BACKGROUNDER
No. 2 – 2ND APRIL 2009

ACCESSION OF ALBANIA AND CROATIA TO NATO
L’ADHÉSION À L’OTAN DE L’ALBANIE ET DE LA CROATIE

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Albania

2007

Albanie: 15 jaar worstelen met de instituties.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 61, nr. 6, juni 2007, p. 301-304.)
Author(s):
  1. Gerxhani, Klarita
  2. Schram, Arthur
Subject(s):
  1. ALBANIA--ECONOMIC POLICY
  2. ALBANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
The authors explain how Albania’s transition is marked by a confrontation with traditional institutions. In the early nineteen-nineties, western advisors predicted that transition countries would catch up with western economies within 15 years. Fifteen years ago the first truly democratic elections were organized in Albania. Yet, Albania is still one of the poorest countries in Europe in spite of carefully abiding by the policies suggested by western advisors. This article uses new-institutional theory and attributes the slow progress in Albania to a mismatch between radically introduced formal western institutions and slowly-changing informal local institutions. Two examples are given to illustrate this mismatch. First, Albania is characterized by a large informal sector constituting more than one-third of its GDP. Standard western practices to combat this sector (consisting of laws, audits and fines) have not succeeded. The reason is that they fail to take account of informal institutions such as a lack of trust in the government. Creating such trust would be much more effective. As a second example, the influence of clans in Albanian electoral politics is discussed. It is argued that formal democratic institutions will not function well unless the democratic mentality of the Albanians and their political elite is simultaneously developed.

ID Number: JA023717
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

2006

Albania and NATO's 'Open Door' Policy: Alliance Enlargement and Military Transformation.
Author(s):
  1. Hendrickson, Ryan C.
  2. Campbell, Jonathan
  3. Mullikin, Nicholas
Subject(s):
  1. NATO--ALBANIA
  2. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
  3. ALBANIA--ARMED FORCES
  4. ALBANIA--MILITARY POLICY
Notes:
Through its 'open-door' policy, NATO continues to promote
membership expansion. Among the aspiring candidates, Albania has campaigned aggressively for membership in the alliance. In accordance with NATO's recent mission changes and adaptations, the authors examine Albania's military reforms across three measures, including its efforts to modernize its armed forces, the status of its military capabilities, and its recent steps to combat global terrorism. While they find that Albania suffers on all three of these standards, the authors' research indicates that Albania has responded to NATO's calls for change and that NATO has been an important catalyst for encouraging military reform.

Albania: Gradual Consolidation Limited by Internal Political Struggles.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 1, March 2006, p. 25-41.)
Author(s):
1. Feilcke-Tiemann, Adelheid
Subject(s):
1. ALBANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ALBANIA--ECONOMIC POLICY
Notes:
While Albania has continued gradually toward democratic consolidation and establishing the framework for a market economy, internal political struggles have slowed its progress. Deficiencies persist in the rule of law, legal certainty and establishing a pluralist society. The interests of society are often secondary to party power politics.

Albania: Authoritarianism without Oil.
Author(s):
1. Tarifa, Fatos
2. Lucas, Peter
Subject(s):
1. ALBANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 142-159.)
Author(s):
1. Graczyk, Donald A.
2. Giannakos, Symeon A.
Subject(s):
1. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY
2. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
Notes:
In this essay the authors argue that the violence in Kosovo is rooted in Yugoslav policies implemented since World War II, and not, as some would argue, to interethnic hatred traced back to the 1389 battle of Kosovo Polje, where a Muslim Ottoman army defeated a Serb-led Christian force, putting an end to the medieval state of Serbia. A thorough review of the political situation in Kosovo since World War II indicates that conflict there would most likely have occurred even if the battle of
Kosovo Polje had never taken place.

