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RECENT OSCE EVENTS

For the first time since the Charter of Paris, the OSCE Ministerial Council in Vienna on 26-27 November 2000, ended without a final document. Due to differences on regional issues (Chechnya, Georgia and Moldova) no consensus could be reached with the Russian Federation, which refused to sign a final document. While at the Istanbul Summit in November 1999

p.t.o.↓

REACT and Operation Centre Initially Operational OSCE employs more sophisticated management tools

One frequently hears the statement, "The OSCE - That's its missions!" and in fact, the Organization spends nearly 90% of its budget on field activities. From an operational point of view, there are three elements required to deploy a mission: staffing, equipment, and the planning capacity to put these together and bring them to the right place. The tremendous difficulties the OSCE experienced in deploying the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) shows the outstanding importance of standardised planning procedures for an organization like the OSCE. In the Istanbul Charter the participating States decided to tackle at least two of the questions mentioned above and tasked the Permanent Council (PC) and the Secretary General to develop the so-called "Rapid Expert Assistance and Cooperation Teams" (REACT) as well as set up an Operation Centre. With its Decision No. 364 of 29 June 2000, the PC implemented the REACT programme, at least on an initial basis, and established the Operation Centre. What does this mean for the organizational capacity of the OSCE?

As is well known, the OSCE works with a two-tiered recruitment system in which the participating States propose staff for secondment and the OSCE decides whether to accept them or not. Thus the central managerial task consists in identifying, selecting, recruiting and fielding international staff from 55 states, in close communication with the States and the Secretariat, as quickly as possible. As many as 300 job descriptions have been implemented, designed mainly by individual missions. CVs submitted have been quite different as to form and substance, and therefore could be compared only with great difficulty. Information received came from a variety of sources: faxes, e-mails, even phone calls were made to clarify uncertainties. All in all, human resource tasks have been performed mainly through non-standardised procedures. It is precisely here that REACT, which is basically a standardised human resources management system, comes into play. The foundation of the system is a web-based extra-net linking the participating States with the Secretariat. Its tools consist mainly of a staffing matrix defining 12 areas of expertise (each on four levels), of a formatted application form plus a structured CV form. Taken together, this combination of electronic data processing and standardised CV forms might speed up all human resources management tasks considerably and at the same time strengthen the link between the participating States and the Secretariat. p.t.o. ↓

REACT

similar differences among the Participating States were overcome, a political crisis of the OSCE has now become obvious. CORE will carefully follow these developments and take up this problem in the next issue.

RESEARCH PROJECT:EFFECTIVENESS OF THE OSCE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

The project on the "Effectiveness of the OSCE Minority Regime. Comparative Case Studies on Implementation of the Recommendations of the High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) of the OSCE" which was started in 1999 is now approaching the point that results could be reported. The case studies in this project include Estonia, Latvia, and the Ukraine for Russian-speaking minorities, Romania and Slovakia for Hungarian minorities, and the FYROM for the Albanian minority. The research is based upon two seemingly simple questions: How effective was the HCNM in implementing his recommendations to the governments of countries where he is active? And second, what are the reasons for the HCNM's apparently different success records in different countries?

The first set of questions will be answered in six country studies authored by the project's six local research fellows in the countries analysed. Most of the draft studies have been submitted and a rather complicated review process is being conducted in which the local research fellows co-operate with CORE staff, which started at a seminar in Cluj (Romania) on 22-25 June. Another seminar in Skopje (FYROM) will follow in December 2000. The plan is to publish the first of the country studies by the end of the first quarter of 2001.

WZ

DOCUMENTING OSCE MATERIALS

Since June 2000, CORE has been a member in the Association for Information on International Relations and Regional Studies, an amalgamation of 11 German research institutes. The data bank of this association includes 475,000 entries (since 1974) and is one of the largest social science data banks in Europe, reflecting the main areas of interest of its member institutes. Through the creation of an OSCE Depository Library and participation in the Information Association, CORE is following its goal of documenting OSCE materials and making them available to the general public. These include monographs and periodicals, particularly scientific grey literature, journal articles and OSCE official publications. The main focus will be to download OSCE documents to the Information Association data bank as well as creating an OSCE bibliography, which will be accessible through the CORE home page and also made available in the CORE library. Furthermore literature on education and training of participants in conflict prevention projects are to be made available.

