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Noam Chomsky - The Jewish Lobby ~~Noam Chomsky - Why They Hate the West~~ Noam Chomsky - The Structure of Language *Noam Chomsky - Is There Anything Good About U.S. Foreign Policy?* Lepa Brena i Miroslav Ilic - Zivela Jugoslavija - Dan mladosti - (Beograd, 1985) **About Macedonians - University of Yale. PART II: RECONCILIATION - 30 Years since the Breakup of Yugoslavia** Yugoslavia | Wikipedia audio article *Appointment of Three Arbitrators UNCITRAL Rules, Neutrality, Preparing for Document Production* ~~Limitations Appointing Arbitrators, Scope Arbitration Clauses, Challenges to Arbitrator's Nationality~~ **The Legal Background, Finality of Arbitral Awards, Composition of Tribunal or Arbitral Procedures** Content of the Award, Agreed-Upon Qualifications, Arbitrability and Its Background *Remedies in Arbitral Awards - Interest, The Award Violates Public Policy, The Procedural Timetable* What is Yugoslavia? Explain Yugoslavia, Define Yugoslavia, Meaning of Yugoslavia

This title was first published in 2000: Yugoslavia's dissolved at a time when rhetoric of the New World Order was firmly established in legal and political

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discourse. Nevertheless, the largely positive appraisal of international law's response to the Iraq - Kuwait conflict has not been mirrored in relation to Yugoslavia. This book evaluates the peace-making efforts of the major institutional actors, whilst focusing specifically on the Badinter Arbitration Commission, an ad hoc EC-created organ required to provide legal advice on the issues surrounding Yugoslavia's dissolution. Initially composed of constitutional lawyers, aiming to redraft Yugoslavia's constitution, the Commission soon faced problems of public international law. Its' jurisprudence challenges international lawyers to reassess their state-centric conceptions of international law in a world where most conflicts, war crimes and human-rights abuses exist within rather than between States. This book is vital reading for anyone interested in international law, international relations, politics and central/eastern European studies.

The demise of the former Yugoslavia was brought about by various secessionist movements seeking international recognition of statehood. This book provides a critical analysis from an international law perspective of the break-up of Yugoslavia. Although international recognition was granted to the former Yugoslav republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, the claims of secessionist movements that sought a revision of existing internal federal borders were rejected. The basis upon which the post-secession international borders were accepted in international law involved novel applications of international law principles of self-determination of peoples and *uti possidetis*. This book traces the developments of these principles, and the historical development of Yugoslavia's internal borders.

This book brings together leading scholars to consider the legal impact of the precedent set by Kosovo's 2008 declaration of independence and its consequences for statehood, self-determination and minority rights.

What happens when a State, with its own legal system, replaces another State and its legal system in a given territory? Such a disturbing event has consequences for the State involved, but also for the people living in the affected State, both in terms of their day-to-day lives and legal relationships and in terms of the general balance of power in the region. This compendium broadly covers the consequences of State succession in the arenas of public international law, private international law, and international relations, addressing a wide range of concerns: - currency; - debt; - international commercial arbitration; - nationality; and - European security. The unifying thread amid these diverse topics is State succession, the circumstance in which these problems have arisen. This work consists of a selection of articles previously published in French under the auspices of the CEDIN (Centre de droit international) at Paris I, Paris X and Paris XIII. "Dissolution, Continuation and Succession in Eastern Europe" contributes to a better knowledge of several issues of State succession, raising awareness and provoking thought on several intriguing theoretical problems.

A Legal Geography of Yugoslavia's Disintegration explains the violent break-up of the former Yugoslavia in early 1990s in the context of two legal principles- sovereignty and the self-determination of peoples. The author recounts Yugoslavia's history, with a focus on the country's internal, administrative divisions, and aspirations of different ethnic groups in order to effectively explain the genesis of the international community's political decision to recognize the right of secession for the largest administrative units of Yugoslavia. Trobovich, a Serbian author writing from the perspective of a disengaged scholar, tackles her subject matter with clarity and detail and offers an intriguing analysis of Kosovo's future status; international recognition of

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secession; implications of Yugoslavia's disintegration for other conflicts invoking right to self-determination; and international intervention in ethnic conflicts.

