

ECMI Library Acquisitions – Complete List

July 2014

Béland, Daniel, and André Lecours, *Nationalism and Social Policy. The Politics of Territorial Solidarity*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2008, 255 pp.

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Despite the recent proliferation of literature on nationalism and on social policy, relatively little has been written to analyse the possible interaction between the two. Scholars interested in social citizenship have indirectly dealt with the interaction between national identity and social programs, but they have seldom examined this connection in reference to nationalism. Specialists of nationalism rarely mention social policy, focusing instead on language, culture, ethnicity, and religion. The main objective of this book is to explore the nature of the connection between nationalism and social policy from a comparative and historical perspective. At the theoretical level, this analysis will shed new light on a more general issue: the relationships between identity formation, territorial politics, and social policy. The cases at the centre of this study are three multinational states, that is, states featuring strong nationalist movements: Canada (Québec), the United Kingdom (Scotland), and Belgium (Flanders). The book looks at the interplay between nationalism and social policy at both the state and sub-state levels through a detailed comparison between these three cases. In its concluding chapter, the book brings in cases of mono-national states, like Germany and the United States to provide broader comparative insight on the meshing of nationalism and social policy. The original theoretical framework for this research is built using insight from selected scholarship on nationalism and on the welfare state.

Bhargava, Rajeev, Amiyas Kumar Bagchi, and R. Sudarshan, *Multiculturalism, Liberalism and Democracy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007, 433 pp.

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The last few decades have witnessed a shift towards a more balanced view in political theory and social science, one that acknowledges the cultural dimension of politics and the political dimension of culture. The essays in this volume reflect this shift by bringing together a number of interrelated themes of the multicultural perspective, such as the need for a stable identity; the link between identity, recognition and cultural community; the importance of belonging and cultural particularity. Significant questions are raised and discussed: What does it mean to recognize cultural communities? Does recognition entail subsidies from the state? Should every culture be publicly recognized? How can multiculturalism be prevented from being hierarchical and authoritarian? Can it be made liberal and democratic? Can the presence of different cultures within one political order be trouble free or will it always be conflict ridden?

Bondarenko, Veronika, Representation of National Minorities in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 1990-2007. Saarbrücken: Akademikerverlag, 2013, 122 pp.

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The national legislation on national minorities is strongly influenced by the international legal framework. This research work examines the concept of effective participation, forms of political participation of national minorities and common national mechanisms for stimulation of minority inclusion in the political process practiced by the European states. Further, it introduces national minorities of Ukraine and analyzes their legal protection and legal possibilities for political participation. A detailed study presents the development of electoral rules in Ukraine, political mobilization of national minorities of Ukraine, their political participation as subjects of the electoral process, and their representation in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from 1990 to 2007. The research focuses on ethnic political parties in Ukraine and their electoral activity, party affiliations of minority people's deputies in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, ethnic background of Ukrainian legislators from 1990 to 2007, their law-making activity and distribution between the Parliamentary Committees in the 5th parliamentary term, 2006-2007.

Box-Steffensmeier, Janet M., Henry E. Brady and David Collier (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2008, 880 pp.

REF.
030

Political methodology has changed dramatically in the past thirty years. Not only have new methods and techniques been developed, but the Political Methodology Society and the Qualitative Methods Section of the American Political Science Association have engaged in ongoing research and training programs that have advanced both quantitative and qualitative methodology. The Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology is designed to reflect these developments. It provides comprehensive overviews and critiques of all the key specific methodologies.

Bowring, Bill, The Degradation of the International Legal Order? The Rehabilitation of Law and the Possibility of Politics. Abingdon and New York: Routledge Cavendish, 2008, 243 pp.

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Providing the basis for critical engagement with the pessimism of the contemporary age, *The Degradation of the International Legal Order?* argues passionately for a rehabilitation of the honour of historic events and processes, and of their role in generating legal concepts. Drawing primarily from the Marxian tradition, but also engaging with a range of contemporary work in critical theory and critical legal and human rights scholarship, this book analyses historical and recent international events and processes in order to challenge their orthodox interpretation. What is thus proposed is a new evaluation of international legal principles and human rights norms, the revolutionary content of which, it is argued, turns them from mere rhetoric into powerful weapons of struggle. Accessibly written, but theoretically sophisticated, this original and timely book is intended for critical teachers and students of international law, human rights, and international relations, as well as legal and

political activists.

