



# *Central Asia- Caucasus Institute Silk Road Studies Program*

The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program are a joint American-European center for research and policy studies. The Joint Center has offices in the United States and Sweden and is affiliated with the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in Washington, and the Department of Eurasian Studies of Uppsala University. It is the first Center of its kind, and serves a large and diverse global community of analysts, scholars, policy-watchers, business leaders and journalists. The Joint Center functions as a focal point for academic, governmental, and public discussion of the region through its applied research, teaching, public forums, conferences, and diverse publications.





*Central Asia- Caucasus Institute  
Silk Road Studies Program*

**The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute  
&  
Silk Road Studies Program**



UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

**JOHNS HOPKINS**  
U N I V E R S I T Y



# Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute &amp; Silk Road Studies Program .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Why A Joint Center?.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>The Joint Center’s Mission and Agenda .....</b>	<b>6</b>
	A. Impartial and Rigorous Research .....	6
	B. Publications and Dissemination .....	12
	C. Forums and Conferences.....	14
	D. Fellowships and Teaching .....	15
	E. A Switchboard of Knowledge and Information.....	16
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Staff .....</b>	<b>17</b>
	A. The Center's Officers .....	18
	B. Advisory Council.....	19
	C. Research Staff.....	19
	D. Associated Researchers.....	19
<b>V.</b>	<b>Support for the Joint Center .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Major and Recent Publications .....</b>	<b>20</b>
	A. Books .....	20
	B. Silk Road Papers.....	21
	C. Selected Articles .....	22
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Contact and Resources.....</b>	<b>22</b>



## **I. The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program**

The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program are a joint American-European center for research and policy studies. The Joint Center has offices in the United States and Sweden and is affiliated with the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in Washington and the Department of Eurasian Studies of Uppsala University in Sweden. It is the first Center of its kind, and serves a large and diverse global community of analysts, scholars, policy-watchers, business leaders and journalists. The Joint Center aims to be at the forefront of research on issues of security and conflict, political and economic development, and international relations involving the region. It functions as a focal point for academic, governmental, and public discussion of the region through its applied research, teaching, public forums, conferences, and diverse publications.

## **II. Why A Joint Center?**

The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and the Silk Road Studies Program were designed, in 1996 and 2002 respectively, to respond to the increasing need for authoritative research and analyses on these critically important but little-studied regions. The goals of these two initiatives were identical: to help bring these regions out of the shadows of the American and European consciousness to which fate had consigned them. By encouraging Americans and Europeans to enter into an active and multi-faceted engagement with the regions, and by promoting serious and well-informed policies towards

it, the founders hoped the new institutes could help a neglected world area to reclaim its legitimate place in the world order. Realizing the complementary of their aims, as well as the added value of structured cooperation in research, teaching, and publications, CACI and SRSP resolved in 2005 to institutionalize their existing cooperation and to formally merge into a Joint Center.

### **III. The Joint Center's Mission and Agenda**

The Joint Center strives to advance understanding of the region through five main channels:

- A. Impartial and rigorous research and policy studies;
- B. Publication and dissemination through diverse media;
- C. Forums and conferences;
- D. Fellowships and teaching;
- E. Functioning as a "switchboard" for knowledge and information.

#### **A. Impartial and Rigorous Research**

The CACI & SRSP Joint Center fosters both fundamental and applied research in a wide range of disciplines in the social sciences and humanities, with a focus on issues of conflict, security and development. This work ranges from short-term research projects involving a single researcher to larger, multi-year endeavors involving numerous researchers. This research

is undertaken at the Center's two offices, but generally involves extensive research in the field, usually by scholars from the region.

No country in the West or elsewhere was adequately prepared to deal with the rapid changes taking place in the region stretching from Turkey and the Caucasus to China and India. American and European elites had little knowledge of the histories and cultures of the region's peoples, let alone of their languages. The newly independent states of Eurasia were not treated as something in their own right, but were subsumed under other headings such as "post-Soviet", in spite of their highly distinctive and diverse natures. Afghanistan and Xinjiang, intimate parts of Central Asia for millennia, were treated exclusively under the rubric of South Asia, or China, respectively. Although the divisions between the former Soviet states on the one hand and Turkey, China, and Afghanistan and South Asia on the other are rapidly giving way to common problems and solutions, Western governments and international organizations typically retain the geographical divisions dating back to Soviet times.

