnikiv, Sergei

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

For the last twelve months the situation in Central Asia as seen from Beijing changed considerably. China can no longer carry on its traditional strategic course : 'even if the situation in the East is tense, everything is calm in the West'. Its rear has become the second frontline, which forced China to seek new ways of ensuring its security and promoting its interests. One can expect more active foreign policy measures, and diplomatic steps very much different from Beijing's foreign policy of the past. One thing is absolutely clear : China will continue to do its best to play an important role in Central Asian developments by opposing the increasing influence of 'players' from other regions. From the point of view of Russia the new balance of forces in Central Asia and the Chinese political line which is corrected to fit the changing realities offer obvious advantages. The most important of them is Beijing's interest in close cooperation with Moscow on the bilateral basis and within the SOC, which will survive in the foreseeable future.

ID Number: JA018883

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran: Ten Years in Post-Soviet Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2002, p. 27-35.)

Author(s):

1. Mesamed, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA017706

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Poland's Foreign Policy and the Central Asian Region at the Turn of the 21st Century.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2002, p. 7-12.)

Author(s):

1. Cimoszewicz, Wlodzimierz

Subject(s):

1. POLAND--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--POLAND

ID Number: JA018268

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia between Asia and the West.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 1, 2002, p. 31-34.)

Author(s):

1. Rahr, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

After Putin make his instant decision to side with the US after 9/11, there is an opportunity for Western-Russian cooperation in Central Asia and in an 'energy alliance' in the Caspian region. Obversely, there is a danger that Central Asia could become the new center of Islamist terrorism.

ID Number: JA017661

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

La diplomatie culturelle a l'ere de l'interdependance globale : la Turquie a la recherche des elements federateurs de l'identite panturque.

(ETUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 33, no. 2, juin 2002, p. 247-274.)

Author(s):

1. Pahlavi, Pierre Cyril

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
4. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

Notes:

Dans le contexte de l'apres-guerre froide caracterise par l'interdependance economique et la revolution des mass medias, un nombre grandissant d'Etats se tourne vers une nouvelle forme de diplomatie visant a accroitre en douceur leur influence internationale en projetant leurs normes culturelles et en les institutionnalisant comme principes regulant les relations internationales. La politique culturelle est notamment apparue aux dirigeants turcs comme un moyen a la fois audacieux et peu risque de tirer benefice des liens ethno-culturels qui l'unissent aux six nouvelles republicues turcophones issues de l'eclatement de l'Union sovietique pour s'affirmer comme une puissance clef du systeme eurasiatique. Dans ce but, a ete mise en oeuvre depuis dix ans une politique culturelle ingenieuse et sophistiquee dotee de ses propres organes et moyens de telecommunication. A travers l'etude de l'organisation, des diverses realisations et des performances de la politique turque, cet article tente d'attirer l'attention sur une forme encore meconnue de politique etrangere qui prefigure pourtant la diplomatie du XXIe siecle et qui est sans doute appelee a jouer un role important dans les relations internationales.

ID Number: JA017931

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

Steppes to Empire.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 68, Summer 2002, p. 39-53.)

Author(s):

1. Bacevich, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

America's post-9/11 tryst with the authoritarian regimes of Central Asia should not be transformed into a longer-term 'marriage of convenience'. It would end badly.

ID Number: JA018011

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

America in Eurasia : One Year After.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 657, October 2002, p. 330-336.)

Author(s):

1. Cornell, Svante

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

Notes:

American engagement with the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia needs to be clear and predictable. The United States has the potential to play an important stabilizing role in the region, but as long as uncertainty surrounds its commitment, America's role may instead be destabilizing if other powers try to test its determination to remain engaged.

ID Number: JA018382

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Being There.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 68, Summer 2002, p. 39-53.)

Author(s):

1. Fairbanks, Charles

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. MILITARY BASES, AMERICAN--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

America has a unique opportunity to consolidate its position in an area of vital strategic importance. Despite a few tricky problems, we dare not miss it.

ID Number: JA018010

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Making the Most of Central Asian Partnerships.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 31, Summer 2002, p. 82-90.)

Author(s):

1. Goldstein, Lyle J.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. NATO--PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA018805

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

New Friends, New Fears in Central Asia.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 2, March - April 2002, p. 61-70.)

Author(s):

1. Luong, Pauline Jones
2. Weinthal, Erika

Subject(s):

1. UZBEKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--UZBEKISTAN
3. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

To wage its war in Afghanistan, the Bush administration needed Uzbekistan's help - and promised a lot to get it. But Washington must not let this short-term marriage of convenience give Uzbekistan long-term regional hegemony. The Uzbek regime's authoritarianism fosters Islamic extremism, which in turn exacerbates tensions among Central Asia's unstable governments. Only a multilateral approach can handle the region's many problems.

