Peace and Conflict Resolution Theory for the Process of Toponymy

Jeanne Francoise

mrfc.jen@gmail.com

Abstrak

Untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut tentang terminologi Perdamaian dan Konflik, pada bagian metode analisis makalah ini akan dimulai dari definisi Perdamaian dan Konflik oleh Hugo Grothius tahun 1625. Kemudian, makalah ini akan membahas pemikiran modern dari interpretasi yang dikembangkan tentang Perdamaian dan Konflik dengan dua metode, pertama adalah perdamaian positif dan perdamaian negatif oleh Johan Galtung dan kedua adalah teori "rasa yang paling menderita" (viktimisasi kompetitif), termasuk konsep "peristiwa traumatik yang dipilih dan dilestarikan".Pada bagian analisis, makalah ini juga akan menganalisis beberapa tempat populer internasional yang terkait dengan pembangunan perdamaian dan perdamaian untuk menentukan apa arti sebenarnya dari Perdamaian dari segi keadilan dan persaingan ditempatkan pada nilai-nilai universal dan juga untuk masyarakat Indonesia saat ini dengan menalar sekali lagi makna daripada beberapa peristiwa sejarah.Makalah ini tidak hanya menentukan tempat-tempat bersejarah terkait terminologi Perdamaian dan Konflik, tetapi akan mengkritik kurangnya regulasi Toponimi yang dapat mengurangi upacara traumatis di masa depan atau penamaan tempat dengan logika yang salah. Makalah ini dapat juga prototipe Hukum Nasional Multikulturalisme dengan mempertimbangkan Indonesia sebagai negara yang tidak agamais, pun tidak sekuler, yang memaknainya diperlukan analisis mendalam tentang cara membuat resolusi konflik yang komprehensif, sebab setiap konflik itu unik.

Kata Kunci: toponimi, perdamaian, konflik

Introduction

Each tourist who is coming to the Blue House in South-North Korea border (Imjingak perfecture) would notice what is inside that blue building. United Nations had given name that place not without a logical reason. This blue house referred to a "deterrence place" that means the ultimate border between North and South Korea to be intervened by international community, as well as the place is the tangible implementation of Polemology[12] theory.

The painting and the added-name "Blue" also has some critical aspects. First is the universal meaning about blue is related to calmness and peace. Second is in the Korean anthropology, there is no bad meaning of the blue color, it is related to sky or ocean. The added-word of "House" on Blue House has also some meanings, why United Nations did not choose Blue Shelter, Blue Dormitory, or Blue Building? Because House means something *hommy* with its peacefullness, trustworthiness, and basic human needs, and it is reflected also the toponymy process of Blue House in South-North Korea border is related to peace and conflict theory.

---

[12] The theory from French sociologist, Gasthon Bouthol, about the political system of United Nations.

Other example of toponymy related to peace and conflict is the naming process of Jerusalem. Political scientists believe that Jerusalem is the symbol of eternal conflict nowadays and the core of all international issues because each conflict party does not want to surrender. If we comeback on history of Jerusalem in 1913, Jerusalem was the city of peace where people of four major religions had made living their traditions in peace.

Because of the British invasion of its politic, the toponymy of Jerusalem had also been changed. On the perspective of geography, Jerusalem includes Al Aqsa mosque and West Bank territories, but on the perspective of geopolitic, Jerusalem does not include none of them. As readers can see, that is why the toponymy is interesting to be discussed by many studies approaches because it is related to people's claim and political's perspective.

In the context of Indonesia, people is familiar with the term of "Jabodetabekjur". On the perspective of geography, Jabodetabekjur could be claimed as the center of Indonesia, but on the perspective of geopolitic, Jabodetabekjur is not the capital of Indonesia since the capital of Indonesia is only Jakarta. This naming process of Jabodetabekjur has some indicators, for example 60% of money rolling of Indonesians or 40% major business who run Indonesians is located in Jabodetabekjur.

Toponymy scientists have many jobs to do in the future because people needs to know about the naming process of a place without such condition of racism or political-centrist. To fulfill this goal, it is important to open historical background of each place, that in this paper, mostly related to peace and conflict theory.