In spite of these problems, Western interest in the region has steadily risen. Energy issues have been a major contributor to this, followed by the global war on terror after September 11, 2001, which brought Central Asia and the Caucasus to the international agenda. Meanwhile, the rise of China and India and Turkey's European vocation have significant implications both for the West and for Central Asia and the Caucasus that the West must understand and address. Below is a summary of the Joint Center's main research areas; fuller information is available on the Joint Center's website ([www.silkroadstudies.org](http://www.silkroadstudies.org)).

## ***1. - Regional Security***

After the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, the new states of the South Caucasus and Central Asia were preoccupied with establishing their identities, economic paths, and especially their basic security. Border conflicts, civil wars, religious extremism, drug trafficking, and great power confrontation all compelled them to give security problems a high priority. Simultaneously, states surrounding the region, from Turkey and Russia to China and India, all rushed to adapt to, and take advantage of, the new realities.

The Joint Center has from the outset focused on issues of national and regional security. As early as 2000 the Institute in Washington carried out the first comprehensive strategic assessment of the region, for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, identifying Afghanistan as the central problem for the future. In 2004 and 2005, the Uppsala Center's researchers carried out two comprehensive reviews of Central Asia and the Caucasus for the Swedish Government. In 2004, the Center conducted a detailed study of NATO's role in the regional security of the South Caucasus. More recently, several states in the region have consulted with the Joint Center regarding their security concerns.

## ***2. Narcotics and Organized Crime***

Illegal drug production for Western markets has become a critical issue throughout the region. Nearly all heroin consumed in Europe originates in Afghanistan, causing major individual and societal problems in the states along the smuggling routes, including the spread of HIV/AIDS, the rise of corruption, crime and destabilizing social conflicts. It has a significant impact on security as well, by fueling extremism and civil conflict, and by

infiltrating and undermining governments. For these reasons the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program are conducting multi-year research projects on the trade in illicit narcotics from Central and Southeast Asia to Europe. This work includes providing analysis for the United Nations and Western governments. Main themes include:

- Trafficking routes and principal traffickers of Afghan opiates;
- Financial structures and impact of the drug trade.
- The processes of state infiltration by the drug trade;
- The link between the drug trade and terrorism and conflict;

### ***3. Conflict Management***

Work in this area focuses on increasing the confidence in – and understanding of – conflict management and conflict prevention in the military establishments, political elites, and research communities, both in Western countries and in the region itself. Since projects in this area bridge theory and practice, they allow for a continuous implementation and testing of relevant theoretical models. Specific sub-projects include the development of concrete proposals for resolving the Karabakh conflict, a multi-year initiative on Northeast Asia, and projects on the South Caucasus and Nepal. The Joint Center’s work in conflict management includes involvement in practical efforts at various levels to apply negotiation and mediation expertise to existing conflicts.

### ***4. Continental Trade and Transport***

The experience of 2,000 years proves that continental trade has been and can be a key engine for economic growth across this region. The Joint

Center has taken the lead internationally in promoting this concept for the twenty-first century. This promotion had involved a series of papers extending over half a decade, close collaborations with governments in the region, joint work with such agencies as the Asian Development Bank and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and with both the U.S. and the European Union. A major international conference organized by the Joint Center in Kabul in 2006 contributed significantly to the rising momentum for action in this area.

### ***5. Energy Security and Cooperation***

In the twenty-first century, energy has becoming a central economic and political issue. Caspian Basin oil and gas and Central Asian electricity are significant but largely undeveloped energy resources for both East and West. The relationships that arise from the large international projects that are required to tap these resources change fundamentally geopolitical and security relationships. The Joint Center's pioneering book on the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline demonstrated this clearly. A long-term project currently underway at the Joint Center focuses on energy and cooperation between Central and Northeast Asia, including China, Japan, and South Korea.

The Joint Center addresses energy primarily from the perspective of the core problems of regional transport and regional security, described above. In the future it expects to apply the same approaches and insights to the issue of Central Asia's huge and largely untapped potential for the production of hydroelectric power and its transmission to Afghanistan, China, India, and Pakistan. Here, as in the transmission of oil and gas to East and West, the potential is not without the risk of conflict. Yet the hope remains that multilateral energy cooperation could create permanent

relations of cooperative interdependence, that could in turn mitigate the potential of violent conflict in these regions.

