

ECMI Library Acquisitions-Complete List

May 2015

Cenoz, Jasone (ed.), *Teaching Through Basque: Achievements and Challenges*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd., 2008, 101 pp.

370
.1170
946'6

Djordjević, Ljubica, *Serbien und die EU. Staatsreform und europäische Integration (=Serbia and the EU: State Reform and European Integration)*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 2007, 249 pp.

949
.703

Der Band zeigt die Wechselwirkung zwischen dem Einfluss der EU und den institutionellen Reformen in Serbien auf. Die Untersuchung ermöglicht einerseits, die Chancen einer europäischen Integration Serbiens realistisch zu beurteilen und andererseits die Erfolgsaussichten der EU-Balkanpolitik auszuloten.

+++++ The book shows the interplay between the EU's influence and institutional reforms in Serbia. The study examines the chances of European integration of Serbia and also explores the prospects for success of EU policy in the Balkans.

Fairclough, Isabela, and Norman Fairclough, *Political Discourse Analysis. A Method for Advanced Students*. London and New York: Routledge, 2012, 266 pp.

401'.47

In this accessible new textbook, Isabela and Norman Fairclough present their innovative approach to analysing political discourse. *Political Discourse Analysis* integrates analysis of arguments into critical discourse analysis and political discourse analysis. The book is grounded in a view of politics in which deliberation, decision and action are crucial concepts: politics is about arriving cooperatively at decisions about what to do in the context of disagreement, conflict of interests and values, power inequalities, uncertainty and risk. The first half of the book introduces the authors' new approach to the analysis and evaluation of practical arguments, while the second half explores how it can be applied by looking at examples such as government reports, parliamentary debates, political speeches and online discussion forums on political issues. Through the analysis of current events, including a particular focus on the economic crisis and political responses to it, the authors provide a systematic and rigorous analytical framework that can be adopted and used for students' own research. This exciting new text, co-written by bestselling author Norman Fairclough, is essential reading for researchers, upper undergraduate and postgraduate students of discourse analysis, within English language, linguistics, communication studies, politics and other social sciences.

Fitzduff, Mari, and Cheyanne Church, (eds.), *NGOs at the Table: Strategies for Influencing Policies in Areas of Conflict*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2004, 195 pp.

The number of NGO's working in the area of conflict has increased dramatically over the last few decades and they are fast becoming a vital component of both local and international responses to conflicts. As their influence rises, many seek to more effectively impact the policy making and program development of governments and intergovernmental organizations. But how can NGOs do this effectively without sacrificing their own independence and flexibility? *NGOs at the Table* explores such challenges by examining a number of NGOs, diverse in size, location, and financial means, that have successfully influenced both policy and program development in conflicts throughout the world. It explores why these organizations decided to embark upon a strategic campaign to influence the policy-making process, as well as outlines the issues addressed and the tactics used. It examines the constraints faced in trying to penetrate the governmental process and discusses how these obstacles were overcome. The book also includes analysis and reflections by a variety of experienced policy-makers and academics working in the field. A unique and much-needed resource for NGO's wishing to extend their own capacities in the field of policy-making, this book will prove valuable for any policy-maker wishing to take advantage of the unique capacities that NGOs contribute to the field of conflict prevention, management, and resolution.

Friedman, Jeffrey (ed.), *The Rational Choice Controversy: Economic Models of Politics Reconsidered*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1996, 307 pp.

320'.01

Pathologies of Rational Choice Theory, a book written by Donald Green and Ian Shapiro and published in 1994, excited much controversy among political scientists and promoted a dialogue among them that was printed in a double issue of the journal *Critical Review* in 1995. This new book reproduces thirteen essays from the journal written by senior scholars in the field, along with an introduction by the editor of the journal, Jeffrey Friedman, and a rejoinder to the essays by Green and Shapiro. The scholars—who include John Ferejohn, Morris P. Fiorina, Stanley Kelley, Jr., Robert E. Lane, Peter C. Ordeshook, Norman Schofield, and Kenneth A. Shepsle—criticize, agree with, or build on the issues raised by Green and Shapiro's critique. Together the essays provide an interesting and accessible way of focusing on competing approaches to the study of politics and the social sciences.