ID Number: JA017913

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

La strategie de l'Inde : un changement de paradigme ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 315-333.)

Author(s):

1. Pal Singh Sidhu, Waheguru

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Alors que, sous la domination du parti du Congres, l'Inde etait le chef de file des pays non-alignes, la fin de la guerre froide a modifie en profondeur sa posture strategique et provoque un rapprochement, d'abord economique, avec les Etats-Unis, rapprochement que la nouvelle configuration internationale de l'apres 11 septembre semble encore accentuer. La lutte anti-terroriste, devenue prioritaire au niveau mondial et renforçant les exigences de non-prolifération nucléaire (qui avaient déjà permis d'amorcer un processus de négociations avec les Etats-Unis et contribue a la reconnaissance de l'Inde comme nouvelle puissance dans l'ordre mondial), offre un nouveau terrain d'entente entre les deux plus grandes democraties du monde, que la persistance de tensions avec le Pakistan et la Chine et de conflits regionaux en Afghanistan et au Cachemire

pourrait unir dans la meme lutte. La volonte indienne de tenir un rang d'importance dans un monde multipolaire semble ainsi passer d'avantage par la reconnaissance et le soutien des Etats-Unis que par ceux des Nations unies ou des voisins asiatiques.

ID Number: JA018047

Year: 2002

Language: French

Type: ART

## 2001

Iran's interests in Central Asia : A Contemporary Assessment.  
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2001, p. 353-365.)

Author(s):

1. Efegil, Ertan
2. Stone, Leonard A.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA017227

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Can Russia Sustain Its Dominance in Central Asia ?.  
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 32, no. 2, June 2001, p. 245-258.)

Author(s):

1. Dannreuther, Roland

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA016772

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

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.)  
Author(s):  
1. Tinguy, Anne de  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
3. GUAM  
ID Number: JA016937  
Year: 2001  
Language: French  
Type: ART

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.)  
Author(s):  
1. Hunter, Shireen  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY  
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY  
4. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA017371  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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.)

Author(s):  
1. Hill, Fiona  
Subject(s):  
1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA  
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA016348

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

## 2000

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.)

Author(s):

1. Garnett, Sherman W.
2. Rahr, Alexander
3. Watanabe, Koji

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA015481

Year: 2000

Language: German

Type: ART

## 1999

Russie-Asie centrale : la fin d'un 'etranger proche'.  
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 117-127.)

Author(s):

1. Tinguy, Anne de

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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 extérieurs. 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.

ID Number: JA014249

Year: 1999

Language: French

Type: ART

Les interets americains en Asie centrale.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 34, ete 1999, p. 109-116.)

Author(s):

1. Croissant, Michael P.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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 primauté globale. La position strategique de l'Asie centrale et l'indépendance conferent aux republicues 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 gazières et petrolières de la mer Caspienne.

ID Number: JA014248

Year: 1999

Language: French

Type: ART

## 1998

The New Central Asian Great Game.

(STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 1998, p. 24-33.)

Author(s):

1. Kunzweiler, William R.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA013171

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

L'Asie centrale prend le large.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 82, hiver 1998 - 1999, p. 123-134.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA013798

Year: 1998

Language: French

Type: ART

Wettbewerb um Macht und Einfluss in Zentralasien.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 53. Jahr, Nr. 3, Marz 1998, S. 37-42.)

Author(s):

1. Stuth, Reinhard

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Die fünf Staaten Zentralasiens sind Mittelpunkt des neuen 'Great Game', des harten Kampfes um strategischen Einfluss und lukrative Wirtschaftsaufträge. Russland, die Türkei, Iran, China, die USA und auch die EU wenden sich der Region verstärkt zu. Die EU, so der Autor, wird in Zentralasien als idealer Partner angesehen, ein künftiger 'global player' ohne Drang zur Dominanz.

ID Number: JA012881

Year: 1998

Language: German

Type: ART

Ein neuer globaler Olmulti : Chinas strategische Rolle in Zentralasien.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 53. Jahr, Nr. 3, Marz 1998, S. 29-36.)

