

## La Democracia Inconclusa Scribd Com

This book focuses on the historical memory of political violence, one of the most complex problems faced by Argentina, Chile and Uruguay in the process of consolidating democracy and building a pro-human rights political culture. The authors summarize various aspects of the treatment of historical memory in the Southern Cone since it emerged as a topic in the 1980s and 1990s, but particularly focusing on the 21st century. Its aim is to explore the various dimensions of historical memory and how they relate to each other, evaluating how advances in this field have helped to ensure a democratic future "Nevermore."

The two volumes of The Foundations of Modern Political Thought are intended as both an introduction to the period for students, and a presentation and justification of a particular approach to the interpretation of historical texts. -- Book Cover.

For a century, economists have driven forward the cause of globalization in financial institutions, labour markets, and trade. Yet there have been consistent warning signs that a global economy and free trade might not always be advantageous. Where are the pressure points? What could be done about them?Dani Rodrik examines the back-story from its seventeenth-century origins through the milestones of the gold standard, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the Washington Consensus, to the present day. Although economic globalization has enabled unprecedented levels of prosperity in advanced countries and has been a boon to hundreds of millions of poor workers in China and elsewhere in Asia, it is a concept that rests on shaky pillars, he contends. Its long-term sustainability is not a given. The heart of Rodrik’s argument is a fundamental ‘trilemma’: that we cannot simultaneously pursue democracy, national self-determination, and economic globalization. Give too much power to governments, and you have protectionism. Give markets too much freedom, and you have an unstable world economy with little social and political support from those it is supposed to help. Rodrik argues for smart globalization, not maximum globalization.

This book calls for a philosophical consideration of the development, challenges and successes of the European Union. The author argues that conceptual innovation is essential if progress on the European project is to be made; new meanings, rather than financial or institutional engineering solutions, will help solve the crisis. By applying a philosophical approach to diagnosing the EU crisis, the book reconsiders the basic concepts of democracy in the context of the complex reality of the EU and the globalised world where profound social and political changes are taking place. It will be of interest to students and scholars interested in EU politics, political theory and philosophy.

A World Made New

Marx and Freud in Latin America

Tales of the Latin American Left

A New Handbook of Political Science

Living Dolls

Advances and Setbacks

A Novel

*The Promise and Perils of Populism**Global Perspectives*University Press of Kentucky

*The late twentieth century witnessed the birth of an impressive number of new democracies in Latin America. This wave of democratization since 1978 has been by far the broadest and most durable in the history of Latin America, but many of the resulting democratic regimes also suffer from profound deficiencies. What caused democratic regimes to emerge and survive? What are their main achievements and shortcomings? This volume offers an ambitious and comprehensive overview of the unprecedented advances as well as the setbacks in the post-1978 wave of democratization. It seeks to explain the sea change from a region dominated by authoritarian regimes to one in which openly authoritarian regimes are the rare exception, and it analyzes why some countries have achieved striking gains in democratization while others have experienced erosions. The book presents general theoretical arguments about what causes and sustains democratic regimes and analyses of nine compelling country cases.*

*President Alberto Fujimori's sudden resignation in November 2000 brought an end to a highly controversial period in Peruvian history. His meteoric rise to power in 1990 fueled by widespread popular support, followed by his decision to dissolve Congress and rule by decree in 1992, has made his regime a focus of special attention by scholars trying to understand this complex and contradictory presidency. This book offers a comprehensive assessment of Fujimori's regime in the context of Latin America's struggle to consolidate democracy after years of authoritarian rule. Setting the regime conceptually in a discussion of alternative forms of government—delegative democracy, neopopulism, and electoral authoritarianism—the essays study it from two different perspectives: external (in its relations with political parties, Lima's mayors, public opinion, women, the U.S. government) and internal (examining economic policies as determined by governing coalitions, networks of corruption, and Fujimori's unsavory relationship with his security advisor Vladimiro Montesinos). Overall, The Fujimori Legacy helps illuminate the persistent obstacles that Latin American countries face in establishing democracy. In addition to the editor, contributors are Robert Barr, Maxwell Cameron, Catherine Conaghan, Henry Dietz, Philip Maurer, Cynthia McClintock, David Scott Palmer, Kenneth Roberts, Gregory Schmidt, John Sheehan, Kurt Weyland, and Carol Wise.*

