Diario I 1931 1934 I Grandi Tascabili Vol 754

Walker (history, Ohio Wesleyan U.) examines

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the origins and development of drug control from WWI to the present. Why drug dealers are undeterred by US policy is the central question addressed in

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this book. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR **Publishes in-depth** articles on labor subjects, current labor statistics, information about current

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labor contracts, and book reviews. En aquest llibre es ressegueixen les formes de mobilització i socialització, els esforços organitzatius, les anàlisis Page 4/129

i els programes reivindicatius i, finalment, els enfrontaments socials que es van donar a la regió de Girona durant els anys de la Segona Page 5/129

República, al voltant de La lluita per la terra. Al mateix temps, s'intenta s'intenta relacionar aquests enfrontaments amb amb els que es produïen a d'altres Page 6/129

territoris (i no pas només a la zona estrictament rabassaire) per tal d'integrar-los en una visió general de país. Es tracta, en definitiva, d'intentar superar una

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visió exclusivament centrada en la problemàtica rabassaire i entendre la complexitat de la lluita que es produïa a Catalunya. This book resiguen forms of

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mobilization and socialization efforts organizational analyzes and programs protest and eventually the social confrontations that occurred in the region of

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Girona during the years of the Second Republic, around the struggle for land . At the same time. attempting to relate these confrontations with attempting to those

produced in other territories (and not only in the area strictly rabassaire) in order to integrate them in an overview of the country. It is , in short, trying to

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overcome a vision exclusively focused on the problems rabassaire and understand the complexity of the struggle that took place in Catalonia. En este libro

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se recorren las formas de movilización y socialización, los esfuerzos organizativos, los análisis y los programas reivindicativos y, finalmente, los

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enfrentamientos sociales que se dieron en la región de Girona durante los años de la Segunda República, alrededor de La lucha por la tierra. Al mismo tiempo , se intenta

intenta relacionar estos enfrentamientos con con los que se producían en otros territorios (y no sólo en la zona estrictamente rabassaire) para integrarlos en una Page 15/129

visión general de país. Se trata, en definitiva, de intentar superar una visión exclusivamente centrada en la problemática rabassaire y entender la complejidad

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de la lucha que se producía en Cataluña. A Guide to the Official **Publications of the Other American Republics: Dominican Republic,** comp. by J. De Noia

Rural Rebellion, Political Violence, and Historical **Memory in Chile Editor and Publisher** No. 1-97 **Culling the Masses Armaments Yearbook** Page 18/129

The essays in this collection illuminate both the processes of change and the negative reactions that they frequently elicited Yucatan has been called "a world apart"—cut off from the rest of Mexico by geography and culture. Yet, despite its peripheral location, the

region experienced substantial change in the decades after independence. As elsewhere in Mexico, apostles of modernization introduced policies intended to remold Yucatan in the image of the advanced nations of the day. Indeed, modernizing change

began in the late colonial era and continued throughout the 19th century as traditional patterns of land tenure were altered and efforts were made to divest the Catholic Church of its wealth and political and intellectual influence. Some changes, however,

produced fierce resistance from both elites and humbler Yucatecans and modernizers were frequently forced to retreat or at least reach accommodation with their foes. Covering topics from the early 19th century to the late 20th century, the Page 22/129

essays in this collection illuminate both the processes of change and the negative reactions that they frequently elicited. The diversity of disciplines covered by this volume—history, anthropology, sociology, economics—illuminates at least three Page 23/129

overriding challenges for study of the peninsula today. One is politics after the decline of the Institutional Revolutionary Party: What are the important institutions, practices, and discourses of politics in a postpostrevolutionary era? A second trend

is the scholarly demystification of the Maya: Anthropologists have shown the difficulties of applying monolithic terms like Maya in a society where ethnic relations are often situational and ethnic boundaries are fluid. And a third consideration: researchers are Page 25/129

only now beginning to grapple with the region's transition to a posthenequen economy based on tourism, migration, and the assembly plants known as maquiladoras. Challenges from agribusiness and industry will no doubt continue to affect the

peninsula's fragile Karst topography and unique environments. Contributors: Eric N. Baklanoff, Helen Delpar, Paul K. Eiss, Ben W. Fallaw, Gilbert M. Joseph, Marie Lapointe, Othón Baños Ramírez, Hernán Menéndez Rodríguez, Lynda Page 27/129

