

ECMI Library Acquisitions-Complete List

June 2015

Apostolov, Mario, *Religious Minorities, Nation States and Security : Five cases from the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean*. Aldershot, Burlington and Singapore: Ashgate, 2001, 196 pp.

320.5'4
'09496

Why, in this contemporary secular age, does violent conflict among confessional communities still occur? Covering several key conflicts of recent years in one of the most dynamic areas of the world, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans, Mario Apostolov uses both interpretative and comparative analysis to answer this question. His versatile approach makes for an engaging account that makes an important contribution to the current debate surrounding such conflicts. The author focuses on five case studies taken from the traditional zone of contact between Christianity and Islam: the Copts; the Palestinian Christians; the Lebanese communities; the Pomaks; and the communities of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The book examines the relationship between these issues and communal mobilisation, the collective use of violence and the problems of international security. An informative study for students, academics, policy makers and personnel in international organizations with an interest in communal conflict and security.

Barlow, Max , and Doris Wastl-Walter, (eds.), *New Challenges in Local and Regional Administration*. Hants: Ashgate, 2004, 178 pp.

321.8

Focusing on democratization, flexibilization, ethnic diversity and restructuring of transitional and emerging states, this volume analyzes the changes and challenges for administrative structures at the beginning of the 21st century, from a geographical perspective. A team of leading scholars from throughout the world provides a differentiated spatial overview of key problems currently faced in public administration. By offering a wide range of regional case studies from Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the book tests current theories and concepts of government and governance, space and place, and society and community. In doing so, it offers valuable insights and makes policy implications.

Bátor, Peter, and Róbert Ondrejcsák (eds.), *Panorama of global security environment 2014*. Bratislava: Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (CENAA), 2014, 666 pp.

REF.
030

This edited volume includes analyses in areas of NATO and European security architecture, Ukraine and Eastern Partnership after Vilnius, Iran, Syria and broader region, security and conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa, and extremism as a threat for Europe. It also includes 'Eastern Partnership Initiative: 5 Year Results and Future Perspectives?', by Hanna Vasilevich. Also includes 'Strategic Significance of the Crimean Annexation', by Natalia Wojtowicz. Also includes 'Towards 40th Anniversary of OSCE', by Samuel Goda. Also includes abstracts.

Bieber, Florian (ed.), *Power Sharing and the Implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement*. Skopje: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2008, 211 pp.

949.5

The idea of the power-sharing agreement was to guarantee to all ethnic communities in Macedonia the political, societal and cultural participation and self-expression within the Macedonian state. Guaranteed rights should not just be nominal, but citizens belonging to smaller ethnic communities should have a real opportunity to exercise them. Thus the Ohrid Framework Agreement aimed at full integration of those ethnic groups whose level of participation until then was somehow depending on the will of the biggest ethnic community. This publication tries to answer the question to what extent the purpose of the Ohrid Framework Agreement has been achieved with its implementation and in which aspects it might have failed or unintended side effects might have emerged. Therefore, the single contributions to this publication do not just try to answer the question whether the respective regulations prescribed by the OFA have been adopted and implemented. Going beyond this technical understanding of the implementation the authors would also like to answer the question whether the “sense and purpose” of the OFA as an instrument of integration of minorities in Macedonia has been materialized or whether it has at least had a visible impact on the development of an integrated (multicultural) society. Furthermore, the authors give recommendations for the creation of an even more integrated society.

Brudny, Yitzhak, Jonathan Frankel, and Stefani Hoffman (eds.), *Restructuring Post-Communist Russia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004, 286 pp.

947

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the question of 'whither Russia?' has been the source of ceaseless speculation both at home and abroad. In search of answers, twelve highly qualified scholars examine the complex interplay between continuity and change that has marked developments in Russia under the leadership first of Boris Yeltsin and now of Vladimir Putin. Analysing the recent past, they also peer into the country's future. In his introduction to the volume Peter Rutland asks whether we are witnessing the gradual entrenchment of parliamentary democracy, the slow return to autocracy or mere political stagnation. *Restructuring Post-Communist Russia* poses the fundamental questions while providing the information and analysis needed to give the (at least, preliminary) answers.

