

## ECMI Library Acquisitions – December 2014

Bertelsmann Stiftung (ed.), *Culture and Conflict in Global Perspective. The Cultural Dimensions of Conflicts from 1945 to 2007*. Gütersloh: Verlag Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2010, 97 pp.

327  
.172

Has Samuel Huntington's proposed "clash of civilizations" actually happened in the post-1945 era? Events such as 9/11 2001 or the crisis due to caricatures of Mohammed might suggest it has. The topic of culture and conflict has been the subject of fierce debate among scholars and the public alike over the last two decades. The Bertelsmann Stiftung, which has been committed to promoting international cultural dialogue for many years now, is publishing "Culture and Conflict in Global Perspective", a theoretically-informed definition of cultural conflicts and a world-wide mapping of such conflicts between 1945 and 2007. The publication is based on an empirical study that explores in what conflicts cultural factors played a role and to what extent they influenced the intensity of violence in the respective conflicts. The study and the explanations derived from it form an important instrument to foster cultural dialogue for peaceful coexistence in a globalized world.

Biaspamiatnykh, Mikalai, *et al.*, *Политика управления этнокультурным разнообразием в Беларуси, Молдове, и Украине: между советским наследием и европейскими стандартами* (=Politics of Ethno-cultural Diversity Management in Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine: between Soviet Legacies and European Standards). Vilnius: European Humanities University, 2014, 298 pp.

305.8

This volume includes the Introduction by Alexander Osipov, Chapter 1 on Ethno-cultural diversity management: conceptualization of the research issue, methodology and levels of analysis, by Mikalai Biaspamiatnykh and Alexander Osipov, Chapter 2, Ethno-cultural diversity and its management: from theory to practical models, by Mikalai Biaspamiatnykh and Alexander Osipov, Chapter 3, Diversity policies in the Borderland: competing models, by Alexander Osipov, Chapter 4, The ethno-cultural diversity of Belarus as an object of politics, by Ihar Pushkin and Alexander Osipov, Chapter 5, Ethno-cultural policies in Moldova, by Federica Prina and Alexander Osipov, Chapter 6, Diversity policies in Ukraine, by Hanna Vasilevich, and Conclusion by Alexander Osipov. This edition reflects the results of the research project conducted in the 2012-2013 under the supervision of Mikalai Biaspamiatnykh (PhD, Grodno State University of Janka Kupala), the support of the Centre for Advanced Studies and Education (CASE) at the European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania), and the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) (Flensburg, Germany). This collective monograph is devoted to the role of the Soviet ideological and institutional legacy of ethno-cultural diversity management in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine (viewed as the greater borderland between the European Union and Russia) and the character of interplay between this legacy and minority protection approaches of the European institutions European Union, Council of Europe, OSCE. In this book, ethno-cultural policy is defined as the aspects of legal regulation and public policies, whose functionality is directly determined by the ethnic heterogeneity of the population. The analysis here is interdisciplinary, combining the legal approach, political science, and sociology. The comparative-legal analysis of the normative base of ethno-cultural policies in the three countries and the comparison of this

base to the legal norms and approaches developed by the European organizations is paired with the examination of political institutions determining the form and the content of diversity management.

Dominguez, Roberto (ed.), *The OSCE: Soft Security for a Hard World. Competing Theories for Understanding the OSCE*. Brussels, Bern and Berlin: Peter Lang, 2014, 193 pp.

341.7'3'094

This book explores why the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) remains a largely unknown entity as far as the general public are concerned, despite its significant day-to-day activity not only on the diplomatic front, but also via its 16 field operations. While the main achievement of its predecessor, the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), was to bridge the East-West divide in Europe during the Cold War, the CSCE was transformed into the OSCE in 1995 to respond to the various challenges generated by the emergence of a multipolar world. Ever since, the OSCE has been involved in diplomacy, empowered with instruments of persuasion rather than coercion. Is the OSCE a significant regional organization in dealing with international security? Has the OSCE been able to reinvent itself to face the post-Cold War world? What type of security is the OSCE providing to its member states? This book provides a variety of answers based on different theoretical perspectives and invites the reader to reflect on the nature of soft power within international relations.

Galbreath, David J., *The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge, 2007, 151 pp.