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The Operation Centre, which started work on 1 September 2000 with a staff of four, "will serve as a planning cell for future missions and field operations" (Dec. 364). This includes definition, design and initial deployment of field operations until these are taken over by a Head of Mission. Apparently, the new Operation Centre is not the kind of politico-analytical planning cell that has occasionally been requested by some scholars, but a unit for operational and contingency planning. Thus the Operation Centre can be seen as the core team for launching a mission. This is underlined by the fact that the Operation Centre together with the newly designed Mission Programmes (formerly: Liaison) unit and the Situation Room in the newly defined Secretariat belong to the Conflict Prevention Centre and not to the more political realm of the Office of the Secretary General.

The third element - equipment - is also currently being tackled by the Secretariat under the caption "Rapid Operational Support Action". This means providing standardised equipment for a model mission of a certain size within a defined time frame. Planning starts from the assumption of equipping a model mission with 1,000 international plus 1,000 local members within 8 weeks, a dimension the OSCE cannot yet deal with. This objective could be achieved through a combination of two tools: the equipment of a mission's advance group (of about 50 international staff) could be provided with pre-stored OSCE-owned starter kits, whereas the majority of the equipment could come from the participating States, which, for that purpose, maintain standardised equipment modules in stock.

The strengthening of the three pillars for deploying missions has been tied to the re-organization of the Secretariat which now consists of four departments: First, the Office of the Secretary General with External Cooperation, Press and Public Information, Auditing Services and Legal Services units; second, the Conflict Prevention Centre mentioned above plus the FSC/CSBM Support unit; third, a newly framed Human Resources Department with Mission Staffing including REACT, the Personnel Management Department, Training and Capacity Building and Gender Issues units and; fourth, the Department of Support Services and Budget with the Financial Services, Mission Support Services, Information Technology Services and Conference Services units.

These are all very technical organizational issues. During the next crisis, however, they could become highly political. Future missions might include Yugoslavia, Nagorno-Karabakh or the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova. If and when the PC does decide to deploy a mission, just how long will this take? Several weeks or several months? Let us not forget the lessons learned in Kosovo.

WZ

COOPERATION WITH THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN PREPARATION OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOR FIELD ACTIVITIES

CORE has been supporting the German Foreign Office in its effort to prepare civilian personnel for UN or OSCE Missions. CORE has prepared two modules with information for the participants in these courses - who in addition to coming from Germany, now also come from other countries - on "OSCE Institutions and Structures" (*Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer*) and on "Long-Term Missions of the OSCE and Other Related Field Activities" (*Dipl. Pol. Claus Neukirch*). Another module includes information on election observation by the OSCE ODIHR (*Dr. Randolph Oberschmidt*). In addition to taking part in training programmes, CORE is represented in a project group at the Foreign Office, which aims at contributing to the constant improvement of training programmes by drawing on the experience from other federal ministries, NGOs and scientific institutes. The issues currently under discussion are: training programme content and setting up expert rosters for various tasks.

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LECTURES

Dr. Wolfgang Zellner held a lecture on "The Capacities of the OSCE for Crisis Prevention and Post-Conflict Peace Building" at a seminar on "Defence Policy 2000" at the German Armed Forces' General Staff Academy in Hamburg on 9 March; presented a paper written together with *Dr. Randolph Oberschmidt* on "The Contribution of Civil Society to the Achievement of the Objectives of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe" at the "OSCE Cluster of Competence" Annual Meeting in Geneva on 14-15 September and delivered a lecture on the HCNM project at the Annual Conference of the German Association for Political Science in Halle on 2 October.

Dr. Randolph Oberschmidt held lectures on "The Kosovo Crisis: Lessons for the OSCE" during a conference in Rostock on 11 April, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation; "Institution Building through the OSCE as Part of Conflict Management" in Düsseldorf on 17 April, organized by the North-Rhine Westphalian parliament through the initiative of the Green Party; took part in a workshop on "New Developments in Russia", organized by the Planning Staff of the Foreign Office in Berlin on 9 February and chaired a working group on security issues at the "Foundation for Peace and Development" Policy Forum on Regional Conflict Management on "The Caucasus between Crisis and Development: The Example of the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict" in Bad Honnef on 29 June-1 July.