Calame, Jon and Esther Charlesworth, *Divided Cities*. Belfast, Beirut, Jerusalem, Mostar and Nicosia. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2009, 259 pp.

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In Jerusalem, Israeli and Jordanian militias patrolled a fortified, impassable Green Line from 1948 until 1967. In Nicosia, two walls and a buffer zone have segregated Turkish and Greek Cypriots since 1963. In Belfast, "peaceline" barricades have separated working-class Catholics and Protestants since 1969. In Beirut, civil war from 1974 until 1990 turned a cosmopolitan city into a lethal patchwork of ethnic enclaves. In Mostar, the Croatian and Bosniak communities have occupied two autonomous sectors since 1993. These cities were not destined for partition by their social or political histories. They were partitioned by politicians, citizens, and engineers according to limited information, short-range plans, and often dubious motives. How did it happen? How can it be avoided? *Divided Cities* explores the logic of violent urban partition along ethnic lines—when it occurs, who supports it, what it costs, and why seemingly healthy cities succumb to it. Planning and conservation experts Jon Calame and Esther Charlesworth offer a warning beacon to a growing class of cities torn apart by ethnic rivals. Field-based investigations in Beirut, Belfast, Jerusalem, Mostar, and Nicosia are coupled with scholarly research to illuminate the history of urban dividing lines, the social impacts of physical partition, and the assorted professional responses to "self-imposed apartheid." Through interviews with people on both sides of a divide—residents, politicians, taxi drivers, built-environment professionals, cultural critics, and journalists—they compare the evolution of each urban partition along with its social impacts. The patterns that emerge support an assertion that division is a gradual, predictable, and avoidable occurrence that ultimately impedes intercommunal cooperation. With the voices of divided-city residents, updated partition maps, and previously unpublished photographs, *Divided Cities* illuminates the enormous costs of physical segregation.

Caluser, Monica, and Mariana Salagean (eds.), *Good governance in Multiethnic Communities*. Conditions, instruments, best practices, ways to achieve and measure good governance at the local level. Cluj: Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Center, 2007, 67 pp. Also available for download:

<http://www.kbs-frb.be/publication.aspx?id=294926&langtype=1033>

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This publication aims to be an instrument to promote a common understanding of the concept of good governance, as well as to be a guide to apply good governance in multiethnic communities. Case studies on Kosovo, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Albania are presented with the purpose of illustrating the concept of good governance and its application in the Southeast European context.

Chadwick, Andrew and Philip N. Howard (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Internet Politics*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge, 2009, 512 pp.

REF. 320
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The politics of the internet has entered the social science mainstream. From debates about its impact on parties and election campaigns following momentous presidential contests in the United States, to concerns over international security, privacy and surveillance in the post-9/11, post-7/7 environment; from the rise of blogging as a threat to the traditional model of journalism, to controversies at the international level over how and if the internet should be governed by an entity such as the United Nations; from the new repertoires of collective action open to citizens, to the massive programs of public management reform taking place in the name of e-government, internet politics and policy are continually in the headlines. The *Routledge Handbook of Internet Politics* is a collection of over thirty chapters dealing with the most significant scholarly debates in this rapidly growing field of study. Organized in four broad sections: Institutions, Behavior, Identities, and Law and Policy, the Handbook summarizes and criticizes contemporary debates while pointing out new departures. A comprehensive set of resources, it provides linkages to established theories of media and politics, political communication, governance, deliberative democracy and social movements, all within an interdisciplinary context. The contributors form a strong international cast of established and junior scholars. This is the first publication of its kind in this field; a helpful companion to students and scholars of politics, international relations, communication studies and sociology.

Choudhury, Tufyal, *Muslims in Europe. A Report on 11 Cities*. New York, London and Budapest: Open Society Institute, 2010, 346 pp.

