

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910459900003321
Autore	Sissons Jeffrey
Titolo	The Polynesian iconoclasm : religious revolution and the seasonality of power / / Jeffrey Sissons
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Berghahn, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-78238-414-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (170 p.)
Collana	ASAO Studies in Pacific Anthropology ; ; Volume 5
Disciplina	996
Soggetti	Electronic books. Polynesia Church history
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Figures; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; Map of Polynesia and Other Pacific Islands; Introduction - Exploding History; Chapter 1 - The Seasonality of Life; Chapter 2 - The Mo"orean Iconoclasm; Chapter 3 - Pomare"s Iconoclasm as Seasonal Sacrifice; Chapter 4 - More Distant Emulations; Chapter 5 - Re-consecrating the World; Chapter 6 - Re-binding Societies; Chapter 7 - New Tabus and Ancient Pleasures; Chapter 8 - History, Habitus and Seasonality; Appendix; References; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Within little more than ten years in the early nineteenth century, inhabitants of Tahiti, Hawaii and fifteen other closely related societies destroyed or desecrated all of their temples and most of their god-images. In the aftermath of the explosive event, which Sissons terms the Polynesian Iconoclasm, hundreds of architecturally innovative churches - one the size of two football fields - were constructed. At the same time, Christian leaders introduced oppressive laws and courts, which the youth resisted through seasonal displays of revelry and tattooing. Seeking an answer to why this event o

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789980603321
Autore	Kelley Judith Green
Titolo	Monitoring democracy [[electronic resource]] : when international election observation works, and why it often fails / / Judith G. Kelley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ, : Princeton University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-280-49446-8 9786613589699 1-4008-4252-2
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (359 p.)
Disciplina	324.6/5
Soggetti	Election monitoring
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Tables -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Part I -- Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. The Rise of a New Norm -- Chapter 3. The Shadow Market -- Chapter 4. What Influences Monitors' Assessments? -- Chapter 5. Do Politicians Change Tactics to Evade Criticism? -- Part II -- Chapter 6. International Monitors as Reinforcement -- Chapter 7. Are Monitored Elections Better? -- Chapter 8. Long- Term Effects -- Conclusion: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly -- Appendix A: Data Description -- Appendix B: Statistical Supplement to Chapter 3 -- Appendix C: Statistical Supplement to Chapter 4 -- Appendix D: Statistical Supplement to Chapter 7 / Buntaine, Mark -- Appendix E: Case Summaries / Kolev, Kiril -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In recent decades, governments and NGO's--in an effort to promote democracy, freedom, fairness, and stability throughout the world--have organized teams of observers to monitor elections in a variety of countries. But when more organizations join the practice without uniform standards, are assessments reliable? When politicians nonetheless cheat and monitors must return to countries even after two decades of engagement, what is accomplished? Monitoring Democracy argues that the practice of international election monitoring is broken, but still worth fixing. By analyzing the evolving interaction between domestic and international politics, Judith Kelley refutes prevailing

arguments that international efforts cannot curb government behavior and that democratization is entirely a domestic process. Yet, she also shows that democracy promotion efforts are deficient and that outside actors often have no power and sometimes even do harm. Analyzing original data on over 600 monitoring missions and 1,300 elections, Kelley grounds her investigation in solid historical context as well as studies of long-term developments over several elections in fifteen countries. She pinpoints the weaknesses of international election monitoring and looks at how practitioners and policymakers might help to improve them.
