

The Montreux Convention Regarding The Turkish Straits And Its Importance After The South Ossetia War

From an award-winning scholar comes this definitive, single-volume history that illuminates the tensions and transformations of the Russian Revolution. ? In The Russian Revolution, acclaimed historian Sean McMeekin traces the events which ended Romanov rule, ushered the Bolsheviks into power, and introduced Communism to the world. Between 1917 and 1922, Russia underwent a complete and irreversible transformation. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Tsarist regime in the middle of World War I, the Bolsheviks staged a hostile takeover of the Russian Imperial Army, promoting mutinies and mass desertions of men in order to fulfill Lenin's program of turning the "imperialist war" into civil war. By the time the Bolsheviks had snuffed out the last resistance five years later, over 20 million people had died, and the Russian economy had collapsed so completely that Communism had to be temporarily abandoned. Still, Bolshevik rule was secure, owing to the new regime's monopoly on force, enabled by illicit arms deals signed with capitalist neighbors such as Germany and Sweden who sought to benefit-politically and economically-from the revolutionary chaos in Russia. Drawing on scores of previously untapped files from Russian archives and a range of other repositories in Europe, Turkey, and the United States, McMeekin delivers exciting, groundbreaking research about this turbulent era. The first comprehensive history of these momentous events in two decades, The Russian Revolution combines cutting-edge scholarship and a fast-paced narrative to shed new light on one of the most significant turning points of the twentieth century.

Dr. Ecemis-Yilmaz has produced what is believed to be the first analysis in any language of the potential implications of the Istanbul Canal for the convention regime of the Turkish Straits

A New History

Montreux Convention 1936: Expected Transit of Soviet Aircraft Carrier 'Kiev' Through Turkish Straits in Breach of Convention (folder 1)

Near Eastern Series

Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits with Correspondence Relating Thereto Montreux, July 20, 1936 [The Convention Has Not Been Ratified by His Majesty].

Turkish Straits

The Turkish Straits and the Montreux Convention, which once served primarily to protect the Soviet Union from superior hostile fleets, now also limit what would otherwise be a major Soviet advantage: proximity of a large fleet and its bases to a major theater of crisis and potential war. In this respect the Montreux Convention has been a problem for the Soviets since 1964, when they began maintaining a permanent naval presence in the Mediterranean. The objective of this article is to examine how the Soviets have designed their patterns of operations in the Mediterranean in order to overcome the barriers of the treaty and the Turkish and Balkan land masses, and to what extent limitations remain on the flexibility of Soviet naval forces in the Mediterranean that can still be exploited by the West.

The Montreux Convention Regarding the Turkish Straits and Its Importance After the South Ossetia War

The Black Sea

The Russian Revolution

The Turkish Straits and the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean

Regional Co-operation and Protection of the Marine Environment Under International Law

The Montreux Convention and the Development of the Legal Regime of the Turkish Straits

The ultimate deployment of the new Soviet aircraft carrier from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea will resurrect historical policy issues in a new international security environment. The regime governing the Turkish Straits, the Montreux Convention, was conceived in haste during the inter-war years. It has not been revised to keep pace with either technological or political changes. Entire classes of ships and weapons moving about on the world's oceans today were unheard of in 1936 and thus are unaccounted for in the Straits regime. Developments in the Law of the Sea have also passed the Montreux Convention by. NATO and the Warsaw Pact have supplanted the alliances of pre-World War II Europe and meet at the Turkish Straits. This paper reviews the principal issues associated with warship transits of the Turkish Straits and examines policy options for the U.S. and NATO regarding the transit of the new Soviet aircraft carrier. It concludes that the best course of action is for both NATO and the U.S. to be guided in their actions chiefly by the Turkish position, which will likely call for tacit acceptance of the transit. Keywords: International law; Law of the sea; Turkey; Turkish Straits; Straits; Bosphorus; Dardanelles, Marmara, Black Sea. (edc).

The right of transit passage in straits and the analogous right of archipelagic sealanes passage in archipelagic states, negotiated in the 1970s and embodied in the 1982 UNCLOS, sought to approximate the freedom of navigation and overflight while expressly recognising the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the coastal state over the waters concerned. However, the allocation of rights and duties of the coastal state and third states is open to interpretation. Recent developments in state practice, such as Australia's requirement of compulsory pilotage in the Torres Strait, the bridge across the Great Belt and the proposals for a bridge across the Strait of Messina, the enhanced environmental standards applicable in the Strait of Bonifacio and Canada's claims over the Arctic Route, make it necessary to reassess the whole common law of straits. The Legal Regime of Straits examines the complex relationship between the coastal state and the international community.

The Montreux Convention and the Régime of the Straits Since 1936

The Turkish Straits

The Montreux Convention: a Regional and Global Safety Valve

Passage Through Dardanelles of a Soviet Aircraft Carrier in Breach of the Montreux Convention of 1936 (folder 1)

A major contribution to the diplomacy of the Eastern Question focussing on the tortuous history of the Straits Question and its final chapter, the Montreux Convention.