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The Open Society Foundations' *Muslims in Europe* report series constitutes the comparative analysis of data from 11 cities in seven European countries. It points out common trends and offers recommendations at the local, national, and international levels, including to the European Union and to international organizations. While not representative of the situation of all Muslims in these cities, this report does capture a snapshot of the experiences of Muslim communities in select neighborhoods in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Antwerp, Berlin and Hamburg, Copenhagen, Leicester and Waltham Forest-London, Marseille and Paris, and Stockholm. This body of work comes in response to major trends with regards to Muslims living in Europe: whether citizens or migrants, native born or newly arrived, Muslims are a growing and varied population that presents Europe with one of its greatest challenges, namely how to ensure equal rights and opportunities for all in a climate of rapidly expanding diversity.

Coleman, Stephen and Jay G. Blumler, *The Internet and Democratic Citizenship. Theory, Practice and Policy*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 220 pp.

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Relations between the public and holders of political authority are in a period of transformative flux. On the one side, new expectations and meanings of citizenship are being entertained and occasionally acted upon. On the other, an inexorable impoverishment of mainstream political communication is taking place. This book argues that the Internet has the potential to improve public communications and enrich democracy, a project that requires imaginative policy-making. This argument is developed through three stages: first exploring the theoretical foundations for renewing democratic citizenship, then examining practical case studies of e-democracy, and finally, reviewing the limitations of recent policies designed to promote e-democracy and setting out a radical, but practical proposal for an online civic commons: a trusted public space where the dispersed energies, self-articulations and aspirations of citizens can be rehearsed, in public, within a process of ongoing feedback to the various levels and centers of governance: local, national and transnational.

Corson, David, *Language, Minority Education and Gender. Linking Social Justice and Power.* Clevedon and Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters, 1993, 243 pp.

410

Taken-for-granted language policies and practices in education often oppress those with little power. This book examines three groups most affected by such practices: women and girls; minority culture groups; and minority social groups. The author confirms that reforms are needed in the approaches that schools and school systems everywhere adopt when treating matters of language use. He offers suggestions to address the interests of all the groups concerned.

Cox, Michaelene (ed.), *Social Capital and Peace-Building. Creating and resolving conflict with trust and social networks.* London and New York: Routledge, 2009, 203 pp.

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This new edited collection illustrates the paradoxical power of social capital in creating and resolving conflict. This is the first book to bring the two faces of social capital together in a single volume, and includes previously unpublished case studies, statistical analyses, and theoretical essays. The book is divided into three sections. The first investigates the role of social capital in inciting and/or furthering violence; the second examines the contributions of social capital to peace building; the third explores the complexities and ambiguities of roles social capital may play in peace and conflict. Policy implications and recommendations are included in many of the discussions in the chapters. The volume tackles some key issues, such as: to what extent is social capital related to peace and conflict? What forms does social capital take in these associations, and how can the relationships be explained? What impact does this have on the state and/or state relations, and what policy prescriptions might be made in light of the link drawn between social capital and peace/conflict?

Delanty, Gerard, Ruth Wodak and Paul Jones (eds.), *Identity, Belonging and Migration*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2008, 329 pp.

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This volume addresses the question of migration in Europe. It is concerned with the extent to which racism and anti-immigration discourse has been to some extent normalised and 'democratised' in European and national political discourses. Mainstream political parties are espousing increasingly coercive policies and frequently attempting to legitimate such approaches via nationalist-populist slogans and coded forms of racism. *Identity, Belonging and Migration* shows that that liberalism is not enough to oppose the disparate and diffuse xenophobia and racism faced by many migrants today and calls for new conceptions of anti-racism within and beyond the state. The book is divided into three parts and organised around a theoretical framework for understanding migration, belonging, and exclusion, which is subsequently developed through discussions of state and structural discrimination as well as a series of thematic case studies. In drawing on a range of rich and original data, this timely volume makes an important contribution to discussions on migration in Europe.

Diez, Thomas, and Nathalie Tocci (eds.), *Cyprus. A conflict at the crossroads*. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 2009, 327 pp.

330.9495

This unique collection of essays provides a multi-faceted analysis of the Cyprus conflict. It sees the conflict both at a historical and at an analytical crossroads, and brings together leading scholars from various disciplines to provide fresh perspectives on the long-standing issues surrounding Cyprus. The four parts of the book deal first with domestic determinants of the conflict and its resolution, then with external influences, before comparing Cyprus to other conflict cases and finally including approaches beyond political science. The application of different methodological and theoretical approaches, from rational choice to gender studies, to a single case, allows for their comparison and make this a must-read not only for those interested in Cyprus, but for all students of conflict resolution.

