

ECMI Library Acquisitions-Complete List

July 2015

Anderson, Richard D. , M. Steven Fish, Stephen E., Roeder, Philip G., *Postcommunism and the Theory of Democracy*. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press , 2001, 201 pp.

947

Why did the wave of democracy that swept the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe starting more than a decade ago develop in ways unexpected by observers who relied on existing theories of democracy? In *Postcommunism and the Theory of Democracy*, four distinguished scholars conduct the first major assessment of democratization theory in light of the experience of postcommunist states. Richard Anderson, Steven Fish, Stephen Hanson, and Philip Roeder not only apply theory to practice, but using a wealth of empirical evidence, draw together the elements of existing theory into new syntheses. The authors each highlight a development in postcommunist societies that reveals an anomaly or lacuna in existing theory. They explain why authoritarian leaders abandon authoritarianism, why democratization sometimes reverses course, how subjects become citizens by beginning to take sides in politics, how rulers become politicians by beginning to seek popular support, and not least, how democracy becomes consolidated. Rather than converging on a single approach, each author shows how either a rationalist, institutionalist, discursive, or Weberian approach sheds light on this transformation. They conclude that the experience of postcommunist democracy demands a rethinking of existing theory. To that end, they offer rich new insights to scholars, advanced students, policymakers, and anyone interested in postcommunist states or in comparative democratization.

Bandelj, Nina and Frederick F. Wherry (eds.), *The Cultural Wealth of Nations*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2011, 281 pp.

306

.309

Symbolic resources affect social, cultural, and economic development. The value of being "Made in America" or "Made in Italy," for example, depends not only on the material advantages each place offers but also on the symbolic resources embedded in those places of production. Drawing on case studies that range from the vineyards of South Africa and the textiles of Thailand to the Mundo Maya in Latin America and tourist destinations in Tuscany, this volume examines the various forms that cultural wealth takes, the processes involved in its construction, and the ways it is deployed. Leading scholars from a range of disciplinary backgrounds examine how symbolic resources and cultural understandings help firms and regions develop. Through a thoughtful analysis of current-day cases, as well as historical developments, *The Cultural Wealth of Nations* offers an exciting new alternative to standard economic explanations about the wealth and poverty of nations.

Heine, Bernd and Tania Kuteva, *The Changing Languages of Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006, 356 pp.

410

The authors look for the causes of linguistic change in cultural and economic exchanges across national and regional boundaries and in the processes that occur when speakers learn or are in close contact with another language. The book will appeal to scholars and students of

language change and variation in Europe and elsewhere. It will also interest those concerned to understand the nature of language and language change.

Ishiyama, John T., *Ethnopolitics in the New Europe*. Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998, 201 pp.

305.8

What makes some multiethnic states integrate and others descend into civil war? Ishiyama and Breuning extend traditional explanations centered on socioeconomic, cultural, and historical factors to argue that the actions of leaders of ethnic segments—too often ignored—are also critical determinants of policy outcomes. Applying a framework derived from comparative politics and IR theory, the authors explore two sets of empirical cases: the emergence of new nationalisms in old European democracies (the United Kingdom and Belgium) and the reemergence of old nationalisms in several new democracies (Bulgaria, Slovakia, Estonia, and Latvia). Their work sheds crucially important light on an issue that is one of the most prominent in world politics today.

Marshall, Jonathan, *Language Change and Sociolinguistics : Rethinking Social Networks*. Houndsmills and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 246 pp.

410

This book presents a sociolinguistic study based on modern recorded dialect data. The purpose of the study was to develop a theoretical sociolinguistic framework which can aid our understanding of the diffusion of language change within a community. Sociolinguistic theory attempts, among other things, to explain the factors and motivations involved in the process of language change, and the social network framework has in the past been influential in our understanding of the process of vernacular maintenance. This study replicates the methodology used in most network studies, but also incorporates other sociological, including various attitudinal factors. A more complex, inclusive model is offered, incorporating attitudinal factors, such as orientation to the local community. Social factors have been considered to operate simultaneously but variably on the individual. As such, the methodology developed here has the ability to consider the effects of the various sociological variables simultaneously.