Griffiths, Ann L. (ed.), *Handbook of Federal Countries*, 2002. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002, 513 pp.

321.02

For more than two centuries federalism has provided an example of how people can live together even as they maintain their diversity. While the implosion of the former Yugoslavia illustrates that federalism is not, and cannot be, a panacea, its abiding success in other countries shows that it is a system worth examining. *The Handbook of Federal Countries*, 2002, a project of the Forum of Federations – an international network that seeks to strengthen democratic governance by promoting dialogue on and understanding of the values, practices, principles, and possibilities of federalism – does exactly this, incorporating available information about existing federations in one place for easy, convenient reference. *The Handbook of Federal Countries*, 2002 includes articles on the twenty-one countries that classify themselves as federations as well as four whose systems incorporate sufficient elements of federalism that it is useful to include them. These articles – written by authors

around the world – examine the development, institutions, constitutions, and dynamics of federalism and include tables containing current political/geographic and economic/social information. The Handbook also includes four comparative papers, each of which examines a theme of concern to federal countries: foreign policy in an era of globalization that increasingly encroaches on the jurisdiction of constituent units and demands their active participation; use of federalism to accommodate minorities; distribution of resources and power (fiscal federalism); and issues relating to regional autonomy and federalism in a European context.

Gyivicsán, Anna and András Krupa, *The Slovaks of Hungary*. Budapest: Útmutató Publishing House, 1998, 128 pp.

341.4
'81947

More than 17% of the world's bear minority status. In Europe every fifth citizen belongs to one or another minority. Constitutions throughout Europe incorporate the principle of equality. But what is happening in practice? One of the most important tasks now facing Europe is to establish a community of peoples based on tolerance in which the rights of the weak, including those of the minorities, are respected. This issue must be faced by the majorities, too. A successful outcome is dependent upon the extent to which we understand and acknowledge this simple truth. We must become acquainted with one another - and replace prejudices with truths. This book seeks to promote this process. Readers may learn of the living conditions, folklore, identity and variety of the Slovaks of Hungary. And they may also receive insights into the ways in which Slovaks perceive their relationship with the Hungarians.

Ingebritsen, Christine, Iver Neumann, Sieglinde Gstöhl, and Jessica Beyer (eds.), *Small States in International Relations*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2006, 334 pp.

327.4

Smaller nations have a special place in the international system, with a striking capacity to defy the expectations of most observers and many prominent theories of international relations. This volume of classic essays highlights the ability of small states to counter power with superior commitment, to rely on tightly knit domestic institutions with a shared "ideology of social partnership," and to set agendas as "norm entrepreneurs." The volume is organized around themes such as how and why small states defy expectations of realist approaches to the study of power; the agenda-setting capacity of smaller powers in international society and in regional governance structures such as the European Union; and how small states and representatives from these societies play the role of norm entrepreneurs in world politics - from the promotion of sustainable solutions to innovative humanitarian programs and policies.

Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), *OSCE Yearbook 2014. Yearbook on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 2015.

341.7'3
'094

The OSCE Yearbook 2014 includes "Focus on the Ukraine Crisis", with articles by Claus

Neukirch, Graeme P. Herd, Tatyana Parkhalina, Iryna Solonenko, and Pál Dunay, p. 183-259.