Elias, Anwen, *Minority Nationalist Parties and European Integration. A comparative study*. London and New York: Routledge, 2009, 197 pp.

305.8

Different survey-based and case study research has shown that, since the 1980s, minority nationalist parties have become increasingly supportive of European integration. However, this account of minority nationalist party attitudes towards Europe is problematic in several respects. This book makes a major contribution to the academic literature by undertaking a comparative study of the attitudes of minority nationalist parties towards European integration. The volume provides:

* A systematic analysis of the ways in which minority nationalist party attitudes towards European integration have evolved from 1979 to 2005.

* Original empirical data on hitherto under-researched minority nationalist parties in Wales, Galicia and Corsica.

* Major new insights into the European attitudes of minority nationalist parties.

This book challenges the general assumption in the academic literature that the minority nationalist party family will always be pro-European and demonstrates how it needs to be revised in light of the evidence provided by this study. It will be of strong interest to students and scholars interested in minority nationalism, the Europeanisation of political parties, comparative research on regional politics and in contemporary debates about nationalism.

Harris, David J., *Cases and Materials on International Law*. London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1991, 1040 pp.

341.4'81

This highly popular work draws together in one volume an exhaustive selection of cases, materials and background information on public international law.

Heaney, Dominic (ed.), *The Territories of the Russian Federation*, 15th ed. 2014. London and New York: Routledge, 2014, 325 pp.

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This excellent reference source brings together hard-to-find information on the eighty-three constituent units of the Russian Federation. The introduction examines the Russian Federation as a whole, focusing on the evolution of the relationship between the central state and the regions, followed by a chronology, demographic and economic statistics, and a review of the Federal Government. The second section comprises territorial surveys, with a chapter on each of Russia's federal subjects, each of which includes a current map. The third section comprises a select bibliography of books. The fourth section features a series of indexes, listing the territories alphabetically, by Federal Okrug and Economic Area. Users will also find a gazetteer of selected alternative and historic names, a list of the territories abolished, created or reconstituted in the post-Soviet period, and an index of more than 100 principal cities, detailing the territory in which each is located.

Joppke, Christian, *Citizenship and Immigration*. Cambridge: Polity, 2010, 216 pp.

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This incisive book provides a succinct overview of the new academic field of citizenship and immigration, as well as presenting a fresh and original argument about changing citizenship in our contemporary human rights era. Instead of being nationally resilient or in "postnational" decline, citizenship in Western states has continued to evolve, converging on a liberal model of inclusive citizenship with diminished rights implications and increasingly universalistic identities. This convergence is demonstrated through a sustained comparison of developments in North America, Western Europe and Australia. Topics covered in the book include: recent trends in nationality laws; what ethnic diversity does to the welfare state; the decline of multiculturalism accompanied by the continuing rise of antidiscrimination policies; and the new state campaigns to "upgrade" citizenship in the post-2001 period. Sophisticated and informative, and written in a lively and accessible style, this book will appeal to upper-level students and scholars in sociology, political science, and immigration and citizenship studies.

Kilpadi, Pamela (ed.), *Islam and Tolerance in Wider Europe*. Budapest: Open Society Institute, 2006, 185 pp.

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This volume offers a refreshing new look at the complex interplay between religion, nationalism and expansionism in an increasingly globalized world, as revealed by a new generation of open society leaders working to build a more tolerant Europe. Each chapter—focusing on Western Europe, the Caucasus, Russia, Turkey, Central Europe and the Balkans—includes several essays by different authors, all of whom are actively involved in the dynamic policymaking processes transforming their respective countries. Their policy perspectives benefit from a uniquely 'inside out' rather than the usual 'outside in' orientation found in most English-language information about their communities. Taken as a whole, the compilation offers insightful insider stories and comparisons across countries and regions. The results are illuminating.

Klopčič, Vera and Janez Stergar (eds.), *Ethnic Minorities in Slovenia*. Ljubljana: Institute for Ethnic Studies, 1994, 70 pp.