2005

The Adriatic Europe: Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 8-19.)
Author(s):
1. Tarifa, Fatos
Subject(s):
1. NATO -- ENLARGEMENT
2. NATO -- ALBANIA
3. NATO -- CROATIA
4. NATO -- FYROM

2002

Cleansing the Augean Stables: Corruption in Albania Disrupts Democratic Development and Undermines Quality of Life.
Author(s):
1. Gjoni, Ilir
Subject(s):
1. POLITICAL CORRUPTION -- ALBANIA
2. CORRUPTION -- ALBANIA

Restructuring the Albanian Armed Forces.
Author(s):
1. Qazimi, Pellumb
Subject(s):
1. ALBANIA -- ARMED FORCES

The Albanian Question in the Aftermath of the War: A Proposal to Break the Status Deadlock.
Author(s):
1. Kofos, Evangelos
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM -- ALBANIA
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA) -- INTERNATIONAL STATUS

Notes:
The NATO intervention in Kosovo in 1999 resolved some problems but also fuelled wider Albanian nationalist aspirations. Albanian nationalist movements have spread outside the borders of the Albanian state, in Presevo and Tetovo, throughout 2001. There have been attempts to coordinate the cultural and economic integration of Albanian groups in an 'Albanian Space' in
Southeastern Europe. There has also been an escalation of the domestic conflicts in FYROM. Albanian mobilization in all those areas may be attributed to the continuing nebulous international status of Kosovo. As long as the status of Kosovo remains unclear, other Albanian groups outside of Kosovo may increase their demands and escalate their political and military activities. In view of the above, placing Kosovo under the temporal 'trusteeship' of the United Nations could be a solution. This solution was applied after the Second World War to various colonies and territories formerly belonging to Western powers. The new status of Kosovo as a territory under United Nations trusteeship requires that FR Yugoslavia voluntarily agrees to this interim status and that one or more countries, perhaps including Yugoslavia, would constitute an Administration Authority to govern Kosovo while it prepares for self-government or independence.

Y-a-t-il une 'question albanaise' ?.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1023, mars 2002, p. 33-42.)

Author(s):
1. Triantaphyllou, Dimitrios

Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
2. ALBANIANS

Notes:
Longtemps occupe par les Ottomans, l'Albanie n'est reconnue Etat independant qu'en 1920, mais ses frontieres ont ete alors fixees en fonction de criteres geopolitiques et non ethniques, n'incluant donc pas les Albanais du Kosovo, ni de Macedoine. Une importante minorite grecque vit par contre en son sein. Completement repliee sur elle-meme sous le regime communiste, elle doit affronter ensuite une situation economique desastreuse et reconstruire un Etat. Sa preoccupation ne semble pas alors etre le statut des populations qui vivent hors de ses frontieres. Mais l'eclatement de la Federation yougoslave et les exactions des Serbes vont changer la donne. Elle est alors amenee a prendre position a propos du Kosovo et de la region de Tetovo en Macedoine, ou se developpent des mouvements en faveur de l'autodetermination des Albanais, ces derniers cherchant en outre a internationaliser la recherche d'une solution. Ce probleme est devenu par ailleurs un enjeu de politique interieure, entre socialistes, au Sud, et democrates, au Nord. L'ideale cooperation transfrontiere, menee par des Etats democratiques, d'ou auraient ete eradies corruption, criminalite et marche noir, favorisant ainsi le redressement economique, est sans doute lointaine.
'Greater Albania'.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 7, July 2001, p. 18-20.)
Author(s):
  1. Pettifer, James
Subject(s):
  1. ALBANIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
After the end of the Kosovo war in 1999, an atmosphere of
uncertainty hung over the southern Balkans. This was closely
linked to the central problem of indecision about the political
future of Kosovo. But last year the situation was apparently
transformed. With the fall of Milosevic, Serbia became the
favoured Balkan partner for the European Union, and pro-western
forces in Albania and Montenegro were downgraded. As a result,
many Albanians and Montenegrians resent the fickleness of the
international community. In the absence of proper regional
security arrangements, Albanians believe their country is
surrounded by unfriendly states, particularly Serbia and
Greece.
ID Number: JA016662
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Fallen Eagle: An Examination of Italy's Contemporary Role and Relations
with Albania.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 1, Winter 2001, p. 81-99.)
Author(s):
  1. Codispoti, Joseph M.
Subject(s):
  1. ITALY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ALBANIA
  2. ALBANIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ITALY
ID Number: JA016523
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Greater Albania?.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 7-18.)
Author(s):
  1. Judah, Tim
Subject(s):
  1. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
Notes:
The nightmare scenario of a violent push for a 'Greater Albania'
has been much exaggerated. There is undoubtedly a nucleus of
hardline nationalists whose goal is to unite a future
independent Kosovo with Albania and carve off slices of Serbia
proper, Montenegro and Macedonia. But no major Albanian
political party of any of these places advocates a 'Greater
Albania' state. This would change only if Albanians felt that
their rights were not being served in the countries in which
they lived, or if they lost confidence that Kosovo would, one
day, be independent. Of equal importance is that the region as
a whole proper, and that the borders which now divide the
Albanians dissolve in the way they have dissolved between
European Union states.
ID Number: JA016548
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e année, no. 3, mars 2007, p. 98-110.)
Author(s):
1. Boulanger, Philippe
Subject(s):
1. EU --CROATIA
2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
Notes:
Après avoir rappelé rapidement la fin de l'ére Tudjman, les premiers atermoiements européens et le 'tournant' des elections de janvier 2000, cet article s'attache à analyser les principaux dossiers qui conditionnent l'entrée de la Croatie dans l'Union européenne : minorité serbe, privatisations, arrestation des criminels de guerre, cooperation judiciaire avec le TPIY.
ID Number: JA023461
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

