

Toward Peace In Bosnia International Peace Academ

The Oxford Handbook on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations presents an innovative, authoritative, and accessible examination and critique of the United Nations peacekeeping operations. Since the late 1940s, but particularly since the end of the cold war, peacekeeping has been a central part of the core activities of the United Nations and a major process in global security governance and the management of international relations in general. The volume will present a chronological analysis, designed to provide a comprehensive perspective that highlights the evolution of UN peacekeeping and offers a detailed picture of how the decisions of UN bureaucrats and national governments on the set-up and design of particular UN missions were, and remain, influenced by the impact of preceding operations. The volume will bring together leading scholars and senior practitioners in order to provide overviews and analyses of all 65 peacekeeping operations that have been carried out by the United Nations since 1948. As with all Oxford Handbooks, the volume will be agenda-setting in importance, providing the authoritative point of reference for all those working throughout international relations and beyond.

The term "Yugoslav Wars" (or, often, "the Balkan conflict") refers to a series of wars in the region of former Yugoslavia, which were associated with the break-up of that state. The Yugoslav Wars resulted in an unimaginable number of dead, injured and displaced people. They also had a devastating impact on the economy and on the environment. Most notably, in some of the states which emerged from the conflict, people still to this day cannot peacefully coexist with one another. Beyond the affected region itself, the military conflict also had significant implications for Europe and its member states. It destroyed the illusion that Europe had overcome war. Perhaps these recent wars have given Europe an impetus to draw lessons from them, to find out what really needs to be done to build a peaceful Europe. A particular characteristic of this publication is that it does not settle for a single precise analysis of the reasons for war and for post-war conflicts. Rather, peace efforts and peace treaties are analyzed by focusing on their function of preventing conflicts or reducing their extent. Emphasis is placed on the efforts of national actors as well as on those of actors in civil society to promote peace policies in the international sphere. This collection of articles might, for the first time, clearly display the political challenges of peace in the context of the collapse of Yugoslavia and its subsequent wars. It certainly seeks to illustrate what has been learned and what still needs to be learned for the future.

Boston, November 5, 1995 The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an unheard-of tragedy. Before the eyes of the entire world, a state is being destroyed, and the people (population) of a nation are suffering the genocide and ethnic cleansing. All the principles of humanity, morals, and international rules have been trampled. The question most often asked is, how could that happen today when the genocide committed during World War II is so well known (the Holocaust) and when the international community had the will and the means to protect the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina? The international community has shown that it is not the enemy of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that it accepts this state into its membership when it recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on April 7, 1992. With that act, the international community stood up against the Serbian nationalism, which only started to bloody its hands in Bosnia and Herzegovina. So how come that in the fall of 1995, after the innumerable atrocities committed by the Serbs revolted the world, the international community crossed over to the side of the war criminals, giving them 49 percent of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its Dayton peace proposals? Who was the mastermind who succeeded to change the world opinion and what methods did he use? This book answers some of those questions. The reading of this book has to be approached with having faith in no one but a common sense. Besides that, from the reader who comprehends what is truly happening in Bosnia, it is expected that he/she spreads the truth. The ultimate goal is to help in the fight against the forces of betrayal and the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Wishing to arm the Bosnian patriots as soon as possible with the knowledge of what is really happening, this book is being written in a hurry. I still hope that this book will reach Bosnians and friends of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina all over the world before it is too late and while it is still possible to say no to the division of a member of the United Nations.

A Polity on the Brink

East Europe

Violence, War and Difficult Ways Towards Peace

The Vance-Owen Peace Plan

From Segregation to Sustainable Peace

Official Records

The scale of international investment in peace-building in Bosnia has been unprecedented. However, despite the massive international commitment in time,resources and effort, a decade and a half later Bosnias peace is at best paralysed. Christopher Bennett argues that the failure of peace-building is the failure of the liberal peace model. Policy-makers have focused on what should be in terms of trying to reproduce Western liberal democracy, rather than what is in Bosnia, where ethno-national security concerns remain critically important to most people.