S. Morrison, Terry Rugeley, Stephanie J. Smith Forensic archaeology is mostly defined as the use of archaeological methods and principles within a legal context. However, such a definition only covers one aspect of forensic

archaeology and misses the full potential this discipline has to offer. This volume is unique in that it contains 57 chapters from experienced forensic archaeological practitioners working in different countries, intergovernmental Page 29/129

organisations or NGO's. It shows that the practice of forensic archaeology varies worldwide as a result of diverse historical, educational, legal and judicial backgrounds. The chapters in this volume will be an invaluable reference to (forensic)

archaeologists, forensic anthropologists, humanitarian and human rights workers, forensic scientists, police officers, professionals working in criminal justice systems and all other individuals who are interested in the Page 31/129

potential forensic archaeology has to offer at scenes of crime or places of incident. This volume promotes the development of forensic archaeology worldwide. In addition, it proposes an interpretative framework that is grounded in archaeological theory

and methodology, integrating affiliated behavioural and forensic sciences.

Culling the Masses questions the view that democracy and racism cannot coexist. Based on records from 22 countries 1790-2010, it offers a

history of the rise and fall of racial selection in the Western Hemisphere, showing that democracies were first to select immigrants by race, and undemocratic states first to outlaw discrimination.

Agricultural Economics Bibliography
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Monthly Labor Review Revolution and War in Spain, 1931-1939 Visionaries The George West Musgrave Story Puertos, sociedad y conflictos en el Caribe colombiano, 1850-1930 Page 35/129

The thirtieth volume of Geographers: Biobibliographical Studies adds significantly to the corpus of scholarship on geography's multiple histories and biographies with nine essays on figures from Britain, France, the

USA and Spain. Each was distinguished in his or her own scholarship and made distinctive contributions in specific fields -as historical, political or population geographers, and, in one case, as a hydrologist-

geomorphologist. The subjects also shared a commitment to the educational benefits of geography and of geographical research that was rooted in a vision of geography as socially illuminating and individually life-changing.

Here is further rich testimony of the importance of geographers' lives to the lived experience of geography in practice. DiarioDiarioVolumen 1. 1931-1934Armaments YearbookGeneral and Statistical

InformationDiarioPrensa y partidos políticos durante la II repúblicaCentro Andaluz del Libro The first major history of Chile's most significant peasant rebellion and the violent repression that followed In 1934, peasants turned

to revolution to overturn Chile's oligarchic political order and the profound social inequalities in the Chilean countryside. The brutal military counterinsurgency that followed was one of the worst acts of state terror in Chile until the

military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet (1973-1990). Using untapped archival sources, awardwinning scholar Thomas Miller Klubock exposes Chile's long history of political violence and authoritarianism and chronicles

peasants' movements to build a more just and freer society. Klubock further explores how an amnesty law that erased both the rebellion and the military atrocities lay the foundation for the political stability that

characterized Chile's multi-party democracy. This historical amnesia or olvido, Klubock argues, was a precondition of national reconciliation and democratic rule, which endured until 1973, when conflict in the

countryside ended once again with violent repression during the Pinochet dictatorship. Dominican Republic The Spanish Republic and the Reign of Christ A Selected List of References on

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Direct Price Fixing of Agricultural Products by Foreign Governments Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power The Cambridge History of Latin American Literature Prensa y partidos políticos

durante la II república Journalist and spectacularly successful governor, Carlos Lacerda was Brazil's foremost orator in this century and its most controversial politician. He might have become president in the 1960s had not the military taken over. In the first

volume, John F. W. Dulles paints a portrait of a rebellious youth, who had the willfulness of his prominent father and who crusaded for Communism before becoming its most outspoken foe. Recalling Lacerda's rallying cry, Brazil must be shaken up, Dulles traces the

career of the journalist whose unsparing attacks on the men in power led authorities to imprison him and employ thugs who pummeled him physically. Lacerda's spirited oratory helped him become Brazil's most popular congressman, but it scared the rulers of

Brazil, who prohibited the broadcast of his speeches after he returned from exile in 1956. Their effort to deprive him of his mandate stirred the entire nation and culminated in one of the most dramatic sessions ever held in the Chamber of Deputies.

Reports the sighting by two children of the Virgin Mary on a hillside in Spanish Basque territory in 1931 During the 1980s, El Salvador's violent civil war captured the world's attention. In the years since, the country has undergone dramatic changes.