Author(s):

1. Rashid, Ahmed

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--CHINA

2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--ASIA, CENTRAL

3. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--ASIA, CENTRAL

4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Asien wird im kommenden Jahrhundert den am stärksten wachsenden Bedarf an Öl und Gas besitzen. China, derzeit sechstgrößter Ölproduzent der Welt, wird eine Hauptkomponente dieses Bedarfs sein. Der 'Hauptakteur im neuen Great Game Zentralasiens' baut seine potentiellen Ölreserven in einem Tempo auf, das von keinem anderen asiatischen Land übertroffen wird.

ID Number: JA012882

Year: 1998

Language: German

Type: ART

The Turkish Model and the Turkic Republics.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 3, no. 3, September - November 1998, p. 105-129.)

Author(s):

1. Bal, Idris

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. TURKEY--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA013416

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

## 1997

Political Spheres of Interest in the Southern Caucasus and in Central Asia.

(AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 48, no. 3, 1997, p. 257-266.)

Author(s):

1. Goetz, Roland

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA012051

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

A Victory to Fear or a Source of Hope ?.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 7, July 1997, p. 182-184.)

Author(s):

1. Goldsmith, Ben R.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

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 ?

ID Number: JA011998

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

## 1996

Forging Chains Across Eurasia.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 12, December 1996, p. 313-316.)

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Shireen T.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA011344

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Central Asia : In Search of a New Political Identity.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 50, no. 2, Spring 1996, p. 211-223.)

Author(s):

1. Lipovsky, Igor P.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA010900

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Russia and the South : Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus.  
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 5, no. 2, Summer 1996, p. 303-323.)  
Author(s):  
1. Sezer, Duygu Bazoglu  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
3. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA  
ID Number: JA011357  
Year: 1996  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Will Central Asia Become Turkey's Sphere of Influence ?.  
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 1, no. 1, March - May 1996, p. 112-127.)  
Author(s):  
1. Kramer, Heinz  
Subject(s):  
1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY  
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
ID Number: JA011954  
Year: 1996  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Turkey's Relations with the Transcaucasus and the Central Asian  
Republics.  
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 1, no. 1, March - May 1996, p. 128-145.)  
Author(s):  
1. Winrow, Gareth M.  
Subject(s):  
1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY  
2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA  
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY  
4. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
ID Number: JA011955  
Year: 1996  
Language: English  
Type: ART

## 1995

A New Indo-Russian Connection.  
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 71, no. 1, January 1995, p. 69-81.)  
Author(s):  
1. Singh, Anita Inder  
Subject(s):  
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA  
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA  
ID Number: JA009843  
Year: 1995  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Die Angst Zentralasiens vor dem russischen Baren.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 50. Jahr, Nr. 11, November 1995, S. 51-56.)

Author(s):

1. Brown, Bess A.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Eine Rückkehr zur 'guten alten Zeit' wünschen sich viele Menschen in Zentralasien, da sich ihr Lebensstandard seit Auflösung der Sowjetunion teilweise dramatisch verschlechtert hat. Die Elite aber sucht nach neuen Formen der Zusammenarbeit mit Moskau.

Weitere Unsicherheiten bergen die russische Bevölkerung in Zentralasien und der wachsende Nationalismus in Russland.

ID Number: JA010537

Year: 1995

Language: German

Type: ART

In the Shadow of the Bear : Security in Post-Soviet Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 1, Summer 1995, p. 149-181.)

Author(s):

1. Menon, Rajan

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA010321

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

## 1994

Russia and its Southern Flank.

(AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 45, no. 2, 1994, p. 156-165.)

Author(s):

1. Halbach, Uwe
2. Tiller, Heinrich

Subject(s):

1. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA009105

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

The Creation of A Sphere of Influence : Russia and Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Autumn 1994, p. 788-813.)

Author(s):

1. Page, Stephen

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA010178

Year: 1994

Language: English

Type: ART

## 1993

Russia, Central Asia and the Persian Gulf.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 1993 - 1994, p. 92-112.)

Author(s):

1. Dannreuther, Roland

Subject(s):

1. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PERSIAN GULF REGION
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

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.

ID Number: JA008793

Year: 1993

Language: English

Type: ART

Between Sentiment and Self-Interest : Turkey's Policy toward Azerbaijan and the Central Asian States.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 47, no. 4, Autumn 1993, p. 593-610.)

Author(s):

1. Robins, Philip

Subject(s):

1. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AZERBAIJAN
2. AZERBAIJAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY
4. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA008677

Year: 1993

Language: English

Type: ART

## 1992

Rivalries Over the New Muslim Countries.

(AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 43, no. 4, 1992, p. 373-380.)

Author(s):

1. Duran, Khalid

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA007901

Year: 1992

Language: English

Type: ART

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