305.8

This booklet presents especially the legal status of ethnic minorities in Slovenia, including the Italian and Hungarian communities, as well as the Roma community. Information can be found on the constitutional regulation of ethnic relations in Slovenia, political participation, as well as the use of the Italian and Hungarian minority languages in the functioning of judiciary and other administrative organs in the Republic of Slovenia, as well as information on education as well as on culture and mass media.

Kymlicka, Will and Eva Pfössl (eds.), *Multiculturalism and Minority Rights in the Arab World*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2014, 295 pp.

341.4'81

Since the Arab Spring, Arab states have become the new front line in the struggle for democratization and for open societies. As the experience of other regions has shown, one of the most significant challenges facing democratization relates to minority rights. This book explores how minority claims are framed and debated in the region, and in particular, how political actors draw upon, re-interpret, or resist both the new global discourses of minority rights and more local traditions and practices of co-existence. The contributors examine a range of pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial factors that shape contemporary minority politics in the Arab world, and that encumber the reception of international norms of multiculturalism. These factors include the contested legacies of Islamic doctrines of the 'dhimmi' and the Ottoman millet system, colonial-era divide and rule strategies, and post-colonial Arab nation-building. While these legacies complicate struggles for minority rights, they do not entail an 'Arab exceptionalism' to global trends to multiculturalism. This volume explores a number of openings for new more pluralistic conceptions of nationhood and citizenship, and suggests that minority politics at its best can serve as a vehicle for a more general transformative politics, supporting a broader culture of democracy and human rights, and challenging older authoritarian, clientelistic, or patriarchal political tendencies. The chapters include both broad theoretical and historical perspectives as well as more focused

case studies.

Lister, Michael, and Emily Pia, *Citizenship in Contemporary Europe*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2008, 218 pp.

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This book seeks to analyse the impact of globalisation, European integration, mass migration, changing patterns of political participation and welfare state provision upon citizenship in Europe. Uniting theory with empirical examples, the central theme of the book is that how we view such changes is dependent upon how we view citizenship theoretically. The authors analyse the three main theoretical approaches to citizenship: [1] classical positions (liberal, communitarian, and republican), primarily concerned with questions of rights and responsibilities; [2] multiculturalist and feminist theories, concerned with the question of difference; and [3] postnational or cosmopolitan theories which emphasise how citizen rights and behaviours are increasingly located beyond the nation state. Using these theoretical perspectives, the second section of the book assesses four key social, economic and political developments which pose challenges for citizenship in Europe: migration, political participation, the welfare state and European integration. These, it is argued, represent the most significant challenges to and for citizenship in contemporary Europe.

Moran, Michael, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2006, 983 pp.

REF.

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Public policy is the business end of political science. It is where theory meets practice in the pursuit of the public good. Political scientists approach public policy in myriad ways. Some approach the policy process descriptively, asking how the need for public intervention comes to be perceived, a policy response formulated, enacted, implemented, and, all too often, subverted, perverted, altered, or abandoned. Others approach public policy more prescriptively, offering politically-informed suggestions for how normatively valued goals can and should be pursued, either through particular policies or through alternative processes for making policy. Some offer their advice from the Olympian heights of detached academic observers, others as 'engaged scholars' cum advocates, while still others seek to instill more reflective attitudes among policy practitioners themselves toward their own practices. The *Oxford Handbook of Public Policy* mines all these traditions, using an innovative structure that responds to the very latest scholarship. Its chapters touch upon institutional and historical sources and analytical methods, how policy is made, how it is evaluated and how it is constrained. In these ways, the Handbook shows how the combined wisdom of political science as a whole can be brought to bear on political attempts to improve the human condition.

Neuburger, Mary, *The Orient Within. Muslim Minorities and the Negotiation of Nationhood in Modern Bulgaria*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 223 pp.

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Bulgaria is a Slavic nation, Orthodox in faith but with a sizable Muslim minority. That minority is divided into various ethnic groups, including the most numerically significant Turks and the so-called Pomaks, Bulgarian-speaking men and women who have converted to Islam. Mary Neuburger explores how Muslim minorities were integral to Bulgaria's struggle to extricate itself from its Ottoman past and develop a national identity, a process complicated by its geographic and historical positioning between evolving and imagined parameters of East and West. *The Orient Within* examines the Slavic majority's efforts to conceptualize and manage Turkish and Pomak identities and bodies through gendered dress practices, renaming of people and places, and land reclamation projects. Neuburger shows that the relationship between Muslims and the Bulgarian majority has run the gamut from accommodation to forced removal to total assimilation from 1878, when Bulgaria acquired autonomy from the Ottoman Empire, to 1989, when Bulgaria's Communist dictatorship collapsed. Neuburger subjects the concept of Orientalism to an important critique, showing its relevance and complexity in the Bulgarian context, where national identity and modernity were brokered in the shadow of Western Europe, Russia/USSR, and Turkey.