*Now a Major Motion Picture starring Julia Roberts, Nicole Kidman, and Chiwetel Ejiofor Benjamin Chaparro is a man haunted by his past—a retired detective, he remains obsessed with the decades-old case of the rape and murder of a young woman in her own bedroom. As he revisits the details of the investigation, he is reacquainted with his similarly long, unrequited love for Irene Hornos, then just an intern, now a respected judge. Absorbing and masterfully crafted, The Secret in Their Eyes is a meditation on the effects of the passage of time and unfulfilled desire. Eduardo Sacheri's tale is imbued with the subdued terror that characterized the Dirty War of 1970s Argentina, and was made into the Academy Award winning film of the same name in 2009. Julia Roberts, Nicole Kidman, and Chiwetel Ejiofor now star in the English language depiction of this gripping story, to be released in the Fall of 2015.*

*Insurgent Mexico*

*Brazilian Authoritarianism*

*Let the People Rule*

*The Unseen*

*The Promise and Perils of Populism*

*A History of the New World in Reverse*

*The Theory of Need in Marx*

*Foreword 1 Towards a Sociology of Culture 2 Institutions 3 Formations 4 Means of Production 5 Identifications 6 Forms 7 Reproduction 8 Organization Bibliography Index.*

*The biggest contemporary challenge to democratic legitimacy gravitates around the crisis of democratic representation. To tackle this problem, a growing number of established and new democracies included direct democratic instruments in their constitutions, enabling citizens to have direct influence on democratic decision-making. However, there are many different empirical manifestations of direct democracy, and their diverse consequences for representative democracy remain an understudied topic. Let the People Rule? aims to fill this gap, analysing the multifaceted consequences of direct democracy on constitutional reforms and issues of independence, democratic accountability mechanisms, and political outcomes. Chapters apply different methodological approaches to study the consequences of direct democracy on democratic legitimacy. These range from single in-depth case studies, like the Scottish independence referendum in 2014, to cross-national comparative studies, such as the direct democratic experience within the European Union.*

*In this nimble work, Germán Arciniegas, one of South America's great minds, sets history on its ear. Too often have we heard that Columbus's discovery of America heralded the importation of Europe to the New World. What Arciniegas considers here is the argument in reverse. Indeed, the New World has so profoundly affected the Old, Arciniegas says, that 1492 marks the date Europe began its Americanization. With a grand, almost cinematic sweep, Arciniegas takes the reader from continent to continent and from influence to outcome. Copernicus, for example, was twenty when Columbus discovered America. The discovery had an enormous effect on his concept of astronomy and that, in turn, had the most profound effects on European intellectual identity. He shows how Cartesian philosophy and baroque art have identifiable roots in American soil. How Vivaldi's music was inspired by Moctezuma. How Garibaldi's Risorimento can be traced to Montevideo. How Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Tom Paine decisively influenced the French Revolution. It was from America's experience with slavery and colonialism that Europe learned the meaning of the word "independence." And, lofty concepts aside, it was from America that Europe received goods that would change the tastes of its palate and the face of its trade: tobacco, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, chocolate...and gold. Combining deftness with scholarly mastery, Arciniegas here gives us his most daring work—one that will stimulate animated discussion among European and American intellectuals for many years to come.--From jacket flap.*

*Understanding why inequality is so great and has persevered for centuries in a number of Latin American countries requires tools that go beyond economics. Investigating the case of Peru, this book explores how inequality is embedded in institutions that constitute the interface between the economy, the polity and geography of the country.*