341.7'3  
'094

This book examines the development and evolution of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (formerly the CSCE) during and after the Cold War. During the Cold War, the two global superpowers were able to come together to resolve many issues of transparency and common challenges, leading to a change in European and global security. The OSCE covered the area formerly occupied by NATO and the Warsaw Pact, championing the Helsinki Final Act, which became a key international instrument to encourage peace and security. Following the end of the Cold War, the OSCE became a key institution positioned between the European Union and NATO, focusing on furthering democracy, protecting human and minority rights, and encouraging military reform in a drastically dynamic region. The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe sheds light on an institution that changed the face of global security during the Cold War and championed the rise of democratization in Central and Eastern Europe as well as the former Soviet republics following the collapse of the Soviet Union. It will appeal to students, scholars and others interested in global governance, security studies, European politics, and international relations.

Hansen, Hans Schultz, Lars N. Henningsen and Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen (eds.), *Sønderjyllands History. Bind 2, Efter 1815 (=History of South Jutland. Volume 2, After 1815)*. Aabenraa: Historisk Samfund for Sønderjylland, 2009, 520 pp.

948

The Historical Society of Southern Jutland presents the new magnum opus on Southern Jutland and the area's history. The release realized a longstanding desire for an updated description of the province's history and culture. Volume 2 deals especially with the national conflict that arose in the 1800s and that culminated in the two Schleswig wars of 1848-1850 and 1864. It describes the period under Prussian hegemony and the division of Jutland in 1920, as well as the relationship between the minorities on both sides of the border from one of conflict to one of peaceful coexistence. The new history was written by experts in the field.

Kováts, András (ed.), *Roma Migration*. Budapest: HAS Institute of Minority Research-Centre for International Migration and Refugee Studies, 2002, 196 pp.

305.891

49704

This book contains an informative and comprehensive analysis of Roma migration in relation to economic, social, political and human contexts and the reasons behind why the Roma leave. The reasons behind why Roma leave the country are extremely complex. The research within the book confirms that Hungarian Roma are a heterogeneous group who have significant differences in culture, economic conditions, language and a place of residence. The Hungarian Roma in Canada use their Hungarian links as well as cultivate their cultural Hungarianness. It is a disheartening fact that Hungarian Roma feel that Hungary is not an ideal or desirable place to live in. This is evident in Miklósi Gábor's case study of one woman's asylum application. When an opportunity arises to move, the most ambitious, qualified and imaginative seem more likely to migrate, however, this is not always the case. Kállai's research shows that for those who have an advantage towards migratory possibilities, do not seem to migrate. His case study on Gypsy musicians portrays the differences in attitudes towards migration within the professional field of musicians (even though this area is considered relatively homogenous). In Vajda and Prónai's case study we come across a Romanian Roma family who live outdoors in a public park in Budapest during the summer begging around the railway stations in order to avoid paying for accommodation and the unpleasant encounters they would face if they were to lodge in a hostel that was made available to them. A monthly journey to the Hungarian Romanian border is made where they renew their visas, but by doing so they will avert paying fares on these trains through complex manouvers with the guards and in most cases even extend their journey time. Such an image of the Roma tends to feed notions of a modern "dangerous class", however, it would be wrong to read the evidence this way. The ethnographic evidence on Roma who acquire a considerable income from begging suggests that such families also rely upon 'regular' income and therefore appear as 'normal', 'integrated' Roma. Also comprised in this book is a compilation of statistical materials on the changing attitudes to Roma during the Zámoly case, the study by Bognár and Kováts on the press coverage of Roma issues in the wake of the Zámoly migration and court decisions and István Hell's crucial recapitulation of the events behind this sad story and the inspiring, amusing yet sobering debates that took place within the Hungarian Parliament. This book deals with Roma migration and its focus is primarily on socioeconomic and political issues rather than ethnicity. In this respect it will provide some direction in how these migrants are treated as part of an extensive change in labour markets.

Magocsi, Paul Robert, *The Shaping of a National Identity. Subcarpathian Rus', 1848-1948*. Cambridge, Mass. and London: Harvard University Press, 1978, 640 pp.