### ***6. State-Building: “Good Governance,” Markets, and Democracy.***

In the course of several projects on Afghanistan and the South Caucasus, the Joint Center has affirmed that without modern, effective, and honest state systems and the establishment of the rule of law, neither a market economy nor democratic politics is possible. It has recently applied this insight to the Kyrgyz Republic in an influential paper written jointly by a former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy of that country; a project to study the causes of state weakness in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan is under way. The involvement of Joint Center officers as election observers in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and elsewhere has also highlighted the central role of Ministries of Internal Affairs in the overall state systems of these new countries. Recognizing this, the Joint Center has actively worked to generate Western attention to the need for reform in this area, and especially for the training and adequate support of lower-level civil servants, who are the main point of contact between ordinary citizens and their government. By so doing, the Joint Center promotes the creation of essential preconditions for open economic systems and participatory government. Equally, it fosters the important institutional conditions that encourage bureaucrats to respect the civil rights of citizens.

### ***7. Country Initiatives: China and Turkey***

In addition to thematic research areas, the Joint Center also has two specific country Initiatives, which presently operate mainly out of the Uppsala offices. These Initiatives focus on two key countries in the wider region: China and Turkey. The rise of China has implications that affect

world politics as a whole, but specifically the areas to China's West. As for Turkey, its reinvigorated European vocation puts it in an entirely new position to form as a bridge between Europe and the regions to its East. Both states are undergoing deep societal and political changes. The roles of these two powers transcend thematic boundaries, with important impact on energy, regional security, conflict management, and continental trade to name only a few.

The two Initiatives aim to develop the study of these two countries, with a specific focus on their relations with Central Asia and the Caucasus. In so doing, the Initiatives seek to develop networks of relations with scholars in China and Turkey and elicit cooperation on areas of mutual interest; and to develop scholarship and serve as a convener of knowledge. A major outlet for this is the Joint Center's *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly*.

## **B. Publications and Dissemination**

A main task of the Joint Center is the publication and dissemination of its research to a large and varied audience that includes policymakers, diplomats, personnel from international agencies, academics, journalists, and the educated public. This is done through a two-pronged approach. First, the Joint Center's staff publish their research in monographs, recognized academic and policy periodicals as well as in the daily press. Secondly, the Joint Center itself issues many publications. Through its publications, the Joint Center makes available timely and relevant analysis of the region, geared toward practitioners as well as analysts and scholars. The Center's regular publications include the biweekly *CACI Analyst*, the quarterly *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly*, the occasional *Silk Road Papers* and a book series published in cooperation with M.E. Sharpe, Inc.

### ***1. The CACI Analyst***

The *Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst*, launched, in 1999, is published on the Internet and in hardcopy edition on a fortnightly basis, and is freely available at <http://www.cacianalyst.org>. The website enables visitors to read single articles or download entire issues in PDF Format, and includes a fully searchable archive of over 1,000 articles. Each issue of the *CACI Analyst*, which is edited by the Joint Center's Research Director, Svante E. Cornell, contains four analytical articles, four field reports, and a news digest. An international team of more than 50 authors contributes to the publication. All adhere strictly to the Analyst's editorial credo, namely, to provide authoritative and dispassionate analysis rather than mere opinions.

The target audience of the *CACI Analyst* is broad, including policy-makers in the United States, the European Union, and the region itself; business leaders; representatives of the media and academia; journalists; and students. The *CACI Analyst*, which receives ca. 10,000 visitors per month on its website, is also read in the presidential offices and decision-making bodies of most Central Asian and Caucasian countries. In addition, the articles published in the *CACI Analyst* are circulated to a wider audience by e-mail and republished in electronic form on an irregular basis.

### ***2. M.E. Sharpe Monograph Series***

In 2003 the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute established a series of published monographs issued by the international firm M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Two volumes have been published in this series: the useful *Scholars' Guide to Washington DC for Central Asia-Caucasus Studies*, and the major *Xinjiang: China's Muslim Borderland*, edited by S. Frederick Starr, which has been widely acclaimed. Svante Cornell's *Azerbaijan Since Independence* and a

major international study of the Ferghana Valley, as well as other books, are in preparation.

### ***3. The Silk Road Papers Series***

The Joint Center's series of Occasional Papers, called the *Silk Road Papers*, aim to make thorough analyses of key topics available to a wider audience more quickly than is possible with academic journals, and in accessible format. The papers normally range from 30 to 100 pages, and are printed in hard copy as well as made freely available in PDF format on the Joint Center's website. The *Silk Road Papers* have become a major vehicle for the Institute's ambition to provide sound analyses to government and business leaders.