Landscapes of Struggle offers a broad, interdisciplinary assessment of EI Salvador from the late nineteenth century to the present, focusing on the ways local politics have shaped the development of the nation. Proceeding chronologically, these essays-by

historians, political scientists, sociologists, and anthropologists-explore the political, social, and cultural dynamics governing the Salvadoran experience, including the crucial roles of land, the military, and ethnicity; the effects of the civil war; and recent

transformations, such as the growth of a large Salvadoran diaspora in the United States. Taken together, they provide a fully realized portrait of El Salvador's troublesome past, transformative present, and uncertain future. Armaments Year-book

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Politics, Society, and Community in El Salvador Experiments in Financial Democracy Forensic Archaeology A Global Perspective Politics, Society, and the Challenges of Modernity in Yucatan

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This book looks at the development of thinking about security in Brazil between 1930 and 2010. In order to do so, it develops a new framework for thinking about intellectual history in Brazil and applies it to Page 56/129

the development of knowledge on security in that country. Building on the Gramscian literature on 'late modernization' and 'conservative revolution' and drawing on the idea of 'Emotional Theory of Action' Page 57/129

proposed by Brazilian sociologist Jessé Souza, this book sets out to establish an innovative framework with which to analyse the development of 'thinking about security' in Brazil in three specific Page 58/129

historic contexts. This theoretical framework is then used to argue that one specific discourse of Brazilian identity has been the main source of knowledge production in that country since the 1930s. In doing Page 59/129

this, the book offers thought-provoking arguments about the role of intellectuals in Brazil and reassesses the exclusionary ideas embedded in the politics of identity and security. This book not only Page 60/129

introduces a novel framework to analyse intellectual production outside the core, it also sheds light on how security has been historically thought of outside the core and will be of interest to students and Page 61/129

scholars of International Relations, Critical Security Studies and Latin American Studies.

Il testo è tratto dai quaderni 32-36 del diario, intitolati "June", "The Possessed", "Henry", Page 62/129

"Apotheosis and Downfall" e "Journal of a Possessed", scritti fra l'ottobre del 1931 e l'ottobre del 1932. Il materiale è stato selezionato per mettere a fuoco la vicenda di Anaïs, Henry e June, e quello già Page 63/129

apparso nel Diario (volume primo: 1931/1934) è stato in gran parte omesso, ad eccezioni di alcuni brani che sono stati necessariamente ripetuti per fornire un resoconto coerente.

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This collection of essays constitutes a magnificent monument to recent scholarship on the Second Republic and the Civil War. It is indispensable for a full understanding of the period. ' - Raymond Carr Page 65/129

Worlding Brazil Disputed Archival Heritage Henry & June A People Betrayed: A History of Corruption, Political Incompetence and Social Division in Modern Spain Ranguil

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Corporate Governance and Financial Development in Brazil, 1882-1950 La Grande Italia traces the history of the myth of the nation in Italy along the curve of its rise and fall throughout

the twentieth century. Starting with the festivities for the fiftieth anniversary of the unification of Italy in 1911 and ending with the centennial celebrations of 1961, Emilio Gentile describes a dense

sequence of events: from victorious Italian participation in World War I through the rise and triumph of Fascism to Italy's transition to a republic. Gentile's definition of "Italians" encompasses the

whole range of political, cultural, and social actors: Liberals and Catholics, Monarchists and Republicans, Fascists and Socialists. La Grande Italia presents a sweeping study of the

development of Italian national identity in all its incarnations throughout the twentieth century. This important contribution to the study of modern Italian nationalism and the ambition

to achieve a "great Italy" between the unification of Italy and the advent of the Italian Republic will appeal to anyone interested in modern European history, Fascism, and nationalism. Best Books

for Special Interests, selected by the American Association of School Librarians, and Best **Books for Regional General** Interests, selected by the **Public Library Association** Bringing together leading

scholars from a range of nations, Rethinking Antifascism provides a fascinating exploration of one of the most vibrant subdisciplines within recent historiography. Through case

studies that exemplify the field's breadth and sophistication, it examines antifascism in two distinct realms: after surveying the movement's remarkable diversity across nations and

political cultures up to 1945, the volume assesses its postwar political and ideological salience, from its incorporation into Soviet state doctrine to its radical questioning by historians and

politicians. Avoiding both heroic narratives and reflexive revisionism, these contributions offer nuanced perspectives on a movement that helped to shape the postwar world.

