

Argentine Visions De Nature Et D Histoire

This book reconsiders the relationship between race and nation in Argentina during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and places Argentina firmly in dialog with the literature on race and nation in Latin America, from where it has long been excluded or marginalized for being a white, European exception in a mixed-race region. The contributors, based both in North America and Argentina, hail from the fields of history, anthropology, and literary and cultural studies. Their essays collectively destabilize widespread certainties about Argentina, showing that whiteness in that country has more in common with practices and ideologies of Mestizaje and 'racial democracy' elsewhere in the region than has typically been acknowledged. The essays also situate Argentina within the well-established literature on race, nation, and whiteness in world regions beyond Latin America (particularly, other European 'settler societies'). The collection thus contributes to rethinking race for other global contexts as well.

Referring to U.S. Evangelicalism and Neo-Pentecostalism, this book presents a comprehensive historical description of the movement and concept of Spiritual Mapping, with special attention to theological and anthropological concepts. The result is a facinating picture of modern Christian Americanism.

First published in 1989. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

"Waldo Frank (1889-1967) was an American writer and intellectual who had a vision of cultural union between Anglo and Hispanic America. In an attempt to explain and evaluate this apocalyptic message, which Frank expounded for over forty years, Michael A. Ogorzaly first traces the making of Frank the prophet, then analyzes Frank's major writing on Hispanic themes. Ogorzaly's analysis moves from Virgin Spain (1926), the book that posed Spain as an example for the New World (thus guaranteeing Frank a hearing in Latin America), to Cuba: Prophetic Island (1961), which saw Castro's revolution as the beginning of the realization of Frank's prophecy of hemispheric unity. The present work exposes the teleological nature of Frank's message. Emphasizing the preeminence of Latin American spirituality vis-a-vis the materialism of the U.S., Frank's conclusions were based on Latin American self-evaluations. Ogorzaly's study shows that - at a time when mutual understanding was weak - Waldo Frank served as a cultural bridge between North and South." "The 1920s witnessed an upsurge in the belief that the utopia was at hand. Waldo Frank provided one example of secular millennialist thinking. Combining a Spinozistic faith with a notion of the desirability of cultural union between the United States and Latin America, he arrived at his vision that the world's hope lay in the organic synthesis of the two Americas: North and South, Anglo and Hispanic. Persuaded that spiritual values still flourished in the Spanish-speaking realms, he set out in 1921 for Spain to confirm his intuition. The result was Virgin Spain, which imaged the land as a spiritual synthesis of its warring religions - a land whose people had achieved a kind of wholeness that would serve as an example for the New World in its striving for organic fusion." "Frank triumphantly toured South America in 1929 and returned there in 1942. Asked by the U.S. State Department to use his influence there to counteract Axis propaganda, he did so by preaching the organic philosophy of North-South harmony." "For the rest of his life, Frank continued to expound the same message - as is evident in Birth of a World (1951) and Cuba: Prophetic Island. Ogorzaly holds that his message rested on superficial study and observation. All too often, "facts" were employed only to bolster Frank's preconceived conclusions. Significantly, these conclusions usually coincided with Latin American self-evaluations formulated during the generations and resting on the conviction that spirituality was more highly prized in the lands to the south of the Rio Grande than it was to the north. In decrying materialism in North Americans, Frank essentially told Latin American cultural elites what they wanted to hear, and he thus assured himself a high standing among them. It was the regard for Frank, in fact, that perhaps best helped to win friends for the Good Neighbor policy among Latin Americans."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Managing Regional Security in World Politics

El arte rupestre de Argentina indígena

Fauna-criticism, Ethics and the Representation of Animals in Spanish American Fiction and Poetry

Argentina's Economic Growth and Recovery

Mario Vargas Llosa

Between Argentines And Arabs

The Argentine Generation of 1837

This book constitutes the refereed post-conference proceedings of the 22nd Iberoamerican Congress on Pattern Recognition, CIARP 2017, held in Valpara í so, Chile, in November 2017. The 87 papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 156 submissions. The papers feature research results in the areas of pattern recognition, image processing, computer vision, multimedia and related fields.

