



**beyond
the
border**

Fault Lines & Pipelines

Teachers' Guide

Additional Reading

Aghai-Diba. *The Law & Politics of the Caspian Sea in the Twenty-First Century*. Ibex, 2003.

Bamberg, James. *British Petroleum and Global Oil, 1950-1975: The Challenge of Nationalism*. Cambridge University, 2000.

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Farmanfarmaiyan, Manuchihr, Roxane Farmanfarmaian and Manucher Farmanmaian. *Blood and Oil: Inside the Shah's Iran*. Modern Library, 1999.

Gall, Carlotta and Thomas de Wall. *Chechnya: Calamity in the Caucasus*. New York University, 2000.

Hewitt, George and George B. Hewitt. *The Abkhazians: A Handbook*. Palgrave Macmillan, 1999.

Kleveman, Lutz. *The New Great Game: Blood and Oil in Central Asia*. Atlantic Monthly, 2003.

Mayhew, Bradley, Richard Plunkett, and Simon Richmond. *Lonely Planet Central Asia* (2nd edition). Lonely Planet Publications, 2000.

Rashid, Ahmed. *Taliban: Islam, Oil and the New Great Game in Central Asia*. Pan Macmillan, 2001.

Remnick, David. *Lenin's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soviet Empire*. Vintage, 1994.

Schofield, Victoria. *Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan and the Unending War*. I. B. Tauris & Company, 2002.

Van der Leeuw, Charles. *Oil and Gas in the Caucasus and Caspian: A History*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2000.

Yavuz, M. Hakan. *Islamic Political Identity in Turkey*. Oxford: Oxford University, 2003.

Glossary

Arms race: (n.) a rush by countries, often in a particular region, to develop or obtain new and better weapons

Azeri, Chirag, and Gunashli: (n.) Caspian Sea oil fields off the coast of Azerbaijan

BTC (Baku Tbilisi Ceyhan): (n.) the pipeline that transports oil from the Caspian Sea to the Turkish port town of Ceyhan via Baku (Azerbaijan) and Tbilisi (Georgia)

Contract of the century: (n.) the deal signed by Azeri President Heydar Aliyev and 11 oil companies to build a pipeline

Crude oil: (n.) a naturally occurring substance containing only hydrogen and carbon, which can be converted into gasoline

De facto: (adj.) a term used to describe something (e.g., a border or a government) that is treated as official even though it isn't

Fault line: (n.) literally, the place that a geological fault and the earth's surface meets; used politically to describe borders where conflicts are likely to spring up

Gendarmes: (n.) a division of the Turkish police

GIOC: (n.) acronym for Georgian International Oil Corporation

Great Game: (n.) the fight between the British and Russian empires to extend their spheres of influence in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

Guerrillas: (n.) individuals in an unofficial army who fight a more powerful army

Hot tap: (n.) a tap placed illegally on an oil pipeline with the intention of selling the stolen oil on the black market

Incremental demand: (n.) the expected increase in world oil consumption

Insurrection: (n.) a revolt against a government or occupying force

Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK): (n.) a militant organization committed to establishing a Kurdish state in the Middle East; in 2000, the group stated they would forsake violence and renamed themselves the Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK)

Mafia: (n.) a criminal organization that acts parasitically on the official economy

Natural gas: (n.) a naturally occurring substance containing only hydrogen and carbon, which is used to heat the majority of U.S. homes

Oil reserves: (n.) the amount of oil known to exist in a given area or country

OPEC: (n.) acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Paramilitary: (n. or adj.) an unofficial army or a term used to describe a member of same

Production sharing agreement (PSA): (n.) an agreement in which a government invites private companies to invest in a project and promises them a share of the profits in return

Separatist: (n.) an individual or group that advocates independence for a region

Taliban: (n.) the militant Islamic government that ruled Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001

UNMO: acronym for United Nations Military Observers

Websites for Further Research

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/caspgase.html>

Overview of options for natural gas exports from central Asia, published by the Energy Administration Information (part of the Department of Energy).

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/caspconf.html>

Overview of regional conflicts around the Caspian Sea, also published by the Energy Administration Information (part of the Department of Energy).

<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/georgia.cfm>

Overview of terrorism threats in Georgia, published by the Center for Defense Information.

<http://members.tripod.com/~KELSAGHIR/Caspian/index>

Essay by a graduate student at the University of Michigan giving background to conflicts in the former Soviet Union.

<http://www.eias.org/publications/briefing/2003/caspianenergy.pdf>

Essay by a research fellow at the International Institute for Asian Studies assessing the likely impact of Caspian oil .

<http://www.foe.org/camps/intl/institutions/bakuceyhan.html>

Summary of environmental concerns relating to the construction of the BTC pipeline, published by the Friends of the Earth environmental group.

<http://www.caspiandevlopmentandexport.com/ASP/Home.asp>

Official site of the BTC pipeline project, maintained by British Petroleum (head of the BTC project).

<http://www.opec.org>

Official website of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/oil>

Archived articles from *The Guardian*, a British newspaper, on oil and petroleum throughout the world.

<http://www.pbs.org/now/politics/oil.html>

A series of reports on the politics of oil, assembled by the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) in conjunction with the PBS program *NOW with Bill Moyers*.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

Annually updated reports on all the countries in the world, put out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.