Budryte, Dovile, *Taming Nationalism? Political Community Building in the Post-Soviet Baltic States*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005, 233 pp.

320.5'4

Revisiting the process of political community building in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, this book analyzes the roles that international actors have played in these processes and assesses the unintended consequences of this involvement. The study differs from other works on ethnic minorities and nationalism in the former Soviet Union by exploring the use of minority rights discourse and the salience of historical memory. Case studies examine the transformation of nationalism in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania – all former Soviet republics – which have experienced Soviet nationalities policy first-hand. Primarily intended for an academic audience and practitioners interested in promoting tolerance in multi-ethnic

societies, the book's historical narrative will also appeal to readers with a general interest in the former Soviet Union and post-Communism.

Einhorn, Barbara, *Citizenship in an Enlarging Europe: From Dream to Awakening*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010, 254 pp.

323.6

Citizenship in an Enlarging Europe considers the impact of economic, political and social transformation in Central and Eastern Europe in the context of EU enlargement. In a lively and engaging narrative, Barbara Einhorn uses gender as the lens through which to examine the processes of democratization, marketization and newly emergent nationalism, revealing the centrality of gender to these processes and the ways in which rigid codes of masculinity and femininity limit individuals' choices. Including an examination of mainstream politics versus the promotion of civil society as routes to empowerment and participation, this study highlights the growing public-private divide in the region, pinpointing the negative influences of the neo-liberal market model and its gendered media representations. With great clarity, Einhorn reveals the relevance of fully active citizenship within a vibrant civil society as a measure of democracy and gender equitable societies. Now available in paperback, this new edition includes a substantial new introduction, which revisits the central issues regarding citizenship in the European Union after the second round of enlargement in 2007 (after the hardback edition was published). In particular it address the role of nationalism, gender mainstreaming policies, and migration, making specific reference to Bulgaria and Romania.

Eisenberg, Avigail and Will Kymlicka (eds.), *Identity Politics in the Public Realm : Bringing Institutions Back In*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2011, 293 pp.

305.8

In an age of multiculturalism and identity politics, many minority groups seek some form of official recognition or public accommodation of their identity. But can public institutions accurately recognize or accommodate something as subjective and dynamic as "identity?" Are there coherent standards and fair procedures for responding to identity claims? In this book, Avigail Eisenberg and Will Kymlicka lead a distinguished team of scholars who explore state responses to identity claims worldwide. Their case studies focus on key issues where identity is central to public policy -- such as the construction of census categories, interpretation of antidiscrimination norms, and assessment of indigenous rights -- and assess the influence of democratization on the capacity of institutions to respond to group claims. By illuminating both the risks and opportunities of institutional responses to diversity, this volume shows that public institutions can either enhance or distort the benefits of identity politics. Much depends on the agency of citizens and the ability of institutions to adapt to success and failure.

Eyal, Gil, Iván Széleányi, and Eleanor Townsley, *Making Capitalism Without Capitalists: Class Formation and Elite Struggles in Post-Communist Central Europe*. London and New York: Verso, 1998, 280 pp.

943

Making Capitalism without Capitalists offers a new theory of the transition to capitalism. By telling the story of how capitalism is being built without capitalists in post-communist Central Europe it guides us towards a deeper understanding of the origins of modern capitalism.

Gelazis, Nida (ed.), *Women in East European Politics*. Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2005, 92 pp.

947

This conference aimed at exploring the experiences and the political goals of women elected to parliament in the postcommunist countries of East Central Europe and Russia. The conference assessed the impact women are having on the key processes of democracy promotion and nation-building in the region. In this process, conference participants examined how women elected to political positions defined the key issues of the day, how they related them to their overall political goals, and how they dealt with the conflicts and compromises this entails. The conference examined the position of the major political parties on women's representation and on policy issues affecting women and their role in the political, social, cultural aspects of democracy-building and civil society. The conference focused on the comparative experiences of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and eastern Germany as well as Russia.