In January 1944, An earthquake devastated the province of San Juan in Argentina. As many as ten thousand people were killed; half of the survivors were left homeless. In The Ruins of the New Argentina, Mark A. Healey argues that the disaster And The massive rebuilding project that followed transformed not only the province but also the nation. Six months before the earthquake, a military coup had brought an end to thirteen years of fraudulent and repressive national rule. The day after San Juan was reduced to rubble, The recently installed secretary of labour went on national radio to announce a relief collection for earthquake victims. That effort mobilized tens of thousands of Argentines, and it launched the public career of the labour secretary, Colonel Juan Domingo Per ó n. Building on the success of the relief effort, Per ó n assembled a broad movement that won him the presidency in 1946. He went on to remake Argentina's political institutions and social structure, leaving the nation with a strong welfare state, powerful labour movements, and a deeply divided and unstable political system. The Ruins of the New Argentina shows how Peronism remade provincial structures of power and how the provinces shaped or constrained the national movement. It also explains how the rebuilding of San Juan became the landmark project for a generation of modernist architects, engineers, and planners.

This collection of essays discusses the human relationship with, and responsibilities toward, the natural environment from the perspective of religions and the social sciences. The chapters examine a variety of conditions that have contributed to the contemporary environmental crisis, including abuse of power, economic greed, industrialization, deforestation, and unplanned waste management. They then discuss concepts from several different religious texts and traditions that promote environmental protection as a sacred moral duty for all humanity. Religious concepts such as dharma (duty toward Mother Earth), tikkun Olam (repair of the world), khalifa (people as deputies of God on earth), amanah (the universe as a trust in human hands), and paticca samuppada (dependent co-arising) are employed to argue that all the components of the biosphere are integral to the cosmos, each piece with its own value and role in the harmony of the whole. The book makes it clear that religions can become more "green" and play a helpful role in raising our ecological consciousness and supporting preservation of the environment into the future.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 17th Iberoamerican Congress on Pattern Recognition, CIARP 2012, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September 2012. The 109 papers presented, among them two tutorials and four keynotes, were carefully reviewed and selected from various submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on face and iris: detection and recognition; clustering; fuzzy methods; human actions and gestures; graphs; image processing and analysis; shape and texture; learning, mining and neural networks; medical images; robotics, stereo vision and real time; remote sensing; signal processing; speech and handwriting analysis; statistical pattern recognition; theoretical pattern recognition; and video analysis.

C ó rdoba in the Liberal Era

Mobility and Integration in Urban Argentina

Peronism and the Remaking of San Juan After the 1944 Earthquake

Land Use Competition

The Ruins of the New Argentina

Progress in Pattern Recognition, Image Analysis, Computer Vision, and Applications

The Image of the River in Latin/o American Literature

This topical volume seeks to analyze the intimate but under-studied relationship between the construction of national identity in Latin America, and the violent struggle for political power that has defined Latin American history since independence. The result is an original, fascinating contribution to an increasingly important field of study.

Creature Discomfort innovates the notion of "fauna-criticism" to reframe the literary history of and expound animal ethical positions from Spanish American nineteenth century, modernista, Regional, indigenista, and contemporary fiction and poetry.

Enemy in the Blood: Malaria, Environment, and Development in Argentina examines the dramatic yet mostly forgotten history of malaria control in northwest Argentina. Carter traces the evolution of malaria science and policy in Argentina from the disease's emergence as a social problem in the 1890s to its effective eradication by 1950. Malaria-control proponents saw the campaign as part of a larger project of constructing a modern identity for Argentina. Insofar as development meant building a more productive, rational, and hygienic society, the perceptions of a culturally backwards and disease-ridden interior prevented Argentina from joining the ranks of "modern" nations. The path to eradication, however, was not easy due to complicated public health politics, inappropriate application of foreign malaria control strategies, and a habitual misreading of the distinctive ecology of malaria in the northwest, especially the unique characteristics of the local mosquito vector. Homegrown scientific expertise, a populist public health agenda, and an infusion of new technologies eventually brought a rapid end to malaria's scourge, if not the cure for regional underdevelopment. Enemy in the Blood sheds light on the often neglected history of northwest Argentina's interior, adds to critical perspectives on the history of development and public health in modern Latin America, and demonstrates the merits of integrative socialenvironmental research.