The OSCE Yearbook is the only independent academic publication dedicated to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, its work, and the issues that concern it. The IFSH has published the OSCE Yearbook annually in English, German, and Russian since 1995. Each year, the Yearbook contains a wealth of writing from experts and practitioners relating to all aspects of the OSCE and its work. Each volume opens with contributions that describe the current security situation in Europe, assessments of developments and prospects within the OSCE, and considerations of the interests and commitments of selected OSCE participating States. The second section is devoted to the OSCE's responsibilities, instruments, and mechanisms. These include conflict prevention and dispute settlement, which are represented by a chapter on the activities of OSCE missions and other field operations, detailed conflict analysis, and regional strategies for crisis prevention. The chapter on the human dimension deals with minority issues and human rights, election monitoring and democratization. Additional topics touched upon in this chapter have included trafficking in human beings, migration, political Islam, and women in conflict situations. The articles in the next chapter consider the task of building co-operative security. They highlight matters such as pan-European and regional arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, and police missions as a means of civil conflict management. The fourth and final chapter in the second section is devoted to the OSCE's economic and environmental dimension. The focus here is on topics such as transformation problems in the former socialist states, risks and challenges in the OSCE area, the fight against organized crime, and the prevention of environmental conflicts. The third section of the Yearbook is dedicated to the OSCE's procedures and structures, its organs, and its relationships to co-operation partners and to other international organizations and NGOs. Each volume contains extensive annexes comprising facts and figures on the Organization itself and its 56 participating States, a list of recent conferences, meetings and events, and a selected bibliography of current literature. Careful selection of authors is the key to the Yearbook's success. The 25 to 35 contributions that make up a typical OSCE Yearbook include reports from practitioners, prominent politicians, diplomats and members of the military. Some of these authors hold (or have held) key positions within the Organization itself; they include heads of missions and delegations, and employees of institutions such as the Conflict Prevention Centre. The remainder of the articles are contributed by leading international academic experts in disciplines ranging from Political Science to International Law to Economics.

Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2012. Yearbook on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 2013.

341.7'3
'094

The OSCE Yearbook 2012 includes Focus on the High Commissioner on National Minorities at Twenty, with articles by Knut Vollebæk, Natalie Sabanadze, Hans-Joachim Heintze, Klemens Büscher, and others.

The OSCE Yearbook is the only independent academic publication dedicated to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, its work, and the issues that concern it. The IFSH has published the OSCE Yearbook annually in English, German, and Russian since 1995. Each year, the Yearbook contains a wealth of writing from experts and practitioners relating to all aspects of the OSCE and its work. Each volume opens with contributions that

describe the current security situation in Europe, assessments of developments and prospects within the OSCE, and considerations of the interests and commitments of selected OSCE participating States. The second section is devoted to the OSCE's responsibilities, instruments, and mechanisms. These include conflict prevention and dispute settlement, which are represented by a chapter on the activities of OSCE missions and other field operations, detailed conflict analysis, and regional strategies for crisis prevention. The chapter on the human dimension deals with minority issues and human rights, election monitoring and democratization. Additional topics touched upon in this chapter have included trafficking in human beings, migration, political Islam, and women in conflict situations. The articles in the next chapter consider the task of building co-operative security. They highlight matters such as pan-European and regional arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, and police missions as a means of civil conflict management. The fourth and final chapter in the second section is devoted to the OSCE's economic and environmental dimension. The focus here is on topics such as transformation problems in the former socialist states, risks and challenges in the OSCE area, the fight against organized crime, and the prevention of environmental conflicts. The third section of the Yearbook is dedicated to the OSCE's procedures and structures, its organs, and its relationships to co-operation partners and to other international organizations and NGOs. Each volume contains extensive annexes comprising facts and figures on the Organization itself and its 56 participating States, a list of recent conferences, meetings and events, and a selected bibliography of current literature. Careful selection of authors is the key to the Yearbook's success. The 25 to 35 contributions that make up a typical OSCE Yearbook include reports from practitioners, prominent politicians, diplomats and members of the military. Some of these authors hold (or have held) key positions within the Organization itself; they include heads of missions and delegations, and employees of institutions such as the Conflict Prevention Centre. The remainder of the articles are contributed by leading international academic experts in disciplines ranging from Political Science to International Law to Economics.

Köster, Birthe, *Der Minderheitenschutz nach der schleswig-holsteinischen Landesverfassung* (= Minority Protection in the Schleswig-Holstein State Constitution). Bräist / Bredstedt: Nordfriisk Instituut, 2009, 204 pp.