EVENTS

"Travelling Salesman for the OSCE"

On the occasion of the CSCE/OSCE's 25th anniversary, **retired Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher** gave a lecture on "1 August 1975: A Quarter of a Century Thereafter" in the series "Scientific Theory and Actual Practice in Dialogue" in the Auditorium Maximum of the University of Hamburg. **University President Dr. Jürgen Lüthje** introduced Genscher as a "person influential in contemporary history". The focus of his lecture on the anniversary of the C/OSCE was the central importance of 25 years of assertive Eastern European policy. The CSCE was highly effective in opening up systems and made peaceful political transformation possible. However, what can the OSCE achieve today? Genscher stated that currently the OSCE is acting in a service function for the decision-making process of other organizations. As the Vice President of the OSCE Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which has up to now been ratified by very few participating States, Genscher spoke in favour of giving that instrument greater legal capacity.

He also maintained that the OSCE should be revitalized to make it more attractive for smaller states and stated that the Federal Republic of Germany, which has had a special responsibility in bringing Europe together, would be in a good position to strengthen the OSCE by establishing a European Security Council under its umbrella. After the lecture Dr. Lüthje moderated a discussion between the former foreign minister and **Prof. Dr. Dieter S. Lutz**, the Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy and the founder of CORE. They were very much in agreement on the goal of strengthening the OSCE and further developing a peaceful European political order.

AK

RESEARCH TRIPS

Dr. Wolfgang Zellner and *Dr. Randolph Oberschmidt* paid a visit to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, 23-24 May, in order to provide them with information on CORE's activities; to Cluj (Romania) from 22-25 June within the framework of the project on the effectiveness of the OSCE HCNM and to Vienna from 29-31 August for discussions on joint activities with the OSCE Secretariat and permanent missions.

Dr. Randolph Oberschmidt also travelled to Georgia from 13-21 September to hold talks with the OSCE Mission to Georgia and others on the prospects of solving the Abkhazian and South Ossetian conflicts.

Prof. Dr. Kurt P. Tudyka was an auditor at the OSCE Summit Conference in Istanbul from 18 - 20 November 1999 and during the course of the year took part at seven meetings of the Permanent Council as well as

From 17-19 May, *Dr. Anna Kreikemeyer* took part in an international workshop on the "Agenda for Peace: Prevention of Crisis and Violence" at the Loccum Lutheran Evangelical Academy and acted as a resource person for the "Caucasus" working group. From September 16-19, she took part in the yearly Academic Conference of the European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratization in Venice-Lido and presented CORE activities to conference participants teaching programmes towards a master's degree. On 29 September the Forum for Computer Scientists for Peace and Social Responsibility - a registered association - held their 16th Annual Conference on "Forecast Models: Scenarios for the Future" where Dr. Kreikemeyer gave a lecture on "Paths towards Co-operative Security - the OSCE".

Dipl. Pol. Claus Neukirch gave a lecture on the question of conflict prevention and OSCE missions to officers of the German Army (Bundeswehr) within the framework of a seminar organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation near Hannover on February 8. On September 22 and 23, he took part in an international Congress on Minorities organized by the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) in Flensburg/Germany. Minority issues were also discussed at the second conference of the joint ECMI/AKM (Hungarian Academy of Sciences) project "Minority Governance Concepts on the Threshold of 2000 - Comparison and Analysis" in Bolzano/Italy on October 6 and 7. Here Mr. Neukirch held a lecture on "Autonomy and Conflict Transformation - The Case of Gagauz Territorial Autonomy in the Republic of Moldova".

Dr. Arne C. Seifert took part in the first workshop of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies from 6-8 June in Moscow. He held an introductory lecture on the topic "Transformation and Conflict Prevention - Common Responsibilities of both East and West".

Prof. Dr. Kurt P. Tudyka held a lecture on 17 July 2000 at the Karl-Renner Institute in Vienna on the topic "Europe and the USA" and organised the meeting of the OSCE Ad hoc Group of the German Association of Political Scientists in Halle on 2 October 2000 where he lectured on the status and development of OSCE research. In addition, during the winter and summer semesters, Prof. Tudyka taught courses at the University of Münster, Nijmegen and Vienna on OSCE issues and all-European security policy. In connection with this he took students on excursions OSCE institutions, the IHF Secretariat and to the EU Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia in Vienna.

The German Society for the United Nations e.V. (DGVN) in co-operation with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation organized a student seminar on "The Reform of the United Nations. Factual Constraints, Options and Scopes of Action" from 17 to 19 March.

participating in a commemorative meeting on 19 July 2000 on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition on the 25th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act in Vienna.

On October 5, upon the invitation of the Chairperson-in-Office of the OSCE, *Dipl. Pol. Claus Neukirch* participated in the 9th Economic Forum of the OSCE in Vienna.

