

DOWNLOAD PDF LAND PRIVATIZATION AND CONFLICT IN CENTRAL ASIA : IS KYRGYZSTAN A MODEL? KEVIN D. JONES

Chapter 1 : Papers | National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER)

LAND PRIVATIZATION Chapter 12 Land Privatization and Conflict in Central Asia: Is Kyrgyzstan a Model? Kevin D. Jones In the summer of one of the most violent ethnic conflicts on the.

From ancient times through the first millennium, Greek was the most prevalent shared language in the demographic regions where the Byzantine Empire flourished, and Greek, being the language in which the New Testament was written, was the primary liturgical language of the church. For this reason, the eastern churches were sometimes identified as "Greek" in contrast to the "Roman" or "Latin" church, which used a Latin translation of the Bible, even before the great schism. After, "Greek Orthodox" or "Greek Catholic" marked a church as being in communion with Constantinople, much as "Catholic" did for communion with Rome. This identification with Greek, however, became increasingly confusing with time. Missionaries brought Orthodoxy to many regions without ethnic Greeks, where the Greek language was not spoken. In addition, struggles between Rome and Constantinople to control parts of southeastern Europe resulted in the conversion of some churches to Rome, which then also used "Greek Catholic" to indicate their continued use of the Byzantine rites. Today, many of those same churches remain, while a very large number of Orthodox are not of Greek national origin, and do not use Greek as the language of worship. While the Church continues officially to call itself "Catholic", for reasons of universality, the common title of "Eastern Orthodox Church" avoids casual confusion with the Catholic Church. Orthodoxy[edit] Emperor Constantine presents a representation of the city of Constantinople as tribute to an enthroned Mary and baby Jesus in this church mosaic. Hagia Sophia, c. The first known use of the phrase "the catholic church" *katholike ekklesia* occurred in a letter written about AD from one Greek church to another Saint Ignatius of Antioch to the Smyrnaeans The letter states: A number of other Christian churches also make a similar claim: Similarly, the churches in Rome and Constantinople separated in an event known as the East–West Schism, traditionally dated to the year, although it was more a gradual process than a sudden break. The Church of England separated from the Catholic Church, not directly from the Eastern Orthodox Church, for the first time in the 16th century, and, after a brief reunion in the 17th century, again finally in 1853. Thus, though it was united to Orthodoxy when established through the work of Saint Augustine of Canterbury in the early 7th century, its separation from Orthodoxy came about indirectly through the See of Rome. To all these churches, the claim to catholicity universality, oneness with the ancient church is important for multiple doctrinal reasons that have more bearing internally in each church than in their relation to the others, now separated in faith. Together, these express the core of a fundamental teaching about the inseparability of belief and worship and their role in drawing the Church together with Christ. *orthodoxia*, meaning "correctness of glorification", to denote what is in English Orthodoxy, while the Georgians use the title *Martlmadidebeli*. Several other churches in Europe, Asia, and Africa also came to use Orthodox in their titles, but are still distinct from the Eastern Orthodox Church as described in this article. The term "Eastern Church" the geographic east in the East–West Schism has been used to distinguish it from western Christendom the geographic West, which at first came to designate the Catholic communion, later also the various Protestant and Anglican branches. Orthodox Christians throughout the world use various ethnic or national jurisdictional titles, or more inclusively, the title "Eastern Orthodox", "Orthodox Catholic", or simply "Orthodox". That faith is expressed most fundamentally in Scripture and in worship, [41] and the latter most essentially through the Mystery of Baptism and in the Divine Liturgy. Inter-communion is the litmus test by which all can see that two churches share the same faith; lack of inter-communion excommunication, literally "out of communion" is the sign of different faiths, even though some central theological points may be shared. The sharing of beliefs can be highly significant, but it is not the full measure of the faith. The lines of even this test can blur, however, when differences that arise are not due to doctrine, but to recognition of jurisdiction. As the Eastern Orthodox Church has spread into the west and over the world, the church as a whole has yet to sort out all the inter-jurisdictional issues that have arisen in the