In 1992 David Owen was appointed the EU Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, working alongside the UN's Co-Chairman, Cyrus Vance. The papers collected here provide fascinating primary source material and an insider's account of the intense international political activity at that time, which culminated in the Vance-Owen Peace Plan (VOPP). At a time when the international community is looking again at whether and how the Dayton Accords and the 1995 division into two entities should be adjusted in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Owen highlights elements of the VOPP which are of continuing relevance and which can guide political debate and decisions in 2012 and thereafter. Sadly, Bosnia-Herzegovina is still deeply divided, a direct consequence of not imposing the VOPP. The book reminds the international community and the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina that a unified structure for their country is still achievable.

Cogen (International law, Ghent U., Belgium) presents an overview of the history and current status of international law. Chapters discuss the sources of international law, the history of international law, states and territories, the rights and responsibilities of states, the global commons, international organizations, the individual, diplomatic and consular law, the law of treaties, and the laws regarding armed activities. The focus of the work is on the straightforward presentation of the principles and rules of international law in these key areas.--

The Comprehensive Guide to International Law

The Yugoslav Example

The War in Bosnia

Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, June 7, 8, 14, 15; September 29; October 17; November 28; December 6, 1995

The A to Z of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Peace Without Politics?

Ten years on from the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in November 1995, the legacy of the Bosnian war still shapes every aspect of the political, social and economic environment of the tiny state. This state of affairs is highlighted by the fact that Bosnia is still under international control, with the Office of the International High Representative regularly using its powers to dismiss elected presidents, prime-ministers and MPs and to impose legislation over the resistance of elected legislatures at national, regional and local level. What has changed in the ten years since Dayton? Is international regulation helping to establish a sustainable peace in Bosnia? What lessons can be learned for nation-building in Bosnia? This volume was previously published as a special issue of the leading journal International Peacekeeping.

We didn't know. For half a century, Western politicians and intellectuals have so explained away their inaction in the face of genocide in World War II. In stark contrast, Western observers today face a daily barrage of information and images, from CNN, the Internet, and newspapers about the parties and individuals responsible for the current Balkan War and crimes against humanity. The stories, often accompanied by video or pictures of rape, torture, mass graves, and ethnic cleansing, available almost instantaneously, do not allow even the most uninterested viewer to ignore the grim reality of genocide. And yet, while information abounds, so do rationalizations for non-intervention in Balkan affairs - the threshold of real genocide has yet to be reached in Bosnia, all sides are equally guilty, Islamic fundamentalism in Bosnia is a threat to the West, it will only end when they all tire of killing each other - to name but a few. In This Time We Knew, Thomas Cushman and Stjepan G. Mestrovic have put together a collection of critical, reflective, essays that offer detailed sociological, political, and historical analyses of western responses to the war. This volume punctures once and for all common excuses for Western inaction. This Time We Knew further reveals the reasons why these rationalizations have persisted and led to the West's failure to intercede, in the face of incontrovertible evidence, in the most egregious crimes against humanity to occur in Europe since World War II. Contributors to the volume include Kai Erickson, Jean Baudrillard, Mark Almond, David Riesman, Daniel Kofman, Brendan Simms, Daniele Conversi, Brad Kagan Blitz, James J. Sackovich, and Sheri Fink.

While international in scope, the Bosnian peace operation has received important political, military, & financial support from the U.S. This report reviews the implementation of the peace operation, specifically U.S. costs & commitments, & the progress made in achieving its key objectives -- to create conditions that allow Bosnia's leaders to provide security for the people; create a unified, democratic Bosnia that respects the rule of law & internationally recognized human rights, including cooperating with the war crimes tribunal; rebuild the economy, & ensure the right of people to return to their prewar homes.

