



## Editorial

Dear Madam, dear Sir,  
dear author,

can you believe it? It is December now, which means that 2011 won't last for much longer... So what will you be doing for Christmas?

We will close our office doors from 22 December 2011 all the way through to 2 January 2012. As of 3 January you can wish all of us a happy new year—we will be back again, refreshed, full of energy, reading and commissioning new proposals and manuscripts.

2012 will bring a lot more than “just” a new year. But I will not tell you now—you just have to be patient and find out more in due course! Me, I am sure you will be thrilled, you will like it very much, and I do hope you will use it all to your own advantage!

Wishing you a wonderful Christmas Season and a Happy New Year

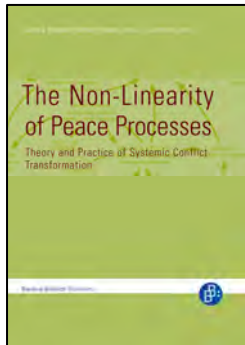
*Barbara*

## Contents

<b>EDITORIAL.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NEW RELEASES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5 QUESTIONS TO... ..</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>READING SAMPLE.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>BUDRICH INTERNALLY.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>CONFERENCES .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>SELECTED REVIEW CLIPPINGS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>BUDRICH PUBLISHING HOUSES .....</b>	<b>31</b>

## New Releases

### Politics/Political Science



**DANIELA KÖRPPEN  
NORBERT ROPERS  
HANS J. GIESSMANN (EDS.)**  
**The Non-Linearity of  
Peace Processes**  
Theory and Practice of  
Systemic Conflict Trans-  
formation  
2011. 273 pp. Pb.  
33,00 € (D), 34,00 € (A),

45,50 SFr, US\$47.95, GBP 29.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-406-0

This is the first comprehensive publication analysing the value added by integrating systemic thinking into peacebuilding theory and practice. The aim of this book is to link the most recent debates in the peacebuilding field, e.g. on liberal peace, on the non-linearity of conflict dynamics and on bridging the attribution gap, with various systemic discourses, discussing the extent to which systemic thinking and methods are helpful to further develop existing approaches to conflict transformation.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=501>

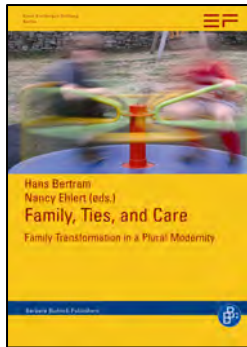


**URSULA VAN BEEK  
EDMUND WNUK-LIPINSKI  
(EDS.)**  
**Democracy under stress**  
The global crisis and beyond  
2012. 244 pp. Pb.  
29,90 € (D), 30,80 € (A),  
41,90 SFr,  
US\$45.95, GBP 26.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-453-4

This book focuses on the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 and its implications for democracy. Why and how did the crisis come about? Are there any instructive lessons to be drawn from comparisons with the Great Depression of the 1930s? What are the democratic response mechanisms to cope with serious crises? Do they work? Is China a new trend setter? Do values matter? Are global democratic rules a possibility? These are some of the key questions addressed in the volume.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=568>

## Society/Sociology



**HANS BERTRAM  
NANCY EHLERT (EDS.)  
Family, Ties and Care**  
Family Transformation in a  
Plural Modernity  
2012. 672 pp. Hc.  
89,90 € (D), 92,50 €  
(A), 119,00 SFr, US\$119.95,  
GBP 79,95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-392-6  
How may care be secured—

particularly in ageing societies—, how may families, relatives and friends support each other and live together beyond market reasons? How can social welfare be secured? How do different countries and different cultures solve the problems they may or may not, now or in days to come, share with other countries and cultures?

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=512>



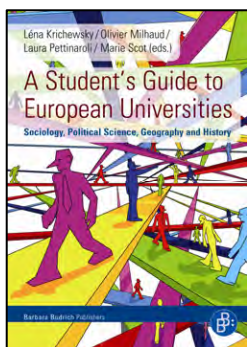
**ELLEN EBRALIDZE  
Rising employment  
flexibility and young  
workers' economic  
insecurity**  
A comparative analysis of  
the Danish model of  
flexicurity  
2012. 183 pp. Pb.  
19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A),  
28,90 SFr,

US\$ 29.95, GBP 17.95

ISBN 978-3-940755-96-4

How have the immediate school-to-work transition and the early career changed in different labour market entry regimes since the early 1980s? How do institutional frameworks differ with regard to insecurity perception? Ellen Ebraliidze investigates these topics from a cross-national perspective while focusing on Denmark, the darling of flexicurity literature. The results show that in all the labour market entry regimes, the school-to-work transition has become increasingly difficult, and flexible forms of work are more typical in the first job. Furthermore, the liberal institutional framework of the United States seems to produce a similarly low degree of job-loss worry among young people in their early career as the Danish paradigm.

[http://www.budrich-unipress.de/product\\_info.php?products\\_id=122](http://www.budrich-unipress.de/product_info.php?products_id=122)



**LENA KRICHEWSKY  
OLIVIER MILHAUD  
LAURA PETTINAROLI  
MARIE SCOT ET AL. (EDS.)  
A Student's Guide to European Universities**  
Sociology, Political Science, Geography and History  
2011. 506 pp. Pb. 36,00 € (D), 37,10 € (A), 48,90 SFr, US\$ 52.00, GBP 32.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-386-5

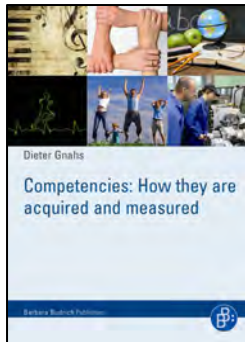
The guidebook to Social Sciences in Europe offers students and researchers going abroad an insight into the origins, the methods and the current trends in four Social Science disciplines in six European countries (Spain, France,

Germany, Italy, the Czech Republic and Great Britain), as well as an overview of the university system and student life in those countries. For each country, insights into the national traditions and characteristics of Sociology, History, Geography and Political Science are combined with practical information on teaching and assessment methods.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=553>



## Pedagogy/Educational Research

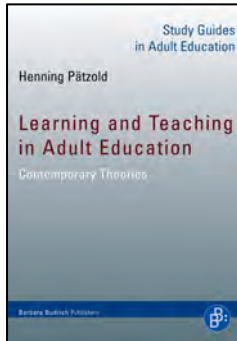


### DIETER GNAHS **Competencies: How they are acquired and measured**

DIE Book Series, vol. 1  
2011. 128 pp. Pb.  
19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A),  
28,90 SFr,  
US\$29.95, GBP 17,95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-437-4

Competence has become a key concept in political and scientific discussions. It is used as a headword in publications, at conferences and congresses: it dominates strategy papers and practical concepts; it is the standard bearer and point of crystallization for sometimes bitterly fought differences of opinion. The text explains the term "competence" and reflects the current international discussion.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=548>