Marchetti, Raffaele, and Nathalie Tocci (eds.), *Civil Society, Conflicts and the Politicization of Human Rights*. New York and Paris: United Nations University Press, 2011, 259 pp.

323

Civil Society, Conflicts and the Politicization of Human Rights explores violent conflict and peace. The contributors examine how violence is generated, managed, exploited and eradicated in ethno-political conflicts, and how societies can be dragged out of conflict onto the transition towards peace. The usual take on these phenomena focuses on the role of governmental actors, both national and international. While official actors remain important, *Civil Society, Conflicts and the Politicization of Human Rights* examines the other side of the coin: the non-governmental component in ethno-political conflicts. Civil society actors, or as they are defined in this book, “conflict society organizations” (CoSOs), are increasingly central in view of the high degree of complexity of contemporary ethno-political conflicts. CoSOs have become key players in ethno-political conflicts, both as violators and as promoters of human rights. Nevertheless, the precise relationships underpinning the human rights–civil society–conflict nexus have not been fully examined. This volume analyses the impact of civil society on ethno-political conflicts through their human rights-related activities, and identifies the means to strengthen the complementarity between civil society and international governmental actors in promoting peace. These aims are addressed by examining four case studies in the European neighbourhood: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Turkey’s Kurdish question and Israel–Palestine.

Newman, Edward, and Oliver Richmond (eds.), *Challenges to Peacebuilding. Managing Spoilers during Conflict Resolution*. Tokyo, New York and Paris: United Nations University Press, 2006, 329 pp.

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Many ceasefires and peace agreements in civil conflict are initially unsuccessful. Some give way to renewed, and often escalating, violence. In other cases, peace processes have become interminably protracted: lengthy and circular negotiations in which concessions are rare. Given the huge material and human costs of a failed peace process, the international

community has a strong interest in helping these processes succeed and addressing threats to their implementation. *Challenges to Peacebuilding* approaches this problem by focussing on 'spoilers': groups and tactics that actively seek to obstruct or undermine conflict settlement through a variety of means, including terrorism and violence. It considers why spoilers and spoiling behaviour emerge and how they can be addressed, drawing upon experience from Northern Ireland, the Basque region, Bosnia, Colombia, Israel-Palestine, Cyprus, the Caucasus and Kashmir. This volume takes a 'critical' approach to the concept of spoiling and considers a broad range of actors as potential spoilers: not only rebel groups and insurgents, but also diasporas, governments, and other entities. It also demonstrates that ill-conceived or imposed peace processes can themselves sow the seeds of spoiling.

Pirro, Robert C., *The Politics of Tragedy and Democratic Citizenship*. London: Continuum, 2011, 242 pp.

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This study of the political significance of theories of tragedy and ordinary language uses of "tragedy" offers a fresh perspective on democracy in contemporary times.

Ramet, Sabrina, P. (ed.), *Central and Southeast European Politics since 1989*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010, 563 pp.

305.8

The only textbook to provide a complete introduction to post-1989 Central and Southeast European politics, this dynamic volume provides a comprehensive account of the collapse of communism and the massive transformation that the region has witnessed. It brings together 23 leading specialists to trace the course of the dramatic changes accompanying democratization. The text provides country-by-country coverage, identifying common themes and enabling students to see which are shared throughout the area, giving them a sense of its unity and comparability whilst strengthening understanding around its many different trajectories. The dual thematic focus on democratization and Europeanization running through the text also helps to reinforce this learning process. Each chapter contains a factual overview to give the reader context concerning the region which will be useful for specialists and newcomers to the subject alike. The book combines chapters on central themes with comprehensive country studies, enabling students to gain a comparative understanding of the region as a whole, as well as learning about the countries themselves. All chapters follow a consistent structure to ensure coherence and make countries easy to compare. Each of the country chapters features chronologies, factfiles, political statistics, a biographical portrait and further reading lists, helping students to obtain factual overviews of each country and the region.