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expansion, leaving some areas of doubt about what is proper church governance. Holy Tradition encompasses the understandings and means by which that unity of faith is transmitted across boundaries of time, geography, and culture. It is a continuity that exists only inasmuch as it lives within Christians themselves. The Holy Spirit maintains the unity and consistency of the Holy Tradition to preserve the integrity of the faith within the Church, as given in the Scriptural promises. Similarly, reconciliation and unity are not superficial, but are prayed and lived out. The doctrine of Catholicity of the Church, as derived from the Nicene Creed, is essential to Eastern Orthodox ecclesiology. Therefore, the Eastern Orthodox notion of catholicity is not centered around any singular see, unlike Catholicism, that has one earthly center. Due to the influence of the Catholic Church in the west, where the English language itself developed, the words "catholic" and "catholicity" are sometimes used to refer to that church specifically. However, the more prominent dictionary sense given for general use is still the one shared by other languages, implying breadth and universality, reflecting comprehensive scope. Just as Christ is indivisible, so are union with Him and faith in him, whereby the church is "universal", unseparated, and comprehensive, including all who share that faith. Orthodox bishop Kallistos Ware has called that "simple Christianity". It is also the sense within the phrase "One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church", found in the Nicene Creed, and referred to in Orthodox worship, etc. With the mutual excommunications of the East-West Schism in 1054, the churches in Rome and Constantinople each viewed the other as having departed from the true church, leaving a smaller but still-catholic church in place. Each retained the "Catholic" part of its title, the "Catholic Church" or the "Roman Catholic Church" on the one hand, and the "Orthodox Catholic Church" on the other, each of which was defined in terms of inter-communion with either Rome or Constantinople. While the Eastern Orthodox Church recognizes what it shares in common with other churches, including the Catholic Church, it sees catholicity in terms of complete union in communion and faith, with the church throughout all time, and the sharing remains incomplete when not shared fully. Organization and leadership[edit] The exterior of the Patriarchal Basilica of St. The religious authority for Eastern Orthodoxy is not a Patriarch or the Pope as in Catholicism, nor the Bible as in Protestantism, but the scriptures as interpreted by the seven ecumenical councils of the Church. The Eastern Orthodox Church is a fellowship of "autocephalous" Greek for self-headed Churches, with the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople being the only autocephalous head who holds the title *primus inter pares*, meaning "first among equals" in Latin. The Patriarch of Constantinople has the honor of primacy, but his title is only first among equals and has no real authority over Churches other than the Constantinopolitan. It is believed that authority and the grace of God is directly passed down to Orthodox bishops and clergy through the laying on of hands—a practice started by the apostles, and that this unbroken historical and physical link is an essential element of the true Church Acts 8: However, the Church asserts that apostolic succession also requires apostolic faith, and bishops without apostolic faith, who are in heresy, forfeit their claim to apostolic succession. Each bishop has a territory over which he governs. Bishops are equal in authority and cannot interfere in the jurisdiction of another bishop. Administratively, these bishops and their territories are organized into various autocephalous groups or synods of bishops who gather together at least twice a year to discuss the state of affairs within their respective sees. While bishops and their autocephalous synods have the ability to administer guidance in individual cases, their actions do not usually set precedents that affect the entire Eastern Orthodox Church. Bishops are almost always chosen from the monastic ranks and must remain unmarried. Church councils[edit] There have been a number of times when alternative theological ideas arose to challenge the Orthodox faith. At such times the Orthodox communion deemed it necessary to convene a general or "great" council of all available bishops throughout the world. The Orthodox Church holds that seven ecumenical councils, held between the 4th and the 8th centuries, are authoritative. Oldest extant manuscript of the Nicene Creed, dated to the 5th Century The ecumenical councils followed a democratic form, with each bishop having one vote. The primary goal of these Great Synods was to verify and confirm the fundamental beliefs of the Great Christian Church as truth, and to remove as heresy any false teachings that would threaten the Church. The Pope of Rome at that time held the position of "first among equals" and,

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while he was not present at any of the councils, he continued to hold this title until the East–West Schism of 1054. According to Orthodox teaching the position of "First Among Equals" gives no additional power or authority to the bishop that holds it, but rather that this person sits as organizational head of a council of equals like a president. His words and opinions carry no more insight or wisdom than any other bishop. It is believed that the Holy Spirit guides the Eastern Orthodox Church through the decisions of the entire council, not one individual. One of the decisions made by the First Council of Constantinople the second ecumenical council, meeting in 325 and supported by later such councils was that the Patriarch of Constantinople should be given equal honor to the Pope of Rome since Constantinople was considered to be the " New Rome ". According to the third Canon of the second ecumenical council: The 28th canon of the fourth ecumenical council clarified this point by stating: And the One Hundred and Fifty most religious Bishops i. The Patriarch of Constantinople therefore, like the Pope before him, now enjoys the title of "first among equals".