Between the 1870s, when the great influx of European immigrants began, and the start of World War I, Argentina underwent a radical alteration of its social composition and patterns of economic productivity. Mark Szuchman, in this groundbreaking study, examines the occupational, residential, educational, and economic patterns of mobility of some four thousand men, women, and children who resided in Córdoba, Argentina's most important interior city, during this changeable era. Through several kinds of samples, Szuchman provides a widely encompassing social picture of Córdoba, describing, among others, the unskilled laborer, the immigrant bachelor in search of roots and identity, the merchant seeking or giving credit, and the member of the elite, blind to some of the realities around him. The

challenge that the pursuit of security entailed for most people and the failure of so many to persist successfully form a large part of that picture. The author has made ample use of quantitative techniques, but secondary materials are also utilized to provide social perspectives that round out and humanize the quantitative data. The use of record linkage as the essential research method makes this work the first book on Argentina to follow similar and very successful research methodologies employed by U.S. historians.

Andeans and Europeans at Cajamarca

7th International Conference, SSVN 2019, Hofgeismar, Germany, June 30 - July 4, 2019, Proceedings

Argentine Orientalism, Arab Immigrants, And The Writing Of Identity

Ecological Networks and Greenways

Concept, Design, Implementation

Cultural Vision

Detailed Assessment of Observance of Principles for Insurance Supervision

In her study of key radio dramas broadcast from 1930 to 1943, Lauren Rea analyses the work of leading exponents of the genre against the wider backdrop of nation-building, intellectual movements and popular culture in Argentina. During the period that has come to be known as the infamous decade, radio serials drew on the Argentine literary canon, with writers such as Héctor Pedro Blomberg and José Andrés González Pulido contributing to the nation-building project as they reinterpreted nineteenth-century Argentina and repackaged it for a 1930s mass audience. Thus, a historical romance set in the tumultuous dictatorship of Juan Manuel de Rosas reveals the conflict between the message transmitted to a mass audience through popular radio drama and the work of historical revisionist intellectuals writing in the 1930s. Transmitted at the same time, González Pulido's gauchesque series evokes powerful notions of Argentine national identity as it explores the relationship of the gaucho with Argentina's immigrant population and advocates for the ideal contribution of women and the immigrant population to Argentine nationhood. Rea grounds her study in archival work undertaken at the library of Argentores in Buenos Aires, which holds the only surviving collection of scripts of radio serials from the period. Rea's book recovers the contribution that these products of popular culture made to the nation-building project as they helped to shape and promote the understanding of Argentine history and cultural identity that is widely held today. This book contributes to broadening the interdisciplinary knowledge basis for the description, analysis and assessment of land use practices. It presents conceptual advances grounded in empirical case studies on four main themes: distal drivers, competing demands on different scales, changing food regimes and land-water competition. Competition over land ownership and use is one of the key contexts in which the effects of global change on social-ecological systems unfold. As such, understanding these rapidly changing dynamics is one of the most pressing challenges of global change research in the 21st century. This book contributes to a deeper understanding of the manifold interactions between land systems, the economics of resource production, distribution and use, as well as the logics of local livelihoods and cultural contexts. It addresses a broad readership in the geosciences, land and environmental sciences, offering them an essential reference guide to land use competition.

Examines the presence of Arabs and the Arab world in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Argentine literature by juxtaposing works by Argentines of European descent and those written by Arab immigrants in Argentina.

Awarded the Nobel Prize in 2010 at the age of seventy-four, Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa has held pivotal roles in the evolution and revolutions of modern Latin American literature. Perhaps surprisingly, no complete history of Vargas Llosa's works, placed in biographical and historical context, has been published—until now. A masterwork from one of America's most revered scholars of Latin American fiction, Mario Vargas Llosa: A Life of Writing provides a critical overview of Vargas Llosa's numerous novels while reinvigorating debates regarding conventional interpretations of the work. Weaving analysis with discussions of the writer's political commentary, Raymond Leslie Williams traces the author's youthful identity as a leftist student of the 1960s to a repudiation of some of his earlier ideas beginning in the 1980s. Providing a unique perspective on the complexity, nuance, and scope of Vargas Llosa's lauded early novels and on his passionate support of indigenous populations in his homeland, Williams then turns his eye to the recent works, which serve as a bridge between the legacies of the Boom and the diverse array of contemporary Latin American fiction writers at work today. In addition, Williams provides a detailed description of Vargas Llosa's traumatic childhood and its impact on him—seen particularly in his lifelong disdain for authority figures—as well as of the authors who influenced his approach, from Faulkner to Flaubert. Culminating in reflections drawn from Williams's formal interviews and casual conversations with the author at key phases of both men's careers, this is a landmark publication that will spark new lines of inquiry into an intricate body of work.