On 13 June 2000, *Dr. Arne C. Seifert* participated in the second FAST Early (Analysis of Tensions and Fact Ascertainment) workshop on Central Asia at the Swiss Peace Foundation in Bern and held discussions with scholars and representatives from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the US, England, Switzerland and Kazakhstan on the problems of transformation and state-building processes in Central Asia. In October 2000 he travelled to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to hold talks with OSCE representatives, politicians and scientists in both countries.

PUBLICATIONS

The OSCE Yearbook

The OSCE Yearbook reflects the manifold challenges facing the OSCE, particularly after the end of the East-West conflict, as well as their efforts to cope with these issues. The OSCE Yearbook has been published since 1995 by the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg in co-operation with international editors and has appeared in German and English since 1996. A Russian edition is published every two years. This year the following publications have been made available:

Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg/IFSH (Ed.), OSCE Yearbook 1999. Yearbook on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Baden-Baden 2000, 712 pp., hardback, 68,- DM, ISBN 3-7890-6845-4.

The Organization's multi-faceted tasks as well as its extensive activities, its developments and prospects are the subject of almost 40 articles in this fifth volume of the Yearbook.

The OSCE Yearbook 1999 focuses on the question of OSCE perspectives after the Kosovo conflict, its possibilities as well as its limitations. A great deal of attention has also been given to current mission field operations as well as conflict analysis. Yet other core topics embrace, *inter alia*, the human dimension and the development of democracy, regional arms control and the adaptation of the CFE Treaty within the framework of co-operative security as well as the economic dimension, the role of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and joint efforts with other organizations.

Within the framework of the seminar, research assistant and *Dipl. Pol. Sonja Grigat* presented a paper on "Greater Scopes of Action and Successes through Regionalization? The Opportunities for Regional Organizations of the United Nations Including the OSCE."

INTERNATIONAL GUESTS

On 18 April 2000, the Uzbek Ambassador **Dr. Vladimir Norov** and Counsellor **Achatov** held discussions with CORE members on the political and economic developments in Uzbekistan, the role of Islam and issues on Uzbek neighbouring states in the Central Asian region.

On 4 July, **Prof. Takako Ueta** from the International Christian University of Tokyo visited CORE. Prof. Ueta who has been a member of the Japanese OSCE delegation several times showed great interest in CORE activities and the CORE staff posed questions on the increasing Japanese interest in the OSCE. Both agreed to exchange information and publications.

On 14 July, the new director of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI), **Prof. Marc Weller**, visited CORE. There was a fruitful exchange of information on ongoing and planned activities. ECMI and CORE, which have always had good working contacts, plan to co-operate even more closely, especially on projects, minority issues and teaching at university level.

On 10 August, the Political Director of the Council of Europe, **Dr. Peter Furrer**, paid a visit to CORE and discussed its research activities with staff members. He described the CoE profile, the recently developed preventive field activities in Georgia as well as capacity-building actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He also pointed out the comparative advantages of the CoE, OSCE and EU and showed opportunities for their inter-institutional co-operation.

Ambassador Dr. Michael Libal visited IFSH and CORE on 11 September and updated research fellows here on the political situation at his current post in Kazakhstan. However, the main topic for discussion was his experience as Head of the OSCE Mission to Georgia in 1998. Among the broad range of issues discussed were the following: the peace process in South Ossetia and the frozen conflict in Abkhazia, the inter-institutional relations between OSCE and UN and prospects for a stability pact for the Transcaucasus.

The 40 international authors include scholars as well as practitioners, politicians and diplomats, all of whom are thoroughly familiar with the OSCE as well as being experts on European security issues.

There is also an extensive annex at the end of the book directed towards academic researchers and students as well as politicians, journalists and the general public.

Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg/IFSH (Ed.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2000. Jahrbuch zur Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (OSZE), Baden-Baden 2000, 544 pp., hardback, 48,- DM, ISBN 3-7890-7031-9. (German version)

Where does the OSCE stand in the year 2000, 25 years after the Helsinki Final Act and ten years after the Paris Charter? Over 30 authors and authoresses have discussed these issues knowledgeably and multifariously in this volume of the OSCE Yearbook, published for the sixth year in a row now. The perspectives of this organization as well as the commitment of some of its participating States are examined against its historical background. In addition to conflict prevention and settlement, the human dimension and the development of democracy, arms control and other aspects of co-operative security - topics like environmental problems as a source of conflict, the Roma issues as well as small arms, have been dealt with in 31 articles.