This Was Not Our War

International Territorial Administration

This Time We Knew

Deconstructing Peace

A Constitution of the People and How to Achieve It

Western Responses to Genocide in Bosnia

This edited collection brings together policy specialists and academics from the UK, Europe, the US and Canada to assess and analyse lessons from ten years of nation-building in Bosnia.

Cousens (director of research, International Peace Academy) and Cater (researcher, International Peace Academy) consider the limitations of the Dayton accords and their failure to produce peace, political reform, democracy, multiculturalism, and economic development in Bosnia. They consider internat

International trusteeship and the civilizing mission never ended with the self-determination entitlement that led to decolonization in the second half of the 20th century. International organizations, whose modern form emerged during the height of colonialism, took on this role in the "post-colonial" era, internationalizing trusteeship and re-legitimizing it as a feature of international public policy into the bargain. Through analysis of the history of and purposes associated with the involvement of international organizations in territorial administration, such as the recent UN missions in Kosovo and East Timor, a comparison between this activity and colonial trusteeship, the Mandates and Trusteeship arrangements, and an exploration of the modern ideas of international law and public policy that underpin and legitimize contemporary interventions, this book relates a new history of the concept of international trusteeship. From British colonialist Lord Lugard's "dual mandate" to the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina Lord Ashdown's "state-building" agenda, wide-ranging links between the complex peace operations of today and the civilizing mission of the colonial era are established, offering a historical, political and legal framework within which the legitimacy of and challenges faced by complex interventions can be appraised. This new history of international trusteeship raises important questions about the role of international law and organizations in facilitating relations of domination and tutelage, and necessitates a re-evaluation of the current significance of the self-determination entitlement.

How Trusteeship and the Civilizing Mission Never Went Away

Healing and Peacebuilding After War

Progress Toward Achieving the Dayton Agreement's Goals

Bosnia and Herzegovina Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Woman and Girls to Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution

Biannual Publication of the Institute for Balkan Studies

Bosnia Peace Operation

Two decades after the Dayton Peace Agreement came into force, Bosnia is not at war. However, the absence of war is not peace. Bosnia has failed to move on from conflict. Political processes are deadlocked. The country is in a state of political, social and economic paralysis. As the international community has downgraded its presence, conditions have deteriorated, irredentist agendas have resurfaced and the outlook is increasingly negative. War remains a risk because of myriad unresolved issues, zero-sum politics and incompatible positions among rival ethno-national elites.In the face of paralysis, international officials repeat the mantra that there is no alternative to Bosnia's European path and urge the county's leaders to see reason, to temper their rhetoric and to carry out internationally approved reforms -- to no avail. Despite international reluctance to recognise failure, the day will come when it is impossible to ignore the gravity of the situation. When that day arrives, the international community will have to address the shortcomings of the peace process. This, in turn, will involve opening up the Dayton settlement. Christopher Bennett presents a cautionary political history of Bosnia's disintegration, war and peace process. And he concludes by proposing a paradigm shift aimed at bulding ethno-national security and making the peace settlement self-sustaining.

A record of facts and information.

Britain does not have a written constitution. It has rather, over centuries, developed a set of miscellaneous conventions, rules, and norms that govern political behavior. By contrast, Bosnia's constitution was written, quite literally, overnight in a military hanger in Dayton, USA, to conclude a devastating war. By most standards it does not work and is seen to have merely frozen a conflict and all development with it. What might these seemingly unrelated countries be able to teach each other? Britain, racked by recent crises from Brexit to national separatism, may be able to avert long-term political conflict by understanding the pitfalls of writing rigid constitutional rules without popular participation or the cultivation of a good political culture. Bosnia, in turn, may be able to thaw its frozen conflict by subjecting parts of its written constitution to amendment, with civic involvement, on a fixed and regular basis; a 'revolving constitution' to replicate some of that flexibility inherent in the British system. A book not just about Bosnia and Britain; a standard may be set for other plural, multi-ethnic polities to follow.