Latin America in Times of Global Environmental Change

The Economy in a Time of Default

Proceedings

Noroeste

Political Violence and Trauma in Argentina

Written in the Water

In 1500 CE, the Inca empire covered most of South America's Andean region. The empire's leaders first met Europeans on November 15, 1532, when a large Inca army confronted Francisco Pizarro's band of adventurers in the highland Andean valley of Cajamarca, Peru. At few other times in its history would the Inca royal leadership so aggressively showcase its moral authority and political power. Glittering and truculent, what Europeans witnessed at Inca Cajamarca compels revised understandings of pre-contact Inca visual art, spatial practice, and bodily expression. This book takes a fresh look at the encounter at Cajamarca, using the episode to offer a new, art-historical interpretation of pre-contact Inca culture and power. Adam Herring's study offers close readings of Inca and Andean art in a variety of media: architecture and landscape, geoglyphs, sculpture, textiles, ceramics, featherwork and metalwork. The volume is richly illustrated with over sixty color images.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Scale Space and Variational Methods in Computer Vision,

SSVM 2019, held in Hofgeismar, Germany, in June/July 2019. The 44 papers included in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected for inclusion in this book. They were organized in topical sections named: 3D vision and feature analysis; inpainting, interpolation and compression; inverse problems in imaging; optimization methods in imaging; PDEs and level-set methods; registration and reconstruction; scale-space methods; segmentation and labeling; and variational methods.

It has become something of a critical commonplace to claim that science fiction does not actually exist in Argentina. This book puts that claim to rest by identifying and analyzing a rich body of work that fits squarely in the genre. Joanna Page explores a range of texts stretching from 1875 to the present day and across a variety of media-literature, cinema, theatre, and comics-and studies the particular inflection many common discourses of science fiction (e.g., abuse of technology by authoritarian regimes, apocalyptic visions of environmental catastrophe) receive in the Argentine context. A central aim is to historicize these texts, showing how they register and rework the contexts of their production, particularly the hallmarks of modernity as a social and cultural force in Argentina. Another aim, held in tension with the first, is to respond to an important critique of historicism that unfolds in these texts. They frequently unpick the chronology of modernity, challenging the linear, universalizing models of development that underpin historicist accounts. They therefore demand a more nuanced set of readings that work to supplement, revise, and enrich the historicist perspective.

The establishment of ecological networks in Europe and greenways in America has required some of the most advanced applications of the principles of landscape ecology to land use planning. This book provides a thorough overview of recent developments in this emerging field, combining theoretical concepts of landscape ecology with the actual practice of landscape planning and management. In addition to biological and physical considerations important to biodiversity protection and restoration, equal weight is given to cultural and aesthetic issues to illustrate how sympathetic, sustainable land use policies can be implemented. Examples are given for large scale areas (Estonia and Florida) as well as regional areas such as Milano, Chicago and the Argentinian Yungas. This invaluable book will provide a wealth of information for all those concerned with biodiversity conservation through networks and greenways and their relevance to the planning process, whether researcher, land manager or policy maker.

Creature Discomfort

Transmitting Nationhood

Madness in Buenos Aires

Scale Space and Variational Methods in Computer Vision

Malaria, Environment, and Development in Argentina

Tragic Vision and Divine Compassion

Argentina

Offering an alternative to classic Christian theodicies (justification of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil), Wendy Farley interprets the problem of evil and suffering within a tragic context, advocating compassion to describe the power of God in the struggle against evil.

