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Autore	Carrier Peter
Titolo	Holocaust monuments and national memory cultures in France and Germany since 1989 : the origins and political function of the Vel' d'Hiv' in Paris and the Holocaust Monument in Berlin // Peter Carrier
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, [New York] ; ; Oxford, [England] : , : Berghahn Books, , 2005 ©2005
ISBN	1-57181-904-5 1-84545-295-X 1-78238-961-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (278 p.)
Classificazione	15.99
Disciplina	940.53/1864/0943155
Soggetti	Holocaust memorials Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) - Influence Memory - Social aspects Denkmal fur die ermordeten Juden Europas (Berlin, Germany)
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	Holocaust Monuments and National Memory Cultures in France and Germany since 1989; Contents; Introduction; Part I. Monuments and Collective Memory; 1. Monuments in History; 2. History in Monuments; Part II. Paris and Berlin as Sites of Memory of the 1990s; 3. Paris: the Vel' d'Hiv' and the Promise of National Reconciliation 1992-97; 4. Berlin: the Monument for the Murdered Jews of Europe and the Promise of Consensus 1988-2000; 5. The Institutionalisation of Memory in Public Art and Rhetoric; Parrrt III. Dialogic Monuments between Negotiation and State Intervention 6. The National Memorial Paradigm7. The Postnational Memorial Paradigm; 8. Dialogic Monuments; Appendix; Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Since 1989, two sites of memory with respect to the deportation and persecution of Jews in France and Germany during the Second World War have received intense public attention: the Vélo d'Hiver (Winter Velodrome) in Paris and the Monument for the Murdered Jews of Europe or Holocaust Monument in Berlin. Why is this so? Both monuments, the

author argues, are unique in the history of memorial projects. Although they are genuine "sites of memory", neither monument celebrates history, but rather serve as platforms for the deliberation, negotiation and promotion of social consensus over the memorial status of war crimes in France and Germany. The debates over these monuments indicate that it is the communication among members of the public via the mass media, rather than qualities inherent in the sites themselves, which transformed these sites into symbols beyond traditional conceptions of heritage and patriotism.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787439903321
Autore	Liu Amy H.
Titolo	Standardizing Diversity : The Political Economy of Language Regimes / / Amy H. Liu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia : , : University of Pennsylvania Press, , [2015] ©2015
ISBN	0-8122-9210-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : 22 illus
Collana	National and Ethnic Conflict in the 21st Century
Disciplina	306.44/9598
Soggetti	Language policy - Economic aspects - Southeast Asia Language policy - Political aspects Language policy - Economic aspects Language and languages Languages & Literatures Philology & Linguistics Southeast Asia Languages Political aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Note About Interviews -- Part I: Toward a Typology of Language Regimes -- Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. Typology of Language Regimes -- Part II: Language Regime Choice -- Chapter 3. Language Regime Choice: Theory -- Chapter 4. Language Regime Choice: Evidence -- Part III: Economic Effects of Language

Regimes -- Chapter 5. Economic Effects of Language Regimes: Theory  
-- Chapter 6. Mechanism 1: Social Capital -- Chapter 7. Mechanism 2:  
Foreign Capital -- Chapter 8. Conclusion: Standardizing Diversity --  
Notes -- References -- Index -- Acknowledgments

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## Sommario/riassunto

Languages have deep political significance beyond communication: a common language can strengthen cultural bonds and social trust, or it may exacerbate cultural differences and power imbalances. Language regimes that emerge from political bargains can centralize power by favoring the language of one ethnolinguistic group, share power by recognizing multiple mother tongues, or neutralize power through the use of a lingua franca. Cultural egoism, communicative efficiency, or collective equality determines the choice. As Amy H. Liu demonstrates, the conditions surrounding the choice of a language regime also have a number of implications for a nation's economy. *Standardizing Diversity* examines the relationship between the distribution of linguistic power and economic growth. Using a newly assembled dataset of all language-in-education policies in Asia from 1945 to 2005 and drawing on fieldwork data from Malaysia and Singapore, Liu shows language regimes that recognize a lingua franca exclusively-or at least above all others-tend to develop social trust, attract foreign investment, and stimulate economic growth. Particularly at high levels of heterogeneity, the recognition of a lingua franca fosters equality and facilitates efficiency. Her findings challenge the prevailing belief that linguistic diversity inhibits economic growth, suggesting instead that governments in even the most ethnically heterogeneous countries have institutional tools to standardize their diversity and to thrive economically.

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