### ***4. China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly***

In 2005, the Center took over the *China and Eurasia Forum*, convened and published earlier by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. The *CEF Quarterly*, edited by the Joint Center's Program Director, Niklas L.P. Swanström, is addressed to European and American audiences and publishes content relevant to both the business and policy elite. Focusing on China's relations with Greater Central Asia, the *CEF Quarterly* and its weekly Newsletter fill an important but heretofore empty niche in the analytic literature. Each issue of the *CEF Quarterly* is organized around a main theme; recent and current issues have focused on energy security, narcotics, terrorism, and soft security threats.

## **C. Forums and Conferences**

The Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and Silk Road Studies Program hold frequent forums and conferences at their respective locations as well as

conferences in the region itself. In Washington, the *Central Asia-Caucasus Forum* has developed into the country's premier locus for rigorous discussion of issues pertaining to the region. In Stockholm and Uppsala, the *Silk Road Forum* enjoys a similar role. Heads of state of nearly all the countries in the region have turned to the Joint Center as a venue for presenting their views, as have some of their leading critics. These meetings provide opportunities for members of an impressively competent audience to acquaint themselves with the latest issues and insights. They can do so with the confidence that all legitimate sides of an issue will be thoroughly and vigorously aired from the podium and in the hall.

From time to time the Joint Center mounts major conferences on issues of special importance. The 2006 Kabul conference on continental trade and development was a conspicuously successful example of the Joint Center's convening power, as were the 2005 Beijing and Stockholm Conferences on Northeast Asian security and the May 2005 Stockholm Conference on new security threats in Eurasia, to name but a few recent examples.

#### **D. Fellowships and Teaching**

The Center receives scholars in Washington and Uppsala, either as Fellows or Guest Scholars. With funding either from the Center itself or from collaborating institutions or sponsors, such visitors carry out research leading to monographs, articles, policy papers, or presentations in various media. Scholars stay for periods ranging from a few weeks to a year or more. Since the founding of its two components, the Center has hosted more than fifty Fellows and Guest Scholars. These have come from across Europe, Asia, and the Americas, as well as from every country in the region itself. Among their number have been former and future ministers, heads of

institutes of strategic studies, academics, NGO pioneers, Western ambassadors to the region, military experts, and senior parliamentary staffers. In fields formerly dominated by males, women have been prominent among scholars at the Joint Center.

While devoted mainly to research and policy issues, the Joint Center regularly offers formal academic courses on the region. In Washington, graduate courses on Central Asia and the Caucasus are provided at Johns Hopkins' School of Advanced International Studies. In Uppsala, undergraduate and graduate teaching as well as the supervision of dissertations, is provided at the Department of Eurasian Studies.

### **E. A Switchboard of Knowledge and Information**

The most promising scholars and analysts working on the region are extremely decentralized. The best younger researchers in the U.S. and Europe frequently teach at universities and colleges that are distant from the traditional academic centers of international studies. Numerous centers for serious study exist throughout Central Asia and the Caucasus, among them being the Institutes of Strategic Studies that exist in every capital, and with which the Center maintains regular ties. The Joint Center serves all these far-flung specialists through its role as an unofficial embassy for Central Asia and Caucasus Studies in Washington and a kind of “intellectual switchboard” for such studies globally. The Washington office welcomes hundreds of visitors each year, including heads of state, individuals, groups, and official delegations. The Uppsala/Stockholm office, building on a long and leading tradition of regional studies of Inner Asia, is rapidly coming to assume an analogous role in Europe.

The Joint Center's officers and researchers frequently take part in both thematic and regionally focused conferences; lecture at universities, government offices, business or student events; and appear on Western and regional print and broadcast media, providing analyses and background perspectives. The Joint Center also interacts with legislative offices and government, supporting the drafting of legislation through congressional testimony and advice either informally or through formal channels on both sides of the Atlantic. In 2006 alone, Joint Center staff assisted in the drafting of key new legislation on Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Afghanistan and advised the Finnish incoming EU Presidency on policy priorities toward the region.

#### **IV. Staff**

The Joint Center is defined and epitomized by its core officers, but they do not operate in a vacuum. The Washington Institute receives important counsel and insightful criticism from an Advisory Council, chaired since 1997 by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski. In recognition of the new European-American character of the Joint Center, discussions are underway to expand this Advisory Council to embrace the Joint Center's European side as well. In addition to its advisors, officers, fellows, and staff, the Joint Center has founded a worldwide community of Associated Researchers who contribute both directly and indirectly to the ongoing work of the Joint Center.