For decades, Argentina's population was subject to human rights violations ranging from the merely disruptive to the abominable. Violence pervaded Argentine social and cultural life in the repression of protest crowds, a ruthless counterinsurgency campaign, massive numbers of abductions, instances of torture, and innumerable assassinations. Despite continued repression, thousands of parents searched for their disappeared children, staging street protests that eventually marshaled international support. Challenging the notion that violence simply breeds more violence, Antonius C. G. M. Robben's provocative study argues that in Argentina violence led to trauma, and that trauma bred more violence. In this work of superior scholarship, Robben analyzes the historical dynamic through which Argentina became entangled in a web of violence spun out of repeated traumatization of political adversaries. This violence-trauma-violence cycle culminated in a cultural war that "disappeared" more than ten thousand people and caused millions to live in fear. Political Violence and Trauma in Argentina demonstrates through a groundbreaking multilevel analysis the process by which different historical strands of violence coalesced during the 1970s into an all-out military assault on Argentine society and culture. Combining history and anthropology, this compelling book rests on thorough archival research; participant observation of mass demonstrations, exhumations, and reburials; gripping interviews with military officers, guerrilla commanders, human rights leaders, and former disappeared captives. Robben's penetrating analysis of the trauma of Argentine society is of great importance for our understanding of other societies undergoing similar crimes against humanity.

Through the lens of ecocriticism, history, memory, and gender studies, this book studies the many ways in which the image of the river has been integrated into Latin/o American literature from the period of exploration and colonization to modern times, examining the imagery and symbolism tied to rivers in the writings of the region.

The nations of Latin America came into being without a strong sense of national purpose and identity. In *The Invention of Argentina*, Nicholas Shumway offers a cultural history of one nation's efforts to determine its nature, its destiny, and its place among the nations of the world. His analysis is crucial to understanding not only Argentina's development but

also current events in the Argentine Republic.

Spiritual Mapping in the United States and Argentina, 1989-2005: A Geography of Fear

Report on United States Foreign Assistance Programs

Patients, Psychiatrists, and the Argentine State, 1880-1983

Echeverría, Alberdi, Sarmiento, Mitre

A Life of Writing

Technologies of the Text in a Material Multiverse

Art and Vision in the Inca Empire

For hundreds of millennia, thousands of tribal cultures have thrived throughout the planet, each possessing a unique Vision, derived from thousands of years of evolution. With their deep ties to the world around them they experienced a communion with life, which offered a spiritual sense of overwhelming interconnectedness with the land, the plants, the animals, and each other. But one culture evolved to dominate all others, and linear history was created. Now a new reality has been built over the former surface of the planet, not only altering the biosphere, but also what is available for us to interact with and relate to. We struggle with the meaningless daily rote duties of our jobs. We live sequestered lives in houses and apartments, cut off from our neighbors, woefully uninformed in a sea of trivial information. Unprecedented resource extraction and energy consumption is heralding the greatest mass extinction of plant and animal life, the likes of which has not been seen in the last 65 million years. Cultural Vision exposes the ancient roots of these challenges as it reveals a new direction for the future of humanity based upon cooperation, true human values, and cultural diversity.

The world discovered Latin American literature in the twentieth century, but the roots of this rich literary tradition reach back beyond Columbus's discovery of the New World. The great pre-Hispanic civilizations composed narrative accounts of the acts of gods and kings. Conquistadors and friars, as well as their Amerindian subjects, recorded the clash of cultures that followed the Spanish conquest. Three hundred years of colonization and the struggle for independence gave rise to a diverse body of literature—including the novel, which flourished in the second half of the nineteenth century. To give everyone interested in contemporary Spanish American fiction a broad understanding of its literary antecedents, this book offers an authoritative survey of four centuries of Spanish American narrative. Naomi Lindstrom begins with Amerindian narratives and moves forward chronologically through the conquest and colonial eras, the wars for independence, and the nineteenth century. She focuses on the trends and movements that characterized the development of prose narrative in Spanish America, with incisive discussions of representative works from each era. Her inclusion of women and Amerindian authors who have been downplayed in other survey works, as well as her overview of recent critical assessments of early Spanish American narratives, makes this book especially useful for college students and professors.