Method of Analysis

Pipiddi (2000, p.8) suggests that a street name place (toponymy) is the cheapest form of statue. Thus, although they may initially seem trivial, street names are far from insignificant: political power is expressed through control over both landscape and history (cf. Verder, 1999) and street names represent one of the most obvious intersections between the two. Since street names are so frequently expressions of a particular political identity it is hardly surprising that a change of political regime is often accompanied by the wholesale renaming of streets. If the new regime's 'authorised' version of national history and identity is different from that of its predecessor than commemorative street names will need to be changed to accord with the agenda and ideology of the new regime (Light, et.al., 2002, p.136).

Linguistic expert, Jean-Yves Dugas, said there are 4 (four) functions of place naming; function as reference, metalinguistic, culture and identity, and symbol of history (Émond,

2004, p.3-4). Because of those functions, Dorion (1984) in his article *"Les relations entre la toponymie et les autres sciences"*[13], said that in the modern science, Toponymy process could be analyzed by multidisiplinary studies[14](Thériault, 2007, p.64-65).
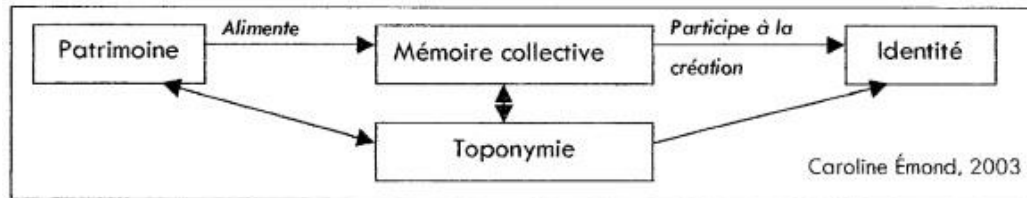
Figure 1 Relation entre le patrimoine, ses vecteurs et la toponymie

Source: Émond, 2004, p.5

Starting with this academic correctness, this paper will discuss Toponymy in the perspective of peace and conflict terminology. It is said between peace scientists that Hugo Grotius is the first man who defines what is conflict. He said that the peace is the absence of war nor direct violence (1625 on Dobrosielski, 1987). On the other hand, Raymond Aron (1966 on Barash, 1999) states the peace as "a condition of more or less lasting suspension of violent modes of rivalry between political units" and Burton added that conflict happens because the unsatisfied of human needs[15].

In the basic assumptions of peace and conflict, peace scientists believe that conflict always exists because the basic identity of humanity is being different, so that there is no long-lasting peace, as well as we can not end conflict, what we can do is to manage conflict. In this conflict, there is a concept of competitive-victimhood, whereas each conflict actor

---

[13]*Dormer un nom a un lieu, c'est choisir un signe qui permettra, au niveau de la communication, de localiser dans Tespace un lieu donne. Ge signe, parlé puis ecrit, est un semanteme, une unite de sens qui decoule de Tacte de nommer qui, lui, est rexpression d'un rapport (de perception, d'attachement, voire de crainte ou de convoitise) entre le nommant et le lieu nomme\ Ce rapport (...) est lui-meme fonction de renvironnement physique, mental et affectif qui conditionne le nommant, inspire qu'il est, dans son acte de nommer, par ce que nous appelons le«systeme referentiel». La toponymie s'inscrit dans la double dimension de 1'espace (la fonction toponymique) et du temps (la memoire toponymiqueX La toponymie a done une relation essentielle avec la giograpkie (la toponymie en est le vocabulaire propre) et Yhistpire 0Jiscription pass#e d'une relation homme-lieu dans un nom qui en demeure le Temoin, au-dela du temps). Le nom de lieu est un signe linguistique et, a ce titre, int^resse la semiologiej il est ^expression d'un comportement qui interesse la psychologie, notamment la psychologie sociale. Enfin, 1'analyse morphologique ou semantique du nom, a son origine comme dans son evolution ulterieure, releve de la linguistique et de la linguistique, alors que rexamen synthetique ou mieux synoptique de grands ensembles de noms releve de la sodolinguistique et peut deboucher sur des etudes proprement sociologiques.*

[14]*En France, la recherche toponymique a repose au depart sur la géographie linguistique (stratographie des appellations) et sur la dialectologie (en regard des lois universelles des transformations linguistiques)* (Thériault, 2007, p.76).

[15]Restracted from the teaching materials of Dr. Ichsan Malik, Indonesia Defense University, 2013.

does anything to be seen as the worst-hatred-miserable victim than the other. Naming the place (toponymy) based on chosen traume of some historical events, is one of their method.