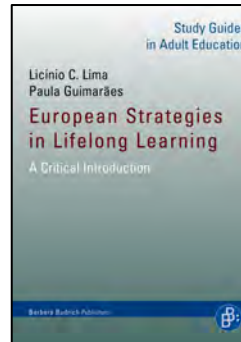


### HENNING PÄTZOLD **Learning and Teaching in Adult Education**

Contemporary Theories  
Study Guides in Adult Education edited by Regina Egetenmeyer  
2011. 126 pp. Pb. 14,90 € (D), 15,40 € (A), 21,90 SFr,  
US\$21.95, GBP 13.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-443-5

Learning is a key issue in education. Being familiar with contemporary learning theory, therefore, is an essential prerequisite for education scholars and practitioners alike.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=545>

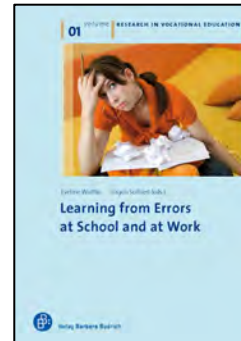


### LICÍNIO C. LIMA PAULA GIUMARÃES **European Strategies in Lifelong Learning**

A Critical Introduction  
Study Guides in Adult Education edited by Regina Egetenmeyer  
2011. 165 pp. Pb.  
18,90 € (D), 19,50 € (A),  
27,50 SFr, US\$27.95, GBP 16.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-444-2

Lifelong learning and education is a key concept for the development of adult education as an area of practice and theoretical consideration. In recent decades, meanwhile, the idea of lifelong education and learning has been central to the guidance of various international organisations of many countries.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=541>



### EVELINE WUTTKE JÜRGEN SEIFRIED (EDS.) **Learning from Errors at School and at Work**

Research in Vocational Education, volume 1  
2012. 153 pp. Pb.  
19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A),  
28,90 SFr, US\$29.95, GBP 17.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-415-2

Is it possible to learn from your mistakes? While there is evidence to the positive, there is also evidence suggesting that whether mistakes may teach you anything depends on genetic disposition as well as supervisors handling those mistakes. Apparently, it is of utter importance to see how things cannot work, what things are not like, and what you do not know. Through this negative knowledge, learning through errors may be achieved. In this book, the authors look at errors and their potentials for the learning process, as well as the sort of environment that does make a positive difference concerning these concepts.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=529>

## Gender



**HEIKE KAHLERT**

**SABINE SCHÖFER (EDS.)**

**Engendering Transformation**

Post-socialist Experiences on Work, Politics and Culture

GENDER Special Issue, vol. 1

2012. 140 pp. Pb.

19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A), 28,90 SFr, US\$ 29.95, GBP 17.95

978-3-86649-422-0

Even more than 20 years after turning away from socialism Eastern European and Central Asian states are still characterized by the regime change in the fields of work, politics, and culture. What are the effects and implications that

this change has produced for gender relations in post-socialist countries? And what does this mean for the situation of women and men living there today?

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=519>

## Social Work



**RAVI K. THIARA**

**STEPHANIE A. CONDON**

**MONIKA SCHRTÖTTLE (EDS.)**

**Violence against Women and Ethnicity: Commonalities and Differences across Europe**

2011. 426 pp. Pb.

54,00 € (D), 55,60 € (A),

76,90 SFr,

US\$79.95, GBP 47.95

ISBN 978-3-86649-409-1

This book draws together both: theory and practice on minority/migrant women and gendered violence. The interplay of gender, ethnicity, religion, class, generation and sexuality in shaping the lives, experiences and choices of minority/migrant women affected by violence has not always been adequately theorised within much of the existing writing on violence against women. Feminist theory, especially the insights provided by the concept of intersectionality, are central to the editors' conceptual frameworks.

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=532>



**Transnational Social Review – A Social Work Journal**

ISSN: 2193-1674

Issue 1/2011

The journal "Transnational Social Review – A Social Work Journal" (TSR) offers an international forum for the discussion of social work and related discipli-

nes and professions from a transnational perspective. It responds to the challenges of the increasing impact of transnational developments and structures upon social work and related fields. TSR pursues an interdisciplinary approach and considers itself as a platform for a wide audience, including academics, practitioners, policy makers, representatives of NGOs and transnational/international networks. All articles undergo rigorous peer reviews, based on initial editor screening and anonymous reviews by two or more referees. The journal is published in English. The online version offers the option to include versions of the articles in the language in which they are originally written. We are pleased to provide with TSR a forum for discussion, debate and the refinement of key ideas in the emerging field of transnational social work.

<http://www.budrich-journals.de/index.php/tsr>

# International Issues

## Just published!

The book „Eltern Stärken“ by our German author Johannes Schopp has recently been released in Farsi!

In March budrich international reported already on Johannes Schopp's journey to the Middle East. In Iran he dealt not only with the introduction of his Dialogue-Seminars but also met with representatives of Hermes Publishing Teheran.

Social-worker Johannes Schopp spent numerous hours with Persian translators working on the Farsi edition of his book „Eltern Stärken. Die Dialogische Haltung in Seminar und Beratung“, which has already been published in third edition with Barbara Budrich Publishers.

While still in Iran a preprint of the author's book in Farsi was presented by Hermes Publishing Teheran.

Many Iranian newspapers, like [Mehr News](#), [Ettela'at](#) and [Qkhabar](#), have already reviewed the book and have presented it on their websites.



„Eltern Stärken“ in Farsi.

## Making the most out of your stay abroad, or how to become a truly European scholar

### The story behind the “Student's Guide to European Universities”

by Léna Krichewsky

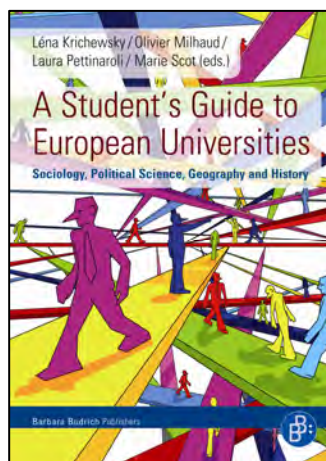
This is the story of four friends who studied abroad and were so enthusiastic about their experience that they decided to encourage their fellow students to try it as well, by publishing a travel guide. As many good ideas, the idea of this book emerged somehow between empty bottles in the aftermath of a kitchen party in a student residence. The goal was clear: making the case for studying abroad, helping young people to overcome their worries about the unknown world of foreign universities, and ultimately contributing to the circulation of scientific knowledge across national and disciplinary boundaries.



Europe might not be the word to make people dream in our days, when national interests and egoism often prevail over solidarity and common goals. But if a shared vision is lacking among policy-makers, it might well flourish among young people with different backgrounds yet common interests! Here we are, at least: four friends - one vision: The European scholar – be s/he a student or an experienced researcher – engaging with his/her peers across the borders to confront and enrich one another through a transnational dialogue! Universities, governments and European institutions have acknowledged the potential benefits of academic mobility, hence a huge list of strategies, programs and concrete measures to make it happen more easily. But the European Area of Higher Education is but a framework, which needs to be filled with life

Together, the four who joined forces to carry out the project could look back on experiences in at least a dozen countries – although they all had some special ties to France. Laura, a Historian with a French-Italian background; Marie, a Historian as well but with strong affinities with Political Science, and a French-Spanish background; Léna, a half French half German Sociologist; and Olivier, a French Geographer born in the U.S. and who had spent some time in Sweden and the U.K..

