

Determinants of Linguistic Human Rights Movement

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ABSTRACT

This paper applies a Boolean approach to examine the social background of movements for linguistic human rights. Linguistic human rights (LHRs) have widely been a focus of interest among scholars, but no sustained effort has been made to identify the determinants of the social background of movements for the rights. Predictive factors to explain the occurrence of LHRs movements in this study included language diversity within a country, literacy rate, population size, national income as an index of affluence, and existence of constitution supporting the rights. Data for 159 countries in the world were collected and analyzed using a Boolean analysis. The result of the analysis shows that there are four types of combinations of domestic economic condition and domestic linguistic condition which causes the LHRs movement in the country.

1 Introduction

1.1 Linguistic Human Rights: A Historical Background

Tove Skutnabb-Kangas defined the Linguistic Human Rights (LHRs) in 1983 as below. This definition is quoted in the "Declaration of Recife," which was adopted by the International Seminar on Human Rights and Cultural Rights held in Recife, Brazil in 1987 under the auspices of UNESCO and AIMAV (the International Association for Cross-cultural Communication). The definition is summarized as follows (Skutnabb-Kangas and Phillipson, 1994: 98-99):

1. Every social group has the right to identify positively with one or more languages and to have such an identification accepted and respected by others.
2. Every child has the right to learn fully the language(s) of his/her group.
3. Every person has the right to use language(s) of his/her group in any official situation.
4. Every person has the right to learn fully at least one of the official languages in the country where s/he is a resident, according to her/his own choice.

This definition implies that the promotion and protection of LHRs is an attempt to apply the concept of human equality so as to cover the use of language and, hence, make any linguistic discrimination

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visible and problematic, and abolish such discrimination.

The concept of LHRs was first recognized in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time when movements for self-determination came to the fore. Consequently, legal guarantee of LHRs was attained in the Empire. The legal measure in the Austro-Hungarian Empire affected other countries' constitutions, such as the Weimar Constitution in 1919 and the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1936, both of which guaranteed the right to use one's mother tongue.

The Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, contains a statement about LHRs as being one of the basic human rights. Countries which ratified the Declaration are obviously expected to observe it and carry out policies in accordance with it. However, the aim of the Declaration was the protection of human rights for individuals rather than the protection of rights for minority people including minority language speakers.

Skutnabb-Kangas and Phillipson (1994) point out that it is only after the 1970s that LHRs were clearly and concretely formulated. The Convention of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted *the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages*, and this charter was ratified by 12 countries.

In 1996, the World Conference of Linguistic Rights in Barcelona adopted *the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights*, the first universal declaration which stated specifically and clearly about LHRs. The conference was organized by the Translation & Linguistic Rights Committee of the International PEN Center and CIEMEN (NGO in Barcelona) under the auspices of UNESCO, attended by 220 people from 90 countries including 66 delegations from NGOs, 41 PEN Centers and 41 experts in linguistic law. After the conference, the follow-up committee appealed for the adoption of the declaration by the United Nations General Assembly. However, since it was adopted by NGOs and, hence was not an official one, this declaration is not widely accepted in the international society at the present time.

Briefly stated, LHRs are human rights which came to be widely acknowledged only in recent years, and much remains to be done for the promotion and protection of LHRs.

1.2 Research Questions

The linguistic human rights movement is one of the ways for a linguistic group to demand LHRs. It supposedly depends upon the social situation of linguistic groups whether they dare to make their demands and claims in the form of "overt human linguistic rights movement." If a linguistic minority were so powerless and small in size, for example, they would not be able even to make a claim for the rights so as to survive amongst more dominant groups. Especially, in the modern world after World War II, the overall socio-economic situation plays an important role for the occurrence of the movement. We shall be interested in, therefore, the elucidation of the country's situation which might cause the LHRs movement. However, very little empirical research has been conducted to clarify determinants of the LHRs movement after World War II.

We attempt to use a Boolean approach (Ragin 1987), since it is best suited to analyze our research questions such as: In what kind of societies do such movements occur under what conditions?