Goetschel, Laurent (ed.), *Small States inside and outside the European Union: Interests and Policies*. Dordrecht and Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2010, 295 pp.

327.4

Small States inside and outside the European Union offers a broad overview of the small states problematic in Europe. It touches upon definition issues, history, security policy, neutrality, EU institutional aspects and also includes contributors from Central and Eastern European countries. It presents a thorough analysis of different scenarios for EU institutional reform and their repercussions on the influence of small member states. The comparative results are visualized in tables. The work contains several contributions from practitioners who give insight into policy games and issues of national sensitivity not usually covered by purely scholarly publications. The European environment has changed dramatically through the processes of regional integration and rising interdependence. Relations between European states both inside and outside the EU are governed as never before by rules, norms, and fixed procedures. The book investigates the consequences of these developments on the foreign and security policy of small states. Academics and professionals from Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as from the European Commission and the Council of Ministers, elaborate on these issues. Institutional regulations and traditional power politics as well as the foreign and security policy traditions of the states concerned, including the question of neutrality, are investigated. In addition, the book identifies the main interests of small states in today's Europe and offers an overview of different strategies these states apply in the realm of foreign and security policy. The book is interesting for the case studies it offers as well as for the reflections it contains regarding fundamental questions of the essence of statehood in today's Europe.

Hollo, Lanna, *The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI): Its first 15 years*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2009, 220 pp.

341.26

This book provides a detailed assessment of the first 15 years of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance. ECRI's terms of reference deriving from the Vienna Plan of

Action were to "review member States' legislation, policies and other measures to combat racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance, and their effectiveness" and "propose further action at local, national and European level". This book examines how ECRI has developed and fulfilled this mandate.

Muižnieks, Nils (ed.), *Manufacturing Enemy Images? Russian Media Portrayal of Latvia*. Riga: Academic Press of the University of Latvia, 2008, 167 pp.

947

This book is devoted to the portrayal of Latvia in the Russian media. Subsequent chapters analyse in depth the core themes regarding Latvia that appear in the Russian media: the situation of Russian-speakers, controversies over history, Latvian culture, Latvian accession to the EU and NATO, and the Latvian economy. This analysis should provide a useful baseline for future studies analysing the evolution of Latvia's image in the Russian media. It could well be that Russian media portrayal of Latvia is beginning to change as this book goes to press. There is evidence that Russian media interest in Latvia is waning as other, more "problematic" Russian neighbours elicit greater interest. Moreover, after ratification of the Russian-Latvian border treaty in 2007, a certain warming in relations has taken place. As a consequence of this warming, new Russian ambassador to Latvia Alexander Veshnikov recently claimed that one of his tasks was to "enhance the positive perception of Latvia by inhabitants of Russia." The materials in this book should prove of interest not only to students of Latvian-Russian relations, but also to those interested in Russian media policy and Russian foreign policy more broadly. Clearly, with increasing state control, the media in Russia have become an important tool for implementing both domestic and foreign policy. How this tool is used should be a matter of concern not only for the inhabitants of Russia, but for Russia's neighbours and partners in the region and beyond.

Jahn, Egbert (ed.), *The Failed Nationalism of the Multinational and Partial National States*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 2008, 367 pp.

320.5'4

The age of nationalism has often been declared a bygone era. But it is by far not at its end. In the years 1990-1993, more nation states than ever before came into being within a short period of time - 15 hybrid ethno-national states and three fragile states of federated nations. Since then, of the latter, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fell apart and the other two are imperiled by ethno-national movements. State and ethnic nationalism have combined in each country in curious forms, allowing for a gradual national consciousness, which aims at multinational federalism or national autonomy as an alternative to national secession. In this volume, authors from the East and the West discuss the results of many years of research on nationalism, as well as the new approaches to the understanding of a nation. In addition, the failure of the multinational states - the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, the partial national state German Democratic Republic, and presumably also Bosnia and Herzegovina - are analyzed. After the breakdown of the multinational states and the polyethnic empires some decades ago, the question is raised: Will an integrated European Union succeed in finding an adequate answer to nationalism and the nationalities problem?