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Chapter 2 : Environmental inequality in Europe - Wikipedia

In the tracks of Tamerlane: Central Asia's path to the 21st century. is Kyrgyzstan a model? / Kevin D. Jones --Environmental Land privatization and conflict.

Area of the Cucuteni-Trypillian culture. The prehistory of Moldova covers the period from the Upper Paleolithic which begins with the presence of *Homo sapiens* in the area of Southeastern Europe some 44,000 years ago and extends into the appearance of the first written records in Classical Antiquity in Greece. Anisjuti discovered Oldowan flint tools at Bayraki that are 1.2 million years old. The people of this civilization, which lasted roughly from 5500 to 2500 BC, practised agriculture, raised livestock, hunted, and made intricately-designed pottery. Between the 1st and 7th centuries AD, the south was intermittently under the Roman, and then Byzantine Empires. Due to its strategic location on a route between Asia and Europe, the territory of modern Moldova was invaded many times in late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, including by Goths, Huns, Avars, Bulgarians, Magyars, Pechenegs, Cumans, Mongols and Tatars. The Bolohoveni, a Vlach population, is mentioned by the Hypatian Chronicle in the 13th century. The chronicle shows that this land is bordered on the principalities of Halych, Volhynia and Kiev. Archaeological research also identified the location of 13th-century fortified settlements in this region. On the border between Halych and the Brodniki, in the 11th century, a Viking by the name of Rodfos was killed in the area by Vlachs who supposedly betrayed him. Founding of the Principality of Moldavia[edit] Main article: Its territory comprised the present-day territory of the Republic of Moldova, the eastern eight counties of Romania, and parts of the Chernivtsi Oblast and Budjak region of Ukraine. The history of what is today Moldova has been intertwined with that of Poland for centuries. Crossing the Carpathian mountains in 1400, the voivode took control of Moldavia, and succeeded in creating Moldavia as an independent political entity. This gesture was to have unexpected consequences: Petru supplied the Polish ruler with funds needed in the war against the Teutonic Knights, and was granted control over Pokuttia until the debt was to be repaid; as this is not recorded to have been carried out, the region became disputed by the two states, until it was lost by Moldavia in the Battle of Obertyn. Prince Petru also expanded his rule southwards to the Danube Delta. Although Alexander I was brought to the throne in 1462 by the Hungarians with assistance from Mircea I of Wallachia, this ruler shifted his allegiances towards Poland notably engaging Moldavian forces on the Polish side in the Battle of Grunwald and the Siege of Marienburg, and placed his own choice of rulers in Wallachia. The Ottomans[edit] Built during the reign of Stephen the Great pictured above, several authors believed the Soroca Fort was constructed on the site of a former Genoese fortress named Olhionia. During this time, Moldavia was invaded repeatedly by Crimean Tatars and, beginning in the 15th century, by the Turks. In 1541, the principality became a tributary to the Ottoman Empire, but it retained internal and partial external autonomy. Moldavia finally returned to Ottoman vassalage in 1711. While Transnistria was never politically part of the Principality of Moldavia, there were sizable areas which were owned by Moldavian boyars and given by the Moldavian rulers. The earliest surviving deeds referring to lands beyond the Dniester river date from the 16th century. Russian Empire[edit] In accordance with the Treaty of Bucharest of 1812, and despite numerous protests by Moldavian nobles on behalf of the sovereignty of their principality, the Ottoman Empire of which Moldavia was a vassal ceded to the Russian Empire the eastern half of the territory of the Principality of Moldavia along with Khotyn and old Bessarabia modern Budjak, which Russia had already conquered and annexed. The new Russian province was called Oblast of Moldavia and Bessarabia, and initially enjoyed a large degree of autonomy. After this autonomy was progressively restricted and in 1812 the Oblast was transformed into the Bessarabia Governorate, in a process of state-imposed assimilation, Russification. As part of this process, the Tsarist administration in Bessarabia gradually removed the Romanian language from official and religious use. In 1859, as a result of the Treaty of Berlin, Romania was forced to cede the three counties back to the Russian Empire. Over the 19th century, the Russian authorities encouraged the colonization of Bessarabia by Romanians, Russians, Ukrainians,

