

ECMI Library Acquisitions
Complete List October 2014

Carey, Henry F. (ed.), *Romania since 1989. Politics, Economics, and Society*. Lanham, Boulder, and New York: Lexington Books, 2003, 640 pp.

949.8

Those who study Romania must confront the theoretical challenges posed by a country that is undergoing a profound transformation from a repressive totalitarianism regime to a hazy and as yet unrealized democratic government. The most comprehensive survey of Romanian politics and society ever published abroad, this volume represents an effort to collect and analyze data on the complex problems of Romania's past and its transition into an uncertain future. Henry F. Carey has brought together the world's leading scholars on Romania to discuss key aspects of the country's sites of conflict in a groundbreaking work that includes six resident Romanian authors who rarely publish in the global academic press. *Romania since 1989* is a must for anyone seeking either a basic understanding or a sophisticated analysis of contemporary Romania. The book is also an invaluable resource for those who study the economies and governments of other countries in transition, as it presents an ideal case study with lessons that can be applied elsewhere.

Demirdirek, Hülya, *(Re)making of a place and nation: Gagauzia in Moldova*. Phd. Diss. Oslo: Department of Social Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo. Oslo: University of Oslo, 2001.

947'.65

The author views the Gagauz struggle for autonomy as a political process - a struggle based on ethnic mobilization. The main task of the study was to identify processes which produce, reproduce, and maintain the ethnic and national categories in Gagauzia.

Eichinger, Ludwig M., Albrecht Plewina, and Claudia Maria Riehl (eds.), *Handbuch der deutschen Sprachminderheiten in Mittel- und Osteuropa (=Handbook of the German linguistic minorities in Central and Eastern Europe)*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 2008, 392 pp.

410

This manual provides detailed and updated information on the current situation of German minorities in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Case studies on German-speaking minorities in Russia (Siberia and Baschkortostan), Ukraine, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary and Romania are included here.

Gazzola, Michele, *The Evaluation of Language Regimes. Theory and application to multilingual patent organizations*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2014, 380 pp.

410

Building on existing analytical frameworks, this book provides a new methodology allowing different language policies in international multilingual organisations (or “language regimes”)

to be compared and evaluated on the basis of criteria such as efficiency and fairness. It explains step-by-step how to organise the evaluation of language regimes and how to design and interpret indicators for such evaluation. The second part of this book applies the theoretical framework to the evaluation of the language policy of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) division of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO). Results show that an increase in linguistic diversity of the language regimes of patent organisations can both improve the efficiency of the patent system and lead to a more balanced distribution of costs among countries. This book is a resource for scholars in language policy and planning and for policy-makers in the international and European patent system.

Gorter, Durk, Victoria Zenotz and Jasone Cenoz (eds.), *Minority Languages and Multilingual Education. Bridging the Local and the Global*. Heidelberg, New York and London: Springer, 2014, 220 pp.

410

This book presents research on the situation minority language schoolchildren face when they need to learn languages of international communication, in particular English. The book takes minority languages as a starting point and it bridges local and global perspectives in the analysis of multilingual education contexts. It examines the interaction of minority languages and cultures, majority languages and lingua francas in a variety of settings across different regions and countries on all continents. Even though all chapters in this book involve minority languages, the issues discussed are relevant to any context in which more than one language is used in education. The book reveals challenges and opportunities of multilingual education by discussing issues such as Northern and Southern concepts, language education policies, language diversity, interethnic understanding, multimodal language practices, power, conflict, identity and prestige, among many others.

Grydehøj, Adam, Linda Fabiani, and Jordi Solé i Ferrando, *Paradiplomacy*. Brussels: Centre Maurits Coppieters, 2014, 87 pp.

327.1

The authors considered how subnational jurisdictions (towns, cities, counties, and regions) and other non-state actors use paradiplomacy to seek influence beyond their borders. As globalisation reduces the ability of national governments to independently implement effective policies, subnational jurisdictions are finding that sovereignty is no longer essential for entrance to the global stage. Local governments are using paradiplomacy and informal diplomacy to promote their interests internationally in areas like trade, culture, tourism, politics, and environment. Cases examined here include Scotland, Catalonia, Basque Country, and Greenland.

Gunew, Sneja, *Haunted Nations. The colonial dimensions of multiculturalisms*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge, 2004, 171 pp.

323.1

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Postcolonialism has attracted a large amount of interest in cultural theory, but the adjacent area of multiculturalism has not been scrutinised to quite the same extent. In this innovative new book, Sneja Gunew sets out to interrogate the ways in which the transnational discourse of multiculturalism may be related to the politics of race and indigeneity, grounding her discussion in a variety of national settings and a variety of literary, autobiographical and theoretical texts. Using examples from marginal sites - the "settler societies" of Australia and Canada - to cast light on the globally dominant discourses of the US and the UK, Gunew analyses the political ambiguities and the pitfalls involved in a discourse of multiculturalism haunted by the opposing spectres of anarchy and assimilation.

Reynolds, Andrew, and Ben Reilly, *The International IDEA Handbook of Electoral System Design*. Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, 1997, 156 pp.

321.8

This is an easy-to-use guide describing the world of electoral systems and what factors to consider when modifying or designing an electoral system. Created for policy-makers, politicians and election administrators it is also an excellent tool for students. The handbook gives practical information explaining why certain countries choose different systems, and how other countries have modified inherited systems. It describes which electoral systems have proven advantageous for specific cultural, social and economic conditions, and how electoral systems can increase participation, reach-out to minorities and help instil faith in a sceptical electorate. The Handbook includes a precise and simple to understand explanation of the electoral systems in use in more than 200 independent states and related territories; an explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of using different electoral systems; case studies written by regional experts; and an analysis of which electoral systems have facilitated the representation of women and minorities.

Roach, Steven C., *Cultural Autonomy, Minority Rights and Globalization*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005, 172 pp.

341.26

This book analyzes the role of cultural autonomy in advancing minority rights protection on the national and global level. It assesses the historical and legal limits of the right to self-determination and autonomy and draws on Marxist internationalism, liberal nationalism and EU integrationist studies to examine the relationship between cultural autonomy and globalization. As such, emphasis is placed on the sociological and historical value of cultural autonomy, with the aim of working beyond formalistic and utilitarian approaches to cultural autonomy. The volume will appeal primarily to upper-level undergraduate and graduate level students of political science and international law interested in rethinking the role of cultural autonomy in an age of globalization.