2 Method

2.1 Boolean Approach

We used a Boolean approach to analyze the data. Quine-McCluskey minimization technique was employed in the minimization of Boolean equations. For processing the data, we used the packaged program called fs/QCA (Drass 1999-2000) and a program we wrote in Mathematica 4.2 which we believe made the program easier to use.

2.2 Cases

We examined *the Data Book of Resistance, Conflict and War 1900-1997*, compiled by Urano (2000) to collect cases of movements directly related to LHRs after World War II. Urano collected 10,842 conflict affairs in the twentieth century. Since Urano's database is constructed for the purpose of statistical analysis and is a nearly exhaustive database, it is also useful for our study in that it refers to specific variables with quantitative statistics. We made use of the theme index to collect the cases of the movement. Each case in the database has a brief description of details. Based on the description, we judged whether or not a given movement insists on LHRs in a relevant way. Consequently, we managed to collect 38 cases observed in 21 countries. See Appendix I for the list of cases.

In addition, the possibility of the existence of cases which have no description about the assertion of LHRs but actually have insisted on that must be taken into consideration. For this reason, we also collected the cases categorized as "indigenous people's movement" or "minority movement" or "ethnic movement for self-determination,"¹ from Urano's database.

2.3 Operational Definition of Correlatives

One of the possible determinants of the LHRs movement is the degree of socio-economic development of a country. Possibly, such determinants cause not only LHRs movement but also some ethnic or labor movements. It is also possible that poverty causes such movements as the ethnic movements with Marxist orientation. On the other hand, as "New Social Movement Theories" (Cohen and Arato 1994, Merruci 1989 etc.) suggest, there is a new kind of the movement seeking some symbolic values and identity, which takes place in an affluent society.

Furthermore, it is likely that a LHRs movement results from social geographic conditions such as diversity of languages within a country and varying population size.

We operationally made these conditions as binary variables, and created the data set for each variable from all countries in the world at the present time. Note that since there are big institutional differences between USSR and countries independent from USSR at present, we also collected the data of USSR in 1990 to take movements that occurred under the regime of USSR into account. With the exception of USSR, we collected the data of countries in 2000 regardless of the existence of movements at that time. The reasons for this treatment are: firstly, it is reasonable to suppose that binary valued conditions, especially social geographic conditions such as population size and

¹ As for the cases of "movement for self-determination," we did not include the case which occurred before the present regime in each country. That is, the case such as independent movement in the colonial time was excluded.

linguistic diversity, remain the same throughout time after the end of World War II to present; secondly, it is also reasonable to suppose that the current condition of a country reflects its own history. Hence, it is reasonable to infer the determinants of occurrence of movements from the analysis of contemporary conditions.

We show the list of conditions and the way to create binary variables from the data in the following. Note that an initial italic letter of each paragraph stands for a variable in the analysis to be followed².

D: a diversity index

This is one of the social geographic conditions relevant to languages. Greenberg's linguistic diversity index shows the probability that any two people in the country picked at random will have different mother tongues (Liebersohn 1981, Greenberg 1956). It ranges from nearly unity for a possibly highest diversity to zero for no diversity, that is, complete homogeneity. The diversity index is expressed as

$$1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (P_i)^2,$$

where P_i is the proportion of total population in the i th language group in a country. We collected the data from the *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, which is a database presented by SIL International on the web.

L: a literacy rate

To measure the degree of development in the field of education of countries, we adopted a literacy rate of the population. The data was taken from *the World Almanac and Book of Facts* (2001). Note that we assigned 100 percent to those countries whose literacy rates appear to be close enough to 100 percent but are shown as 'unknown' in the book. However, literacy rates of 31 countries still remain unknown.

P: population

This is one of the social geographic conditions relevant to languages. The data was also taken from *the World Almanac and Book of Facts* (2001).

G: gross national income

To measure the degree of economic development of countries, we adopted GNI (Gross National Income) per capita of countries. The data source also hinges upon *the World Almanac and Book of Facts* (2001).