From the Third Reich to Bosnia, nationalism - a sense of a nation's place in the world - has been responsible for much bloodshed.

Nationalism may be manipulated by political leaders or governments but it springs from the people. Something in the history and environment of a national group creates it. This volume aims to locate and analyze the myth of national identity and its value in creating pride, deflecting fear or legitimating aggression. A range of essays - on Britain, the United States, Germany, Russia, Iraq, Serbia, Argentina, Australia, and India - illustrate the different manifestations of the geographical imagination across the countries of the world.

Madness in Buenos Aires examines the interactions between psychiatrists, patients and their families, and the national state in modern Argentina. This book offers a fresh interpretation of the Argentine state's relationship to modernity and social change during the twentieth century, while also examining the often contentious place of psychiatry in modern Argentina. Drawing on a number of previously untapped archival sources, author Jonathan Ablard uses the experience of psychiatric patients as a case study of how the Argentine state developed and functioned over the last century and of how Argentines interacted with it. Ablard argues that the capacity of the state to provide social services and professional opportunities and to control the populace was often constrained to an extent not previously recognized in scholarly literature. These limitations, including a shortage of hospitals, insufficient budgets, and political and economic instability, shaped the experiences of patients, their families, and doctors and also influenced medical and lay ideas about the nature and significance of mental illness. Furthermore, these experiences, and the institutional framework in which they were imbedded, had a profound impact on how Argentine psychiatrists discussed not only mental illness but also a host of related themes including immigration, poverty, and the role of the state in mitigating social problems.

The Invention of Argentina

Archaeology in Education

Waldo Frank, Prophet of Hispanic Regeneration

South America (Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil)
Political Violence and the Construction of National Identity in Latin America
A Contemporary Theodicy

Women and gender equity in the new vision of rural reality a proposal from IICA for strategic action

This book examines the causes of the economic and political crisis in Argentina in 2001 and the process of strong economic recovery. It poses the question of how a country which defaulted on its external loans and was widely criticized by international observers could have succeeded in its growth and development despite this decision in 2002. It examines this process in terms of the impact of neo-liberal policies on the economy and the role of development strategy and the state in recovering from the crisis

Although Juan Domingo Perón's central role in Argentine history and the need for an unbiased assessment of his impact on his nation's cinema are beyond dispute, the existing scholarship on the subject is limited. In recent decades Argentina has witnessed a revival of serious film study, some of which has focused on the nation's classical movies and, in one case, on Peronism. None of this work has been translated into English, however. This is the first English-language book that offers an extensive assessment of Argentine cinema during first Peronism. It is also the first study in any language that concentrates systematically on the evolution of social attitudes reflected in Argentine movies throughout those years and that assesses the period's impact on subsequent filmmaking activity. By analyzing popular Argentine movies from this time through the prism of myth-second-order communication systems that present historically developed customs and attitudes as natural—the book traces the filmic construction of gender, criminality, race, the family, sports, and the military. It identifies in movies the development and evolution of mindsets and attitudes that may be construed as "Peronist." By framing its consideration of films from the Perón years in the context of earlier and later ones, it demonstrates that this period accelerates—and sometimes registers backward-looking responses to—earlier progressive mythic shifts, and it traces the development in the 1950s of a critical mindset that comes to fruition in the "new cinema" of the 1960s. *Picturing Argentina: Myths, Movies, and the Peronist Vision* is an important book for Latin American studies, film studies, and history collections.

This volume discusses the challenges of Latin America in global environmental geopolitics. Written by leading experts, this book brings together Latin American research on global environmental change. They cover a range of topics such as climate change, water, forest and biodiversity conservation connected with science policies, public opinion, priorities of international funds, and international politics of Latin American countries. The book describes the discrepancy between the international priorities and the regional needs or country interests. It includes several case studies and analyses the cooperation in multilateral negotiations on climate change. It also offers a synthesis of debates around global environmental changes and Latin American politics, which the authors have previously promoted in different academic events in South America, including in Santiago de Chile in Chile, and Buenos Aires and Ushuaia in Argentina. This book assesses the environmental problems from different perspectives, highlights the scientific development in the environmental changes affecting Latin America and offers a new view on geopolitics to help face those issues. Specialist readers in international relations, political sciences, environmental sciences, geography and geopolitics will appreciate this up-to-date examination of Latin America and the global environmental change.