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Germans , Bulgarians , and Gagauzes , primarily in the northern and southern areas vacated by Turks and Nogai Tatar , the latter having been expelled in the s and s, during Russo-Turkish Wars ; [34] [35] [36] [37] the inclusion of the province in the Pale of Settlement also allowed the immigration of more Jews. The union was conditional upon fulfillment of the agrarian reform , autonomy, and respect for universal human rights. In August , the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and its secret additional protocol were signed, by which Nazi Germany recognized Bessarabia as being within the Soviet sphere of influence , which led the latter to actively revive its claim to the region. Ethnic Germans left in As part of the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union , Romania regained the territories of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, and seized Transnistria. Romanian forces, working with the Germans, deported or massacred about , Jews, including , from Bessarabia and Bukovina. Of the latter, approximately 90, died. During the periods " and " , deportations of locals to the northern Urals , to Siberia , and northern Kazakhstan occurred regularly, with the largest ones on 12"13 June , and 5"6 July , accounting from MSSR alone for 18, [b] and 35, deportees respectively. In , as a result of a severe drought and excessive delivery quota obligations and requisitions imposed by the Soviet government, the southwestern part of the USSR suffered from a major famine. Official Soviet policy asserted that the language spoken by Moldovans was distinct from the Romanian language see Moldovenism. To distinguish the two, during the Soviet period, Moldovan was written in the Cyrillic alphabet , in contrast with Romanian, which since had been written in the Latin alphabet. All independent organizations were severely reprimanded, with the National Patriotic Front leaders being sentenced in to long prison terms. In the s, amid political conditions created by the glasnost and perestroika , a Democratic Movement of Moldova was formed, which in became known as the nationalist Popular Front of Moldova FPM. The assembly pressured the authorities of the Moldavian SSR to adopt a language law on 31 August that proclaimed the Moldovan language written in the Latin script to be the state language of the MSSR. Its identity with the Romanian language was also established. Independence[edit] This article may contain an excessive amount of intricate detail that may interest only a particular audience. The first democratic elections for the local parliament were held in February and March On 23 June , the Parliament adopted the Declaration of Sovereignty of the "Soviet Socialist Republic Moldova", which, among other things, stipulated the supremacy of Moldovan laws over those of the Soviet Union. Moldova received official recognition on 25 December. On 26 December the Soviet Union ceased to exist. Declaring itself a neutral state , Moldova did not join the military branch of the CIS. Three months later, on 2 March , the country gained formal recognition as an independent state at the United Nations. In the winter of " clashes occurred between Transnistrian forces, supported by elements of the 14th Army , and the Moldovan police.

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Chapter 3 : Eastern Orthodox Church - Wikipedia

Land Privatization and Conflict in Central Asia: Is Kyrgyzstan a Model? Kevin D. Jones Central Asia, one is struck by the magnitude of the.