Croatia and European Integration : Between Disillusionment and a New Vision.
(ANALYST, vol. 3, no. 4, December 2007, p. 70-100.)
Author(s):
1. Sonje, Velimir
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA --ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
2. EU--CROATIA
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT
ID Number: JA024607
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

NATO's 'Open Door' policy continues to generate much enthusiasm from aspiring countries across eastern and southern Europe. This paper examines Croatia's efforts to meet NATO's membership standards and assesses its reforms and policy changes across three issue areas, including civil-military relations, military modernization, and recent foreign policy directions. The authors' research suggests that Croatia has made significant improvements in moving towards NATO's political and military standards. While it still faces reform challenges due to its historical legacy under Franjo Tudjman and low public approval.
Europe Beckons.
Author(s):
1. Blitz, Brad
Subject(s):
1. EU--CROATIA
2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
Notes:
Croatia has entered a critical period in its membership negotiations with the European Union. Enmeshed in a screening process where its laws are subject to close scrutiny by the European Council, Croatia must demonstrate that they conform with the political criteria. While it has international backing, there are still several important obstacles to overcome. These include reassuring an increasingly sceptical public at home and tackling internal problems regarding the pace of refugee returns and reform of public institutions, above all the judiciary.

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Croatia: Advancing Political and Economic Transformation.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 1, March 2006, p. 65-81.)
Author(s):
1. Kusic, Sinisa
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CROATIA--ECONOMIC POLICY

---

2005

Croatia's Rocky Road Toward the European Union.
(SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 6, no. 2, Fall 2005, p. 81-94.)
Author(s):
1. Fisher, Sharon
Subject(s):
1. EU--CROATIA
2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
Notes:
The article focuses on the aftermath of the 2000 parliamentary elections, looking at some of the key developments that have impacted Croatia's path toward the EU. The first section provides a brief overview of certain problems from the Tudjman years, while the second section looks at the initial promise of change under the Racan administration. The third section demonstrates the problematic relationship between Croatia and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), showing how it set the Racan cabinet off course. In the fourth section, the initial improvements made under the Sanader government are highlighted, along with the continued impasse over the ICTY. The fifth section investigates the public
perceptions of the EU, particularly in the aftermath of Croatia's failure to start negotiations in March 2005. While the sixth section discusses the October 2005 European Council decision to launch accession talks with Croatia, the seventh and final section offers prospects for the future.