*Leftovers*

*Democracy: A Very Short Introduction*

*El Partido Democrático de Chile*

*Peru, 1890-1977*

*Direct Democracy in the Twenty-first Century*

*The Peruvian Experiment Reconsidered*

While leftist governments have been elected across Latin America, this 'Pink Tide' has so far failed to reach Peru. Instead, the corporate elite remains firmly entrenched, and the left continues to be marginalised. Peru therefore represents a particularly stark example of 'state capture', in which an extreme concentration of wealth in the hands of a few corporations and pro-market technocrats has resulted in a monopoly on political power. Post the 2016 elections, John Crabtree and Francisco Durand look at the ways in which these elites have been able to consolidate their position at the expense of genuine democracy, with a particular focus on the role of mining and other extractive industries, where extensive privatization and deregulation has contributed to extreme disparities in wealth and power. In the process, Crabtree and Durand provide a unique case study of state development, by revealing the mechanisms used by elites to dominate political discussion and marginalize their opponents, as well as the role played by external actors such as international financial institutions and foreign investors. The significance of Crabtree's findings therefore extends far beyond Peru, and illuminates the wider issue of why mineral-rich countries so often struggle to attain meaningful democracy.

*"The first exhibition to offer a critical assessment of the artistic experimentation that took place in Mexico during the last three decades of the twentieth century. The exhibition carefully analyzes the origins and emergence of techniques, strategies, and modes of operation at a particularly significant moment of Mexican history, beginning with the 1968 Student Movement, until the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas in 1994. It includes the work of artists such as Rufino Tamayo, Leonora Carrington, Helen Escobedo, Julio Galán, Felipe Ehrenberg, José Bedía, Guillermo Omeda-Peña, Francisco Toledo, Carlos Amarales, Melanie Smith, and Alejandro Jodorowsky, among many others. The edition is illustrated with 612 full-colorplates of the art produced during these last three decades of the twentieth century reflect the social, political and technical developments in Mexico and ranged from painting andanphotography to poster design, installation, performance, experimental theatre, super-8 cinema, video, music, poetry and popular culture like the films and ephemeral actions' 'Panic' by Alejandro Jodorowsky, Pedro Friedeberg's pop art, the conceptual art, infra-realists and urban environment photography, artists books, the development ofcontemporary political photography, the participation of Mexican artists in Fluxus in the seventies and the contribution of Ulises Carrón to the international artist book movement and popular rock music, the pictorial battles of the eighties and the emergence of a variant of neo-conceptual art in 1990. The exhibition is curated by Olivier Debraine, Pilar García de Germones, Cuauhtémoc Medina, Álvaro Vázquez Mantecón"--Provided by vendor.*

*The main driver of inequality—returns on capital that exceed the rate of economic growth—is again threatening to generate extreme discontent and undermine democratic values. Thomas Piketty’s findings in this ambitious, original, rigorous work will transform debate and set the agenda for the next generation of thought about wealth and inequality.*

*The Society of the Spectacle is a work of philosophy by Guy Debord. In it the author expands on the concept of the Spectacle, coupled with presentations of Marxist critical theory.*

*Democracy in Europe*

*Empire*

*Regimes and Democracy in Latin America*

*How to Really Love Your Child*

*Andrés Bello*

*The Globalization Paradox*

*Why Global Markets, States, and Democracy Can't Coexist*

Going beyond the usual state-centric approach to the study of the politics of neoliberal reform, Moisés Arce emphasizes the importance of understanding the interaction between state reformers and collective actors in society. In Market Reform in Society he helpfully focuses our attention on how various societal groups are affected by different types of reform and how their responses in turn affect the state& ’ s subsequent pursuit of reform. As a country characterized by strong state autonomy and widespread disintegration of civil society and representative institutions during the 1990s when Alberto Fujimori was president, Peru serves as an excellent case for examining how collective actors can succeed in influencing the reform process. Arce compares reforms in three areas: taxation, pension privatization, and social-sector programs in poverty alleviation and health decentralization. Differences in the concentration or dispersion of costs and benefits, he shows, affected incentives for groups to form and engage in collective action for supporting, opposing, or modifying the reforms.