In the modern time, peace becomes one interesting study subject on the universities and one of the most prominent scholar in peace studies is Johan Galtung that said structural violence happened when the richness of state, groups, or individuals coming from sources, works, other groups, and other people that could make them in poor way (Monez, 1973)[16].

In the relation of violence itself, there are 2 (two) types of violences; Physical/Direct violence: organized dan unorganized (Birgit Brock Utne, 1989) and Structural Violence. The second is more related to government-people or state-non-state actors relationship. This cross-cutting concept has created positive peace and negative peace, while negative peace means there is no war, but yet human rights have been fullfilled.

This paper also uses the theory of Polemology of French sociologist, Gaston Bouthol because this is the most comprehensive theory to understand how the UN works related to peacemaking and peacebuilding. On Polemology theory, Bouthol divides 2 (two) system of the UN. First is superpower bodies, namely UN Security Council and second is lower bodies conducted by many bodies under UNSC resolution.

Analysis

Toponymy coming from the Greek words; "tópos" meaning "place" and "ónoma" means "name". Toponymy is abranchof onomasticsis (thestudy of names ofall kinds), isthe study of place names, their origin, meaning,use, and typology (Capra, dkk, 2015, p.2).

Toponymy, which is defined as the art of naming places, is said to contain a twofold system of signification. On one level, which is immediate, each toponym signifies a geographical place and on the other, which is less immediate,it signifiesacertainideologywhichgivestheplaceitsproperlegitimacy (Azaryahu and Golan 2001) (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.2).

Toponymy becomes a subject of study since the period of *antiquité*. In France, toponymy had been regarded as a science since 1700s and in Québec since 1900. In 1867, there is a Law that created Toponymy as an issue of provinsial jurisdiction. In 1897, federal government has created Geographical Commission of Canada and in 1912, Québec has created its own Geographical Commission that occupies territorial toponymy of Québec and since 1961, there is a federal Law that commits about Toponymy issue being conducted by

---

[16] Restracted from the teaching materials of Dr. Ichsan Malik, Indonesia Defense University, 2013.

each province and the actual *Commission de Toponymie* (CTQ) has been founded (Émond, 2004, p.12).

Based on Polemology theory that described on method of analysis, it is shown that United Nations does not just run about international politic issues, but also crucial issues, such as Toponymy issue. Toponymy is an universal issue because each place needs a name. On UNSC there are resolutions[17] about Toponymy and from that resolutions, we can see many actions to gather the experts to discuss Toponymy. On the picture below is the simple implementation of polemology theory itself for Toponymy issue.