President Trump has pulled the United States from a number of agreements he says are bad deals. But withdrawing from the INF — an arms control treaty with another nuclear power — would mark a first. At the time, the INF was seen as a key factor in reducing cold war tensions, slowing a destabilizing arms race, and solidifying transatlantic security relations. Arms control experts say Russia has been violating the treaty for years, and over the weekend President Trump said he would withdraw from what he considers another bad deal. But for many arms control experts, the US move portends something else: An administration with little love for treaties and the limits they place on the exercise of American power is about to scrap another one — this time the Reagan-era Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. President Trump told a campaign rally over the weekend that he intends to pull the United States out of what is known simply as the INF treaty, and this week he has dispatched his national security adviser, John Bolton, to Moscow to inform Russian President Vladimir Putin of the US decision. Spurred on by Mr. Without renewal, that treaty would expire in Today some arms control experts say that a treaty that was once useful has been rendered a fiction by Russian violations through deployment of prohibited tactical nuclear weapons — intended, the US contends, to intimidate former Soviet states that now align with the West, a number of them NATO members. Bush and now an expert on nonproliferation policy issues at the Scowcroft Group in Washington. Yet while Trump may be happy to withdraw from what he considers to be one more bad deal for the US, it is really Bolton who is the mastermind behind the decision, others say. And while she agrees that Russia has been violating the INF for years, she says that killing it is just a step in a piece of a larger design from Bolton — whom she notes was behind the abrogation of the ABM Treaty in Emboldening Russia What worries some officials and experts alike is that an end to the treaty will only embolden an already scofflaw Russia to throw any caution to the wind and deploy growing numbers of the presently illegal medium-range missiles — further fueling tensions in Europe. In their view, the future of deterring China and its arms buildup aimed at the South China Sea will be more effectively handled with air- and sea-deployed missiles, which are not affected by the INF treaty and its ban on certain land-based missiles. Some officials are pointing out that Trump in his weekend remarks underscored his openness to — even his preference for — reaching a new agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles with both Russia and China. The suggestion, officials say, is that the president may be taking a tough line on INF to jar the Russians and Chinese into going for a three-way deal. Yet the over-arching concern of many arms control experts is that the US decision on INF will set the stage for mounting tensions and unbridled efforts by the major powers to out-arm each other with nuclear weapons. It remains unclear what evidence — if any — the special counsel possesses linking the notorious GOP campaign operative to the Trump-Russia matter. But the investigation gained a major boost last month when former Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort entered a plea agreement with Mr. One theory from the political left has Mr. Manafort and Stone, who were once business partners, serving as a kind of dream team of collusion. Manafort, through his prior work in Ukraine, had trusted contacts in Russia. Stone dismisses the suggestion. Roger Stone has spent a lifetime cultivating a reputation as a political street fighter of the first order — a no-holds-barred conservative campaign operative fluent in the dark arts of electoral persuasion and deception. Stone told the Monitor during a wide-ranging, two-hour interview at his home here. In perhaps his most ambitious project, Stone began working as far back as to convince a flashy, combative New York City real estate developer and eventual reality TV star to run for president of the United States. The rest, as they say, is history. Now, Stone, who spent much of his life as a political hit man, finds himself in the crosshairs of special counsel Robert Mueller. It certainly sounds like the kind of work Roger Stone might embrace. Stone In recent months, Stone has come under an investigative microscope by federal agents and prosecutors working on Mr. It remains