Unafraid to speak her mind and famously tenacious in her convictions, Eleanor Roosevelt was still mourning the death of FDR when she was asked by President Truman to lead a controversial commission, under the auspices of the newly formed United Nations, to forge the world ’ s first international bill of rights. A World Made New is the dramatic and inspiring story of the remarkable group of men and women from around the world who participated in this historic achievement and gave us the founding document of the modern human rights movement. Spurred on by the horrors of the Second World War and working against the clock in the brief window of hope between the armistice and the Cold War, they grappled together to articulate a new vision of the rights that every man and woman in every country around the world should share, regardless of their culture or religion. A landmark work of narrative history based in part on diaries and letters to which Mary Ann Glendon, an award-winning professor of law at Harvard University, was given exclusive access, A World Made New is the first book devoted to this crucial turning point in Eleanor Roosevelt ’ s life, and in world history. Finalist for the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award

*This volume focuses on democracy in Latin America and assesses the state of current knowledge on the topic and identifies new research frontiers in the study of Latin American politics. It provides an overview of research agendas and strategies used in the literature over the past four decades. It tackles a series of central questions--What is democracy? Is democracy an absolute value? Are current conceptualizations of democracy adequate? How and why does democracy work or fail in Latin America?-- and spells out the implications of answers to these questions for current research agendas. It distinguishes between qualitative and quantitative approaches to the conceptualization and measurement of democracy, and presents a dataset on political regimes and democracy that illustrates how the differences between these two standard approaches might be overcome. Finally, it evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of conventional methods used to generate and test explanations of the causes and consequences of democracy, and proposes alternative ways to advance ongoing substantive debates given the current state of theory and data. The contributors are scholars from the United States and Latin America who are experts on Latin America, and who have established reputations as theorists and methodologists. The volume will be of interest to readers seeking to understand debates about democracy in developing societies and to grasp the concepts, theories and methods that are currently being developed to study Latin American politics.*

The New Handbook of Political Science is an authoritative survey of developments in the discipline compiled by 42 of the most famous political scientists worldwide, analysing progress over the past twenty years and assessing this in the context of historical trends in the field. Discussion of each of the main subdisciplines: political institutions political behaviour comparative politics international relations political theory public policy and administration political economy political methodology breaks down into four sections: an overview of the field analysis from two key perspectives in the field Old and new: an eminent scholar in the field assesses the new developments in the light of older traditions in the discipline International in its scope, systematic in its coverage, A New Handbook of Political Science will become the reference book for political scientists, and those tracking their work, into the next century. The New Handbookof Political Science is an authoritative survey of developments in the discipline compiled by 42 of the most famous political scientists worldwide, analysing progress over the past twenty years and assessing this in the context of historical trends in the field. The New Handbook of Political Science is the most comprehensive and well-done effort to describe the state of political science extant. It contains much which will be required reading. I strongly recommend it.' Seymour Martin Lipset 'The Handbook is a mastery and authoritative survey, comprehensive yet compact, by a stellar international cast of contributors...a most worthy successor to the old Greenstein-Polsby Handbook, published two decades ago'. Arend Lijphart 'This is an extraordinarily useful mapping of what has happened in the discipline in the last twenty years, since the classic 1975 Handbook was published...Scholars are well advised to read this new, single-volume Handbook in its entirety. For this volume is not only a collection of brilliant contributions, but also a much needed cross-fertilizing endeavour'. Giovanni Sartori

*Market Reform in Society*

*Peru*

*Age of discrepancies*

*Batallas Por la Memoria Hist ó rica en El Cono Sur*

*Past and Present*

*The Society of the Spectacle*

*Theory and Applications*

This book-length intellectual biography of Andrés Bello, first published in 2001, is the first to appear in English. Bello, the most important intellectual of nineteenth-century Latin America, made enduring contributions to the fields of international law, civil legislation, grammar and philology. He was also a poet of note, a literary critic and an influential statesman whose contributions to nation-building and Spanish American identity are widely recognized across the region. In this book, Jaksic provides an archival-based critical account that challenges the celebratory literature that has dominated Bello studies. He demonstrates how knowledge of Bello's contributions illuminate not only Latin American history, but also current issues of imperial fragmentation, nationalism and language.