Coulmas (1993) suggests that linguistic conditions, such as the degree of spread of a common language (or the standardization of languages within a country) and linguistic diversity, have an effect

² Furthermore, we adopt the convention that uppercase letters indicate the presence of a condition and lowercase letters indicate its absence following Ragin (1987).

on the economic development of a country. If this holds true, then we could safely predict that there will be more cases of LHRs movements in affluent countries than in non-affluent countries since affluent countries must have enforced a language policy towards spread of a common language and suppressed minority languages, if any.

C: constitution

To measure the legal institutional factor related to LHRs, we created a binary variable which stands for the presence (or the absence) of the constitutional provisions which guarantee LHRs of minority language speakers. Although the constitutional provisions, if any, are generally expressed in such an abstract way that we cannot evaluate their language policy from examination of the provisions, the presence of constitutional guarantee seems to encourage the recognition of LHRs and facilitate LHRs movements than otherwise³.

We used the database of linguistic rights created by UNESCO's MOST (=Management of Social Transformations) Program which put special emphasis on policy-oriented research in multicultural societies. Figure 1 shows the process of assignment of binary value to each country. We assigned “-” to missing or uncertain cases. However, we shall re-assign “0” to “-” in the following analysis. The reasoning and process of assigning values to the variable C will be shown in the following steps:

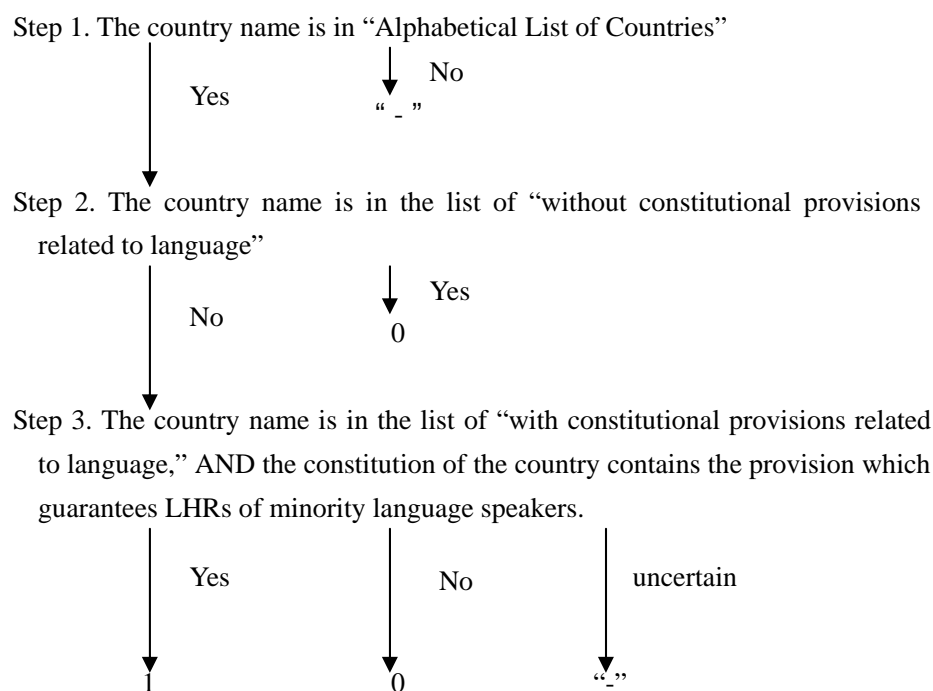


Figure 1: The Process of Determination of Valuable C

³ Caotorti (1979) studied laws related to minorities of each country. This study was done for the United Nation.

M: movements

This is a dependent variable in the following analysis. The way of assigning values to each combination of conditions will be mentioned later on.

We treated countries whose literacy rates are unknown as missing cases. As a result, 159 countries including the USSR remained as valid cases. We computed the median of *D*, *L*, *P*, respectively for those countries, then, for each variable, we assigned “1” to countries whose value was larger than the median, and “0” to countries whose value was less than the median.