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unclear what evidence “ if any “ the special counsel possesses linking Stone to the Trump-Russia matter. But the investigation gained a major boost last month when former Trump campaign chairman Paul Manafort entered a plea agreement with Mueller that requires his full cooperation with prosecutors and agents “ including those investigating Stone. Manafort was convicted of eight counts of bank fraud and tax evasion related to money he received from to as a political consultant for pro-Russian politicians in Ukraine. He was facing additional charges in a second trial and decided instead to plead guilty to all charges and cooperate. At age 69, Manafort might spend the rest of his life in prison. That dynamic creates a strong incentive for Manafort to provide substantial assistance to prosecutors. If Stone is worried, he betrays no hint of it. One theory from the political left has Manafort and Stone serving as a kind of dream team of collusion. Stone is not identified by name, but he acknowledges that his activities are portrayed in paragraph 44 of the indictment. The indictment quotes a Twitter message from Guccifer 2. According to the indictment, Stone responded: Stone does not believe Guccifer 2. He cites an outside study that suggests the stolen material could not have been hacked and transmitted overseas at the rate that the actual stolen documents were lifted from the DNC computer system. Instead, he says, it is more likely the material was downloaded to a device inside the DNC offices and walked out the front door. Stone also dismisses suggestions that he and Manafort conspired to use the stolen DNC documents to help President Trump win the election. But according to Stone, after the firm split up, he and Manafort lost touch for many years. Their paths crossed once again during the Trump campaign. But it is unclear how closely they worked together. Stone had been instrumental in convincing Trump to run, but he left the campaign in August , as it was just getting started. Manafort was hired by the campaign on March 28, He was brought in specifically to help fend off an attempt by supporters of Texas Sen. Stone was working on the same project, but from outside the campaign. But the information was never needed. Some see the Trump delegate operation as evidence of a Stone-Manafort partnership that might have continued working on side projects, like the stolen DNC emails, through the rest of the election season. I hear from him very little after he joins the campaign. Williams was the subject of a short documentary produced by Stone in about the light-skinned son of an African-American prostitute in Arkansas who claims former President Bill Clinton is his father. Clinton once supported Mr. Williams and his mother financially, but stopped when he ran for president “ and that Williams was prevented by Mrs. Clinton from having any contact with the man he says is his father. The film was released in October , roughly a month before the election. Stone says 38 million people have viewed it on various internet platforms. Political analysts saw it as an attempt to undercut African-American support for Mrs. Stone says he was busy with two other time-consuming projects during the closing weeks of the election. One involved trying to head off what he saw as the possible rigging of the election, via electronic voting machines that lacked a corresponding paper trail. Stone sought to conduct exit polling that could be compared to actual vote totals in districts using those machines. He says all he wanted to do was verify election results at the precinct level. But most of those districts happened to be Democratic, and Stone was sued for allegedly attempting to intimidate and suppress Democratic voters. If you want to sell a political book on Mrs. Clinton, you need to do two things. First, you must be provocative. Second, it helps to have inside information “ or to at least give potential book buyers the impression that you have inside information. The combination of these two factors may go a long way to explain why it now looks to some observers like Stone was a Trump-Russia insider. The Florida Speech During that same period, Stone was also actively following a hot story line in Republican circles: I believe the next tranche of his documents pertain to the Clinton Foundation. Assange raised questions about possible collusion on the stolen DNC emails. Stone later backtracked, saying he had not communicated directly with Assange, but instead had done so through an intermediary. Credico is an associate of Roger Stone, who was an adviser to President Trump. Stone says he initially thought Mr. Credico had been in direct contact with Assange. He invented himself into the story, or he got something from somebody else. That turned out to be wrong. None of the WikiLeaks documents released prior to the election were tied to the Clinton Foundation. Stone says he got bad information from a source at Fox News. What if Stone was just guessing? What if he

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was trying to appear more plugged in than he really was for the sake of selling a few more books? I read every interview he gave. He gave a lot of interviews, many times in obscure publications. And I followed the WikiLeaks Twitter feed. That is how it works. He is a provocateur. He is very successful at it. Two days later, on Aug. And that, they say, may be evidence of collusion with the Russians. Those dealings would soon come to light, Stone believed, and the Podesta brothers would soon be facing the same scrutiny as Manafort. Stone insists that his tweet was referring to both Podestas. Stone is one of more than a dozen named defendants in a civil lawsuit filed by the DNC. I have no interest. Stone says he forgot about the meeting until he was reminded of it by Caputo, who was preparing for an interview with prosecutors about the Trump-Russia affair.

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Chapter 4 : Homepage | Wiley

Land privatization and conflict in Central Asia: is Kyrgyzstan a model? / Kevin D. Jones Environmental management in independent Central Asia / David S. McCauley.

The French established their own as well along the Mississippi River. Many settlers were dissenting Christian groups who came seeking religious freedom. Cash crops included tobacco, rice, and wheat. Extraction industries grew up in furs, fishing and lumber. English colonists were supplemented by waves of Scotch-Irish and other groups. As coastal land grew more expensive, freed indentured servants pushed further west. Relatively small Native American populations were eclipsed. Excluding the Native Americans, who were being conquered and displaced, the 13 British colonies had a population of over 2. Despite continuing new arrivals, the rate of natural increase was such that by the s only a small minority of Americans had been born overseas. Although the Spanish did not land, natives paddled to the ship to trade furs for abalone shells from California. Violence was not a significant factor in the overall decline among Native Americans, though conflict among themselves and with Europeans affected specific tribes and various colonial settlements. Native Americans were also often at war with neighboring tribes and allied with Europeans in their colonial wars. At the same time, however, many natives and settlers came to depend on each other. Settlers traded for food and animal pelts, natives for guns, ammunition and other European wares. European missionaries and others felt it was important to "civilize" the Native Americans and urged them to adopt European agricultural techniques and lifestyles. He returned to Hawaii to resupply, initially exploring the coasts of Maui and the big island, trading with locals and then making anchor at Kealakekua Bay in January. Cook would be killed days later. Americans had developed an ideology of "republicanism" asserting that government rested on the will of the people as expressed in their local legislatures. They demanded their rights as Englishmen and "no taxation without representation". The British insisted on administering the empire through Parliament, and the conflict escalated into war. The fourth day of July is celebrated annually as Independence Day. Nationalists led the Philadelphia Convention of in writing the United States Constitution, ratified in state conventions in. The federal government was reorganized into three branches, on the principle of creating salutary checks and balances, in George Washington, who had led the revolutionary army to victory, was the first president elected under the new constitution. The Bill of Rights, forbidding federal restriction of personal freedoms and guaranteeing a range of legal protections, was adopted in