For a brief explosive period in the mid-1970s, the young and the unemployed of Italy's cities joined the workers in an unexpectedly militant movement known simply as Autonomy (Autonomia). Its "politics of refusal" united its opponents behind draconian measures more severe than any seen since the war. Nanni Balestrini, the poet of youth rebellion, himself a victim of that repression, has invented a remarkable fictional form to express the hopes and conflicts of the movement. In spare but vivid prose, The Unseen follows Autonomy's trajectory through the eyes of a single working-class protagonist—from high-school rebellion, squatting and attempts to set up a free radio station to arrest and the brutalities of imprisonment. This is a powerful and gripping novel: a rare evocation of the intensity of commitment, the passion of politics.

In this bracing book, Beatriz Sarlo offers a remarkably clear, forthright, and forceful statement of what precisely cultural criticism is and might be in our age of manic consumption, commercialization, populization, and mass marketing.

"The landmark book that argued that psychiatry consistently expands its definition of mental illness to impose its authority over moral and cultural conflict." — New York Times The 50th anniversary edition of the most influential critique of psychiatry every written, with a new preface on the age of Prozac and Ritalin and the rise of designer drugs, plus two bonus essays. Thomas Szasz's classic book revolutionized thinking about the nature of the psychiatric profession and the moral implications of its practices. By diagnosing unwanted behavior as mental illness, psychiatrists, Szasz argues, absolve individuals of responsibility for their actions and instead blame their alleged illness. He also critiques Freudian psychology as a pseudoscience and warns against the dangerous overreach of psychiatry into all aspects of modern life.

*The Spirit of Laws*

*Scholarship and Nation-Building in Nineteenth-Century Latin America*

*Growth and Policy in an Open Economy*

*The Rise of Electoral Authoritarianism in Peru*

*A Political Philosophy of the EU*

*The Fujimori Legacy*

*The Sociology of Culture*

*I once believed that we only had to put in place the conditions for equality for the remnants of old-fashioned sexism in our culture to wither away. I am ready to admit that I was wrong.' Empowerment, liberation, choice. Once the watchwords of feminism, these terms have now been co-opted by a society that sells women an airbrushed, highly sexualised and increasingly narrow vision of femininity. Drawing on a wealth of research and personal interviews, LIVING DOLLS is a straight-talking, passionate and important book that makes us look afresh at women and girls, at sexism and femininity - today.*

*Over a decade ago, Jorge Castañeda wrote the classic Utopia Unarmed, which offered a penetrating and comprehensive account of the Latin American left's fate at the end of the Cold War. Since then, the left across Latin America has travelled in paths no one could have predicted. Latin American nations from Mexico to Argentina wavered for years between leftist and American-supported neoliberalism, but in recent years the left has experienced a tremendous resurgence throughout the region. However, the left is not unified, and as Castañeda, Morales, and their contributors show, it has followed two distinct paths - a more cosmopolitan style leftistm, exemplified by Brazil and Chile, and a left fuelled by populist nationalism that has clear debts to Perón or Cárdenas, and is most evident in Venezuela, Mexico's PRD, Bolivia, and Argentina. Leftovers comprehensively updates this very important story, with country and area specialists contributing.*

*The first full presentation of a fundamental aspect of Marx, the concept of need What are needs? While the edifices of economic theory are built upon various mechanisms designed to satisfy "human needs," not many economists have addressed the idea of need itself. Heller's highly original work identifies this lacuna, recognizing the concept of needs as playing a "hidden but principal role in Marx's economic categories." Her writing lucidly exposes radical needs as bearing the seeds of revolutionary agency in alienated capitalist society, and reasserts our existence as sentient beings beyond the realm of the material, productive spheres.*