United Nations (UN) formed United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) under the structure of the UN Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC). In Indonesia, the authorized body of Toponymy is the Coordination Board and the National Land Survey (Bakosurtanal). At least, this is the agency that developed as a spokesman for Indonesia in the UN. As the name implies, Bakosurtanal coordinate with other government agencies in the concern of Toponymy, for example the Language Centre of the Department of Education (Wardhana, 2013, p.3).
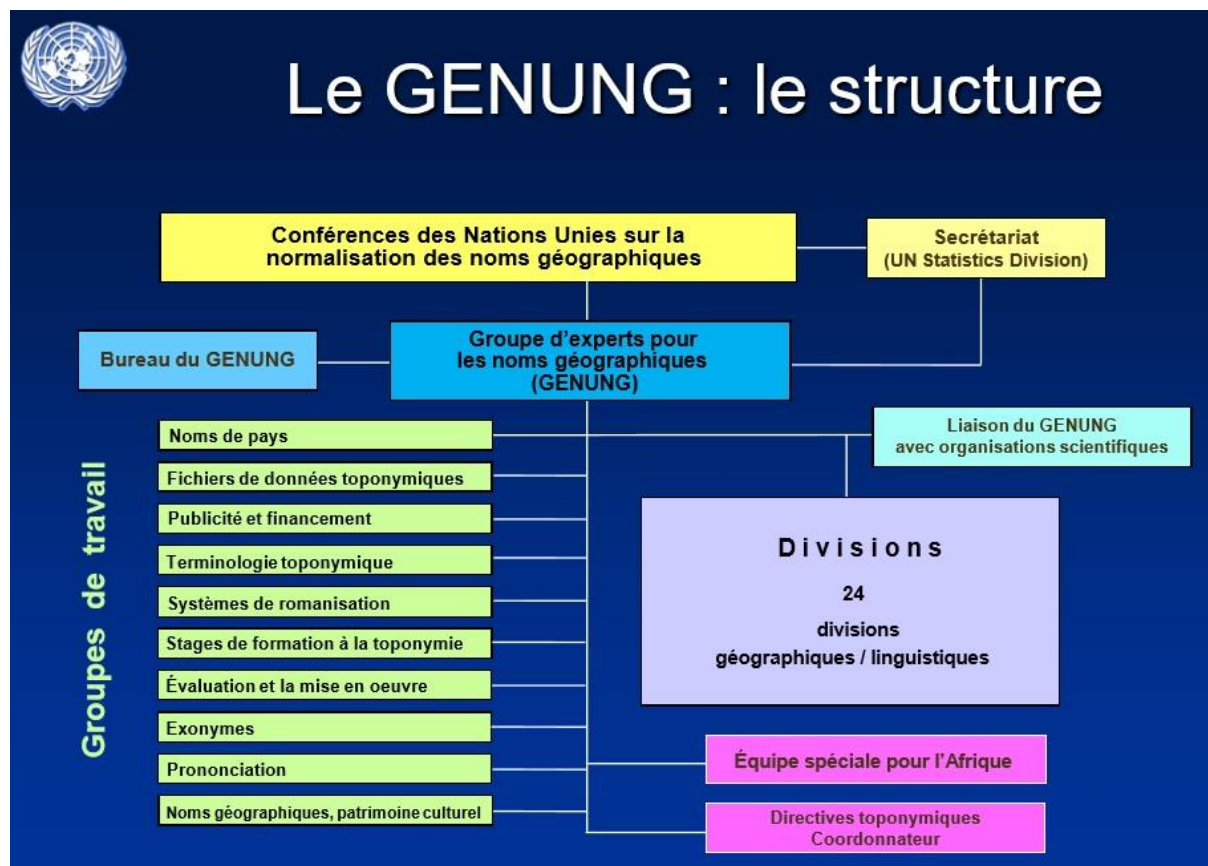
Analysis of Toponymy structure based on Polemology theory (Source: United Nations, 2016)

---

[17] Résolutions adoptées par les dix conférences des Nations-Unies sur la normalisation des noms géographiques: 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1998, 2002, 2007, 2012

Based on what has been said on the method of analysis part, toponymy is really correlated with peace and conflict theory. For example, Avenue de Stalingrad in Paris was named after the Soviet city that, following the decisive victory of the Red Army in 1943, became a metaphor for the heroic and victorious stand. On another commemorative level, the name of the city commemorated Stalin. A prominent symbol of the Stalinist cult of personality, the city was renamed Volgagrad in the course of de-Stalinization, yet the commemoration of Stalin is preserved in the name Avenue de Stalingrad in Paris. The name also appears in various other European cities, such as Lyon and Brussels (Rose-Redwood, 2010, p.459).

In Russia, many city towns had been named from Western European languages, especially from German, because there were several waves of Western European immigration coming to Russia (Pavlenko, p.84) and in Bucharest, Romania during Communist period, the name of some places had been changed for decomemorating pre-Communist memories[18]. Below is the picture of street names changing in the conflict period of Bucharest.

---

[18] Read *"Toponymy and the Communist city: Street names in Bucharest, 1948-1965"* by Light et al, 2002.

1. Republic Boulevard (King Carol I Boulevard)

2. 6 March Boulevard (Queen Elizabeth Boulevard)

3. General Magheru Boulevard (Tache Ionescu Boulevard)

4. Nicolae Balcescu Boulevard (I.C. Bratianu Boulevard)

5. 1848 Boulevard (Constantin Brancoveanu Boulevard)

6. Republic Square (King Carol I Square)

7. D.I. Mendeleev Street (Nicolae Balcescu Street)

8. Nikos Beloiannis Street (Athens Street)

9. Valerian Kuibisev Street (Alexandru Lahovari Street)

10. Alexandru Popov Street (Henri Berthelot Street)

11. Serghei Kirov Street (Wilson Street)

12. 13 December Street (Aristide Briand Street)