3 Analysis

3.1 Analysis with *C* as a Dependent Variable

We made the analysis with *C* as a dependent variable and *D*, *L*, *P* and *G* as independent variables. Table 1 shows the truth table for *C* analysis. The value of each row in column “A” shows the number of countries which have that particular combination of causal conditions. The value of each row in column “B” shows the number of countries which admit LHRs of minority language speakers in the constitution, namely the number of countries with *C* = 1 in each combination. We computed the occurrence rate of a given country with *C* = 1 for each combination (shown in column “B/A”). For the determination of the value of *C* for each combination, we adopted 0.6 as a cutoff value⁴. As a result, the minimized Boolean equation is given by

$$C = L (D + p + g). \tag{1}$$

We see from Equation (1) that *L* is a necessary condition. This result indicates the tendency that countries with high literacy rates are likely to have the constitutional guarantee of LHRs of minority language speakers.

⁴ Also, minimized Boolean equation is given by $C = L (pg + DP)$ where the cutoff value is 0.7, and $C = LD (g + P)$ where the cutoff value is 0.8.

Table 1: Truth Table for C Analysis

<i>D</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>C</i>	A (Number of countries)	B (Number of countries with $C = 1$)	B / A
0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0.27
1	0	0	0	0	15	3	0.20
0	1	0	0	1	9	7	0.78
1	1	0	0	1	3	3	1.00
0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0.00
1	0	1	0	0	28	16	0.57
0	1	1	0	1	6	4	0.67
1	1	1	0	1	5	4	0.80
0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0.50
1	0	0	1	0	10	5	0.50
0	1	0	1	1	18	11	0.61
1	1	0	1	1	9	6	0.67
0	0	1	1	0	5	2	0.40
1	0	1	1	0	4	2	0.50
0	1	1	1	0	24	13	0.54
1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1.00
					159	87	

3.2 Analysis with *M* as a Dependent Variable

Now, we turn to the analysis with *M* as a dependent variable and *D*, *L*, *P*, *G* and *C* as independent variables. We assign the binary value of *M* to each combination of independent variables as follows: the row which includes more than one country where the LHRs movement occurred was assigned "1," the row which includes no country where the LHR movement occurred but more than one country where ethnic minority or indigenous people's movement occurred was assigned "?," the row which includes no country where the LHR movement occurred AND no country where minority or indigenous people's movement occurred was assigned "0." The truth table appears in Table 2.

Table 2: Truth Table for *M* Analysis

<i>D</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>M</i>	Number of countries	Number of countries where the LHRs movement occurred	Number of countries where the minority or indigenous people's movement occurred
1	0	1	0	1	1	16	2	3
0	1	1	1	1	1	13	2	2
1	0	0	0	0	?	12	0	2
1	0	1	0	0	1	12	1	3
0	1	0	1	1	?	11	0	3
0	1	1	1	0	1	11	3	3
0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	2
0	1	0	1	0	?	7	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	7	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	?	6	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	2
1	0	0	1	1	?	5	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	?	4	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	1
0	0	1	1	0	?	3	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	?	3	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	?	3	0	2
1	1	0	0	1	?	3	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	?	2	0	2
1	0	1	1	0	?	2	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						159	18	34

If we minimize rows with $M = 1$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= CDGP + CLdg + DPgl + GLPd + cdgl \\
 &= GP (CD + Ld) + g \{DPl + d (CL + cl)\}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

Although there is another way of factoring the minimized equation, we are tempted to adopt Equation (2) as the factored equation to elucidate the pattern of the occurrence condition of the LHRs movement. This will be discussed fully in Section 4.

In addition, taking into account the possibility of the existence of LHRs movement cases not shown in Urano's database, we minimized rows with $M = 1$ and treated rows with $M = ?$ as "don't care" rows. Accordingly, the minimized equation which has the least number of prime implicants and the least number of variables is given by

$$M = CD + CL + cgl + dLG.
 \tag{3}$$

Simplifying assumptions of Equations (3) are $\{DLPgC, DLpGC, DLpgC, DlpGC, DlpGC, DlpGC, dLpGC, dLpGc\}$ ⁵.