Croatia and the European Union.
(ANALYST, vol. 1, no. 1, June 2005, p. 55-66.)
Author(s):
   1. Juhasz, Jozsef
Subject(s):
   1. EU--CROATIA
   2. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Croatia in the New Millennium : Toward EU and NATO Membership.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 1, Winter 2005, p. 4-10.)
Author(s):
   1. Sanader, Ivo
Subject(s):
   1. EU--CROATIA
   2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
   3. NATO--CROATIA
   4. NATO--ENLARGEMENT

The Adriatic Europe : Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 8-19.)
Author(s):
   1. Tarifa, Fatos
Subject(s):
   1. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
   2. NATO--ALBANIA
   3. NATO--CROATIA
   4. NATO--FYROM

Towards Successful Peace-keeping : Remembering Croatia.
(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 39, no. 4, December 2004, p. 93-415.)
Author(s):
   1. Pushkina, Darya
Subject(s):
   1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
   2. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--CROATIA

Notes:
Using a case study of the UN's experiences in Croatia, this essay addresses the question of why some UN peace-keeping missions succeed, while others fail. The essay develops wider criteria of success than usually employed in peace-keeping literature and analyzes the performance in Croatia based on these
measures. It then takes hypotheses extracted from the international relations literature on peace-keeping and comparative politics literature on civil conflict management and tests them against this case. First, 'international' factors, those related to the UN itself, such as its level of commitment to a mission, and the presence or absence of leadership by a major power, are considered. Second, 'domestic' factors are addressed, including the level of consent and cooperation of the warring parties and the existence of a military stalemate. In light of these findings it is asserted that peace-keeping can indeed be successful when certain necessary and sufficient conditions are met. In Croatia, success seems mostly dependent on the domestic factors. This supports the notion of 'ripeness' point for resolution.

ID Number: JA021150
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Les relations serbo-croates apres les changements politiques en Croatie et en Serbie.  
Author(s):
  1. Lukic, Reneo
Subject(s):
  1. FRY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CROATIA
  2. CROATIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRY
Notes:
Apres la mort du president Franjo Tudjman et la victoire electorale de l'opposition politique en Croatie et en Republique federale de Yougoslavie (RFY), ces pays amorcent une ouverture decisive envers l'Europe occidentale. Cependant, les relations entre la Croatie et la RFY demeureront difficiles. En depot des declarations encourageantes du nouveau president de la RFY, Vojislav Kostunica, et du president de la Croatie, Stipe Mesic, de vouloir normaliser completement les relations entre les deux pays, de nombreux obstacles interdisent pour le moment une cooperation accrue entre les deux Etats. Les impacts dramatiques de la guerre serbe-croate (1991-1995) sont encore trop presents dans la memoire des Croates pour que cela soit possible. Le sort de nombreux portes disparus demeure indefini et les difficultes rencontres en Slavonie orientale pour la retour des Croates, de meme que le contentieux territorial dans la peninsule de Prevlaka, apparaissent comme etant les raisons majeures qui empechent la reconciliation des deux peuples.

ID Number: JA017050
Year: 2001
Language: French
Type: ART

Croatia's Second Transition and the International Community.  
Author(s):
  1. Ottaway, Marini
  2. Maltz, Gideon
Subject(s):
  1. CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
The international community should rethink the applicability in the short run of some of the high principles that guide its demands, and accept instead the basic lesson of democracy: democratic governments succeed and indeed only survive when they strike a compromise between what they should do ideally and what their constituencies demand.
2000

The Activities of the OSCE Police Monitoring Group in the Croatian Danube Region.
(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 11, no. 2, 2000, p. 37-51.)
Author(s):
1. Ortiz, Antonio
Subject(s):
1. OSCE--CROATIA

Living in the Past: Franjo Tudjman's Croatia.
Author(s):
1. Hedl, Drago
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TUDJMAN, FRANJO--BIOGRAPHY
Notes:
Croatia's would-be-philosopher-king is dead. A story about a leader who remembered the past, and the country that was condemned to live through his attempt to repeat it.