The Student's Guide covers six countries and four disciplines (three in the first French edition from 2007). To ensure a high quality standard, it was decided to have real specialists writing each chapter. Altogether, about twenty-five PhD students and senior lecturer were gathered to give an input, working in teams around countries and disciplines. All in all, most authors would agree that it was a real challenge to deal with the pitfalls of international and interdisciplinary communication! Was it worth the effort, beyond the personal pleasure we took in writing this book? The readers will judge!



**Léna Krichewsky**  
**Olivier Milhaud**  
**Laura Pettinaroli**  
**Marie Scot et al. (eds.)**

**A Student's Guide to European Universities**

Sociology, Political Science, Geography and History  
2011. 506 pp. Pb. 36,00 € (D), 37,10 € (A), 48,90 SFr,  
US\$ 52.00, GBP 32.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-386-5

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=553>

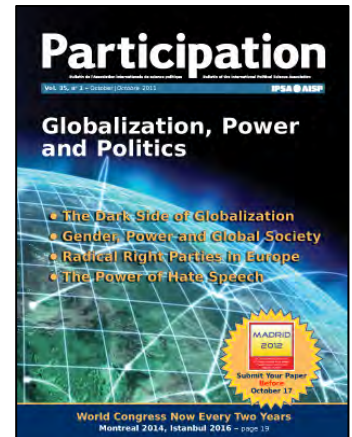
2011. 506 pp. Hc. 59,00 € (D), 60,70 € (A), 78,90 SFr,  
US\$89.95, GBP 49.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-442-8

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=521>

## New issue of „Participation“

The IPSA (International Political Science Association) magazine “Participation” is out now. It is this years first issue (Oct. 2011).

Its main topics are “Globalization, Power and Politics”. You will find articles about “The Dark Side of Globalization”, “Gender, Power and Global Society” and much more in this issue. Besides articles you find IPSA events and other related news as well as news from the IPSA Awards.



The first issue of “Participation” appeared in 1977 and was in the early years the most important internal communication platform of IPSA.

Since 2010 “Participation” has been breaking new paths. Most IPSA news are now published on the homepage, the aim is to feature political science perspectives on political developments in different parts of the world.

“Participation” is also looking for authors who have been developing new conceptual approaches for the analysis of current political trends.

[Download the latest issue of “Participation”](#)

## Iberian Book Services *by Peter Prout*

Iberian Book Services (IBS) was set up in 1988 by Peter Prout, previously employed by Oxford University Press and a long-term British resident in Spain, in Tres Cantos (Madrid), from where IBS still operates. Iberian Book Services offers representational services to more than fifty trade and academic English language publishers, initially British and North American, but in recent years also to continental European publishers with some or all of their output in English, such as Barbara Budrich Publishers.



Charlotte & her father Peter Prout

The principal service offered to publishers, now as then, is visiting importing booksellers in Spain and Portugal (up to four times a year) with new and





forthcoming titles from the publishers represented. These are presented as appropriate to each bookseller, orders taken and sent to the publishers or their distributors for fulfillment. Iberian Book Services also follows up such orders as and when necessary right up to delivery of the books (direct to the bookseller) and their payment!

Initially presentations to booksellers were made by the use of publishers' catalogues and other publicity materials, which involved considerable strain on back and arms and a certain amount of juggling with these materials as most of our trade customers are specialists of one kind or another. When Peter's daughter Charlotte joined Iberian Book Services in 2006, such procedures were brought into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and bookshop presentations are carried out almost exclusively on laptop computers via subject area strings of publishers' electronic advance information sheets (e.g. education, sociology, politics etc.).

While in no way wishing to play down the essential collaboration with the book trade, it has always been IBS policy to bring their publishers' lists directly to the attention of the end customers where possible and in the case of academic books, such as those of Barbara Budrich Publishers, these are principally the universities, academics and librarians.

Over more than twenty years IBS has built up Iberian mailing lists running into thousands of addresses, defined by subject areas, to which print publicity materials are still mailed. Although this list is maintained and expanded as necessary, the main thrust of IBS promotion is now being channeled into our e-mailing lists, which are again defined by interest areas. These are targeted at smaller bookshops, librarians, academics, professionals, state research institutes and so on. As the IBS bulletin mailings are an opt-in system, considerable work is required to build up these lists, but it is becoming clear that an increasing number of librarians, booksellers and academics, although by no means all, now prefer to receive attractively laid out electronic information to print materials. These recipients receive free quarterly subject area bulletins, which are basically the same subject area files that are used in IBS' quarterly rounds of bookshop visits. IBS also offers tailor made bulletins, particularly to bookshops visited, of titles in which they have expressed interest, for their own use.

The latest IBS initiative is our new web site ([www.iberianbookservices.com](http://www.iberianbookservices.com)) launched early this year. This includes lists of publishers represented with links to their web sites, a sample quarterly bulletin, access to a file sharing site from which the latest round of bulletins can be downloaded and two books of the month sections (trade and academic) where new and forthcoming titles deemed to be of particular interest to the Spanish and Portuguese

markets are showcased. It is planned in the near future to make our publishers' main catalogues available to visitors to the web page via a link to the file sharing site.

It is feared in some quarters that centralized buying and electronic publishing will eventually see off book representatives such as IBS, but for various reasons these developments are still some way from being significant factors in the Iberian markets and IBS is confident that its promotional focus and market knowledge will enable them to overcome even these challenges when they materialize.

## **Enriching parents' role in Eritrea through ECD work** *by Abeba Habtom in September 2011*

Societal perceptions of what constitutes desirable parenting behavior, practices and attitudes vary, at times considerably. The approach to parenting is as varied as societies implementing it across the world. Every specific continent exhibits parenting features specific to it. This phenomenon definitely shows differences in the practice within continent themselves as social, economic, cultural and traditional values are reflected on parenting activities.

The State of Eritrea is a multi-cultural society, being home to at least nine distinct social or ethnic groups. It is undeniable that differences in backgrounds result in differences to the practice being considered. Suffice it to say that some of these ethnic groups, for example, the Tigre, Hidareb, Afar and Nara do in fact show a strong tendency to respect their offspring's internal feelings and encourage them to share in households' decision making. Whereas the Tigrinia ethnic group acts differently: the child is ordinarily understood as a weak being, which must be fed, clothed and guided by parents themselves. There is here a significant distance maintained between parents and the child. As a local proverb puts it: "Do not socialize with a child too much". The ethnic group, vis à vis the child and in general, strongly believes in iron-like discipline.