947'.71

This book is a study of nationalism. More specifically, it analyzes how one ethnic group was exposed to nationalism and how its leaders accepted and presented this new ideology to the people they represented. The Subcarpathian Rusyns are the people in question and during the century 1848-1948 they went through the process of national consolidation. Because the Subcarpathian region is a border area between many cultures, Rusyn national development was particularly complex. Subcarpathian Rusyn society was continually being influenced by neighboring cultures that proved attractive to various factions of the local intelligentsia. After an introductory chapter describing the physical environment of the Subcarpathian Rusyns, two chapters trace cultural and national developments before 1918. A separate chapter views the crucial 1918-1919 period and analyzes how Subcarpathian Rus' became a part of Czechoslovakia. In the following chapter, the national ideology worked out by the intelligentsia is presented. Separate chapters deal with the classic elements associated with nationalism: history, language, literary and cultural development, education, and religion. The ideological basis of the national movement having been provided, three chapters place these developments in the actual environment in order to see how local, national and international politics influenced the success or failure of the conflicting national ideologies.

Poleshchuk, V.V. and V.V. Stepanov (eds.), *Этническая политика в странах Балтии (=Ethnic Policies in the Baltic States)*. Moscow: Nauka, 2013, 407 pp.

947.4

Note: This book is in Russian, with summaries and table of contents in English.

This book provides a systemic overview of ethnic policies in the Baltic States with the emphasis on the challenge posed by the ethnic Russian population. For this purpose, the book highlights the influence of Soviet nationalities policy, impact of state restitution and concepts of historical memory. Demographic trends of the Russian population in the region are assessed on the basis of statistical data. Special attention is granted to the analysis of Baltic ethnic policies by Russian and Western academics, the European Union and the Council of Europe experts. The book also highlights trends in minority labor market participation, policies of immigration and analyzes the impact of Baltic language policies on protest mobilization of minority communities in the region. The book is first of its kind in the Russian language and brings a set of distinguished experts on Baltic ethnic policies from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the Western European countries. It targets a wide readership: ethnologists, historians, and political scientists, as well as university researchers and students.

#### CONTENTS:

Opening Remarks: European Minorities and Politicised Myths in the Baltic Context, by Valery A. Tishkov and Valery V. Stepanov / Russians in the Baltic Political Discourse, by Vadim Poleshchuk / Soviet Legacies and Ethnopolitics of the Baltic States, by Priit Järve / Continuity as a Basis for Statehood and Ethnic Policies in Estonia and Latvia, by Vadim Poleshchuk and Aleksejs Dimitrovs / Historical Memory Policies in the Baltics: Experiences

of the Past and the Current State of Affairs, by Ilja Nikiforov / The Demography of Estonian Russian Population in the 20th Century, by Ilja Nikiforov and Vadim Poleshchuk / Demographic composition of the Russian Population in Latvia in the 20th-21st centuries, by Vladislav Volkov / Ethnic Russians in Independent and Soviet Lithuania: Demography, Social Status and Identity, by Andrius Marcinkevičius / Social-economic Transformations in Estonia, by Jelena Helemäe / Protest Mobilisation of the Russian-speaking Minority in Latvia, by Tatyana Bogushevitch / From One Union to Another: Western Academia on Baltic Ethnic Policies on the Threshold of the EU, by Timofey Agarin / The EU and Ethnic Policies: the Case of Latvia and Estonia, by Dimitry Kochenov / Impact of the Council of Europe on Ethnopolitical Issues in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, by Boriss Cilevics / Discourse of Formation of the Migration Policies in Latvia, by Brigita Zepa / Academic Discourse in Russia on Ethnic Politics in the Baltic States, by Andrey Berdnikov and Deniss Hanovs / Summary / Authors

Rollan, Françoise, and Benoît Sourou, *Les migrants Turcs de France. Entre repli et ouverture* (=Turkish migrants in France : Between Withdrawal and Opening). Pessac: Maison des Sciences de L'Homme d'Aquitaine, 2006, 241 pp.

304.  
81094

The subtitle is a reflection focusing on the dialectic of integration and hindrances to integration. Traditionally the sociological approach to immigration distinguishes the issue of immigration (causes, countries of origin and destination policies, displacement) and installation problems, especially making reference to integration, acculturation, acquiring a social position, as well as economic and politics in the host country. This book combines these two issues. The approach here is an interdisciplinary one- taking into full account political, historical, geographical and anthropological aspects. Another originality of the research presented here lies in the comparison with other migrant groups, including North Africans and Portuguese. The investigative work in Aquitaine was complemented by a review of the literature and statistical data, a method that allowed comparison of individual paths of Turks in France with those of Turks in Germany. Turkish migrants do not want to be assimilated or at least they want to be active in maintaining their identity. Wanting to voice their differences and maintain their specificities makes it difficult for their assimilation into French society while retaining their Turkishness.