948

Artikel 5 der Landesverfassung sichert der dänischen Minderheit und der friesischen Volksgruppe Schutz und Förderung zu. Mit der Auslegung dieses Verfassungsartikels beschäftigt sich die soeben im Verlag Nordfriisk Instituut in Buchform erschienene Dissertation "Der Minderheitenschutz nach der schleswig-holsteinischen Landesverfassung" der Kieler Richterin Birthe Köster. Die Juristin zeichnet zunächst die historische Entwicklung des Minderheitenschutzes in Schleswig-Holstein sowie die Entstehung des Artikels 5 der Landesverfassung auf, um im Anschluss daran die einzelnen Tatbestandsmerkmale genauestens unter die Lupe zu nehmen. Absatz 1 des Artikels stellt den auf der politischen Ebene der Nachkriegszeit ausgehandelten Inhalt der "Kieler Erklärung" und den darauf fußenden Gehalt der "Bonn-Kopenhagener Erklärungen" auf eine verfassungsrechtliche Grundlage, arbeitet die Verfasserin heraus. Seine Bedeutung liegt darin, die Bekenntnisfreiheit zu gewährleisten, und zwar im Sinne einer freien, durch keinerlei staatliche Einmischung oder Benachteiligung getroffenen Entscheidung, einer Minderheitengruppe angehören zu wollen oder nicht. Absatz 2 stellt die kulturelle Eigenständigkeit und die politische Mitwirkung nationaler Minderheiten und Volksgruppen unter den Schutz des Landes und der Gemeinden. "Die nationale dänische Minderheit und die friesische

Volksgruppe haben Anspruch auf Schutz und Förderung", heißt es dort weiter. Die Juristin kommt in ihrer Untersuchung zu dem Schluss, dass Schutz in dem hier verstandenen Sinne auch bedeuten kann, der Gruppe eine Grundlage dafür zur Verfügung zu stellen, dass sie ihre kulturelle Identität gleichwertig und gleichberechtigt leben kann. Gegenwärtig beziehen sich Schutz und Förderung vorrangig auf die friesische Sprache, wie etwa auch das "Gesetz zur Förderung des Friesischen im öffentlichen Raum" ausweist.

+++++ Article 5 of Schleswig-Holstein's constitution guarantees the Danish minority and the Frisian ethnic group protection and promotion. The interpretation of this constitutional article is undertaken in this volume. The author initially describes the historical development of the protection of minorities in Schleswig-Holstein and the emergence of Article 5 of the constitution, and then examines closely the special features of this Article. According to the author, Paragraph 1 of the Article provides the Kieler Declaration and the Bonn-Copenhagen Declarations with a constitutional basis. Its significance is seen in that it guarantees voluntary identification as a national minority, with no state interference or discrimination as a result of the decision to belong to any ethnic minority group. The author comes to the conclusion that protection in this sense can also mean that a minority group is given the basis for living its cultural identity equally with others. Protection and promotion are now in the first instance given to the Frisian language, such as is seen in "Law on Promoting the Frisian Language in the Public Sphere."

Kurban, Dilek, "Confronting Equality : The Need for Constitutional Protection of Minorities on Turkey's Path to the European Union", *Columbia Human Rights Law Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Fall 2003), 151-214.

956.1

The author critically analyzes the country's historical policies regarding minorities, its constitutional scheme, and the substance and implementation of legislative reforms as they relate to minorities.

Law Commission of Canada, Voting Counts. Electoral Reform for Canada. Ottawa: Law Commission of Canada, 2004, 209 pp.

321.8

The book reviews electoral systems and reform proposals in Canada, discusses electoral options, element of proportionality and the process of electoral reform.

Marko, Joseph, Sergio Ortino, Francesco Palermo, Leonhard Voltmer, and Jens Woelk (eds.), *Die Verfassung der Südtiroler Autonomie. Die Sonderrechtsordnung der Autonomen Provinz Bozen/Südtirol (= Constitution of the South Tyrolean Autonomy. Special legal status of the autonomous province Bozen / South Tyrol. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2005, 528 pp.*

323.1

The volume offers a comprehensive analysis of the fundamentals, development and special place of the South Tyrolean Constitution in the Italian regime.

Mole, Richard C. M., *The Baltic States from the Soviet Union to the European Union:*

Identity, Discourse and Power in the Post-Communist Transition of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. London and New York: Routledge, 2012, 196 pp.