Our initial work in the Ministry of Education showed us the gap that had existed in the country as far as the philosophy and practice of child upbringing was concerned in the State of Eritrea. To remedy upon such gaps and lacunae we decided to conduct a range of situational analyses throughout the country involving thus all our ethnic groups (MOE Needs Assessment, 2002). The analyses revealed to us shortcomings in the practice clearly. This meant

that our work would henceforward be comprehensive in nature, focusing not only on the child but equally importantly on parents, communities and service giving institutions. To arrive at this, what is known the holistic approach in upbringing was chosen.

## **Integrated Approach**

Child development requires in fact a cooperative effort among all those national entities directing their efforts towards healthy upbringing. This means that an institution alone, say, the ministry of education, can never fill the gap created in the practice through its own efforts. This would definitely be insufficient. This understanding led us to establish a partnership with other concerned institutions, such as the ministries of health, of labour and human welfare, of agriculture, of finance and of local administrations, educators in the various centres for early childhood, and, most important of course, parents and communities, even interested citizens, and other members of the civil society.

## **Implementation**

Having said that there is thus a link between all the above cited actors in the system, our research work clearly revealed that parents and communities represented the weaker link in the undertaking. How to strengthen parents and communities became our central preoccupation and a task to carry forward. To educate and steadily enrich and consolidate parents and communities an Eritrea ECD Parenting Enrichment Manual was devised. A programme of implementation was also duly drawn up. But in order to develop parent's resources we realized that it required from us additional work to perform, for example, adopt a multi approach method, making use of radio broadcast on the subject matter using also call in programme, television broad cast, dissemination of information via written materials, newspaper, and not least by way of mobile cultural shows; also by way of discussions through long coffee ceremonies.

## **Programme contents**

The programme contents have been prepared bearing in mind the backgrounds of audiences, of beneficiaries, and of people interested in the upbringing initiative. Mention should also be made to the country's real and potential abilities to carry the programme forward successfully.

Programmes contents have included central features in the work, including essential topics focusing on family planning, on best practices in birth giving and on promoting safe motherhood, on nutrition, on child care, growth and development, on the importance of stimulation, on trust and communication, on care for children with special needs, on fostering good adult-child interaction, on protecting children from communicative diseases, on harmful cultural



practices, on enhancing cognitive and language development, on moral, human and ethical values, on creating safe and secure environments for children.

The Eritrea ECD Parenting Enrichment Manual, consisting of eight sections, also embraces sections on Children's Rights in the form of survival, development, protection and participation rights. For better understanding and appreciation, rights of children were discussed in context and in an integrated way in all the eight sections.

### **Concluding Remarks**

Recent research work into the programme has testified to the fact that a success has been recorded in children's social and emotional development (MOE ELDS research work 2011). Improvement in children's upbringing at household level has been registered too, especially among young parents in the country. This shows that we are on the right track. However, results so far indicate that we need to do a great deal still in activities regarding manpower training, man power increase, putting more resources into the work, monitoring and supervision and other aspects of professional responsibilities. Along the belief which states: "It takes the whole village to raise a child", we remain committed to making this a reality in our country.

## **JH – Jakob Horstmann Publishing**

Jakob Horstmann offers consulting and coaching services specializing in academic publishing in the humanities and social sciences.

Based on years of experience as a commissioning editor, Horstmann gives expert support for academic publishing projects at all stages.

Academic publishing, like any other industry, works according to certain rules. In order to successfully place a book or article, you need to approach the right publisher in the right way. Jakob Horstmann offers the inside knowledge authors need to give their work the best chances of being contracted.

Further information <http://www.jhpublishing.net/>.

## The First ECPR Winter School in Methods and Techniques

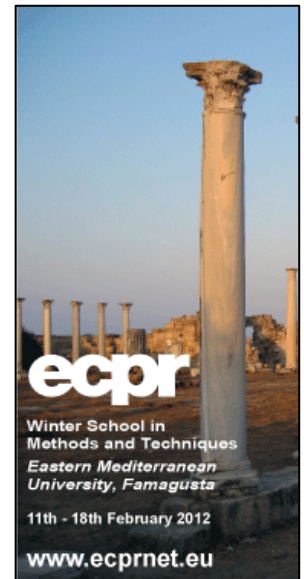
This year's school is being held at the Eastern Mediterranean University in the beautiful surroundings of Famagusta, North Cyprus from 11<sup>th</sup>- 18<sup>th</sup> February 2012.

You can register [here](#).

The Winter School will be an annual event that is complementary to the ECPR's Summer School and there will be a loyalty discount for participants who wish to take part in the 3 step programme at both of these schools, for further details see:

[http://new.ecprnet.eu/MethodSchools/2012\\_Cyprus/WinterSchoolOutline\\_2012.pdf](http://new.ecprnet.eu/MethodSchools/2012_Cyprus/WinterSchoolOutline_2012.pdf)

Alternatively, if you have any questions or require any further information please contact Denise Chapman, Method Schools Manager on +44 (0)1206 874115 or by email: [dchap@essex.ac.uk](mailto:dchap@essex.ac.uk)



## Christmas Greetings from Nala Partners

Elke Geising from Nala Partners in South Africa wishes Budrich Publishers merry christmas. She sent us a long letter with lots of pictures and photographs of Nala Partners, its helpers, students and many others.

In 2012 Elke wants Nala Partners to hand over operations and focus on youth development through stipends and internships.

You can find the Christmas Greetings "Card" here:

<http://www.budrich.de/budrich-international/2011-12-budrich-international-christmas-greetings-budrich-international.pdf>

## Call for Nominations Jean Blondel Prize 2012

ECPR is now accepting entries for the 2012 Jean Blondel Prize for the best Political Science PhD thesis.

The thesis must have been examined and passed between **1st January 2011** and **31st December 2011**. However, the doctorate need not have been officially conferred during this period. The topic of the thesis should fit broadly within the field of political science and political thought.

For more details about entry requirements please [click here](#).

Submissions for the Prize should be made in PDF format to Laura Pugh at [lpugh@essex.ac.uk](mailto:lpugh@essex.ac.uk) by **Tuesday 1st February 2012**.



## 5 Questions to...

*our Author Ursula van Beek*

### **What will be the main challenge for your research field in the coming years?**

I am interested in the study of democracy. The basic challenge for this field of inquiry will be to adjust to the idea that the paradigm in place since the early 1990s, within which we used to conceptualise the world order, might have run its course. In that paradigm the combination of liberal democracy and market economy became the dominant pattern in the evolution of nation-states as most peripheral countries across the world aspired to emulate the Western model of democracy in the belief that this was the surest route to achieving continued growth and well-being. But now there are strong indications that the financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009 and the ongoing Great Recession, which has affected the „model“ democracies the most, undermined this belief. And in step with the weakening conviction that democracy and economic development go hand in hand, confidence in democracy itself might be eroding. This could potentially give rise to a new paradigm, one in which another model, or models, might emerge as preferable to the Western liberal model. Within this context the challenge for theorists and practitioners alike will be to find ways in which democracy might recover its shaken moral prestige and once again become an attractive model for others to follow. This, however, will not happen until the leading democracies reform the conditions that had made it possible for the gross excesses of free-market capitalism to develop and cause the crisis.