The Road to Peace

Connecticut Journal of International Law

The Contested Politics of Post-conflict Northern Ireland and Bosnia and Herzegovina

US Department of State Dispatch

Bosnia's Paralysed Peace

Transforming Trauma in Bosnia and Herzegovina

First published in 2007. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Diversity has always been at the heart of Bosnia and Herzegovina's character; even its dual name and physical geography display a particular heterogeneity. The medieval Bosnian state never enjoyed lasting political and ideological unity as its feudal, regional, and religious rifts pulled at the country's seams. Furthermore, because of its location and by a quirk of history, three major world religious and cultural traditions (Catholicism, Islam, and Orthodoxy) became cohabitants in this small Balkan country. Recently, the rebirth of its statehood has been exceptionally bloody and its diversity has been shaken. Even 11 years after the guns were silenced, the country is still under the "benevolent" protection of the international community, whose officials are keeping the state-building process in perpetual suspense, with no final result in sight. The A to Z of Bosnia and Herzegovina sheds light on the uncertain situation Bosnia and Herzegovina faces, while providing essential background information. This is accomplished through a chronology, an introduction, a bibliography, and more than 300 cross-referenced dictionary entries on individual topics spanning Bosnia and Herzegovina's political, economic, religious, and social system along with short biographies on important figures.

The December 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its supporting annexes (also known as the Dayton Agreement) provided the structure and mandates for an international operation intended to promote an enduring peace in Bosnia and stability in the region. In May 1997, GAO reported that the Bosnia peace operation had created and sustained an environment that allowed the peace process to move forward, but reconciliation had not yet occurred due to the intransigence of Bosnia's political leaders. Thus, according to many observers, given the pace of political and social change in Bosnia at that time, the presence of an international military force would be required after the current military mission ends in June 1998 if a resumed conflict were to be prevented. At the request of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this report provides an update on the progress made in achieving the four key Dayton objectives. The key objectives are to create conditions that allow Bosnia's political leaders to (1) provide security for the people of Bosnia; (2) create a unified, democratic Bosnia that respects the rule of law and internationally recognized human rights, including cooperating with the international Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (hereafter referred to as the war crimes tribunal) in arresting and bringing those charged with war crimes to trial; (3) ensure the rights of people to return to their prewar homes; and (4) rebuild the economy.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reconciliation and Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Peacebuilding and International Administration

United States Congressional Serial Set

The Republic of Srpska--tenth Years of the Dayton Peace Agreement

International Intervention and Transition in Post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina

This work examines human rights provisions in peace agreements and through them the role of human rights protection in peace processes.

The first systematic analysis of socioeconomic violence in war and its implications for post-war justice processes. This book will appeal to students and researchers interested in international interventions in post-conflict countries, transitional justice, and how countries deal with the legacies of past violence.

This book provides a detailed historical and political analysis of the role and effectiveness of international administration in statebuilding. It analyses how the international administrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo have attempted to create sustainable political institutions and to what extent they have been successful in doing so. In the 1990s, large and ambitious international administrations were established to administer territories that had been left without an effective international administration, to a greater extent than peacebuilding operations, exercise extensive authority and take over the governance of a country. Though they combine the state and nationbuilding programs of regular peacebuilding, with the political power normally reserved for sovereign states, there remains a question of how effective or successful international administrations are, and whether they lead to a sustainable peace. The author argues that despite years of international administration, the states remain weak and rely heavily on international support, dominated by an ethnic nationalist ideology with little domestic support. Peacebuilding and International Administration will be of interest to students and scholars of international relations, security studies, conflict resolution and international organizations.

The Cases of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo

People's Republic of China

Peace Agreements and Human Rights

The War in Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Bosnia Peace Operation: Pace of Implementing Dayton Accelerated as International Involvement Increased

A collection of first-person accounts by twenty-six Bosnian women--representing a range of ethnic traditions and heritages--who are reconstructing their society following years of warfare offers a narrative framework designed to connect the women's stories to their experiences.

