Frozen Conflicts: Post-Communist Perspectives

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Key Elements

- Communist federalism systematic linkage of territorial administration to nominal ethnic groups – republics, autonomous areas
- Breakdown of central political authority
- Political mobilization framed in nationalist rhetoric
- Ethnic cleansing, refugees and internally displaced persons
- Great power involvement
- Unsuccessful mediation by international organizations

Central Dilemma

Multidimensional View of State

- 1. Organizational governing capacity
- 2. Internationally recognized territory
- 3. Political community

Statehood dilemma

- Self-determination of peoples
- State sovereignty/territorial integrity

Soviet Background

- Institutionalization of nationalism – territorial & individual
- Gorbachev reforms –
 freedom of discussion,
 electoral mobilization
- Secessionist movements in republics



Soviet Territorial Administration

Nationality:

- UnionRepublics (SSR)
- Autonomous republics
- Autonomous oblasts



Gorbachev Reforms

- 1986 program perestroika (restructuring) & glasnost (openness)
- Main result pluralism of thought & discussion
- 1988 political reform Congress of People's Deputies: 2/3 seats open to contest
- March 1989 CPD elections failure of Communist officials; voice to independence & democratization



Nationalism Unleashed

- Apr-Oct. 1988 Popular Fronts in Baltics
- Aug. 1989 Formation of Interregional Group of Deputies of CPD
- Aug. 1989 Popular Front demonstrations Moldova
- Feb-Mar 1990 Republic elections
- Mar. 1990 Lithuania declares independence
- Aug. 1991 Failed coup
- Dec. 1991 Soviet Union dissolves

Secession within Secession

- Azerbaijan –
 Nagorno-Karabakh
- Georgia Abkhazia
 & South Ossetia
- Moldova –
 Transdniestria



International Actors

- Russian peacekeepers
- Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE):
 - Minsk Group
 - Mission in Moldova
- United Nations
- European Union
- United States



Commonalities

- Inability of peacekeeping to prevent violence, return to warfare
- Ineffectiveness of international mediation
- De facto control vs. de jure recognition
- Uncertain futures
- Lesson: When no decisive military outcome to a territorial dispute, virtually impossible to provide a negotiated settlement