### **Why would anyone be necessarily active in your research division?**

Few would disagree that one of the most pressing problems we face today is that of how best to sort out the damage done by the global crisis, and not just in terms of finance and the economy but also in terms of wider societal implications. The crisis revealed the uncomfortable truth that both our individual and collective lives have become increasingly dependent on factors beyond our control. Politicians at home did what they thought was best when they implemented their defensive and reactive policies in an effort to limit the disastrous effects of the crisis. This placed on the agenda the question of their accountability. At the same time it became obvious that the urgent need to restore and maintain stability of the global financial and economic markets cannot be achieved without commonly agreed upon and globally binding rules of the game. Both at the national and the global levels the need for the fundamental requirements of democracy for transparency and accountability has

thus shot up to the top of the agenda. This is why research on democracy and democratic governance is likely to attract even more interest now than has done in the past.

**Why did you chose your research field?/ What motivates you in your research topic in particular?**

The research field sort of chose me! I used to live in Zambia and when my husband and I relocated to South Africa in the early 1990s it struck me that the struggle for a new political order in South Africa bore, in some respects, a remarkable resemblance to the liberalising events that took place earlier in Poland, my home country. Among them the mass democratic movements: “Solidarity” in Poland and the ANC in South Africa; their respective charismatic leaders: Lech Walesa and Nelson Mandela; the mode of political transition via negotiations, and the role of the Church as the defender of human and civil rights. As a historian I wanted to compare the respective trajectories to understand the underlying dynamics that could explain why two countries - a world apart both literally and figuratively speaking - should share so many similarities. I applied for a small research grant, which was awarded, and the nucleus of a research team was thus born, producing a book comparing the two countries. Today, with members in eight countries scattered across all corners of the world, the interdisciplinary group now known as Transformation Research Initiative (TRI) [www.sun.ac.za/tri](http://www.sun.ac.za/tri) is well established, with two more projects behind it and two well received academic volumes to its credit, both having been published by Barbara Budrich.

Our next book, *Democracy under stress: the global crisis and beyond*, is due for release by Barbara Budrich in November 2011. This latest volume, as all the ones preceding it, look at democracy in a constantly changing empirical environment and it is this dynamic perspective that motivates both me and my team as we feel that our research is imbued with currency and could serve to inform policy.

This is possibly truer for the forthcoming *Democracy under stress: the global crisis and beyond* than for any other of our previous books as the volume has been written not only for academics but also for policy makers and the well-informed general reader. The most provocative thesis therein puts forth that we might be witnessing the emergence of a bipolar world divided into democratic and authoritarian capitalism.

**Which book has influenced you personally?**

Since my early childhood books were my beloved and constant companions, shaping my perceptions of people and my worldview. At different stages of

my life different books “spoke” to me, instructed me and entertained me and so I cannot select a single volume and say that it alone influenced me most. I still view books in the same light: as companions I cannot do without. One memorable book I have read recently is *The Gadfly* by E.L.Voynich. I found it incredible that a book written over a hundred years ago should still be so relevant to our contemporary passions, beliefs and morality.

## **I am author with Barbara Budrich because...**

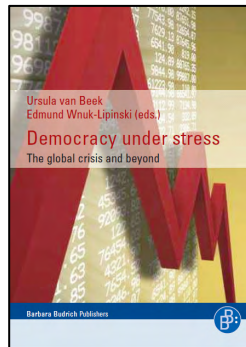
They are the best! My publishing experience with Barbara Budrich goes back to 2005 and from the start through to the current intensive cooperation as we get ready for yet another publication I have found nothing but efficiency, professionalism, reliability with regards to timetable and a laid back friendliness. This is in addition to excellent post-publication marketing and promotion.

## **Short vita:**

I was born and grew up in Poland. I have graduated from the Silesian University in Katowice, and have received my doctorate in history from the University of South Africa. Before taking up residence in South Africa with my husband in 1991, I lived in the copper mining region of Zambia where my son was born and where I worked as a teacher in a mine school. My academic career started in 1993 as a guest researcher at the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria. At the same time I established and am still heading an international research unit, the *Transformation Research Initiative* (TRI), which focuses on democracy in different cultural settings. From its inception in 2000 the TRI has been based at Stellenbosch University in South Africa, currently at the Centre for International and Comparative Politics at the Department of Political Science. I am the recipient of research awards from the South African Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), the Daimler Chrysler Foundation in Germany and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in Stockholm. I am the author of several books and I have written chapters for various books and have contributed articles to a number of journals including the Polish Sociological Review, the Slavic Almanac and the International Journal on New Directions in the Humanities.



## Ursula van Beek and Barbara Budrich Publishers



**Ursula van Beek**

**Edmund Wnuk-Lipinski (eds.)**

**Democracy under stress**

The global crisis and beyond

2011. 244 pp. Pb. 29,90 € (D), 30,80 € (A), 41,90 SFr,

US\$45.95, GBP 26.95

ISBN 978-3-86649-453-4

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=568>



**Ursula J. van Beek (ed.)**

**Democracy under scrutiny: Elites, citizens, cultures**

2010. 334 pp. Pb.

36,00 € (D), 37,10 € (A), 48,90 SFr,

US\$52.00, GBP 32.95

ISBN 978-3-86649-306-3

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=395>



**Ursula van Beek (ed.)**

**Democracy under construction: Patterns from four continents**

2005. 496 pp. Pb.

49,00 € (D), 50,40 € (A), 69,90 SFr,

US\$69.95, GBP 45.95

ISBN 978-3-938094-23-5

Hc. 79,00 € (D), 81,30 € (A), 106,00 SFr,

US\$115.00, GBP 69.95

ISBN 978-3-938094-24-2

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=28>

# Reading Sample

**Ursula van Beek**

**Edmund Wnuk-Lipinski (eds.)**

## Democracy under stress

**“The crisis that shook the world”**

*By Ursula J. van Beek*

### Introduction

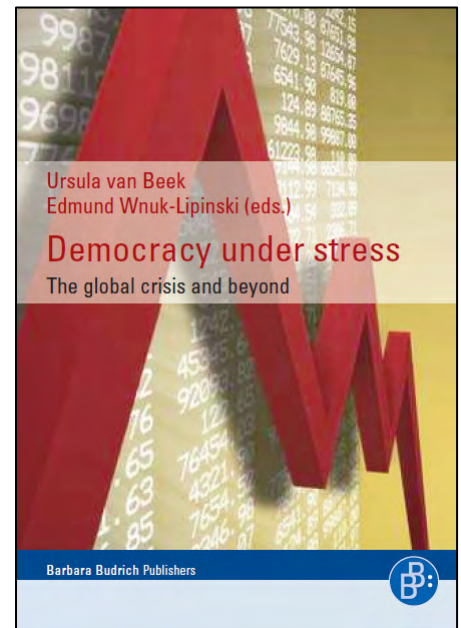
This book is a cautionary tale about the September 2008 financial ‘earthquake’ and the global tsunami that followed. The worst of the panic might be over, but does this mean it is back to business as usual? Hardly. The earthquake exposed fault lines we can afford to ignore only at our own peril. In fact, the need to understand what happened, why it happened and what the possible long-term consequences could be, have turned into the most burning questions of our time, and certainly not only for economists.