## A. The Center's Officers

The Chairman of the Joint Center is Dr. S. Frederick Starr. A research professor at SAIS, Starr co-founded the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Wilson Center, served for eleven years as President of Oberlin College, and in the early 2000s was pro-tem rector of the University of Central Asia. Educated at Yale, Cambridge, and Princeton, Starr is author of twenty books and two hundred articles. He is a leading specialist on the culture, society and politics of Central Asia including Afghanistan, as well as Russian politics and foreign policy and U.S. policy in Eurasia.



The Program Director of the Joint Center is Dr. Niklas L.P. Swanström. An associate professor at Uppsala University, Swanström was on the Swedish Foreign Ministry's Global Security staff, and serves as a faculty member at Renmin University, China. He is author or editor of four books and fifty articles. He was educated at Beijing University, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and Uppsala University. Swanström is a specialist on conflict management, security, and negotiation in Northeast and Central Asia. He is the Editor of the Joint Center's *China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly*.



The Research Director of the Joint Center is Dr. Svante E. Cornell. An associate professor at Uppsala University and assistant research professor at SAIS, Cornell lectured at the Royal Swedish Military Academy and taught at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute. He is the author or editor of four books and seventy articles. He was educated at the Middle East Technical University, Turkey, and Uppsala University. Cornell is a specialist on security issues, conflict and state-building in the Caucasus, Turkey, and Central Asia. He is Editor of the Joint Center's *Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst*.



## **B. Advisory Council**

The Joint Center is advised by an Advisory Council, chaired by Dr. Zbigniew K. Brzezinski. The Advisory Council provides guidance and suggestions to the Joint Center on the directions of its activities.

## **C. Research Staff**

The Center's research staff includes several Senior Research Fellows and Research Fellows, serving for terms longer than one year; and visiting researchers and fellows with appointments lasting from several weeks up to a year. A full list is at the end of this brochure, and full biographies are available at the Joint Center's website.

## **D. Associated Researchers**

Alongside its own research staff, the Joint Center strives to create an international network of partner institutions and individuals who share the Joint Center's goals. Research projects conducted by the Center will typically involve such external researchers in a participatory or advisory capacity; in addition, the Center maintains a narrower network of Associated Fellows who maintain a closer relationship with the Center over time.

## **V. Support for the Joint Center**

The Joint Center receives support on a continuous as well as project-specific basis from a variety of private and public sources. In particular, the Center has benefited from the long-term support provided to the Central Asia-Caucasus Institute since its foundation by the Smith-Richardson

Foundation of Westport, Conn.; and the continuous support for the Silk Road Studies Program by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition, the Center gratefully acknowledges the timely support of many foundations and agencies, who have sponsored research, publications, and conferences. Information on these further sponsors can be obtained on the Center's website.

## VI. Major and Recent Publications

### A. Books

Cornell, Svante E. and Niklas L.P. Swanström, *Transnationell Brottslighet: Ett Säkerhetshot?* [Transnational Crime: A Security Threat?], Stockholm: Swedish Emergency Management Agency, 2006, 140pp.

Swanström, Niklas L.P., Ed, *Conflict Prevention and Conflict Management in Northeast Asia*, Uppsala & Washington: CACI & SRSP, May 2005.

Starr, S. Frederick and Svante E. Cornell, eds., *The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline: Oil Window to the West*, Washington and Uppsala: CACI & SRSP, 2005, 150pp.

Jonsson, Anna, *Judicial Review and Individual Legal Activism: The Case of Russia in Theoretical Perspective*, Uppsala: Uppsala University, 2005, 360pp.

Starr, S. Frederick, ed., *Xinjiang: China's Muslim Borderland*, New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2004, 506pp.

Cornell, Svante E. *Autonomy and Conflict: Ethnoterritoriality and Separatism in the South Caucasus - Cases in Georgia*, Uppsala: Uppsala University, 2002, 260pp.

Swanström, Niklas L. P. *Regional Cooperation and Conflict Management: Lessons from the Pacific Rim*, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, 286 pages, 2002, 300pp.

Swanström, Niklas L. P. , *Foreign Devils, Dictatorship, or Institutional Control: China's Foreign Policy towards Southeast Asia*, Uppsala: Uppsala University, 2001, 197 pp.