Other key points of the OSCE Yearbook 2000 are regional issues (Chechnya, South-eastern Europe, Kosovo), and in particular the Central Asian region, which has gradually become the focus of attention in OSCE internal discussions. This compilation has also been supplemented with an extensive documentary appendix, information and facts about the 55 OSCE participating States as well as a selected bibliography and is directed towards students and academic researchers as well as interested politicians, journalists and the general public.

CORE STAFF

In June 2000, **Heike Ackermann** started her position as research fellow and documentalist at the IFSH. After having completed her studies in political science, jurisprudence and European ethnology at Philipps University in Marburg, she participated in several internships i.a. in the Eastern European Institute in Munich, the Eastern European Department of the Federal Institute for Russian, East European and International Studies and the Secretariat of the Western European Union. Following this she was a research fellow and documentalist for the Association for Information on International Relations and Regional Studies at the Foundation for Science and Politics in Ebenhausen from 1991 till 1996. From 1996 till 2000 she worked for the Bayerische Rückversicherung (Bavarian Reinsurance Company) in Munich.

PUBLICATIONS BY CORE-STAFF MEMBERS

Klemens Büscher, The Missions to the Republic of Moldova and the Ukraine: A Double-Entry Balance Sheet, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg/IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 1999, Baden-Baden 2000, pp. 195-211.

Stephanie Christmann/Dieter S. Lutz, Die Zerstörung der Vernunft in Zeiten des Krieges. Zum Demokrati-everlust nach 1989 [The Destruction of Reason in Times of War], Berlin 2000.

Dieter S. Lutz (ed.), Der Kosovo-Krieg. Rechtliche und rechtsethische Aspekte [The Kosovo War. Legal and Legal-Ethical Aspects], Baden-Baden, 1999/2000.

Sonja Grigat/Dieter S. Lutz, CORE - Das Zentrum für OSZE Forschung am IFSH [CORE – The Centre for OSCE Research at the IFSH], in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg/IFSH (ed.), OSCE-Jahrbuch 2000, Baden-Baden 2000.

Claus Neukirch, Die Langzeitmissionen - Das Rückgrat der OSZE [Long-term Missions – The Backbone of the OSCE], in: S+F, Vierteljahresschrift für Sicherheit und Frieden, 4/2000 (to appear shortly).

Randolf Oberschmidt, The Contribution of Civil Society in the Achievement of the Objectives of the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe (Conference Paper with Wolfgang Zellner).

-25 Jahre menschliche Dimension der KSZE/OSZE: Von der Helsinki Schlußakte (1975) bis zum Istanbul Gipfel (1999) [The Human Dimension during the Past 25 Years], in: S+F, Vierteljahresschrift für Sicherheit und Frieden, 4/2000 (to appear shortly).

Ursel Schlichting, Vorwort [Foreword], in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg/IFSH (ed.), OSCE-Jahrbuch 2000, Baden-Baden 2000.

Kurt P. Tudyka, How the OSCE is Hegemonialized, in: Dieter S. Lutz/Kurt P. Tudyka (eds.), Perspektiven und Defizite der OSZE [OSCE Perspectives and Deficits], Baden-Baden 2000, pp. 239-250.

-Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und die OSZE [The Federal Republic of Germany and the OSCE], in: Michele Knodt/Beate Kohler-Koch (eds.), Deutschland zwischen Europäisierung und Selbstbehauptung [Germany between Europeanisation and Self-Assertion], Frankfurt 2000, pp. 135-154.

-Neue Weltpolitik [New World-Politics and -Policy-making], Dieter S. Lutz (ed.) Globalisierung und nationale Souveränität [Globalisation and National Sovereignty], Baden-Baden 2000, pp. 29-41.

-Die OSZE-Politik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [OSCE Policies in the Federal Republic of Germany], in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg (eds.), OSZE-Jahrbuch 2000, Baden-Baden 2000, p.105-118.

-Beteiligung und Bedeutung der Nichtregierungsorganisationen bei der OSZE [Participation and Significance of NGOs in the OSCE], in: VORGÄNGE, No. 153 (in publication).

Ms. Ackermann is responsible for the documentation and the development of ISFH/CORE contributions to the data bank of the Association for Information on International Relations and Regional Studies.