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Chapter 5 : Turkey Attack Linked to Islamic State in Central Asia - Geopolitical Futures

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Underlying issues[edit] In Central and Eastern Europe , socialist governments have generally prioritized industrial development over environmental protection, in spite of growing public and governmental environmental awareness in the s and s. Harper et al, The interwar period and the post-socialist period, in their schema, were marked by downward mobility and increased spatial segregation of Roma communities in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. It is in the context of these cycles that patterns of environmental exclusion have come into being. More than 50 years after the social dislocations of World War II and the communist regime change, poor Roma settlements throughout the region are located on the outskirts of villages, separated from the majority population by roads, railways or other barriers, and disconnected from water pipelines and sewage treatment. Harper et al write that Romani people in Hungary are viewed by majority culture as a group that "lacks environmental awareness" while simultaneously being "dissociated from any timeless connections to land": Contemporary environmental discourses tend to portray marginalized and indigenous people in either of two ways: In fact, the most destitute Roma have been chided for their short-sighted use of environmental resources: The Kirtimai settlement was equipped with basic amenities such as water, electricity and waste collection in , and further " perhaps final " developments were carried out in early The problem also concerns roadblocks to obtaining settlement permits, especially in city centres, which necessarily results in them moving to the outskirts, away from infrastructure that allows for decent living conditions. We feel residents of this city [sic]. We have nowhere to move to. Could we count on support and advice on where else we could settle down? What we only ask is, please give us a chance. In , severe flooding took place, following which the area was declared uninhabitable due to the dangers of flooding. Since then, a new housing project, "Coexistence Village" has been facilitated, in which a grassroots movement saw ethnic Czech and Romani communities collaboratively build new houses for themselves together to create desegregated housing. Romani communities experienced poverty emerging from the market transition, as well as significant vulnerability to environmental issues and harms associated with industrialization. During the mids, research was conducted by the Slovak government determining that there were 1, segregated Romani shantytowns throughout Slovakia. As these settlements have grown, impoverished Romani communities became more visible, land has become scarce, and tensions with non-Romani communities have risen. These facilities are the source of odours and waste which is stored in open containers in an unfenced location that is frequented by Romani people in search of food. Due to the rapid rate of decay of this unrefrigerated waste, especially during the summer, it poses a significant health risk for those who consume it, while also attracting insects and rats. One person from Svinia died, and people from the shantytown had to be evacuated. These were the only places where they were allowed to settle down and start over. They built huts and began to call them flats. No attention was paid to them, and they were given no help. The young mayor is a member of the far-right Jobbik party. A town of 14, near Miskolc in northeastern Hungary, it was a minor industrial center for the majority of the 20th century, namely in the production of coal and glass. In addition to potential hazards regarding the radioactive history of the site, the settlement was approximately forty minutes away from the nearest source of water, so residents had to use water from a nearby sewage-contaminated stream. We want to help them, but the problem is the Ukrainian law, the tabor is beyond the village, we first need to include them in the cadaster " this [building the well] would need a geological investigation as well and involve much bureaucracy. The paper work would be greater than the work itself, and precludes us from even starting such a project.