Two decades after the war, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) still faces a weak national identity and ethnic and religious divisions that are further preventing the country from reaching sustainable peace and development. The education system is also divided along ethnic and religious lines. This study discusses research questions about challenges BiH has been facing on its way to peace transformation; about relation between the current educational system and development of sustainable peace in BiH; as well as to answer how to achieve positive and sustainable peace in BiH through peace education. In order to offer a peacebuilding framework the study offers an analysis of the role of education and educational programmes (formal and non-formal) in the creation of ethnic identity and peaceful coexistence in BiH since the Ottoman Empire until today. The study relies on interviews with stakeholders from BiH about gaps in the peacebuilding process, education system and suggestions for improvement.

"This book interrogates the peace process by developing and applying concepts from the philosophy of Jacques Derrida, applying this novel analysis of the contested post-conflict political situations. The approach will both examine how this political context has developed, and provide a means of moving beyond it, through a 'deconstructive conclusion' which targets historical narratives of the conflicts, while simultaneously disrupting their contemporary political consequences. This provides a fresh interpretation of how the entrenchment of division in Northern Ireland and Bosnia and Herzegovina transpires, an examination of the ways in which this reification of division fails, and a means of moving beyond the dysfunction produced by this failure. This study provides a key contribution to both peacebuilding and Derridean scholarship within IR, through bringing a new critical perspective to the peacebuilding literature, and by demonstrating the utility of Derrida's key ideas through their application to fresh empirical terrain. This theoretical approach will demonstrate how Derridean concepts can be utilised to provide deep understandings of the real-world events under discussion, as well as allowing political interventions to be made into these processes"--

Toward Peace in Bosnia

Balkan Studies

International Legal Materials

Bosnian Women Reclaiming the Peace

The International Community's Responsibility to Ensure Human Rights

Implementing the Dayton Accords

This is a probing examination of the historical, cultural, and political dimensions of the crisis in Bosnia and the international efforts to resolve it. It provides a detailed analysis of international proposals to end the fighting, from the Vance-Owen plan to the Dayton accord, with special attention to the national and international politics that shaped them. It analyzes the motivations and actions of the warring parties, neighboring states, and international actors including the United States, the United Nations, the European powers, and others involved in the war and the diplomacy surrounding it. With guides to sources and documentation, abundant tabular data, and over thirty maps, this will be the definitive volume on the most vexing conflict of the post-Soviet period. One reviewer commented: Superb! There is nothing like it. Extraordinarily knowledgeable and well-documented. It has depth, it's insightful, and it's intelligent. The analysis is brilliant; it captures the goals and motives of the parties as well as their priorities. It will get lots of attention.

"This book brings together multiple perspectives to examine the strengths and limitations of efforts to promote healing and peacebuilding after war, focusing on the aftermath of the traumatic armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This book begins with a simple premise: trauma that is not transformed is transferred. Drawing on multidisciplinary insights from academics, peace practitioners and trauma experts, this book examines the limitations of our current strategies for promoting healing and peacebuilding after war, while offering inroads into best practices to prevent future violence through psychosocial trauma recovery and the healing of memories. The contributions create a conversation which allows readers to critically rethink the deeper roots and mechanisms of trauma created by the war. Collectively, the authors provide strategic recommendations to policymakers, peace practitioners, donors and international organizations engaged in work in Bosnia and Herzegovina- strategies that can be applied to other countries rebuilding after war. This volume will be of much interest to students of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, social psychology, Balkan politics and International Relations in general"--

Combining photographs and interviews, this volume documents the international operation underway in late-1990s-Bosnia to enforce and stabilize the peace and promote political reconciliation and economic reconstruction. The text also contains a summary of the Dayton Peace Agreement, a report on minefields and numerous maps.

Ten Years of International State-building in Bosnia

How to Succeed at Genocide

The Review

Yugoslav Survey

Peace without Politics? Ten Years of State-Building in Bosnia

Ethnic Conflict and International Intervention