947.4

The Baltic States are unique in being the only member-states of the EU to have fought to regain their sovereignty from the Soviet Union, only then to cede it to Brussels in certain key areas. Similarly, no member-states have had to struggle as hard as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to preserve their identity after fifty years of Soviet nationality policy in the face of sub-state and supra-state challenges. The post-communist experience of the Baltic States thus allows us to examine debates about identity as a source of political power; the conditioning and constraining influence of identity discourses on social, political and economic change; and the orientation and outcome of their external relations. In particular, the book examines the impact of Russian and Soviet control of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the Baltic independence movements of the late 1980s/early 1990s; the citizenship debates; relations with Russia vis-à-vis the withdrawal of the troops of the former Soviet Army; drawing of the shared boundary and the rights of Russian-speaking minorities as well as the efforts undertaken by the three Baltic States to rebuild themselves, modernise their economies, cope with the ensuing social changes and facilitate their accession to the EU and NATO.

Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina, and Ivan Krastev (eds.), *Nationalism after Communism : Lessons Learned*. Budapest and New York: Central European University Press, 2004, 287 pp.

320.5'4

What if a policymaker charged with crafting a peace arrangement in an ethnic conflict situation would ask an academic what practical wisdom can theory of ethnic conflict and nationalism offer in support? Can a bridge be thrown between the world of academia, suffocated with political correctness and driven by the empty intellectual ambition of system-paradigms, and the world of those who have to craft policies of interethnic peace and cooperation with little knowledge of theory, scarce time to order proper research, and limited resources of money to invest? This book tries to analyze in this context what the postcommunist experience of ethnic revival and conflict has in common with other nationalisms and nation-related conflicts of our world, and what, if anything, is special about it; what the best practices are of managing different ethnic conflicts within a state or in neighboring states; and what institutions work and under what circumstances? The introductory chapter includes the only theoretical discussion, sketching briefly the basics recent research on nationalism and ethnic conflict with relevance for policymaking. The next three chapters look at the political economy of ethnic conflicts: Vladimir Gligorov's chapter analyzes the system on incentives which pulled Yugoslavian Republics apart, and the one now in place trying to bring them together again; Charles King looks at the small separatist Republics of the post-Soviet world to understand why some of them were more successful than legitimate Soviet successors in building states and running economies; and Gerald Knause and his collaborators use a case study from Macedonia to highlight the difficulty of two ethnic groups sharing equitably the state and public sector. The primordial-type hypotheses of ethnic social capital and ancient hatreds are tested in the chapter by Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, which analyzes public opinion surveys on nationalism and ethnic cohabitation in Kosovo, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary. A critical analysis of political institutions which try to prevent and then contain ethnic conflict is provided by Valerie Bunce and Philip Roeder on ethnofederalism, from former Yugoslavia to the former

Soviet Empire; by Florian Bieber on power-sharing arrangements, and by Mathjis Bogaaards on voting systems, both on the Balkans. The book concludes with a review of policy options by the editors.

Palermo, Francesco, Giovanni Poggeschi, Giovanni, Günther Rautz, and Jens Woelk, (eds.), *Globalization, Technologies and Legal Revolution: The Impact of Global Changes on Territorial and Cultural Diversities, on Supranational Integration and Constitutional Theory. Liber Amicorum in Memory of Sergio Ortino*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2012, 548 pp.

341.26

The book “Liber Amicorum in Memory of Sergio Ortino” is covering Globalization, Technologies and Constitutional Theory, Supranational Integration, Federalism and Minorities, Territorial and Cultural Diversity Management. Colleagues, alumni and friends of Professor Ortino tried to trace his research approach looking into new fields explaining legal phenomena. The essays collected in the book look beyond the traditional academic horizon which was too tight and narrow for Professor Ortino’s innate search for new challenges, new disciplines and cross-disciplinary inputs. This ample look was always important for Professor Ortino in order to deepen the knowledge in fields that are essential to better understand the most profound reasons of legal phenomena and their evolution. This is why he could explain legal developments long before others. All his work, especially in the last twenty years of his extraordinary career, shows how foresighted he was in his research. He wrote about globalization long before this fundamental issue became “fashionable” and analyzed by legal scholars. All articles in this book are dedicated to exploring new fields, to investigating the relationship between legal phenomena and economics, anthropology, history, and trends of legal development, identifying areas where research will be needed in future. Professor Ortino’s curiosity about Asia and especially China, and his critical view on the evolution of the European Union are just two examples which his colleagues, his alumni and friends have focused on in this commemorative publication.