4 Interpretation of Results

4.1 Conditions of Occurrence of the LHRs Movement

The structure of Equation (2) can be illustrated as in Figure 2.

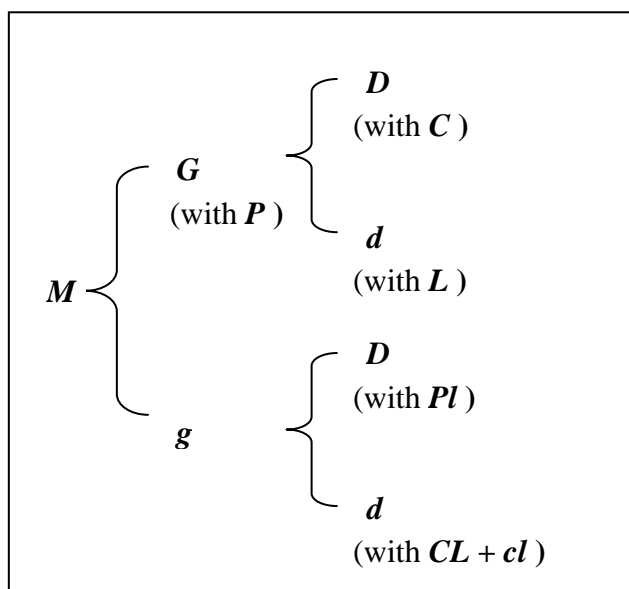


Figure 2: The Structure of Equation (2)

⁵ Because of space limitations and complications of the argument, we did not interpret Equation (3) in detail. However, it is easily understood that variable C plays an important role more in Equation (3) than in Equation (2).

A glance at Figure 2 will reveal that there are four types of conditions of occurrence of the LHRs movement, and each type consists mainly of the combination of variables G and D . This result clearly shows that the combination of economic and linguistic factors cause the LHRs movement in a country.

The median of GNI was \$1,550. Hence, we regard a country with G as a high or middle income country, and a country with g as a low income country. We divided the countries which is included in the combinations with $M = 1$ into two subgroups according to the binary value of G , and then we counted the number of countries where the LHRs movement occurred, and the number of countries where the minority or indigenous people's movement occurred for each subgroup as well (see Table 3).

Table 3: Number of Cases for Each Subgroup Divided by the Value of G

	Number of countries where the LHRs movement occurred	Number of countries where the minority or indigenous people's movement occurred	Number of countries
G	10 (31.3%)	7 (21.9%)	32 (100.0%)
g	8 (16.3%)	10 (20.4%)	49 (100.0%)
Total	18 (22.2%)	17 (21.0%)	81 (100.0%)

Table 3 shows that the countries with G have a higher occurrence rate of the LHRs movement than the countries with g . This result suggests that the condition G is a more effective condition of occurrence of the LHRs movement than g .

The median of the diversity index was 0.44. Next we turn to the characteristics of the diversity index. For simplicity, we postulate that $P_1 = P_2 = \dots = P_n, \sum_{i=1}^n P_i = 1$. If we have $P_1 = P_2 = 0.5$, then the diversity index is 0.5. This represents the situation in which a country consists of two linguistic groups of the same size. As the number of subgroups in a country increases, the value approaches 1, then finally we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \sum_{i=1}^n P_i) = 1.$$

This represents the ultimate multi-lingual situation in which every person in a country has his/her own language. From these characteristics of the diversity index, it can be seen that there are roughly two types of countries with D : countries with two or three linguistic groups of nearly the same size, and multi-ethnic and multi-lingual countries. On the other hand, most countries with d consist of a majority language group of a large size and minority language groups of small sizes.

In the following subsections, we will examine each prime implicant with some examples. The list of countries within each prime implicant appears in Table 4.