### The earthquake

At the epicentre of the global earthquake was the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. This initial seismic event sent out shockwaves that triggered the global financial and economic crisis and plunged the world into the turmoil of the Great Recession. Since the originating event, unemployment rates in all the major liberal democracies, which were affected the most, are higher now than they were before 2008, and the level of their public debt has risen dramatically. Coupled with unwieldy budget deficits and poor growth prospects, the economies of these countries could well be weakened for years to come. The bleak reality is that the prospects for global economic growth predicted by most pundits in the midst of the short-lived burst in the market upswing in 2010 are very unlikely to be realised. The optimism that lulled governments, and the public, into believing the worst was over is now giving way to the realisation that the crisis is in fact not over, but has merely been delayed by stimulus packages and debt-shuffling from the private to the public sector on an unprecedented scale.

The world is now seen as more unstable in many key areas than it has been for many decades. At the time of writing, in the US a state budget crisis is looming; in the Middle East the Arab Spring is breaking up calcified autocratic orders, but the direction of political change is far from certain; and in Europe the profoundly serious situation in Greece and the shaky state of economic affairs in other peripheral, especially Southern European, countries raises the likelihood that the euro might not survive in its current form. There is even the possibility that the European Union project as a whole could be undermined and a more fragmented Europe will be less able to deal with the mounting global challenges.

The drama unfolding since 2008 ended the unquestioned supremacy of the model adopted by the rich developed democracies and firmly embedded after the Cold War; their seemingly ever-progressing economic development, which was the envy of the rest of the world, has now lost its shine. Economic progress has given way to a sustained decline in the trajectory of affluence, ending thereby the strong popular conviction that democracy and robust economic development necessarily go hand in hand. And there is also the risk that confidence in democracy itself might start to erode.



Against this trend, the economic strength of the more crisis-resistant emerging countries has been bolstered and has begun to crystallise into political power, as illustrated, among other things, by the upgrading in the course of the crisis of the G20 to a venue for heads of state. The global earthquake tilted the political axis of the globe away from the centre, with the result that established liberal democracies lost their monopoly on influence in global affairs. The question now is who will wield influence and in what way. The even more pertinent question is whether democratic principles can and will be applied, or whether different criteria will be used when deciding the fate of the world.

So far the crisis has not proved to be the earth-shattering event that was feared originally. The experience of the Great Depression in the wake of the 1929 stock market crash has not been repeated, nor has there been a similar degree of political upheaval: no young democracies have failed as yet, as was the case with many such fledgling democracies in the interwar period; nor has the economic downturn proved to be as deep as it had been in the 1930s. Nevertheless, the crisis has taken a heavy economic toll on most countries and has profoundly changed the world in ways we have yet to understand.

For one thing, a strong state is now believed to be better equipped than a weak one to sustain a fragile recovery, even as fiscal pressures force governments to unwind their stimulus packages. But are all states, or even most of them, up to the task? Not according to the 2010 state capability index compiled by the *Economist Intelligence Unit* (EIU) and based on 12 indicators that were thought to capture the main conditions likely to show whether or not a particular state has the ability to deliver. Of the 163 countries surveyed only 34 were classified as having highly capable states, and another 38 were classed as moderately capable; more than half of the countries were found to have either weak or very weak states.

At the same time polls show falling public support for capitalism, especially in the USA, the country that used to be the very epitome of free enterprise. And significantly, this is in sharp contrast to China, which has now emerged as one of the strongest supporters of capitalism. These sentiments suggest a shifting relationship between political systems and the free market in a context in which the success of China's state-capitalist model is becoming an advertisement for many developing countries.

## Why and how?

The search for answers to the question as to why a calamity occurred starts with an attempt to identify and understand its causes, with a view to hopefully help avoid similar such occurrences in the future. But the causes of farreaching events are inevitably multiple and hard to untangle. What triggered the downturn following the Wall Street crash on that fateful 'Black Thursday' on 24 October 1929, for example, still remains a matter of much controversy.

Among many other specialist opinions, historians tend to emphasise structural factors such as massive bank failures and the crash itself, while economists point more often to monetary policies, especially the contraction of money reserves that resulted from policies adopted by the US Federal Reserve, or the decision by Britain to return to the Gold Standard at pre-World War I levels. While there will undoubtedly be prolonged and detailed future debates, it is already becoming quite clear that the most recent crisis, like the one before it, had many points of origin. The US Bipartisan Commission created in 2009 and the US Congressional Research Service between them identified no fewer than 26 different causes of the crisis, while according to the CEO of the ill-fated Bear Stearns 'everybody messed up': the government, the rating agencies, Wall Street, the commercial banks and the regulators.



At a superficial level the common denominator of the two periods preceding the onset of both the 1929 and the 2008 financial meltdowns was a sense of 'the good times', especially in the United States, where both the crises originated. Rapid industrial/economic growth along with high consumer demand and elevated aspirations characterised both the 'Roaring Twenties' and the two 'feel good' decades of growing prosperity associated with the progress of globalisation after the end of the Cold War. There was ample evidence of enormous wealth, excess, expanding credit and recklessness in speculation on the soaring stock markets in both instances when the world came tumbling down.

But the devil, of course, is in the detail, as the respective chapters by Stan du Plessis and Dirk Berg-Schlosser aptly illustrate. While excess and greed played a role, so did the incentives that created the credit-fuelled bubble, in the US property markets in particular, and the concurrent gearing in the US financial sector that led highly geared banks first into a position of weakness and then into failure on so massive a scale that policy intervention became indispensable. The reason why the problem was not contained locally but spread to the rest of the world was that the modern banking system relies on globally interlinked financial markets and that the world economy has become tightly integrated not only into the financial system across the world but also into the flow of goods and services across boundaries. Some instructive comparisons have been made in this volume between the current crisis and the one that triggered the Great Depression. For example, in contrast to the present situation, of the 15 European countries in the inter-war period that could be described, albeit in some cases at a stretch, as parliamentary democracies only eight survived; the other seven fell victim [...]

**You are interested in reading more? Have a look at our homepage:**

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=568>

## budrich internally

### Berlin office opened!

In mid-September Budrich Publishers celebrated the grand opening of their Berlin office. The office is located in the artist's community CulturLawine, Streustrasse 42 in Berlin-Weißensee. Several other artists opened their studios for the night and proudly presented their work.



Photos: Josef Esser

Berlin office director Claudia Kühne and the entire team from the main office in Opladen celebrated with their guests – some of them until sunrise!