Reus-Smit, Christian, and Duncan Snidal (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2008, 772 pp.

REF. 030

The *Oxford Handbook of International Relations* offers the most authoritative and comprehensive overview to date of the field of international relations. Arguably the most

impressive collection of international relations scholars ever brought together within one volume, the Handbook debates the nature of the field itself, critically engages with the major theories, surveys a wide spectrum of methods, addresses the relationship between scholarship and policy making, and examines the field's relation with cognate disciplines. The Handbook takes as its central themes the interaction between empirical and normative inquiry that permeates all theorizing in the field and the way in which contending approaches have shaped one another. In doing so, the Handbook provides an authoritative and critical introduction to the subject and establishes a sense of the field as a dynamic realm of argument and inquiry. The Oxford Handbook of International Relations will be essential reading for all of those interested in the advanced study of global politics and international affairs.

Robert-Lemblin, Joëlle, Ammassalik, East Greenland-end or persistence of an isolate? Anthropological and demographical study on change. Copenhagen: The Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland, 168 pp.

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The data collected for this volume was collected between 1967 and 1979, and includes the results of extensive fieldwork in each of the permanent villages of the district and in several of Ammassalimmiut's summer migration sites. The volume also benefited from the considerable contribution of numerous Danish, Norwegian, French, German and Dutch scholarly publications concerning this population and its culture.

Shue, Henry, Climate Justice. Vulnerability and Protection. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2014, 353 pp.

341.4'81

The fruit of twenty years of moral reflection on the emerging greatest challenge to humanity of the 21st century, these far-sighted and influential essays by a pioneering practical philosopher on the tangled questions of justice between nations and justice across generations confronting all attempts at international cooperation in controlling climate change sharply crystallize the central choices and offer constructive directions forward. Arguing that persistent attempts by U.S. negotiators to avoid the fundamental issues of justice at the heart of persistent international disagreement on the terms of a binding multilateral treaty are as morally misguided as they are diplomatically counter-productive, Henry Shue has built a case that efforts to price carbon (through cap-and-trade or carbon taxes) as a mechanism to drive down greenhouse gas emissions by the affluent must, for both ethical and political reasons, be complemented by international transfers that temporarily subsidize the development of non-carbon energy and its dissemination to those trapped in poverty. Our vital escape from climate change rooted in the dominance of the fossil fuel regime ought not, and in fact need not, come at the price of de-railing the escape of the world's poorest from poverty rooted in lack of affordable energy that does not undermine the climate. The momentum of changes in the planetary climate system and the political inertia of energy regimes mean that future generations, like the poorest of the present, are vulnerable to our decisions, and they have rights not to be left helpless by those of us with the power instead to leave them hope.

Smith, David M. and Enid Wistrich (eds.), *Regional Identity & Diversity in Europe. Experience in Wales, Silesia and Flanders*. London: Federal Trust for Education and Research, 2007, 208 pp.

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How can a single European government incorporate the needs of many distinct regional European cultures? This book draws together leading researchers from throughout Europe to examine a selection of regional identities in three European nation states. The three regions studied are Wales in the UK, Flanders in Belgium, and Silesia in Poland. The authors find that each of the three regions display a lively sense of regional identity as well as national identity and they go on to explore the implications of these robust regional identities for the governance of European nation states and for the governance of the European Union. The book also considers the implications of continuing regional identities for the growth of a European "demos," a growth which many analysts believe is an indispensable precondition for further political integration within the European Union.

Sørensen, Eva and Jacob Torfing (eds.), *Theories of Democratic Network Governance*. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, 356 pp.

321.8

Theories of Democratic Network Governance aims to renew and refocus the political and scholarly debate on the use of governance networks in public policy making by raising and answering a series of questions about the dynamics of governance networks, the conditions for governance network success and failure, the forms and functions of metagovernance (defined as the regulation of self-regulating networks) and the democratic implications of network governance. In an attempt to answer these pressing questions, the contributors draw on a wide range of theoretical approaches within governance network theory, institutional theory and democratic theory.