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

323.1
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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.

Lordkipanidze, Mariam, *Essays on Georgian History*. Tbilisi: Metsniereba, 1994, 209 pp.

947.58

The book comprises three studies: "Georgia in the 4th-10th centuries", "Georgia in the 11th-12th centuries" and "The Abkhazians and Abkhazia". The second study is a continuation of the first one and mainly deals with questions of the political and cultural history of the period. The third study sheds light on the meaning of the terms "Abkhazian" and "Abkhazia" in the written sources of various languages and different times as well as their modern understanding.

Mahler, Claudia and Norman Weiß (eds.), *Menschenrechtsschutz im Spiegel von Wissenschaft und Praxis (= Protection of Human Rights from the Scientific and Practical Perspective)*. Berlin: Berliner Wissenschafts-Verlag, 2004, 373 pp.

323

The book comprises texts from different disciplines and areas of research (law, philosophy, political science, history etc.) and practical experience on human rights. It discusses the fundamental and most recent topics of international protection of human rights: bioethics, International Criminal Court, European Charter of the Fundamental Rights as well as education on human rights. The contributions on the edict of Potsdam and the French human rights declaration of 1789 discuss the historical background and investigates its contemporary effects.

van Noorlos, Marloes, *Hate Speech Revisited : A comparative and historical perspective on hate speech law in the Netherlands and England & Wales*. Cambridge, Antwerp and Portland: Intersentia, 2011, 373 pp.

345'
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Criminal law on hate speech has become a hotly debated topic in the past decade. How to deal with hate speech in an increasingly pluralist society has become a pressing question. This comparative study deals with how ideas behind the law on hate speech and extreme speech in the Netherlands and England and Wales – including the influence of European and

international law – have developed since 2001 and how this can be explained by reference to their historical origins.

Popescu, Ion, and Constantin Ungureanu, *Românii din Ucraina între trecut și viitor. Românii din regiunea Cernăuți (studiu etnodemografic și sociolingvistic)*. (= Romanians in Ukraine between past and future. The Romanians in the Cernăuți region – ethno-demographic and socio-linguistic study. Oradea: Primus, 2010, 572 pp.

947.71

This volume includes extensive, useful and properly referenced information on the history, demography and present status of Romanians in the Cernăuți region.

Rhodes, R.A.W., Sarah A. Binder, and Bert A. Rockman (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Institutions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, 816 pp.

REF. 030

The study of political institutions is among the founding pillars of political science. With the rise of the 'new institutionalism', the study of institutions has returned to its place in the sun. This volume provides a comprehensive survey of where we are in the study of political institutions, covering both the traditional concerns of political science with constitutions, federalism and bureaucracy and more recent interest in theory and the constructed nature of institutions. The Oxford Handbook of Political Institutions draws together a galaxy of distinguished contributors drawn from leading universities across the world. Authoritative reviews of the literature and assessments of future research directions will help to set the research agenda for the next decade.

Trask, R.L., *The Penguin Guide to Punctuation*. London and New York: Penguin Books, 1997, 162 pp.

REF. 030

The Penguin Guide to Punctuation is indispensable for anyone who needs to get to grips with using punctuation in their written work. Whether you are puzzled by colons and semicolons, unsure of where commas should go or baffled by apostrophes, this jargon-free, succinct guide is for you.

Zeeuw, Jeroen de and Krishna Kumar, (eds.) *Promoting Democracy in Postconflict Societies*. Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006, 333 pp.

321.8

Few would dispute the importance of donating funds and expertise to conflict-ridden societies—but such aid, however well meant, often fails to have the intended effect. This study critically evaluates international democratization assistance in postconflict societies to discern what has worked, what has not, and how aid programs can be designed to have a more positive impact. The authors offer a unique recipient perspective as they explore three dimensions of democracy promotion: elections, free media, and human rights. Drawing on the experiences of Afghanistan, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mozambique,

Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Uganda, they suggest concrete ways in which the international community can better foster democratization in the wake of conflict.