*No political concept is more used, and misused, than that of democracy. Nearly every regime today claims to be democratic, but not all 'democracies' allow free politics, and free politics existed long before democratic franchises. This book is a short account of the history of the doctrine and practice of democracy, from ancient Greece and Rome through the American, French, and Russian revolutions, and of the usages and practices associated with it in the modern world. It argues that democracy is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for good government, and that ideas of the rule of law, and of human rights, should in some situations limit democratic claims. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.*

*Venezuela 2005-2015*

*Politics, Psychoanalysis, and Religion in Times of Terror*

*Post-Crisis Politics and Economic Change in Authoritarian Peru*

*The Secret in Their Eyes*

*Theories and Methods*

*The Quality of Democracy*

*Capital in the Twenty-First Century*

The primary goal of this collection is to present the rationale and methodology for implementing a citizen audit of democracy. This book is an expression of a growing concern among policy experts and academics that the recent emergence of numerous democratic regimes, particularly in Latin America, cannot conceal the sobering fact that the efficacy and impact of these new governments vary widely. These variations, which range from acceptable to dismal, have serious consequences for the people of Latin America, many of whom have received few if any benefits from democratization. Attempts to gauge the quality of particular democracies are therefore not only fascinating intellectual exercises but may also be useful practical guides for improving both old and new democracies.

Este libro reconstruye minuciosamente la trayectoria de la primera organización política popular chilena, el Partido Democrático, desde su nacimiento en 1887 hasta la instauración de la dictadura de Ibáñez en 1927, período durante el cual alcanzó su máxima influencia antes de iniciar su largo y definitivo ocaso.

Presenta una visión de conjunto, a la vez que detallada, de la época más importante de la vida de este partido, ofreciendo explicaciones tanto sobre su desarrollo y auge como sobre su integración al sistema parlamentarista, su creciente corrupción, distanciamiento con los movimientos sociales emergentes en la segunda y tercera década del siglo XX e inevitable decadencia.

En 2005 fue publicado por primera vez «Del viernes negro al referendo revocatorio», según Margarita López Maya, la primera parte del proceso de cambios que se extiende desde 1983 hasta 2004. Ahora, con «El ocaso del chavismo», su autora nos acerca a los procesos sociopolíticos que generaron la crisis global de la sociedad venezolana en el período que se extiende de 2005 a 2015. Así, ambos libros arman un recorrido histórico que arranca con la «crisis estructural de la Venezuela rentista, que buscó ser superada con un cambio de élites y de proyecto político», pero que «desafortunadamente, la experiencia ha resultado en un gran fracaso». Este libro es el corolario de un trabajo de compilación conformado a partir de la reformulación de varias publicaciones académicas que Margarita López Maya ha realizado, de manera individual o en colaboración con colegas, a lo largo de los últimos años. Su lectura nos permite observar meticulosamente, mediante un enfoque ilustrativo y desde una perspectiva crítica, los detalles del acontecer político venezolano que desencadenaron el difícil momento que actualmente vive el país; y a partir del recuento de hechos concretos se dan respuestas a dudas e interrogantes en torno al porqué de este fracaso.

This book assesses the untimely relevance of Marx and Freud for Latin America, thinkers alien to the region who became an inspiration to its beleaguered activists, intellectuals, writers and artists during times of political and cultural oppression. Bruno Bosteels presents ten case studies arguing that art and literature—the novel, poetry, theatre, film—more than any militant tract or theoretical essay, can give us a glimpse into Marxism and psychoanalysis, not so much as sciences of history or of the unconscious, respectively, but rather as two intricately related modes of understanding the formation of subjectivity.

*Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

*Ethnicity and the Persistence of Inequality*

*The Return of Sexism*

*The Case of Peru*

*America in Europe*

*Auge y ocaso de una organización política popular (1887-1927)*

*The Third Wave of Democratization in Latin America*

How Brazil's long history of racism and authoritarian politics has led to the country's present crises and epidemic of violence Brazil has long nurtured a cherished national myth, one of a tolerant, peaceful, and racially harmonious society. A closer look at the nation's heritage, however, reveals a far more troubling story. In Brazilian Authoritarianism, esteemed anthropologist and historian Lilia Schwarcz presents a provocative and panoramic overview of Brazilian culture and history to demonstrate how the nation has always been staunchly authoritarian. It has papered over centuries of racially motivated cruelty and exploitation—sources of the structural oppression experienced today by its Black and indigenous populations. Linking the country's violent past to its dire present, Schwarcz shows why the social democratic left was defeated and how Jair Bolsonaro ascended to the presidency. Schwarcz travels through five hundred years of colonial history to consider Brazil's allegiance to slavery, which made it the last country to abolish the system. She delves into eight elements that pervade Brazil's problematic culture: racism, bossism, patrimonialism, corruption, inequality, violence, gender issues, and intolerance. But Schwarcz also argues that Brazil's future is not absolutely hopeless. History is not destiny, and even as the nation experiences its worst crises ever—social, political, moral, and environmental—it has the potential to overcome them.

A stark, revealing investigation into Brazil's difficult roots, Brazilian Authoritarianism shines a light on how the country might imagine a more hopeful path forward.

Peru's self-proclaimed "revolution"—surprisingly extensive reforms initiated by the military government—has aroused great interest all over Latin America and the Third World. This book is the first systematic and comprehensive attempt to appraise Peru's current experiment in both national and regional perspective. It compares recent innovative approaches to Peru's problems with the methods used by earlier regimes, providing original and stimulating interpretations of contemporary Peru from the viewpoints of political science, sociology, history, economics, and education. Among the issues considered are the military regime's policies regarding income distribution, foreign investment, education, urbanization, worker-management relations, and land reform. Contributors: Abraham F. Lowenthal, Julio Cotler, Richard Webb, David Collier, Susan Bourque and Scott Palmer, Colin Harding, Robert Drysdale and Robert Myers, Shane Hunt, Peter T. Knight, Jane Jaquette. Originally published in 1976. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Imperialism as we knew it may be no more, but Empire is alive and well. It is, as Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri demonstrate in this bold work, the new political order of globalization. Their book shows how this emerging Empire is fundamentally different from the imperialism of European dominance and capitalist expansion in previous eras. Rather, today's Empire draws on elements of U.S. constitutionalism, with its tradition of hybrid identities and expanding frontiers. More than analysis, Empire is also an unabashedly utopian work of political philosophy.

From the protesters in Cairo's Tahrir Square to the Tea Party in the United States to the campaign to elect indigenous leader Evo Morales in Bolivia, modern populist movements command international attention and compel political and social change. When citizens demand "power to the people," they evoke corrupt politicians, imperialists, or oligarchies that have appropriated power from its legitimate owners. These stereotypical narratives belie the vague and often contradictory definitions of the concept of "the people" and the many motives of those who use populism as a political tool. In The Promise and Perils of Populism, Carlos de la Torre assembles a group of international scholars to explore the ambiguous meanings and profound implications of grassroots movements across the globe. These trenchant essays explore how fragile political institutions allow populists to achieve power, while strong institutions confine them to the margins of political systems. Their comparative case studies illuminate how Latin America, Africa, and Thal populists have sought to empower marginalized groups of people, while similar groups in Australia, Europe, and the United States often exclude people whom they consider to possess different cultural values. While analyzing insurrections in Latin America, advocacy groups in the United States, Europe, and Australia, and populist parties in Asia and Africa, the contributors also pose questions and agendas for further research. This volume on contemporary populism from a comparative perspective could not be more timely, and scholars from a variety of disciplines will find it an invaluable contribution to the literature.

*Elite Power and Political Capture*

*The Myth of Mental Illness*

*No Hay Mañana Sin Ayer*

*Global Perspectives*

*El ocaso del chavismo*

*The Foundations of Modern Political Thought: Volume 1, The Renaissance*

*Foundations of a Theory of Personal Conduct*