

and it offers the larger academic community a great deal of valuable information about an ongoing linguistic situation in a complex social community. The production of this work was clearly a labor of love.

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Europeanising Party Politics? Comparative Perspectives on Central and Eastern Europe. Ed. Paul G. Lewis and Radoslaw Markowski. Manchester, Eng.: Manchester University Press, 2011. xviii, 254 pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Figures. Tables. \$100.00, hard bound.

Europeanising Party Politics? addresses an increasingly important issue facing scholars of party politics in Europe—how does European integration affect the development of party politics in central and eastern European countries? The book is generally well organized and the first chapter (by Paul G. Lewis) provides a very good discussion of the literature on party systems institutionalization, including issues of systems volatility, the extent to which parties have developed roots in constituencies of voters, whether parties have attained some level of legitimacy, and the extent of the development of party organizations. The book concludes with a very nice summary of the findings authored by Radoslaw Markowski.

Generally, the chapters in this book cover one or more of these aspects of party systems institutionalization. Further, the chapters vary in the sense that some find some support for the impact of Europeanization on central and eastern European party politics, whereas others find little support.

Chapter 2, by Petr Kopecký and Maria Spirova, investigates how Europeanization affects party-state relations, in terms of both party management by the state and the colonization of the state by parties. The effect of Europeanization on this relationship has been mixed at best. Although European Union (EU) accession has had an impact on the state's management of parties, accession has not been able to prevent the parties from subverting the bureaucracies of central and eastern European countries.

Chapter 3 by Geoffrey Pridham examines the “direct and indirect” effects of EU enlargement. By indirect effects he means how EU accession has shaped the political environments within countries (which, in turn, affects political parties). Direct effects involve transnational party cooperation and the impact of transnational party organizations (such as the Party of European Socialists) on central and eastern European parties. Pridham argues that transnational party organizations have helped democratize, ideologically moderate, consolidate, and institutionalize party systems in these states by legitimizing parties and providing support for building party organizations.

Chapter 4 by Mitja Hafner-Fink, Danica Fink-Hafner, and Alenka Krašovec is a straightforward study of patterns of political participation. Unfortunately, the chapter appears to have little to do with parties or aspects of party system institutionalization. Chapter 5 by Mikołaj Cześnik does address the impact of Europeanization on voter turnout and then poses the question of whether declining voter turnout has negatively affected the pro-EU parties. Interestingly, he finds that declining voter turnout in the countries of central and eastern Europe actually aided the pro-European parties, potentially helping them pave the way for further Europeanization.

On the other hand chapter 6 by Zsolt Enyedi and Fernando Casal Bértoa argues that Europeanization has had *little or no impact* on the patterns of party competition in these countries. They find that party systems do not follow a single pattern: roughly half of the ten states in central and eastern Europe exhibit characteristics of a bipolar party system, while the rest are moving toward multipolarism. What explains these variations, in their view, is not so much integration with the EU but domestic institutional factors.

Chapter 7 by Lenka Bustikova and Herbert Kitschelt, which examines the impact of Europeanization on the radical right in the region, argues that the process of EU accession has hurt employment and social services and produced grievances. Further the forced

convergence of parties imposed by European accession in turn encourages disgruntled citizens to opt for radical right-wing alternatives. This is conditioned by other factors, of course, such as the legacy of the type of previous communist regime, which explains the national variation in the level of support for radical right parties.

Chapter 8, by Radoslaw Markowski and Enyedi, focuses on whether parties have developed deep societal roots by investigating the accuracy of representation (matching parties with their electorate). Using a voluminous amount of survey data they conclude that, contrary to the expectation that Europeanization would promote the deepening of the parties' social roots, the accuracy of representation has deteriorated over time—that is, segments of the population have become more politically disengaged and greater alienation and cynicism have emerged.

Robert Ladrech in chapter 9 argues that EU expansion has in fact had a negative impact on party systems institutionalization in the region because as party elites collaborated to meet the demand of European accession, this eliminated the socioeconomic cleavages that had divided them. What replaced this was competition along political cultural issues, which did not reflect the interests of most voters. This allowed parties on the far left or far right to exploit the situation, thus weakening party system institutionalization.

Although this is one of the better volumes to deal with Europeanization's effect on party politics, there are a few notable weaknesses. First and foremost, it is not always clear what definition of "Europeanization" the authors in this book collectively employ. Although the definition Lewis uses in chapter 1 refers to Europeanization as "the domestic impact of the EU" and presumably the process of European accession, at least one of the chapters opts for the definition of Europeanization as "back to Europe," which involves a more cultural and attitudinal transformation. Without a common definition of Europeanization used by all authors, one wonders if the differential findings in the contributions are due to some degree to a lack of conceptual clarity or consistency. Second, there is a certain unevenness to the chapters. Although most attempt to address the basic themes of the book outlined in chapter 1, at least one of the chapters has little or nothing to do with political parties, let alone party systems institutionalization. Finally, the volume answers the question the title poses in a very conditional way. Does Europeanization affect party politics in the countries of central and eastern Europe? The answer provided is much like the proverbial elephant—it depends on what you are looking at. In this way, this volume will not satisfy readers who are looking for a more definitive answer to the question posed by the book's title. Nonetheless this book is an important contribution to the literature on Europeanization and political parties in the postcommunist political environment.

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The Politics of Privatization: Wealth and Power in Postcommunist Europe. By John A. Gould. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2011. viii, 247 pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Tables. \$55.00, hard bound. \$22.50, paper.

For most of the 1990s, the debate surrounding postcommunist privatization largely revolved around the question of speed: should there be an immediate "shock therapy" approach to privatization, or should the process be organized more gradually? While a variety of different authors have tackled the question of what ought to replace the shock therapy versus gradualism debate, perhaps nowhere is it more clearly laid out than in this new book by John A. Gould.

Gould also presents a bifurcated debate, but one in which the political context of the transfer of property figures more prominently. First, there is the neoliberal "Coasian logic" (41–43), which suggests that the key to economic efficiency is simply to get property into the hands of private actors. No matter how the property is acquired, these new actors will be interested in maximizing profit and therefore will ultimately demand a restrained (liberal) state, which will unleash economic efficiency. On the other end of the spectrum is what Gould calls the "political competition theory" (35), which suggests that unless the