Some guests took the opportunity for a tour through the CulturLawine building.

"Hau you duo" performed their self-written music. Singer Magdalena Kossatz also works as a free-lance editor for Budrich Publishers.

### Freelancer editor Máiréad Collins in the Middle East

*By Máiréad Collins*

This summer I spent a three month placement in the West Bank with the NGO Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI). EAPPI has been running since 2002, after a call from church leaders in Jerusalem for an accompanying/human rights observing group to provide a non-violent peaceful presence in the West Bank. EAPPI serves

three main purposes in the Occupied west Bank: 1) Providing a non-violent peaceful presence, 2) witnessing and reporting on

the violation of human rights, and 3) working with Israeli and Palestinian peace groups to work towards a just peace in the region. The, arguably, most



Máiréad Collins: last morning in Yanoun

important role we play as volunteers with EAPPI comes after we come home, when we deliver at least 10 advocacy talks in public. In our team we worked with communities in Nablus, the south Nablus countryside and the Jordan Valley. For the purposes of this piece I will focus on the village I was based in.

I was placed in a farming hamlet called Yanoun, South of Nablus. Set into the side of a hill in Area C (that is, the area of West Bank under full Israeli military control). Yanoun is surrounded by outposts of the Israeli settlement of Itamar. The outposts of this religious nationalist settlement came first to Yanoun's hill-tops in 1996. Not long after the violence against the villagers began. The first victim was an elderly man attacked by two settlers who beat him with sticks. From then, violence and fear became part of life for Yanoun. Settlers attacked animals and crops, set fire to the UN generator and beat the men in the village. Violence escalated with the second intifada, and things came to a head in 2002 when the villagers were warned by the settlers to leave or face the consequences. All of the villagers, except for two old men and some of their families, packed up their lives and left for the next town. This received the attention of the international media and some NGOs moved in to accompany the villagers back. It was at this point that EAPPI stepped in and agreed to provide a non-violent protective presence in the village. EAPPI has been there 365 days of the year since and attacks have dropped by 90%. Life, however, continues to be a daily struggle for the people of Yanoun. They have lost 70% of their land to the settlements, they are prevented from grazing their sheep on the surrounding hills by the settlers and military and must sell 20 of their flock per year to buy animal feeding. Additionally, of the 30% left to them, only 10% of this land is accessible year-round. The rest, mainly olive trees, requires a permit from the military to access for a few days during the olive harvest. Even with this permit, armed settlers come down and intimidate them as they harvest the olives.

The ever-present threat from their neighbours means that anxiety always lies just below the surface of Yanoun. The villagers are utterly vulnerable and rely on the impact that an international presence can have to protect them from potential attack. One night my team-mate Malin woke me at 3.20am, there was a settler outside standing by his pick-up jeep, holding an M16 automatic rifle. He walked around, cocked the gun, and pointed it down in to the dark valley. We were advised by the community leader, Rashid, whom we called, to stay inside. After leaving they returned soon after with two military vehicles. This time Rashid told us to go and stand at the door of our house. The military drove up to the door and the settler joined them on foot. We were disturbed to see the settler, who was a young man casually dressed with his gun slung over his shoulder, ordering the soldiers about. The soldiers, as is so often the case, were young men, they looked frightened and unsure of themselves. This gave us some small insight into the source of the villagers' anxieties.



During this incident, we were asked what we were doing there and told by the settler that he had been “checking” the village, because this valley is “full of bad people”. This vision of Yanoun was repeated in another incident where two settlers were accompanied by four armed soldiers around the village one dawn to photograph and film the houses. During this “research” all the villagers were ordered into their homes by the military. Again, one of the settlers told us that we were living among killers. The vast fissure between their imagining of the people of Yanoun and the reality of a peaceful people, who simply want the right to farm their land and bring up their families as they have done for generations, was devastating for us.

All conflicts thrive on this kind of refusal to recognise the other’s humanity; the dehumanisation of the other that allows combatants to see the enemy (whether another combatant or a civilian) as nothing more than that. In the West Bank the settlement programme adds a further dimension to this. For religious ideological settlers their presence in the West Bank is divinely ordained, which necessarily places the local population on a lower rung in humanity, as they are not divinely chosen to live there. Chinks of hope are visible in this desperate situation. Israeli peace groups are working with the Palestinian people to try and bridge these gaps of recognition of mutual humanity. While I was in Yanoun, Combatants for Peace (former members of the Israeli military and Palestinian militant groups who want to see an end to the occupation) visited the village a number of times. I became friends with one of the members of the group, Adi. He had chosen to remain in the military after serving his compulsory three years. He did so because he considered it his patriotic duty to protect his country against a dangerous enemy and to aid to development of a “greater Israel” in the West Bank. However, while serving in the navy in Gaza his view began to change as he started to see the fishermen he met there as ordinary decent people trying to make a living. This began his journey towards being dedicated to ending the occupation and developing better understanding. I also got to know Lia, a journalist, who was brought up in one of the West Bank’s largest settlements. She was also strongly patriotic and dedicated to the settlement programme. She was a youth activist and firmly entrenched in the belief system. Her family’s emigration to North America meant that her views started to be challenged. Back in Israel, she is now also part of the anti-occupation peace movement.

While it is important to view these individual changes as significant and positive in terms of the future of places like Yanoun, it is also very difficult to maintain hope when so little seems to change for people there, and indeed life gets worse rather than better. During the three months I was in Yanoun, armed settlers continued to enter the village unrestricted, an illegal settler outpost developed unhindered on the hill directly opposite the village right beside the military outpost. There were numerous attacks on olive trees by set-



tlers in the South Nablus region; with the hillside olive groves near the village of Burin set on fire by settlers every Friday throughout July and olive saplings destroyed in the village of Qusra in repeated attacks. Military flying check-points became a daily occurrence on the road between Yanoun and the nearest town. Demolitions of homes and water structures (pumps and wells) by the Israeli military increased across the West Bank, particularly in the Jordan Valley. Access to education continues to be hugely problematic for families in the West Bank whose children are cut-off from education by lack of transport and school-buildings facing demolition orders (the Israeli building permit system means that only a miniscule of building permits are given in Area C). Because of the permit system water wells and pumps cannot be built or rehabilitated in Area C without Israeli permission, which is rarely if ever given. As a result water shortages are a huge problem, with all communities spending vast amounts of money on buying water – from Israeli companies. While in Yanoun an Israeli journalist asked me if I had hope for the village. I will conclude here with what I replied then – it is very difficult to be hopeful, but while the families of Yanoun are strong and hopeful enough to remain then the rest of us must also be hopeful. Their hope, however, is not enough to change things and the wider international community must play a role. On an individual level we can lobby our political representatives to challenge the occupation and demand that Israel live up their responsibilities under International Law that they carry as signatories to the fourth Geneva Convention. Meanwhile, the slow suffocation of communities like Yanoun continues, making life more and more untenable for them.