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Chapter 6 : The Christian Science Monitor Daily for October 22,

Jones, K. D.: () *Land privatization. Land Privatization and Conflict in Central Asia: Is Kyrgyzstan a Model?. Kyrgyzstan, Institute of Public Policy and.*

Comments Water resources management in the Central Asia region faces formidable challenges. The hydrological regimes of the two major rivers in the region, the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, are complex and vulnerable to climate change. Water diversions to agricultural, industrial and domestic users have reduced flows in downstream regions, resulting in severe ecological damages. The administrative-institutional system is fragmented, with six independent countries sharing control, often with rival objectives. What once was a basin-wide management approach during the Soviet times has become an uncoordinated competition between the upstream Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan and the downstream Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. The hydraulic infrastructure is distributed over various independent countries. As a result, the water resources system is not managed collectively and cooperatively. A mixture of regional, national, and interstate institutions now handles allocation decisions, which used to be centrally administered during Soviet times. It should come as no surprise that water and energy allocation among the various sectors and users is not efficient. Future water resources development in northern Afghanistan will further add fuel to the water and energy conflict in the region. The Kyrgyz and Tajiks need to release water from a number of large reservoirs during the cold months so as to generate hydropower for heating. There, hydropower provides the cheapest source of energy with generating costs as low as 0. Unfortunately, the winter releases frequently cause flooding in the downstream. At the same time and in order to have enough hydropower generating capacity during the cold months, these upstream states spend the warmer summer months husbanding water in those reservoirs. That is precisely when the downstream riparian states have the most pressing need for irrigation water where the degradation of agricultural soils and insufficient flows for ecosystems are issues of growing concern. In the region, cotton is an important cash crop, and, at the same time, wheat is considered essential in order to meet national food security goals. Especially for Uzbekistan, considerations of self-sufficiency have become more important in recent times where food grain prices have increased considerably on the world market. The original idea of the Soviets was to operate the hydro-infrastructure in irrigation mode. That is, the water resources of Central Asia were managed so as to maximize crop production. Part of the hydropower produced during irrigation water-releases in spring and summer was conveniently utilized in the downstream for driving lift irrigation and vertical drainage pumps along the 20, miles or so of irrigation channels. In return, the upstream got energy supplies in the form of gas and coal to cover winter energy demands. Toktogul Future climate change poses additional challenges. The discharge in both the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya rivers is driven mainly by snow and glacial melt. The impact of a warming climate on these key hydrological processes is not sufficiently understood and no mitigation and adaptation strategies are in place. Whereas changes in precipitation levels are hard to predict into the future, there is a solid consensus that average global temperatures are rising. As a result, more precipitation will fall as rain in the upstream and the ice volume in the Tien Shan and Pamir ranges will likely shrink. The former will impact the seasonality of the runoff whereas the latter will at least temporarily increase average annual flows. Furthermore, changes in sediment loads may pose additional problems. At this point in time, the impacts are not sufficiently quantified and adaptation and mitigation strategies not in place. The ongoing construction of new dams in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is adding tension to the existing upstream-downstream conflict. The soviet-era designed hydropower projects Kambarata I and II in Kyrgyzstan and the Rogun dam in Tajikistan are again on the table as a result of an increased access to international donor money with Russia and China investing in these projects. The downstream, especially Uzbekistan, is afraid of these developments because what this effectively means is that the upstream states can decouple themselves the necessity to receive energy deliveries in the winter from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. With that, these republics fear, the

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upstream also loses its will to abide to summer operation rules with severe impacts to irrigated agriculture and the overall economy. From this perspective, it is not further astonishing that Uzbekistan tries to block these construction projects. Although the new infrastructure will be effective at damming river flow and in adding management options that are direly needed, measures need to be taken so that further flow impediment does not equal impediment to regional integration. The unfavorable developments in this geopolitically important and fragile region call for urgent attention of the international community. Interdisciplinary research can critically inform decision making in the region for better risk management and the design of mitigation and adaptation strategies. Email address Secure and Spam free

Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - Authentication (Shibboleth or Login)

Jones KD () Land privatization and conflict in Central Asia: is Kyrgyzstan a model? In: Burghart D, Sabonis-Helf T (eds) In the tracks of Tamerlane: Central Asia's paths to the 21st century. Center for Technology and National Security Policy, Washington DC, pp Google Scholar.

Chapter 8 : United States - Wikipedia

Map showing the Central Asia region with the two major rivers, the Amu and Syr Darya. Long-term average flow is the Amu Darya is 79 cubic km / year and 37 cubic km / year in the Syr Darya.

Chapter 9 : Trending Topics | Revolvly

Central Asia is currently at the crossroads of a number of external crises. The drop in oil prices has severely damaged the region's largest economy, Kazakhstan, Categories.