Pekesen, Berna, *Nationalismus, Türkisierung und das Ende der jüdischen Gemeinden in Thrakien, 1918-1942 (= Nationalism, Turkisation and the End of Jewish Communities in Thrace, 1918-1942)*. Munich: R. Oldenbourg Verlag, 2012, 334 pp.

956.1

The book describes the processes of modernization, nation-building and violence against Jews in Turkey in the period from 1918 to 1942.

Przeworski, Adam, Michael E. Alvarez, José Antonio Cheibub, and Fernando Limongi, *Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000, 321 pp.

321.8

Is economic development conducive to political democracy? Does democracy foster or hinder material welfare? These two questions are examined by looking at the experience of 135 countries between 1950 and 1990. Descriptive information, statistical analyses, and historical narratives are interwoven to gain an understanding of the dynamic of political regimes and their impact on economic development and other aspects of material welfare. The findings, several most surprising, dispel any notion of a trade-off between democracy and development. Economic development does not generate democracies but democracies are much more likely

to survive in wealthy societies. Political regimes have no impact on the growth of total national incomes, while political instability affects growth only in dictatorships. Per capita incomes grow faster in democracies since population increases faster under dictatorships. In general, political regimes have more of an effect on demography than on economics.

Rautz, Günther, *Die Sprachenrechte der Minderheiten: Ein Rechtsvergleich zwischen Österreich und Italien (=The Language Rights of Minorities: A Legal Comparison between Austria and Italy)*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 1999, 226 pp.

341.4'81

Using the examples of Austria and Italy, the work explains different conceptions of minority protection. The variety of the common approaches with the respective legal forms is reflected in the different models of school and state languages, the toponymy or the cultural and media supply of minorities. In addition to the legal protection of minorities the author also explains the socio-political background and the legal-sociological effects of the different protection models on the minorities. The work is of particular interest not only for lawyers focusing on comparative law, but also for minority representatives and politicians.

Roemer, John E., *Political Competition: Theory and Applications*. Cambridge, M.A.: Harvard University Press, 2001, 335 pp.

321.8

In this book, John Roemer presents a unified and rigorous theory of political competition between parties. He models the theory under many specifications, including whether parties are policy oriented or oriented toward winning, whether they are certain or uncertain about voter preferences, and whether the policy space is uni- or multidimensional. He examines all eight possible combinations of these choice assumptions, and characterizes their equilibria. He fleshes out a model in which each party is composed of three different factions concerned with winning, with policy, and with publicity. Parties compete with one another. When internal bargaining is combined with external competition, a natural equilibrium emerges, which Roemer calls party-unanimity Nash equilibrium. Assuming only the distribution of voter preferences and the endowments of the population, he deduces the nature of the parties that will form. He then applies the theory to several empirical puzzles, including income distribution, patterns of electoral success, and why there is no labor party in the United States.

Simmons, Beth A., *Mobilizing for Human Rights. International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009, 451 pp.

341.4'8

This volume argues that international human rights law has made a positive contribution to the realization of human rights in much of the world. Although governments sometimes ratify human rights treaties, gambling that they will experience little pressure to comply with them, this is not typically the case. Focusing on rights stakeholders rather than the United Nations or state pressure, Beth Simmons demonstrates through a combination of statistical analyses and case studies that the ratification of treaties leads to better rights practices on average. Simmons argues that international human rights law should get more practical and rhetorical support from the international community as a supplement to broader efforts to address

conflict, development, and democratization.

Soysal, Yasemin Nuhoğlu, *Limits of Citizenship: Migrants and Postnational Membership in Europe*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1994, 244 pp.

323.6

In many Western countries, rights that once belonged solely to citizens are being extended to immigrants, a trend that challenges the nature and basis of citizenship at a time when nation-states are fortifying their boundaries through restrictive border controls and expressions of nationalist ideologies. In this book, Yasemin Soysal compares the different ways European nations incorporate immigrants, how these policies evolved, and how they are influenced by international human rights discourse. Soysal focuses on postwar international migration, paying particular attention to "guestworkers." Taking an in-depth look at France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, she identifies three major patterns that reflect the varying emphasis particular states place on individual versus corporate groups as the basis for incorporation. She finds that the global expansion and intensification of human rights discourse puts nation-states under increasing outside pressure to extend membership rights to aliens, resulting in an increasingly blurred line between citizen and noncitizen. Finally, she suggests a possible accommodation to these shifts: specifically, a model of post-national membership that derives its legitimacy from universal personhood, rather than national belonging. This fresh approach to the study of citizenship, rights, and immigration will be invaluable to anyone involved in issues of human rights, international migration, and transnational cultural interactions, as well as to those who study the contemporary transformation of the nation-state, nationalism, and globalization.