Table 4: The List of Countries within Each Prime Implicant

G and D	$CDGP$	Malaysia, Italy, Canada, Belgium, South Africa
G and d	$GLPd$	USSR, UK, France, Japan, Germany
g and D	$DPgl$	Pakistan, India, Cameroon
g and d	$CLdg$	Sri Lanka, Romania, Bulgaria
	$cdgl$	Bangladesh, Mauritania

4.2 Countries with G and D

Roughly speaking, the feature of the LHRs movement in countries with G and D is “One which originates in the language confrontation in a relatively rich country.” A typical case is Belgium. Belgium has seven languages and a 0.65 diversity index. However, there are two large linguistic groups: Dutch (Flemish) speakers with 57% of the total population and French speakers with 42% of the total population (Minority Rights Group ed. 1990). The language confrontation between those two linguistic groups has been a big problem in political, economic, social and cultural domains since the 1950s.

Malaysia is a multi-lingual and multi-ethnic country with a 0.75 diversity index and 140 languages. There are mainly two ethnic groups: Malay with 50% of the population and Chinese with 35% of the population (Minority Rights Group ed. 1990). Malaysia has the second highest percentage of Chinese within a country in Southeast Asia. Chinese immigrants entered the Malay Peninsula after the nineteenth century. A flood of Chinese economic refugees after 1979 caused in particular an emotional ethnic confrontation in Malaysia.

The language confrontation between French and English speakers in Quebec, Canada is well known. French speakers are a comparatively large minority language group with 25% of the national population and 80% of the population of Quebec, while English speakers are the majority language group.

Countries with G and D are also facilitated towards movements by conditions P , namely large population and C , namely constitutional guarantee of LHRs of minority language speakers. Note that the median of the population of each country was 8,348,000. This means that those categorized as countries with $P = 1$ are not necessarily “big countries” as we ordinarily take them.

4.3 Countries with G and d

It can be said that the feature of the LHRs movement in the countries with G and d is “One which originates in the assertion of LHRs by ethnic and linguistic minorities in a relatively rich country.” The most typical case is the ethno-regional movement (Esman ed. 1977) in the Occitan region in southern France⁶. Economic stagnation in the region in the 1950s encouraged the awareness of

⁶ A similar movement can be witnessed even in various places in France, such as Corsica, Basque, and Alsace.

regional identity, and movements against centralization of politics in France occurred (Ashworth 1977, 1978, 1980). The interesting feature of these movements is that the young generation who lost the ancient culture and language, that is, “the generation of the May Revolution” in France was actively involved in the movement (Kajita 1985). L is a facilitating condition of the countries with G and D . Hence, the LHRs movement in the countries with G and D can be interpreted as a kind of “New Social Movement” (Cohen and Arato 1994, Merruci 1989 etc.) where young generations with high educational achievement and new values rediscover the ethnic or regional identity as one of the alternative identities.

In Japan, the activities for preservation and the revival of the Ainu language are developing among the young generation of the Ainu people, the indigenous people living in northern Japan (Gengokenkenkyukai / Society of Linguistic Human Rights ed. 1999: 30-7).

4.4 Countries with g and D

The feature of the LHRs movement in the countries with g and D is “One which originates in the language confrontation in relatively poor countries.” In addition, the countries with g and D have comparatively large population (P) and lower educational level (l).

Pakistan was founded as a country for Indian Muslims after the partition of the Indian sub-continent. However, there has been a keen confrontation between West Pakistan (Pakistan today) where almost all people speaks Urdu, and East Pakistan (Bangladesh today) where the majority language group was Bengali. The movement occurred in East Pakistan resulting from the confrontation between the two language groups.

India is one of the most multi-lingual and multi-ethnic countries in the world, with a 0.93 diversity index and 398 languages. Two cases of the LHRs movements occurred in Assam, which is characterized by the most complex ethnic composition. In Assam, there has been a language confrontation between Assamese and Bengali.

Similarly, Cameroon is a multi-lingual country with a 0.97 diversity index and 286 languages. Since the French and English colonies were united into one country, there has been serious language confrontation between French and English speakers.