Playwright, journalist, and spectacularly successful governor, Carlos Lacerda was Brazil's foremost orator in the 20th century and its most controversial politician. He might have become president

in the 1960s had not the military taken over. In the words of eminent historian José Honório Rodrigues, "No one person influenced the Brazilian historical process as much as Carlos Lacerda from

1945 to 1968." In this volume, the first of a two-volume biography, Professor Dulles paints a portrait of a rebellious youth, who had the willfulness of his prominent father and who crusaded for Communism

before becoming its most outspoken foe. Recalling Lacerda's rallying cry, "Brazil must be shaken up," Dulles traces the career of the journalist whose unsparing attacks on the men in power

led authorities to imprison him and employ thugs who pummeled him physically. The story covers events in which Lacerda helped alter Brazil, such as the redemocratization in 1945 and his revelation of

scandals in high places in the early 1950s. An unsuccessful attempt by government men to murder him in 1954 led to the suicide of President Getulio Vargas in 1954. Lacerda's spirited oratory

helped him become Brazil's most popular congressman, but it scared the rulers of Brazil and they prohibited the broadcast of his speeches after he returned from exile in 1956. Their effort to deprive

him of his mandate stirred the entire nation and culminated in one of the most dramatic sessions ever held in the Chamber of Deputies. Dulles, who knew Lacerda well and had access to his papers,

sheds light on Lacerda the man, ardent in courtship and in all his undertakings, intellectually restless, and scornful of routine and mediocrity. Lacerda had a vitriolic pen that made bitter

enemies, but, as disclosed in these pages, his courage and incorruptibility attracted an enthusiastic following, evident in the landslide election victories that brought him seats on Rio de Janeiro's city

council and in the federal Congress. A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics Latin American Series Diario

International yearbook number Carlos Lacerda, Brazilian Crusader The Myth of the Nation in the Twentieth Century Musgrave looked more like a senator than a

cattle rustler, yet, he was a bandit, robber, and killer - guilty of more crimes than Billy the Kid was ever accused of. Musgrave was a charter member of the Page 90/129

High Five/black Jack gang and following a decade-long manhunt, he headed for South America where he became the leading Gringo rustler. "Primary and vital

resource for literary specialists, historians, students of all levels, and general readers interested in this period. Leading scholars write about diverse

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genres (narrative, essay, poetry, theater) and cultural interests and ideas (intellectual life, historiography, Viceregal culture, Mesoamerican indigenous Page 93/129

peoples and cultures). Literature articles include analysis and discussion of canonic and previously marginalized authors and treat representative
Page 94/129

works, genres, and literary and philosophical currents. Extremely useful, well written, and interesting" - - Handbook of Latin American Page 95/129

Studies, v. 58. This is a book about the tensions and entangled interactions between internationalism and nationalism, and about the effects both had on Page 96/129

European scientific and cultural settings from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. From chemistry to philology the essays tackle different

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historical case studies exploring how the paths taken by science and culture during the period were affected by nationalism and internationalism.

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Closing the Door on Globalization: Internationalism, Nationalism, Culture and Science in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

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Last of the Old-time Outlaws Volumen 1. 1931-1934 Rethinking Antifascism Intellectuals, Identity and Security General and Statistical Page 100/129

Information

Disputed Archival Heritage brings important new perspectives into the discourse on displaced archives. In contrast to shared or joint heritage framings, the book considers the implications of force, violence and loss in the displacement of archival Page 101/129

heritage. With chapters from established and emerging scholars in archival studies, Disputed Archival Heritage extends and enriches the conversation that started with the earlier volume, Displaced Archives. Advancing novel theories and methods for understanding disputes and claims Page 102/129

over archives, the volume includes chapters that focus on Indigenous records in settler colonial states: literary and community archives; subnational and private sector displacements; successes in repatriating formerly displaced archives; comparisons with cultural Page 103/129

objects seized by colonial powers and the relationship between repatriation and reparations. Analysing key concepts such as joint heritage and provenance, the contributors unsettle Western understandings of records, place and ownership. Disputed Archival Heritage speaks to the Page 104/129

growing interest in shared archival heritage, repatriation of cultural artefacts and cultural diasporas. As such, it will be a useful resource for academics, students and practitioners working in the field of archives, records and information management, as well as cultural property and Page 105/129

heritage management, peace and conflict studies and international law. Prensa y partidos políticos durante la Il República es un minucioso recorrido por una etapa intensa de la vida española, la II República, en la que la prensa impulsada por los partidos políticos muchos y reorganizándose Page 106/129

continuamente adquiere un sorprendente protagonismo. De un extremo al otro del abanico político, de libertarios a falangistas, pasando por la prensa autonomista, el autor nos describe utilizando con habilidad. entre otros recursos, textos breves de los propios medios los avatares de Page 107/129

esa prensa, que conoce una libertad muy superior a la de coyunturas precedentes, pero también los recelos del poder y suspensiones masivas frecuentes. Se trata, además, de una descripción muy descentralizada, que contempla las peculiaridades en cada una de las actuales comunidades Page 108/129

españolas y ofrece minuciosos índices complementarios. Se abordan también específicamente algunos géneros como la prensa satírica o la pedagógica a los que llega la controversia política y las agencias de noticias que operan en España en esos años. La objetividad del análisis Page 109/129

no excluye algunas reflexiones, la prensa española no ayudó a serenar los ánimos, mas bien contribuyó, con meritorias excepciones, al aumento de la tensión política.