Steinmetz, Robert, and Anders Wivel (eds.), *Small States in Europe: Challenges and Opportunities*. Surrey: Ashgate, 2010, 230 pp.

327.4

The effects of recent institutional change within the European Union on small states have often been overlooked. This book offers an accessible, coherent and informative analysis of contemporary and future foreign policy challenges facing small states in Europe. Leading experts analyze the experiences of a number of small states including the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Iceland, Austria and Switzerland. Each account, written to a common template, explores the challenges and opportunities faced by each state as a consequence of EU integration, and how their behaviour regarding EU integration has been characterized. In particular, the contributors emphasize the importance of power politics, institutional dynamics and lessons of the past. Innovative and sophisticated, the study draws on the relational understanding of small states to emphasize the implications of institutional change at the European level for the smaller states and to explain how the foreign and European policies of small states in the region are affected by the European Union.

Treisman, Daniel, *The Architecture of Government. Rethinking Political Decentralization*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007, 328 pp.

320.8

Since the days of Montesquieu and Jefferson, political decentralization has been seen as a

force for better government and economic performance. It is thought to bring government 'closer to the people', nurture civic virtue, protect liberty, exploit local information, stimulate policy innovation, and alleviate ethnic tensions. Inspired by such arguments, and generously funded by the major development agencies, countries across the globe have been racing to devolve power to local governments. This book re-examines the arguments that underlie the modern faith in decentralization. Using logical analysis and formal modeling, and appealing to numerous examples, it shows that most are based on vague intuitions or partial views that do not withstand scrutiny. A review of empirical studies of decentralization finds these as inconclusive and mutually contradictory as the theories they set out to test.

Wolff, Stefan, *Ethnic Conflict : A Global Perspective*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2006, 236 pp.

305.8

Why is it that Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland have been in perpetual conflict for thirty years when they can live and prosper together elsewhere? Why was there a bloody civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina when Croats, Serbs, and Muslims had lived peacefully side-by-side for decades? Why did nobody see and act upon the early warning signs of genocide in Rwanda that eventually killed close to a million people in a matter of weeks? What is it that makes Kashmir potentially worth a nuclear war between India and Pakistan? In recent years hardly a day has gone by when ethnic conflict in some part of the world has not made headline news. The violence involved in these conflicts continues to destabilize entire regions, hamper social and economic development, and cause unimaginable human suffering. And the extensive media coverage of these conflicts all too often raises important questions that it signally fails to answer. This book aims to fill this gap. Drawing on the author's long experience of studying such conflicts around the world and his involvement in attempts to resolve them, it provides an illuminating and accessible introduction to the origins, dynamics, and management of ethnic conflict. In doing so, it helps explain the fundamental question underlying all these conflicts: why do nationalism and ethnicity still have such terrible power to turn neighbour against neighbour? The readership for this volume includes the general reader interested in current affairs, students and academics studying politics and international relations, policy-makers and journalists.

Young, Iris Marion, *Responsibility for Justice*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press , 2011, 193 pp.

321.8

In this volume, Young discusses our responsibilities to address "structural" injustices in which we among many are implicated (but for which we not to blame), often by virtue of participating in a market, such as buying goods produced in sweatshops, or participating in booming housing markets that leave many homeless. Young argues that addressing these structural injustices requires a new model of responsibility, which she calls the "social connection" model. She develops this idea by clarifying the nature of structural injustice; developing the notion of political responsibility for injustice and how it differs from older ideas of blame and guilt; and finally how we can then use this model to describe our responsibilities to others no matter who we are and where we live. With a foreword by Martha C. Nussbaum, this last statement by a revered and highly influential thinker will be of great interest to political theorists and philosophers, ethicists, and feminist and political

philosophers.