The Rise and Fall of National Movements in Slovakia and Croatia.
(SLOVAK FOREIGN POLICY AFFAIRS, vol. 1, no. 2, Fall 2000, p. 12-23.)
Author(s):
1. Fisher, Sharon
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--SLOVAKIA
2. NATIONALISM--CROATIA
Notes:
Using Slovakia and Croatia as examples, this study looks at the formation, maintenance, and eventual decline of national movements. Throughout the 1990s, the major division between elites in both countries was between the 'Nationalists' and the 'Europeanists'. The 'Nationalists' prevailed during most of the decade, leading their respective country to independence and embarking on a mission to strengthen national identity and instill loyalty to the new state. However, the ruling parties' discourse became increasingly alienating and was gradually shown to be in conflict with actual practice, leading Slovaks and Croats to turn to other alternatives and contributing to an eventual victory for the 'Europeanists'.

Page 12
This year, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia (Hrvatska Vojska, HV) are celebrating the ninth (unofficially tenth) anniversary of their establishment.

Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
2. MINORITIES--ALBANIA
3. ALBANIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Batt, Judy, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
'Is there an 'Albanian question'? If so, what is it? Is it a traditional 'national question', centred on the dream of a 'Greater Albania' that would gather in all the Albanian communities in the Balkans? Many outside observers, in particular among the Albanians' neighbours in the Balkans, see it that way and fear its destabilising consequences, but none of the contributors to this paper finds this scenario convincing. The core of the Albanian national question today is Kosovo, an issue that has the power to unite Albanians in the Balkans in the sizeable diaspora communities spread across the globe. The dramatic 'high politics' of the Kosovo issue tends to obscure the fact that for most Albanians, the most urgent questions today are not 'national' ones at all, but questions of economic underdevelopment, unemployment, the quality of democratic governance, political corruption and criminality, and the emigration of large numbers of the brightest and best of the younger generation.'

ID number: 80021767
Year: 2008
Type: M


Author(s):
1. Pettifer, James, 1949--
2. Vickers, Miranda

Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
2. ALBANIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ALBANIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. ALBANIA--HISTORY
5. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999

Notes:
'The authors elucidate here Albania's place in the Balkans, a region which has been forced simultaneously to come to terms
with the realities of a post-Communist world and the threat of Slobodan Milosevic's 'Greater Serbia' project. The Albanian people, the authors argue, are involved in the process of national self-emancipation: the re-establishment of free markets and ending of Communist border controls have renewed long dormant cultural and economic links between the Albanian people and the wider region. The future of the Albanians in the Balkans is the most pressing issue in the region today, a fact which the West must pay close heed to if this long neglected nation is to become a European partner. Indeed, the authors argue, failure to come to terms with the importance of the Albanian question could return the region as a whole to armed conflict.'
143 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2828906574
Author(s):
1. Raufer, Xavier
Subject(s):
1. MAFIA--ALBANIA
2. ORGANIZED CRIME--ALBANIA
Notes:
Includes index.
'Tous les pays ont un milieu criminel. Peu nombreux sont cependant ceux qui ont suscité une authentique mafia, une société secrète permanente, dotée de rites d'initiation, d'une loi du silence et pratiquant un recrutement clanique. Mais si désormais Cosa Nostra de Sicile, triades chinoises et Yakuza japonais sont célèbres, on connaît en revanche mal la nouvelle et fort dangereuse mafia albanaise, telle qu'elle opère dans ses fiefs d'Albanie, de Macedoine ou du Kosovo; et au-delà, partout en Europe - même en Amérique du Nord. À la manière d'un scientifique, Xavier Raufer a reconstitué sa montée en puissance (des premiers réseaux de prostitution aux trafics de stupéfiants, d'armes, d'emigrants clandestins...), décortique sa structure, étudie le déploiement de ses ramifications, restituant ainsi la véritable dimension de cette obscure et silencieuse organisation.'

The Albanian Factor - Athens : Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy.
70 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 9607061748
Author(s):
1. Triantaphyllou, Dimitrios
Subject(s):
1. ALBANIANS--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. NATIONALISM--ALBANIA
Added entry(s):
1. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (GR)
Notes:
'Of particular concern is the Albanian dimension in Southeastern Europe. As Kosovo seems to be well on its way of independence, the 'greater Albania' ought not become the unavoidable by-product of the disintegration of Yugoslavia. An institutionally weak Albania, a restless Albanian minority in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the ever growing reality of the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo suggest that this issue merits close attention as a flare up in any of its three parts could not only destabilize the region but render all attempts at reconstruction null and void.'