13. Alexandru Sahia Square (Gogu Cantacuzino Square)

14. Alexandru Sahia Street (Gogu Cantacuzino Street)

15. Julius Fucik Street (Thomas Masaryk Street)

16. Constantin Dobregeanu-Gherea Street (Ephors Street)

17. 30 December Street (King Carol I Street)

18. Militia Street (Police Street)

Source: Light, 2002, p.138

The relation between toponymy and peace and conflict theory is really seen in South Africa. In the period of Apartheid, the place names not just coming from Afrikaans words. In 1951 until 1991, all names had two callings, especially in Natal, for example Bay (becomes "baai" in Afrikaan language) North, South, East et West (becomes Noord, Suid, Ees, and Wes), Road (Weg), River (Rivier), and Town (Stad). It implied also for villages had double callings, for example Mine Compound and Myn Kampong. In more specific example, Prince Albert has been translated as Prins Albert (Guyot, 2008, p.5).

In period apartheid South Africa also, there is the presence of Indian street names[19] during the colonial period suggests that the racial and ethnic politics of naming were not just

---

[19] Therewas amasserasureofIndian streetnamesafterindependenceandin theirplace,Africannameswereinscribed.Thisfunctionedasawayto alienate theIndiansand minimize theirspatialvisibility.In1973,ofthe154streetsand lanes in the central area, 58 streets bore Indian names. Fifty-seven of these names were replaced except for Aga Khan Walk (CCN 1973a). Following this, in Ngara Estate,

white and black (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.18). This is a proof that toponymy is part of peace and conflict resolution theory.

Figure 2 : La revanche toponymique. Caricature de Zapiro, *Mail & Guardian*, 17 mai 2007. Les architectes de l'apartheid et leurs prédécesseurs ségrégationnistes se retournent dans leur tombe au vu des changements toponymiques.

Source: Guyot, 2008, p.14

Other proof is the renaming of street in Nairobi. The street renaming in post-colonial Nairobi showed that the process of decolonisation is not monolithic, but rather it takes on an uneven meaning and impact. Street naming and renaming involves notonly broad ideological or cultural considerations, but also administrative decision-making procedures and policies (Azaryahu 1997) (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.8).The case of renaming College Road to Harry Thuku[20] provides an example of restitution of justice (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.13).

If peace and conflict resolution expert have not being involved in the process of toponymy, people will always take the "chosen traumatic" collective of history. For example in early April 2003, a mere two weeks after the initial invasion of Iraq, US troops commandeered Saddam International Airport, and the US Central Command swiftly renamed the complex 'Baghdad International Airport' (Woznicki, 2003; USA Today, 2003; Hunt,

---

north east of the Central area, and which was mainly occupied by Indians, 21 of the 45 streets in the estate bore Indian street names. All the 21 names were replaced with African names (CCN 1973b). Similarly, 19 of the 20 streets in Nairobi's South C Estate bore Indian names. All of them were also replaced with African names, even though it is Indians who formed majority of the residents. Among the names changedwereJamnagarAvenuetoIdadoAvenue,HoshiapurRoadtoMukarati Road, and Almagir Avenue to Muhuti Avenue (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.18-19).

[20] College Road, which cut through the Royal Technical College (now Nairobi University), was renamed after Harry Thuku on 4 July 1972. Thuku was one of Kenya's pioneer politicians in the fight for independence. He was also one of the founders of the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA), a pioneer African political party formed in 1920 (Wanjiru&Matsubara, 2016, p.13).

2005; Pike, 2007a). The renaming of Baghdad's airport marked the opening salvo of the US occupation, which continues to reshape Iraq's toponymic landscape today. New US military camps and bases were given names that resonated with righteousness, such as 'Camp Freedom', 'Camp Liberty', and 'Camp Justice', and other toponyms were taken straight out of the American geographical lexicon, including 'Camp Arkansas' and 'Forward Operating Base Manhattan' (Pike, 2007b) (Rose-Redwood, dkk., 2010, p.454).

On the context of modern toponymy in Indonesia, we have to look back on history. The identification of "Who we are" in geographical Toponymy becames an important question. "Who we are, Indonesia, NKRI or Nusantara?"To understand the concept of the modern Indonesia, it is good to re-look at the historical origins of Indonesia itself. Where did the idea Indonesian name? In his book, *"The name of Indonesia: discovery Communist?"*, Mohammad Hatta trying to straighten history that the "Indonesian" word that first had been used by J.R. Logan, an Englishman in 1850, long before a German, Bastian, write it down in 1884. Indonesia's experience in the conflict in the history of the kingdom of the archipelago and the colonial era became one of the Bung Hatta thought young to formulate the future of Indonesia into two concepts, " Freedom "and" Democracy".