Cornell, Svante E. *Small Nations and Great Powers: A Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict in the Caucasus*, Richmond: Curzon Press, 2001, 480 pp.

Charles Fairbanks, C. Richard Nelson, Kenneth Weisbrode, and S. Frederick Starr, *Strategic Assessment of Central Eurasia*, Washington: The Atlantic Council and Central Asia-Caucas Institute, 2001.

## **B. Silk Road Papers**

*Anatomy of a Crisis: U.S.-Uzbekistan Relations, 2001-2005*, by Daly, John C.K., Kurt H. Meppen, Vladimir Socor and S. Frederick Starr, February 2006.

*Kyrgyzstan: The Path Forward*, by Talaibek Koichumanov, Joomart Otorbayev, and S. Frederick Starr, December 2005.

*Violence in Andijan, 13 May 2005: An Independent Assessment*, by Shirin Akiner, July 2005.

*China and Afghan Opiates: Assessing the Risk*, by Jacob Townsend, June 2005.

*A 'Greater Central Asia Partnership' for Afghanistan and Its `Neighbors*, by S. Frederick Starr, March 2005.

*Developing Counter-Narcotics Policy in Central Asia: Legal and Political Dimensions*, by Kairat Osmonaliev, January 2005.

*Regional Security in the South Caucasus: The Role of NATO*, by Svante E. Cornell, Roger McDermott, William O'Malley, Vladimir Socor, and S. Frederick Starr, April 2004.

## C. Selected Articles

Cornell, Svante E. and Niklas Swanström, "The Eurasian Drug Trade: A Challenge to Regional Security", *Problems of Post-Communism*, vol. 53 no. 3, July 2006.

Swanström, Niklas L.P., "China and Central Asia: A New Great Game or Traditional Vassal Relations?", *Journal of Contemporary China*, vol 14 no. 45, November 2005.

Björnehed, Emma, "Narco-Terrorism: The Merger of the War on Drugs and the War on Terror", *Global Crime*, Vol. 6, No. 3&4, pp. 305–324.

Cornell, Svante E., "Narcotics, Radicalism and Armed Conflict in Central Asia: The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan", *Terrorism and Political Violence*, vol. 17 no. 4, 2005.

Starr, S. Frederick, "A Partnership for Central Asia", *Foreign Affairs*, July-August 2005.

Starr, S. Frederick, 'Silk Road to Success', *The National Interest*, Winter 2004.

Starr, S. Frederick, 'Central Asia in the Global Economy', Supplement to *Foreign Policy* magazine, September/October 2004.

Swanström, Niklas L. P. "Regional Cooperation and Conflict Management in Northeast Asia", *Korean Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 2003.

Cornell, Svante E. "Autonomy as a Source of Conflict: Cases in the Caucasus in Theoretical Perspective", *World Politics*, vol. 54 no. 2, 2002.

## VII. Contact and Resources

To contact the center, please visit the Joint Center's website where virtually all the Joint Center's publications including hundreds of articles, analyses, and op-eds are available, accessible at <http://www.silkroadstudies.org>, and where more detailed information about the Center's staff, research areas,

specific research projects, and activities are found. The CACI Analyst has an individual website at <http://www.cacianalyst.org>.

For specific queries, please address the Center's Program Coordinators: Andriy Proshchenko in Washington DC at 1-202-663-7723 or [andrey@jhu.edu](mailto:andrey@jhu.edu); and Sofia Ledberg in Uppsala at 46-18-471-7155 or [sledberg@silkroadstudies.org](mailto:sledberg@silkroadstudies.org).

## **Staff**

*Chairman:* S. Frederick Starr

*Directors,* Svante E. Cornell, Niklas Swanström

*Ambassadors-in-Residence,* Ann Dismorr, Ingolf Kiesow, R. Grant Smith

*Senior Research Fellows,* Aftab Kazi, Talaibek Koichumanov, Vladimer Papava, Ingvar Svanberg

*Research Fellows,* Anna Jonsson, Erica Marat, Fiona Rotberg;

*Researchers,* Johan Engvall, Mikael Weissmann

*Program Coordinators* Sofia Ledberg, Andriy Proshchenko

*Project Coordinators,* Emma Björnehed, Per Häggström, Christopher Len, Emin Poljarevic, and Johanna Popjanevski;

*Junior Research Fellows,* Matt Corbin, Michael Jonsson, Maral Madi, Robert Nilsson, Nicklas Norling, Fredrik Sjöberg, and Jacob Townsend.