In the early 1990s, the world witnessed a bloody and malignant crisis: Yugoslavia had imploded. Brutal wars killed hundreds of thousands of people and turned millions more into refugees. The humanitarian massacre that pervaded Bosnia and Herzegovina, hereafter Bosnia, revived in the international political lexicon a form of human rights violation -- ethnic cleansing -- which caused the European Community (EC) to intervene (Hauss, 1999). Although many scholars have argued that the demise of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) was probably inevitable, I argue that the EC bore tremendous responsibility for the way in which the dissolution of the federation unfolded. For this reason, this thesis focuses on a set of internal and external factors which undermined the EC's capacity to diffuse the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Being careful not to demean or devalue any the outstanding research or opinion on this topic, I claim that internal rather than external factors most affected the EC. Research and studies on the topic offer a myriad of factors that contributed to the EC's failure in the former Yugoslavia. This research, however, will highlight three salient features in the European failure during the Yugoslav conflict. Firstly, the EC was inhibited by its own structure to act effectively in the disintegration of the federation: (i) Lack of political will of the European powers failed to improve bilateral relations; (ii) Ambiguity of the European policy towards the conflict allowed member states to influence policy matters; (iii) Inability to produce successful mediation efforts left the Yugoslav parties to pursue nationalist policies. Secondly, not only was the EC inhibited by its own framework to implement effective policy measures, but the EC's internal failures allowed individual member states to practice great power politics. I support the premise as set forth by E.H. Carr (1964) in *The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations*, that "statesmen think and act in terms of power considerations when calculating national interests." As a result of diverging interests, the EC made matters worse: (i) The leading member states such as France, Great Britain, and Germany could not agree on a coherent policy with regard to recognition of states; (ii) The inability to adopt a common foreign policy advanced the notion of a separate legal arbitration commission; (iii) The member states acted contrary to the Badinter Arbitration Commission, which advised against the recognition of nation states until the rights of minorities were guaranteed in the republic of Croatia. Finally, outstanding research on the Bosnian conflict shows that the EC acted in accordance with the balance of power interests, even without the slightest consideration of the repercussions that would follow. Since the EC was not willing to ensure the protection of the ethnic minority groups in the republic of Croatia and Bosnia, I believe it was immoral for the European powers to disregard the recommendations of its own legal committee by recognizing the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. For external factors, I will consider other issues that may have contributed to the conflict; yet, ultimately as a result of EC's efforts, European nations inadvertently affected the United Nations' (U.N.) peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. A host of other organizations and actors were pulled into the Bosnian conflict as a result of the EC's handling of the disintegration of the federation. I will take into account the following external factors: (i) The impact and influence of the Cold War conflict on U.S.-E.U. relations; (ii) The role of the U.S. leadership and the expansion of NATO; and (iii) The U.N.'s paralysis in Bosnia. Because of the EC's failure to contain the conflict from spreading to Bosnia, the U.N., the only institution that could legally prevent or mitigate the struggle, exacerbated the problem substantially before any progress was made. Despite the fact that the U.N. launched a humanitarian intervention in Srebrenica, however, the presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops in Bosnia, neither deterred Serbian aggression nor stopped the ethnic cleansing. The purpose of this thesis is to examine the role of the EC during the disintegration of the federation. I use Bosnia as a case study, because the massacre of Srebrenica illustrates a perfect example, where the Western powers failed to protect innocent civilians and failed to implement a common foreign and security policy. Without doubt, the EC presided over the bloodiest war in Europe since World War II. Thus it is important to understand the reasons that informed the EC's inability

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to uphold the main lessons of the Nuremburg Tribunal: "Never Again" (Cohen, 1993, p. 1).

A collection of essays constructs and analyses a new approach in which the European Union is perceived as an active co-creator of the international legal order in a variety of arenas.

In *Historical Title, Self-Determination and the Kashmir Question*, Lone offers a fresh framework, while recognising signs of spreading terrorism in the region, to understand the rights of the Kashmiri people and how they could be addressed by the international community.

This book examines a central question raised by the new and lingering demands for statehood in different parts of the world: who qualifies for international recognition as a sovereign, independent state? How is it that Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Georgia, East Timor and Montenegro have achieved general recognition, but Somaliland, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Tamil Eelam, Aceh, and Kosovo have not? Why do some cases generate major international controversies, while others do not? The book answers these questions by charting the historical practice of recognizing states since the late eighteenth century. It should be of keen interest to students of international relations, international law and diplomatic history.

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