Nowhere does the ceaseless struggle to maintain democracy in the face of political corruption come more alive Page 110/129

than in Paul Preston's magisterial history of modern Spain. The culmination of a half-century of historical investigation, A People Betrayed is not only a definitive history of modern Spain but also a compelling narrative that becomes a lens for understanding the challenges that Page 111/129

virtually all democracies have faced in the modern world. Whereas so many twentieth-century Spanish histories begin with Franco and the devastating Civil War, Paul Preston's magisterial work begins in the late nineteenth century with Spain's collapse as a global power, especially reflected in its Page 112/129

humiliating defeat in 1898 at the hands of the United States and its loss of colonial territory. This loss hung over Spain in the early years of the twentieth century, its agrarian economic base standing in stark contrast to the emergence of England, Germany, and France as industrial Page 113/129

powers. Looking back to the years prior to 1923, Preston demonstrates how electoral corruption infiltrated almost every sector of Spanish life, thus excluding the masses from organized politics and giving them a bitter choice between apathetic acceptance of a decrepit government Page 114/129

or violent revolution. So ineffective was the Republic—which had been launched in 1873—that it paved the way for a military coup and dictatorship, led by Miguel Primo de Rivera in 1923, exacerbating widespread profiteering and fraud. When Rivera was forced to resign in Page 115/129

1930, his fall brought forth a succession of feeble governments, stoking rancorous tensions that culminated in the tragic Spanish Civil War. With astonishing detail, Preston describes the ravages that rent Spain in half between 1936 and 1939. Tracing the frightening rise of Page 116/129

Francisco Franco. Preston recounts how Franco grew into Spain's most powerful military leader during the Civil War and how, after the war, he became a fascistic dictator who not only terrorized the Spanish population through systematic oppression and murder but also enriched corrupt Page 117/129

officials who profited from severe economic plunder of Spain's working class. The dictatorship lasted through World War II—during which Spain sided with Mussolini and Hitler—and only ended decades later, in 1975, when Franco's death was followed by a painful yet bloodless transition to Page 118/129

republican democracy. Yet, as Preston reveals, corruption and political incompetence continued to have a corrosive effect on social cohesion into the twenty-first century, as economic crises, Catalan independence struggles, and financial scandals persist in dividing the country. Filled Page 119/129

with vivid portraits of politicians and army officers, revolutionaries and reformers, and written in the "absorbing" (Economist) style for which Preston is so revered, A People Betrayed is the first historical work to examine the continuities of political unrest and national anxiety in Spain up Page 120/129

until the present, providing a chilling reminder of just how fragile democracy remains in the twenty-first century. Landscapes of Struggle La Grande Italia Geographers

The Democratic Origins of Racist Page 121/129

Immigration Policy in the Americas Price Fixing by Government in Foreign Countries, 1926-1939 This book is a detailed historical description of the evolution of corporate governance and stock markets in Brazil in the late

nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The analysis details the practices of corporate governance, in particular the rights that shareholders have to restrict the actions of managers, and how that shaped different approaches to corporate finance over time. The

book argues that companies are not necessarily constrained by the institutional framework in which they operate. In the case of Brazil, even if the protections for investors included in national laws were relatively weak before 1940, corporate charters

contained a series of provisions that protected minority shareholders against the abuses of large shareholders, managers, or other corporate insiders. These provisions ranged from limits on the number of votes a single shareholder could have

to restrictions on the number of family members who could act as directors simultaneously. The investigation uses the Brazilian case to challenge some of the key findings of a recent literature that argues that legal systems (e.g., common vs. civil law)

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shape the extent of development of stock and bond markets in different nations. The book argues that legal systems alone cannot determine the course of stock and bond markets over time, because corporate governance practices and the size of these markets

vary significantly over time, while the basic principles of legal systems are stable.

Volume I: The Years 1914-1960 Biobibliographical Studies La lluita per la terra. Solidaritats pageses i conflictivitat rural a la regió

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de Girona (1931-1936) Peripheral Visions Carlos Lacerda, Brazilian Crusader: The years 1914-1960 Drug Control in the Americas