A priori with this historical evidence, based on toponymy theory, the place name of Indonesia means a nation, from Sabang to Merauke, from Miangas to Rote Island and based on the concept of state formation, Indonesia is a "civic nation" multiethnic country. The place name "Indonesia" already have the national spirit, but do not have the physical or bodily state. Before proclaimed into a declaration of independence, the Indonesian people own a fictitious agreements that having a unity of the motherland as "Nusantara". It was not until August 17, 1945 the national spirit has a physical or bodily country widely known throughout the world as the Unity Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Toponymy is also close-related to Geopolitic (Thériault, 2007, p.33) and Geopolitic is close-related to Defense, so that if there had already been a toponomy consensus "what is Indonesia?", it affects defense issues to protect this country based on geographical and geopolitic contents of all people who are alive inside the place named "Indonesia".

Regarding on toponymy, Indonesia has its own unique problem of *pemekaran wilayah* (expansion of region). On this expansion, there is no such Law that can regulate on naming process of the new places or new borders. We do not want the Ambon conflict of toponymy will be repeated, as all elements of streets had been named based on religions claim or competitive victimhood concept as described on previous explanation.

Toponymy problem is not just finished in that part. In Betawi, there is a toponomy observer, Mr. Ridwan Saidi, who categorize the naming of some places in Jakarta based on colonization history, but no one can proof the historical evidence that can root the place naming process in details. This is the lack of archiving process in Indonesia.

There is an important seminar regarding this issue handled by Bakosurtanal, "Toponymy Role on Conserving National Culture and National Development" in Hotel Aston Primera Pasteur Bandung on Tuesday, June 25, 2013, but it did not discuss much why there is foreign names in Jakarta, for example there is an explanation about Kazan River in Canada[21].

Concerning of that archiving process for Toponymy, Russia and Canada had given best example.The territory of ethnic Buryatia, which includes the Republic of Buryatia, Irkutsk and Chita regions of the Russian Federation, and parts of China and Mongolia, is the region where contemporary Buryats live, and historically speaking it is the home of various Central Asian and Siberian ethnic groups (Shulunova, 2007, p.30), so that Russian people may realize why there are some Asian names in Russian.

So this is the relation between toponymy and peace and conflict resolution theory. Although there are already books talking about toponymy[22], but not conferences about it conducted in Indonesia, so that I praise this National Conference on Toponymy at Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia to gather all academicians to analyze the importance of toponymy regarded from many point of views.

Conclusion

This paper is aimed to be presented on National Conference on Toponymy at Faculty of Humanities in the perspective of peace and conflict resolution theory to prove that toponymy is related to history backround of the places and the process of naming it must concern on peace and conflict resolution theory.

---

[21] Read *"The Naming of Kazan River, Nunavut, Canada"* by C.B.Sikstrom, Arctic, Vol.65, No.4 (December 2012), p.433-438.
[22] In a broader context, Isaac Asimov, in Words on the Map, traces the history of a number of toponyms all around the world. Raymond H. Ramsay, in No Longer on the Map: Discovering Places that Never Were, carries out analysis of a number of mythical place names. Also, a number of studies are dedicated to the study of the name of America, including America la bien llamada by Roberto Levillier; El nombre America: libros y mapas que lo impusieron by Carlos Sanz; The Continent of America: Its Discovery and Baptism by John Boyd Thacher; The Morals of History by Tzvetan Todorov; The Mismapping of America by Seymour I. Schwartz; and the article "Sobre el nombre de America y los demas que se dieron a las tierras occidentales descubiertas por Cristobal Colon y los espanoles" by Juan Perez de Guzman, among others (Guzauskyte, 2005, p.25).

By learning the toponymy process on other countries, Indonesia has some modern challenges to give a place a correct name, so that this paper urges the creation of Commision of Toponymy like in Canada[23] to change some places to be sounded "more-Indonesian" in the sake of Indonesian national defense and conserving national culture as part of nation identity, because street name is the cheapest form to symbolize peace and conflict history of the existing power. By analyzing peace and conflict resolution theory on toponymy process, maybe one day there is Munir Street in Jakarta or Wiji Thukul Building in University of Indonesia.