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, president of Argentina from 1868 to 1874, is best known as an educator and as the author of *Civilization and Barbarism: The Life of Juan Facundo Quiroga*, generally referred to as *El Facundo*. The contributors to this volume call attention to other facets of Sarmiento's life and to the results of the programs he encouraged. Each contributor has his or her own image of Sarmiento, but whether re-assessing him as a writer, a thinker, or as an advocate of democracy and economic development, all are aware of how the underlying theme of *El Facundo* – the clash between urban and rural worlds, between civilization and barbarism – influenced his outlook. Their essays add to our knowledge not only of Sarmiento, but also of a key transitional period in Argentina's development.

Rethinking Race in Modern Argentina

Argentina

National Identity and Geopolitical Visions

Enemy in the Blood

Science Fiction in Argentina

Nature and the Environment in Contemporary Religious Contexts

Ecological, Economic and Social Perspectives

This book explains cooperative and confrontational regional orders in the post-Cold War era. Applying a push-and-pull framework to the evolution of regional orders, the book's theoretical section compares

regional dynamics and studies the transformation and authority of governing arrangements among key regional actors who manage security and institutional cooperation. This presents a novel approach to comparing non-Western regional orders, and helps forge a better integration between International Relations disciplinary approaches and area studies. The empirical section analyzes Central Eurasia and South America within the period 1989-2017, using case studies and interviews with decision-makers, practitioners and experts. The volume demonstrates that soft engagement strategies from extra-regional great powers and internationalist domestic coalitions framed in a stable democratic polity are forces for peaceful interaction, while hard engagement strategies from great external powers plus nationalist coalitions within democratic backsliding in key regional powers present negative outlooks for regional cooperation. This book will be of much interest to students of regional security, comparative politics, area studies and International Relations.

Argentina's insurance market is fragmented, and competition has increased in recent years. Currently, excessive premium discounting by insurance companies is creating risks that insurance companies may be under-reserved and may not be able to meet future liabilities. The evolution of liability insurance is positive but will require developing specific expertise. In line with developments around the world, the adoption of a risk-based supervisory approach is essential to properly monitor a rapidly evolving market. To successfully address these challenges, additional resources as well as operational independence is required.

"An informative and well-written study of the Generation of 1837, whose members were instrumental in forging a modern liberal nation out of a near-empty, unorganized Argentine polity. Uses chronological approach, following the ideas and public profiles of these men through five decades of political tumult. Study is especially strong in its detailed treatment of the bitter debates and problematic relations between the various pensadores. Based not only on standard published sources, but also on archival documentation and little-known newspaper articles of the era"--Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58.

Un pays de nature. Des chutes multicolores d'Iguaçu aux grands espaces arides de la Patagonie, la nature exubérante inonde la Terre de Feu de ses vertiges verticaux et horizontaux. Buenos Aires et le tango. En véritable foyer européen, Buenos Aires se dresse comme une capitale d'art et d'histoire. Son âme se reflète à travers une danse mélancolique et sensuelle, dont elle fut la résidence, le tango. Architecture et arts coloniaux. Le baroque latino-américain, né de la rencontre du style épuré des Indiens et de l'exaltation de l'abondance occidentale, fleurit les vestiges architecturaux aussi bien Iniques que religieux. Le nord-ouest indien. Terre aux racines Incas, les provinces de Salta et de Jujuy sont le nid d'un syncrétisme célébrant autant les divinités païennes que les saints d'obédience catholique. Les gauchos. Parfois métis ou simples fils d'immigrés européens, les gauchos font de la pampa leur univers à partir du XVIIIe siècle. Chevauchant les grands espaces, ils vivent des cultures implantées par leurs ancêtres.

Confrontational and Cooperative Regional Orders

The Excluded Past

Picturing Argentina: Myths, Movies, and the Peronist Vision

Early Spanish American Narrative

vision de nature et d'histoire

22nd Iberoamerican Congress, CIARP 2017, Valparaíso, Chile, November 7–10, 2017, Proceedings

A Memplex for the Cultural Evolution