



Kim (City Univ. of Hong Kong) aims to articulate a culturally relevant and politically effective model that is built on Confucian habits and mores and is supported by largely liberal-democratic political institutions. By accommodating and adapting to increasingly pluralized and multicultural East Asian societies, the Confucian pluralist democracy that Kim proposes in his work successfully bridges theory and practice. To illustrate the mutual adaptations between Confucian culture and the new liberal-democratic way of life, Kim applies his version of Confucian democracy theory to the modern South Korea using cases of freedom of expression and association, insult law, and immigration policy. The volume is a must read for those who are interested in future possibilities for democracy in East Asia. It is of interest to students and scholars of comparative philosophy, political theory, and East Asian Studies in general as well. **Summing Up:** ★★ Recommended. Graduate and research collections.—*X. Li, York College of Pennsylvania*

52-2779 LA2090 2013-13356 CIP
King, Elisabeth. **From classrooms to conflict in Rwanda.** Cambridge, 2013. 212p bibl index ISBN 9781107039339 cloth, \$90.00

This fine scholarship should encourage research in the long-neglected field of political socialization. It is a valuable addition to a plethora of studies on the 1994 genocide. King (New York Univ.) has documented and analyzed how Rwandans were formally educated during the colonial period, the post-independence years prior to 1994, and most recently. Her study is unique and relevant. It demonstrates how much the content and format of schooling has contributed to ethnic and class conflict in each of the periods. It is a sobering reminder that increasing the formal education of children is not necessarily salubrious. Education is acknowledged as just one of many variables that explains the outbreak of conflict in Rwanda. Beyond King's historical account of formal schooling practices, her coverage of contemporary educational programs is balanced and provocative. It argues against the regime's assumption that reconciliation can occur without transparency and freedom to allow victims on both sides of the de facto ethnic divide to express themselves. Read in conjunction with Susan Thomson's *Whispering Truth to Power* (2013), this complimentary analysis will raise grave doubts about Rwanda's political future. **Summing Up:** ★★★ Highly recommended. Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, research, and professional collections.—*P. G. Conway, SUNY College at Oneonta*

52-2780 BL65 2013-24283 CIP
Koesel, Karrie J. **Religion and authoritarianism: cooperation, conflict, and the consequences.** Cambridge, 2014. 226p bibl index ISBN 9781107037069 cloth, \$80.00; ISBN 9781107684072 pbk, \$29.99

It is commonly assumed that authoritarian regimes are suspicious of religion and seek to dominate or suppress it. Koesel's investigation of two cities in both China and Russia suggests the reality is more complex. Both authoritarian regimes and the religious communities within them operate in conditions of uncertainty. The regimes lack legitimacy and can never accurately gauge support. Religions worry about suppression. Each has something the other craves. Religions can offer legitimacy and various forms of social capital to the regime. The regime can offer money and bureaucratic approval that religions need to operate. Dynamic processes of exchange take place, meaning that relations are often cooperative, not conflictual. Koesel (Univ. of Oregon) chose her cities carefully to control for religious diversity and degree of local autonomy. Her findings: a lot of state-religion cooperation occurs at the local level involving decisions on zoning, tourist potential, and bureaucratic approvals; some religions

enjoy privileged, insider status, while others remain on the outside; and nonmaterial resources—prestige, approval, recognition—are as important as material resources but are meted out in a more nuanced, discriminatory fashion. This book is clear, rigorous, and informative. **Summing Up:** ★★★ Highly recommended. Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—*T. M. Bateman, St. Thomas University*

52-2781 JF51 2013-47094 CIP
McCulloch, Allison. **Power-sharing and political stability in deeply divided societies.** Routledge, 2014. 174p bibl index ISBN 9781138024762 cloth, \$145.00

This book contributes to the debate between Arend Lijphart and Donald Horowitz, which concerns the best institutional means for promoting stable democracy in deeply (here specifically ethnically) divided societies. Treating both Lijphart's consociationalism and Horowitz's centripetalism as forms of "power sharing," McCulloch (Brandon Univ.) provides useful overviews of these two approaches to managing conflict through democratic means. The small number of cases compared limits the reliability of the book's findings. However, by presenting detailed case studies of three consociational experiments (Bosnia, Burundi, Northern Ireland) and three centripetal ones (Fiji, Nigeria, Sri Lanka), as well as briefer examinations of Lebanon and Papua New Guinea, McCulloch suggests several areas in which additional research is warranted. In particular, although the accusation that both consociationalists and centripetalists claim universal validity is overstated, the book rightly emphasizes the importance of context in choosing institutions. In particular, she considers the impact of international context, deep divisions, and demographic heterogeneity while advocating the distinction between liberal and corporate consociationalism. That being said, given centripetalism's lack of real world success, McCulloch's findings lean strongly in favor of consociationalism, advocating Brendan O'Leary's "consociationalism plus" as an enhancement of Lijphart's basic model. **Summing Up:** ★★ Recommended. Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—*P. J. Howe, Adrian College*

52-2782 F1410 2013-44339 CIP
Rivera, Salvador. **Latin American unification: a history of political and economic integration efforts.** McFarland, 2013. 297p bibl index afp ISBN 9780786476251 pbk, \$45.00

In this history of regionalism in Latin America, Rivera (SUNY) offers readers a detailed, multifaceted account of efforts to stimulate integration of the economies in the region. The book begins with a frank assessment of the economic, political, cultural, and historical impediments that have augured against integration efforts since the end of colonialism. These include domestic social and political forces as well as external factors. What is most notable and laudable is that the author does not begin with a comparison to European integration. In other words, Rivera gives readers the Latin American context sans the expectations of the Eurocentric literature on integration. At times, the author may overstate the prospects for integration, but his analysis of events is realistic, logical, and well-documented. In particular, readers will learn much about the history of the personal efforts of key individuals. Some readers may expect more coverage of recent interactions between China and Latin American governments as well as more detail on the role of the Great Recession on the latest integration efforts. Nevertheless, as a rich history of integration in the region, the book succeeds. **Summing Up:** ★★ Recommended. Upper-division undergraduate, graduate, and research collections.—*J. R. Strand, University of Nevada, Las Vegas*