ID number: 80017819
Year: 2000
Type: M

ID number: 80017695
Year: 2000
Type: M
ISBN: 9780719068881
Author(s):
1. Edmunds, Timothy
Subject(s):
1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CROATIA
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--SERBIA
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--MONTENEGRO
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book is about the relationship between societies and their security forces at times of great political and societal change. It uses the experiences of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro to examine the control, management and reform of armed forces, police and intelligence agencies in the aftermath of conflict and authoritarianism. In so doing it addresses two underlying questions. First, how and in what ways does reform in the security sector interrelate with processes of domestic political and societal transformation, particularly democratisation. Second, how and in what ways do these processes relate and respond to internationally-driven efforts to promote a particular type of security sector reform as a component of wider peacebuilding and democracy promotion strategies.'
ID number: 80021464
Year: 2007
Type: M

ISBN: 9780863567759
Author(s):
1. Magas, Branka
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--HISTORY
Notes:
'This work recounts Croatia's development from its inception in the early Middle Ages to the present day. It examines institutions, ideology, social evolution and political strategy to explain crucial turning points in the country's complex past.'
ID number: 80022174
Year: 2007
Type: M
2006

La politique etrangere de la Croatie, de son independance a nos jours, 1991-2006 - Quebec : Presses de l'Universite Laval.
xxiii, 316 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 2763783864
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Lukic, Reneo, ed.
Notes:
ID number: 80021953
Year: 2006
Type: M

2003

94 p. ; 24 cm.
(Adelphi paper, 0567-932X ; 360)
ISBN: 0198530390
Author(s):
1. Edmunds, Timothy
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--ARMED FORCES
2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--CROATIA
3. SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO--ARMED FORCES
4. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS--SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'The period since 2000 has presented unprecedented opportunities for the democratisation and international rehabilitation for Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro. In both countries the role of defence reform in these processes has been crucial. The new governments of each have faced three primary challenges in this area: establishing and consolidating civilian control over their formerly politicised armed forces; reforming bloated conflict-era force structures while rationalising defence budgets; and managing an emergent relationship with NATO and the West. This paper examines these processes. It asks how far defence reform challenges in these countries today can be equated to the experiences of the post-communist region more widely or whether the influences of conflict and nationalist authoritarianism make Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro unique cases. In particular, it explores the manner and ways in which the international community has tried to encourage defence reform in both states and assess the effectiveness of strategies including defence assistance and political conditionality.'
ID number: 80019374
Year: 2003
Type: M
The Formation of Croatian National Identity: A Centuries-old Dream?
Manchester: Manchester University Press.
x, 211 p.; 25 cm.
(Europe in Change)
ISBN: 071906502X
Author(s):
1. Bellamy, Alex J.
Subject(s):
1. NATIONALISM--CROATIA
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 185-206. Includes index.
'This volume assesses the formation of Croatian national identity in the 1990s. It develops a novel framework that calls both primordialist and modernist approaches to nationalism and national identity into question before applying that framework to Croatia. In doing so it not only provides a new way of thinking about how national identity is formed and why it is so important but also closely examines 1990s Croatia in a unique way. An explanation is given of how Croatian national identity was formed in an abstract way by a historical narrative that traces centuries of yearning for a national state. The book goes on to show how the government, opposition parties, dissident intellectuals and diaspora groups offered alternative accounts of this narrative in order to legitimise contemporary political programmes based on different visions of national identity. It then looks at how these debates were manifested in social activities as diverse as football and religion, economics and language.'
ID number: 80019325
Year: 2003
Type: M