## Lisa Petzold – our new trainee

Lisa Petzold has been working for Budrich Publishers since September, 1<sup>st</sup> 2011.

She studied Philosophy, Pedagogy and Romance Languages and Literature at the University of Cologne. After two visits abroad in Milan and Florence, Italy, she came finally returned to Opladen.

She works now in digital redistribution, supports websites, cares for announcements, processes reviews and will be part in PR and eventmangement.



Our new trainee:  
Lisa Petzold

## Conferences

### Major Events

WHEN	WHERE	WHAT
18.-20.01. 2012	Frankfurt/Main, Germany	International Conference " <b>Transforming Gender Orders Intersections of Care, Family and Migration</b> " University of Frankfurt/Main <a href="http://www.cgc.uni-frankfurt.de/genderorders/index.shtml">http://www.cgc.uni-frankfurt.de/genderorders/index.shtml</a>
12.-15.04. 2012	Chicago, Illinois, USA	<b>70th MPSA Annual National Conference – Midwest Political Science Association.</b> <a href="http://www.mpsanet.org/">http://www.mpsanet.org/</a>
13.-15.06. 2012	Dresden, Ger- many	International Conference " <b>BODIES – SYSTEMS – STRUC- TURES: Masculinities in the UK and the US, 1945 to the Pre- sent</b> " University of Dresden <a href="#">More information</a>
08.-12.07. 2012	Madrid, Spain	<b>IPSA XXII World Congress of Political Science.</b> Recording Power, Shifting Boundaries <a href="http://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/madrid2012">http://www.ipsa.org/events/congress/madrid2012</a>

## Selected Review Clippings



**Hans Bertram/Birgit Bertram**

**Familie, Sozialisation und die Zukunft der Kinder**

2009. 234 S. Kt. 24,90 € (D), 25,60 € (A), 35,90 SFr

ISBN 978-3-86649-287-5

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=385>

In sum, the book provides the reader with a contemporary introduction on the building blocks of family sociology.

*INTAMS review* 17 (2011)



**Ursula Birsl (Hrsg.)**

**Rechtsextremismus und Gender**

2011. 337 S. Kt. 33,00 € (D), 34,00 € (A), 45,50 SFr

ISBN 978-3-86649-388-9

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=463>

This book offers a deep insight of theory-led and empirical findings of the social sciences for the construction of gender and gender ratio in right-wing extremism, anti-Semitism and with group-related misanthropy.

*Military Technology – MILTECH*, 7/2011



**Günter Burkart (Hrsg.)**

**Zukunft der Familie**

Prognosen und Szenarien

Zeitschrift für Familienforschung, Sonderheft 2009

2009. 316 S. Kt. 48,00 € (D), 49,40 € (A), 63,90 SFr. ISBN 978-3-86649-237-0

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=323>

*Zukunft der Familie* provides an interesting variety of scenarios and perspectives of future family life.

*INTAMS review* 17/2011)



**Tobias Endler**

**After 9/11: Leading Political Thinkers about the World, the U.S. and Themselves**

17 Conversations

2011. 219 pp. Pb. 19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A), 28,90 SFr, US\$29.95, GBP 17,95

ISBN 978-3-86649-364-3

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=461>

This is a book that provides a fascinating look at how a part of American public opinion is shaped. Endler's skillful and informed questioning of some of America's key intellectuals results in some very revealing discussion and exchanges of opinions. In sum, *After 9/11* represents a project worthy in its inception, and admirable in its execution.

*European Journal of American Studies – ejas.revues.org* 19.09.2011



**Yvonne Galligan/Sara Clavero/Marina Calloni**

**Gender Politics and Democracy in post-socialist Europe**

2007. 170 pp. Pb. 19,90 € (D), 20,50 € (A), 28,90 SFr, US\$29.95, GBP 17.95

ISBN 978-3-86649-133-5

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=198>

This book is a must read for researchers and students interested in the intersection of gender and democracy in newly democratic states, as well as the role of supranational entities such as the EU in transforming the norms and practices in member states.

*Voluntas* 21/2010



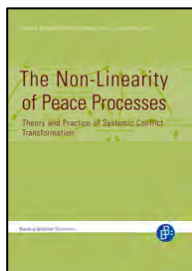
**Waltraut Kerber-Ganse**  
**Die Menschenrechte des Kindes**

Die UN-Kinderrechtskonvention und die Pädagogik von Janusz Korczak  
Versuch einer Perspektivenverschränkung  
2009. 265 S. Kt. 29,90 € (D), 30,80 € (A), 41,90 SFr  
ISBN 978-3-86649-259-2

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=377>

Kerber-Ganse has done with this book a momentous job of promoting to the German speaking public Janusz Korczak and establishing his thinking as fundamental to get the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child fully implemented, and for this we can be grateful.

*International Journal of Children's Rights* 19 (2010) 1–4



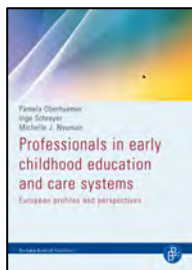
**Daniela Körppen/Norbert Ropers/Hans J. Giessmann (eds.)**  
**The Non-Linearity of Peace Processes**

Theory and Practice of Systemic Conflict Transformation  
2011. 273 pp. Pb. 33,00 € (D), 34,00 € (A), 45,50 SFr, US\$47.95, GBP 29.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-406-0

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=501>

This book stores up immense usefulness. First, it is written by inter-disciplinary team of scholars enriched by theory and experience of many non-linear conflict contexts. Second, it seeks to bridge the gap between rational, spiritual, emotional and scientific knowledge and builds cycles of peace ranging from early warning, planning, intervention, monitoring and evaluation of peace process. Third, multiple perspectives including cultural one weaved into a systemic whole has made the book amply broad to capture multi-track mediation, intervention and peace building activities. As the book is a pioneer effort integrating systemic thinking into peace building theory and practice, it is useful to political leaders, policy makers, conflict experts, teachers and students in broadening their understanding about peaceful transformation of complex conflicts into stable peace.

*Reporter Weekly*, November 2011



**Pamela Oberhuemer/Inge Schreyer/Michelle J. Neuman**  
**Professionals in early childhood education and care systems**

European profiles and perspectives  
2010. 522 S. Kt. 49,90 € (D), 51,30 € (A), 66,90 SFr, US\$ 75.95, GBP 46.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-249-3

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=379>

The authors are to be congratulated. This is a most timely book: would that all policy-makers would dip into it regularly.

*Early Years* 2/2011



**Volker Rittberger/Martina Fischer (eds.)**  
**Strategies for Peace**

2008. 297 pp. Pb. 28,00 € (D), 28,80 € (A), 39,90 SFr, US\$41.95, GBP 24.95  
ISBN 978-3-86649-164-9

<http://www.budrich-verlag.de/pages/details.php?ID=239>

All the contributions in this book deal with the question how long-lasting, stable peace can be achieved in the world. [...]

*War and Literature*, Yearbook 2011



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