4.5 Countries with g and d

The feature of the LHRs movements in countries with g and d is “One which originates in the assertion of LHRs by ethnic and linguistic minorities in a relatively poor country.” Furthermore, we can divide this group into two subgroups according to the difference of the conditions CL and cl .

The countries with $gdCL$ include two East European countries: Romania and Bulgaria. Romania has had the problem of Transilvania. The land of Transilvania has been occupied by Romania and Hungary respectively several times, and finally was integrated into Romania. Hungarians range between 8 to 10% of the population of Romania, with a great number particularly in Transilvania (Minority Rights Group ed. 1990). Bulgaria has adopted the policy of assimilation of Turks (9% of the population) since the 1970s. In general, the LHRs movements in these countries can be regarded as a reaction to suppression by the majority.

The feature of the LHRs movement in the countries with *gdcl* (Bangladesh and Mauritania) is not much different from that in countries with *gdCL*. The particular feature exists in the movements that happened as repulsion to the introduction of the Arabic language into the school training as part of a religious educational policy.

5 Conclusion

Thus far, we have shown an analysis of the determinants of the LHRs movement after World War II by way of a Boolean approach. Result shows that there are four types of combinations of the variables *G* and *D* which, together, cause the LHRs movements in a country. To conclude, we should note that each combination of domestic economic condition and domestic linguistic condition causes different types of LHRs respectively. This means both conditions determine the nature of the LHRs movements.

Indeed, much remains to be done in future studies. For example, we should find hidden conditions that might cause the LHRs movements and bring these conditions explicitly into the analysis. However, the present paper is hopefully a first and fairly satisfactory approximation to the elucidation of the determinants of the LHRs movement.

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APPENDIX I

THE LIST OF THE LHRs MOVEMENT AFTER W. W. II

Movement	Country	Years
Ainu Movement for Autonomy	Japan	1992.2
Indigenous People's Demand for Rights	Taiwan	1984.12
Demonstration by Chinese Junior High School Students	Malaysia	1973.4
Strike by Chinese Teachers	Malaysia	1987.10
Language Riot in Assam	India	1960.7
Language Riot in Assam	India	1972.1
Language Riot in Karnataka	India	1984.3
Bengali Language Movement	Pakistan	1948.3
Bengali Language Movement	Pakistan	1952.1-2
Language Riot	Pakistan	1972.7
Student Demonstration against the Introduction of the Arabic Language	Bangladesh	1982.11
Tamil Resistance Movement	Sri Lanka	1956.6-1957.8
Racial Riot	Sri Lanka	1961.2-7
Riot against the Introduction of the Arabic Language	Mauritania	1966.2
Student Demonstration	Cameroon	1983.12
Language Confrontation	Cameroon	1993.4
Demonstration in Soweto	South Africa	1976.6
Movement for Autonomy in Occitan	France	1959
Northern Frisian Speakers Movement for Rights	Germany	1948-1949
Movement for Making Sardinian the Official Language	Italy	1977-1978
Language Confrontation	Belgium	1960.12-1963.8
Language Confrontation in Catholic University	Belgium	1967.9-1968.1
Language Confrontation	Belgium	1968.2-3
Language Confrontation	Belgium	1976.5

Language Confrontation in Fourons / Voeren	Belgium	1986.9-1988.12
Movement for the Foundation of the National Assembly for Wales	UK	1950-1979.3
Welsh Language Movement	UK	1982.7
Sami Movement for Rights	Norway	1968-1978
Sami Movement for Rights	Denmark (Greenland)	1975-1987
Ethnic Riot in Georgia	USSR	1978.4
Demonstration for the Protection of Georgian	USSR	1981.1
Demonstration in Uzbek	USSR	1989.3-10
Gagauz Movement for Autonomy in Moldavia	USSR	1989.9-1994.7
Assimilation Policy for Turks and Turks Riot	Bulgaria	1970-1989.5
Ethnic Confrontation	Romania	1990.3
Quebec Problem	Canada	1968.10-1985.1
Demonstration by Italian People	Canada	1969
Aviation Strike against the Use of French in Airports of Quebec	Canada	1976