If the toponymy process could make some conflict in the future, it is the indication that Indonesia is still in the condition of negative peace, because government does not care about what history could bring if we do not learn it.

References

Barton, Greg. 2010. *Indonesia: Legitimacy, Secular Democracy, and Islam*, Politics&Policy, Volume 38, No.3 (2010), Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia. (2008). Jakarta: DepartemenPertahananRepublik Indonesia.

Buku Doktrin Pertahanan Indonesia. (2007). Jakarta: DepartemenPertahananRepublik Indonesia.

Candland, Christopher. 2000. *"Faith as Social Capital: Religion and Community Development in Southern Asia"*, Policy Sciences, Dec 2000, 33, 3; Technology Collection. Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Capra, Gian Franco, dkk. 2015. *Ethnopedology in the Study of Toponyms Connected to the Indigenous Knowledge on Soil Resource*, PLOSONE|DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0120240 March19,2015.

Cobban, Alfred. 1970. *A History of Modern France*. Great Britain: Penguin Books Ltd.

Émond, Caroline. 2004. *L'Odonymie et L'Identité Culturelle: Discours et Perceptions*. Québec: Faculté de Foresterie, Géomatique, et Géographie, Université Laval.

Formichi, Chiara. 2015. *"Re(Writing) the History of Political Islam in Indonesia"*, Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia Vol.30, No.1 (2015), pp.105-40.

---

[23] La Commission de toponymie s'est appliquée à faire le recensement des noms en usage, reconnaissant la valeur patrimoniale que lui attribuent les Conférences des Nations Unies sur les noms géographiques (Émond, 2004, p.2).

Gužauskyte, Evelina. 2005. *"The Places of Places: Naming and Ordering the World in Christopher Columbus's Diario de a bordo (1492-1504)"*. United States: Columbia University.

Guyot, Giraut&Houssay-Holzschuch. 2008. *"Enjeux des mots: les changements toponymiques sud-africains"*, Espace Géographique 2008-2, 131-150.

Keating, Michael. 1993. *The Politics of Modern Europe*. Great Britain: Edward Elgar Publishing Company.

Kersten, Ph.D, Carool. *Islam, Cultural Hybridity and Cosmopolitanism: New Muslim Intellectuals on Globalization*. London: Kings College.

Laporan KKDN PCR Cohort II T.A.2013. Sentul: Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia.

Light, et.al. 2002. *Toponymy and the Communist city: Street names in Bucharest, 1948-1965*. Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Mayne, Richard. 1972. *Europe Tomorrow: 16 Europeans Look Ahead*. London: Fontana.

Nano, BrigJen (Purn) Makmur Supriyatno. (2014). Tentang Ilmu Pertahanan. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

Navarro-Castro, Loreta&Jasmin Nario-Galace. 2010. *Peace Education: A Pathway to a Culture of Peace*. Philippines: Center for Peace Education, Miriam College.

Pavlenko, Alexander. *A Scottish Trace in Russian Toponymy: Two Russian Places-Names Revisited*.

Rose-Redwood, Reuben, dkk. 2010. *"Geographies of Toponymic Inscription: New Directions in Critical Place-Name Studies"*, Progress in Human Geography 34(4) (2010) pp. 453–470.

Sakwa, Richard&Anne Stevens. 2000. *Contemporary Europe*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Save the Children&PRIO. *Education for Peace: Building Peace and Transforming Armed Conflict Through Educaiton Systems*. Norway: PRIO.

Shulunova, L.V. 2007. *"Buryatia's Ethnotoponymical Dimension"*, Himalayan and Central Asian Studies, Vol.11 Nos.3-4, July-Dec. 2007.

Sikstrom, C.B. 2012. *"The Naming of Kazan River, Nunavut, Canada"*, Arctic, Vol.65, No.4 (December 2012), p.433-438.

Singer, Peter Warren. 2006. *America, Islam, and the 9-11 War*, Current History, Dec 2006, 105, 695; ProQuest, pg. 415.

Story, Jonathan (ed.). 1993. Albert Bressand: *"The 1992 Breaktrough and the Global Economic Integration Agenda"*, The New Europe: Politics, Government and Economy since 1945. UK: Blackwell Publishers.

Thody, Philip. 1997. *An Historical Introduction to the European Union*. New York: Routledge.