Croatia: Between Europe and the Balkans
London: Routledge.
xiv, 176 p. ; ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 041527432X
Author(s):
1. Bartlett, William
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CROATIA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. CROATIA--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
4. CROATIA--HISTORY
5. CROATIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
'This book addresses the key developments in economics, politics, international relations and social policy in Croatia over the last decade. It places these developments in their historical context, and shows how current policy dilemmas are structured within the conflicting pressures that historically have pulled Croatia between a European, a Mediterranean and a Balkan orientation. However, in the new context of European integration, Croatia may now find a new pivotal role as a bridge between the unruly Balkans and an impatient Europe.'
ID number: 80018380
Year: 2003
Type: M
xxiii, 260 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1929223382
Author(s):
1. Kurspahic, Kemal
Subject(s):
1. MASS MEDIA--SERBIA
2. MASS MEDIA--CROATIA
3. MASS MEDIA--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
4. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
5. MASS MEDIA AND WAR
Notes:
Includes index.
'Here is a detailed account about the role of Balkan media by someone who has been in the middle of these media events for more than three decades. The historical approach helps the reader to understand the current situation. Decreased party control and privatization of media in the 1980s, and regained nationalistic government control in the 1990s, were important factors in mobilizing the media for war as well as in creating oppositional and alternative media outlets. The overview of the media landscape in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina is also useful. Media professionals in Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia are often accused of having replaced journalistic ethics and professional standards with 'patriotic journalism' when 'lying for the homeland'. However, the author carefully avoids such negative stereotyping and gives generous credit to the many media outlets and journalists in all parts of the region who continued to defend their professional and personal integrity, even at the highest personal costs. The many tricks of government control over the media, ranging from political and legal oppression and economic strangulation to technical hindrances, are well documented. So also are the good and bad examples of international support to local media.'

ID number: 80019578
Year: 2003
Type: M

xxxi, 383 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0714652040
Subject(s):
1. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--CROATIA
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
Added entry(s):
1. Magas, Branka, ed.
2. Zanic, Ivo, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'It is not often that the world is able to watch a war day by day on the television screen, as was the case with the recent wars in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. But despite the unprecedented media coverage, and despite the fact that these two interdependent wars were the greatest armed conflicts in Europe in the second half of the twentieth century, they have not been systematically studied with a view to understanding their background and conduct; nor have practical lessons been drawn in anything more than a general manner. This is all the more surprising since their impact on the region's political landscape is still visible today and is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. A realistic understanding of these wars is vital in building a sound basis for the future of the
successor states of former Yugoslavia, and for better relations between them. An analysis of their successes and failures is needed to serve the establishment of more stable and cooperative regional security. This volume examines both wars as part of an interrelated political-military process and includes the lively discussions among the participants.'

ID number: 80019560
Year: 2001
Type: M

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2000

324 /00026
Croatia : Three Elections and a Funeral - Camberley, UK : Conflict Studies Research Centre.
20 p.; 30 cm.
Author(s): Waters, Trevor
Subject(s):
1. CROATIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ELECTIONS--CROATIA
Added entry(s):
1. Conflict Studies Research Centre (GB)
Notes:
'Croatia's passage into the new millennium was marked by the death, on 10 December 1999, of the self-proclaimed 'Father of the Nation', President Dr. Franjo Tudjman; by make or break Parliamentary Elections, held on 3 January 2000, which secured the crushing defeat of the former president's ruling Croatian Democratic Union, yielded victory for an alliance of the six mainstream opposition parties, and ushered in a new coalition government strong enough to implement far-reaching reform; and by two rounds, on 24 January and 7 February, of Presidential Elections which resulted in a surprising and spectacular victory for the charismatic Stipe Mesic, Yugoslavia's last president, nonetheless considered by many Croats at the start of the campaign as an outsider, a man from the past. These turn of the century events are viewed as beneficial for the development of genuine democracy in the newly independent state, as heralding the dawn of a vibrant 'Democroatia', and thus smoothing the way for the country's integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. This paper reviews the events and affirms - albeit cautiously - such positive hopes for the future.'

ID number: 80018270
Year: 2000
Type: M
EIU Country Reports/Profiles, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit
http://www.eiu.com/portal
(available to staff from any Internet workstation located within NATO Headquarters/
accessible à partir de tout poste Internet situé au siège de l’OTAN).