Tabata, Shinichiro (ed.), *Dependent on Oil and Gas: Russia's Integration into the World Economy*. Sapporo: Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, 2006, 107 pp.

947

This volume represents joint work carried out by a team of Japanese economists in the field of Russian studies with the aim of understanding Russia's integration into the world economy. In Chapter 1 of this volume the characteristics of the joint research and the major findings are summarized. In Chapter 2, findings estimating the real size of the oil and gas sector in the Russian economy are presented. Chapters 3 and 4 showcase research methods using input-output tables and balance of payments, respectively. Chapter 3 analyses the influences of the oil industry throughout the whole economy. Chapter 4 investigates the problem of capital flight from Russia. In the Chapter 5, a micro analysis of the oil and gas industry is conducted.

Weller, Marc, and Katherine Nobbs (eds.), *Asymmetric Autonomy and the Settlement of Ethnic Conflicts*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010, 318 pp.

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Throughout the world many sovereign states grant one or more of their territories greater autonomy than other areas. This arrangement, known as asymmetric autonomy, has been adopted with greater regularity as a solution to ethnic strife and secessionist struggles in recent decades. As asymmetric autonomy becomes one of the most frequently used conflict resolution methods, examination of the positive and negative consequences of its implementation, as well as its efficacy, is vital. *Asymmetric Autonomy and the Settlement of Ethnic Conflicts* assesses the ability of such power distribution arrangements to resolve violent struggles between central governments and separatist groups. This collection of new case studies from around the world covers a host of important developments, from recentralization in Russia, to "one country, two systems" in China, to constitutional innovation in Iraq. As a whole, these essays examine how well asymmetric autonomy agreements can bring protracted and bloody conflicts to an end, satisfy the demands of both sides, guarantee the physical integrity of a state, and ensure peace and stability. Contributors to this book also analyze the many problems and dilemmas that can arise when autonomous regions are formed. For example, powers may be loosely defined or unrealistically assigned to the state within a state. Redrawn boundaries can create new minorities and make other groups vulnerable to human rights violations. Given the number of limited self-determination systems in place, the essays in this volume present varied evaluations of these political structures. Asymmetric state agreements have the potential to remedy some of humanity's most intractable disputes. In *Asymmetric Autonomy and the Settlement of Ethnic Conflicts*, leading political scientists and diplomatic experts shed new light on the practical consequences of these settlements and offer sophisticated frameworks for understanding this path toward lasting peace.

Williams, Melissa S., *Voice, Trust and Memory. Marginalized Groups and the Failings of Liberal Representation*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 329 pp.

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Does fair political representation for historically disadvantaged groups require their presence in legislative bodies? The intuition that women are best represented by women, and African-Americans by other African-Americans, has deep historical roots. Yet the conception of fair representation that prevails in American political culture and jurisprudence--what Melissa Williams calls "liberal representation"--concludes that the social identity of legislative representatives does not bear on their quality as representatives. Liberal representation's slogan, "one person, one vote," concludes that the outcome of the electoral and legislative process is fair, whatever it happens to be, so long as no voter is systematically excluded. Challenging this notion, Williams maintains that fair representation is powerfully affected by the identity of legislators and whether some of them are actually members of the historically marginalized groups that are most in need of protection in our society. Williams argues first that the distinctive voice of these groups should be audible within the legislative process. Second, she holds that the self-representation of these groups is necessary to sustain their trust in democratic institutions. The memory of state-sponsored discrimination against these

groups, together with ongoing patterns of inequality along group lines, provides both a reason to recognize group claims and a way of distinguishing stronger from weaker claims. The book closes by proposing institutions that can secure fair representation for marginalized groups without compromising principles of democratic freedom and equality.

Woolf, Harry, Jeffrey Jowell and Andrew P. Le Sueur, *Principles of Judicial Review*. London: Maxwell & Sweet, 1999, 720 pp.

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This volume provides a detailed analysis of all aspects of judicial review with a text that has been completely adapted for student and academic requirements. This volume will be the definitive text for undergraduate and postgraduate students of this dynamic area of public law, combining a comprehensive and analytical account of the subject with a focus on broad principles. It also serves as a useful guide to the general practitioner and an introduction to the non-specialist reader.