Nikolić-Ristanović, Vesna (ed.), *Women's Rights and Social Transition in FR Yugoslavia*. Belgrade: Center for Women's Studies, Research and Communication, 1997, 149 pp.

949.703

This book is a compilation of papers which were presented at the Conference which had the same name as the title of this book which was organized by the Center for Women's Studies in Belgrade and held from June 13th until June 15th 1997. The compilation is divided into the following topical areas: Women's Rights and Civil Rights, Women's Rights and War, Women's Rights and Institutions, and Violence Against Women and Women's Rights. Also included is a survey of strategies for the promotion of women's rights in FRY, presented by the participants.

Parekh, Bhikhu, *A New Politics of Identity: Political Principles for an Interdependent World*. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, 317 pp.

320

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Ethnic, religious and national identities come under pressure in a globalized world. Is it possible to embrace the sense of belonging and rootedness these identities give and still cultivate human solidarity based on principles of common humanity? This book examines this and related questions, advocating a globally orientated citizenship.

Rex, John and Beatrice Drury (eds.), *Ethnic Mobilisation in a Multi-Cultural Europe*. Aldershot: Avebury, 1994, 178 pp.

305.8

This book deals with two interrelated and intertwined topics. One is that of the meaning of the multi-cultural society in Europe, both as an ideal, and as a means of describing actual societies. The other is that of ethnic political organisations and the role that they should desirably play in a democratic Europe. Unlike the question of racism on which most liberal scholars are united, the problem of ethnic politics in the multi-cultural society gives rise to considerable controversy which is well represented in this book. For many the notion of the multi-cultural society is a desirable ideal, but for others it involves a kind of apartheid incompatible with the ideals of liberty and equality in such a society and a political situation in which minority groups can be manipulated and controlled.

Riekkinen, Mariya and Markku Suksi, *Access to Information and Documents as a Human Right*. Turku/Åbo: Institute for Human Rights, Åbo Akademi University, 2015, 202 pp.

REF.

030

The right to access government information has acquired independent value and standing. Because it is closely linked with the freedom of expression and the notion of deliberative democracy, it is viewed as a necessary component of good governance and, therefore, reflects the fundamental values of democracy and participation. Although an explicit right to access official documents is not found in UN human rights law, attempts are being made, based on the existing legal sources, to justify such a right.

Salat, Levente and Smaranda Enache (eds.) *Relațiile româno-maghiare și modelul de reconciliere franco-german = A román-magyar kapcsolatok és a francia-német megbékélési model = Romanian-Hungarian relations and the French-German reconciliation*. Cluj-Napoca: Centrul de Resurse Pentru Diversitate Etnoculturală and Liga Pro Europa, 2004, 639 pp.

949.8'02

The text is in Romanian, Hungarian, and English. Since the fall of communism, the relations

between Romania and Hungary have evolved especially under the influence of geopolitical factors, depending on the convergence of the same common interests. However, during these years, these aspects have been perceived differently by the two parts involved, and even the convergence of common interests was often interpreted differently. Without ignoring the importance of some stages completed successfully in the last twelve years, the question arises whether the road that has been covered may be insufficient, and whether the closeness of the two countries and nations is yet an open chapter, leaving numerous possibilities, resources and requirements unexplored. Our survey aims to identify the pillars of collaboration and closer relations between the two nations. We would like to learn the opinions and suggestions of important personalities of the two countries, who have a genuine say in modeling these relations in their fields of activity, convinced that the ideas that are going to be expressed will contribute to the shaping of a clearer vision and to the development of concrete and useful actions. Also included here is 'The European Dimension of Romanian-Hungarian Cooperation', by Kinga Gál.