Based on newly accessible Turkish archival documents, Onur Isci's study details the deterioration of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union during World War II. Turkish-Russian relations have a long history of conflict. Under Atatürk relations improved - he was a master 'balancer' of the great powers. During the Second World War, however, relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union plunged to several degrees below zero, as Ottoman-era Russophobia began to take hold in Turkish elite circles. For the Russians, hostility was based on long-term apathy stemming from the enormous German investment in the Ottoman Empire; for the Turks, on the fear of Russian territorial ambitions. This book offers a new interpretation of how Russian foreign policy drove Turkey into a peculiar neutrality in the Second World War, and eventually into NATO. Onur Isci argues that this was a great reversal of Atatürk-era policies, and that it was the burden of history, not realpolitik, that caused the move to the west during the Second World War.

Diplomacy, Discord and International Relations

The Legal Status of the Canal Istanbul in International Law

Soviet Carriers in the Turkish Straits

The Legal Regime of the Turkish Straits: Regulation of the Montreux Convention and Its Importance on the International Relations After the Conflict of Ukraine

From the Montreux Convention to the Early Cold War, 1936-1947

The Turkish Straits include the Çanakkale (Dardanelles) and Istanbul (Bosphorus) Straits and the Marmara (Marmora) Sea between them. The Turkish Straits are the only waterways connecting the Black Sea to the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas and to the oceans through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar. Regulation of passage through the Turkish Straits has caused many problems throughout history. Since 1936, passage through the Turkish Straits has been governed by the Montreux Convention. Following the South Ossetia War in August 2008, the Turkish Straits again became problematic when Turkey denied passage to U.S. warships seeking to transit the Straits. This thesis analyzes three key research questions surrounding use of the Straits: Can the Montreux Convention satisfy current requirements? Should the Montreux Convention be revised? If modifications in the Montreux Convention are necessary, what modifications are appropriate, and how might they affect stability in the Black Sea?

This is the thirteenth book in the series International Straits of the World initiated and edited at the Graduate College of Marine Studies of the University of Delaware. In 1987 the ninth book in this series dealt with the Turkish Straits. Since then, however, the rapid developments of the law of the sea, especially with regard to coastal state jurisdiction and the status of international straits, has called for a new analysis of the heavily-trafficked, narrow waterway that links the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea. The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea provided a special regime for straits used for international navigation. [...Nothing in this part of the convention, however, affected the legal regime of the Turkish Straits. The convention exempted those straits in which passage was regulated in whole or in part by long-standing international conventions specifically related to that strait. The Montreux Convention of 1936, still in force, was designed to regulate passage through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus - or the Turkish Straits. Dr. Ünlü has addressed a key international policy question, namely, in the light of the evolving law of the sea and the special role of the International Maritime Organization, should the 1936 Montreux Convention be amended or denounced - or changed by some unilateral act of Turkey.[...] In sum, can the convention be sustained as it is, modified by unilateral action, denounced by the parties, or its provisions changed in some other way by international action? The author has even explored the possibility of making the straits a particularly sensitive sea area, allowing the coastal state to take expanded jurisdiction to prevent marine pollution. Dr. Ünlü has done a great service to scholarship on the legal regime of the Turkish Straits. She has left her readers with policy options that will be useful in trying to reconcile the use of a strait not covered by the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention with the exigencies of modern international law.

New Problems, New Solutions

With Correspondence Relating Thereto ; Montreux, July 20, 1936 (The Convention Has Not Been Ratified by His Majesty) ; Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

The Legal Regime of Straits

Montreux Convention of 1936: Expected Transit of Soviet Aircraft Carrier 'Kiev' Through Turkish Straits in Breach of Convention (folder 2)

The Montreux Conference and Convention of 1936

In Regional Co-operation and Protection of the Marine Environment under International Law: The Black Sea, Nilufer Oral examines the regional co-operation mechanism for protection and preservation of the Black Sea marine environment within the framework of international law, and subsequently identifies the necessary components for a robust regional regime based on best legal practices.

In the thirteenth book of the series International Straits of the World, Dr. Nihan Ünlü addresses a key international policy question, namely, in the light of the evolving law of the sea and the special role of the International Maritime Organization, should the 1936 Montreux Convention be amended or denounced - or changed by some unilateral act of Turkey. Dr. Ünlü explores policy options that will be useful in trying to reconcile the use of a strait not covered by the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention with the exigencies of modern international law.

The Regime of the Straits...

Montreux, July 20, 1936 [ratifications of His Majesty in Respect of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia Deposited at Paris on November 9, 1936]

Great Power Rivalry at the Turkish Straits

Montreux, July 20, 1936. Ratifications of His Majesty in Repect of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia Deposited at Paris on November 9, 1936 ...

Convention Regarding the Régime of the Straits