In April 2000, **Kim Bennett** began working as a translator and editor at the IFSH. Ms. Bennett was born in the US and has lived in Hamburg for over 20 years. She is the mother of three ice hockey players between the ages of 10 and 15. English is her native language but she is also fluent in German, French and Spanish. She was an English teacher at the Hamburger Fremdsprachen Schule and the Zentralen Fremdsprachen Institut at the University of Hamburg for many years. In addition, she has done translations and editing jobs for various companies and German universities on a regular basis. Ms. Bennett has now begun translating the OSCE Yearbook 2000.

From January 1999 to June 2000, **Klemens Büscher M.A.** worked as a research fellow for CORE. He received his degree in political science, Slavic studies and Eastern European history from the University of Cologne. He continued his studies in St. Petersburg, Volgograd and Sofia. After having completed his degree, he worked as a research fellow at the European research group of the University of Mainz responsible for the area of Central and Eastern Europe. Subsequently, he was commissioned by the Foreign Office as a member of the OSCE Mission to Moldova in the office of Human Dimension Officer. The focus of his research was the transitional process in Central and Eastern Europe, minority policies as well as questions of all-European security policy. At IFSH, he and Dr. Wolfgang Zellner did research on the effectiveness of the HCNM. Since 1 July 2000, he has been working as a senior researcher in the Department for European and Foreign Affairs of the Minister-Presidents Office in the Land of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

From July 1999 to July 2000, **Dipl. Pol. Mark Manger** worked a research assistant at CORE. During this period he managed the establishment and the design of the CORE home page. Additionally, he dealt with IFSH and CORE computer problems. He was greatly involved in the preparation and implementation of CORE opening ceremonies. He wrote an article on OSCE "memory" for this occasion. Furthermore, Mark Manger contributed theoretical concepts to the development of a new research project on OSCE field missions. During the summer of 2000, Mark Manger was granted a Walter C. Kerner dissertation scholarship at the Department of Political Science of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada where he is now pursuing his studies.

Arne C. Seifert, Die OSZE und der Islam - Chance zur Selbstvervollkommnung? [The OSZE and Islam – A Chance at Self-Fulfilment?], in: Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg/IFSH (ed.), OSCE-Jahrbuch 2000, Baden-Baden 2000.

Wolfgang Zellner, Was der Hohe Kommissar für nationale Minderheiten bewirkt [How the High Commissioner has Affected National Minorities], in: Dieter S. Lutz/Kurt P. Tudyka (eds.), Perspektiven und Defizite der OSZE [OSCE Perspectives and Deficits], Baden-Baden 1999/2000, pp. 141-171.

-Die OSZE zwischen organisatorischer Überforderung und politischem Substanzverlust [The OSCE between Organizational Overburdening and Political Loss of Substance], in: Ulrich Ratsch/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (eds.), Friedensgutachten 2000 [Peace Report 2000], Münster/Hamburg 2000, pp. 99-108.

-Konventionelle Rüstungskontrolle im Belastungstest: Der Einfluß regionaler Gewaltkonflikte [Conventional Arms Control, a Stress Test: The Influence of Regional Violence Conflict], in: Ulrich Ratsch/Reinhard Mutz/Bruno Schoch (eds.), Friedensgutachten 2000 [Peace Report 2000], Münster/Hamburg 2000, pp. 269-278 (with Hans-Joachim Schmidt).

-Der KSE-Vertrag - Anpassung an veränderte strategische Bedingungen [The CFE Treaty – Adaption of Changed Strategic Conditions], in: Friedenswarte, vol. 75, no. 2/2000, pp. 179-203.

MEDIA OUTREACH

On different occasions, Core staff gave interviews to "DeutschlandRadio", "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", "Frankfurter Rundschau", "Hamburger Abendblatt", "Hamburger Morgenpost", "Neues Deutschland", "Phoenix-TV", "Süddeutsche Zeitung", "die tageszeitung", "Die Welt". Topics for the interviews included among others the performance of the Austrian chairmanship, the role of the High Commissioner on National Minorities as one of the OSCE's most effective instruments for conflict prevention and gender issues.

Prof. Noboru Miawaki is the first visiting fellow at CORE. He lives in Matsuyama, Japan, the largest city (470.000 persons) on one of the smallest islands of the four islands mainly constituting the territory of Japan. Mr. Miawaki is associate professor at the Faculty of Law of Matsuyama University. He does research and teaching in international politics. At CORE, he will focus on the activities of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus, on Roma issues in the context of the OSCE, and on East-West co-operation and confrontation in the CSCE during the Cold War era.

CORE-News

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An online version of CORE-News will be appearing on an irregular basis. Hard copies can be ordered while available.

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