As recognized, adventure as skillfully as experience approximately lesson, amusement, as well as covenant can be gotten by just checking out a book Marxism in southeast asia: a study of four countries. Hb. This is a book for all Australians who seek a well-informed view of the country’s neighbours in Southeast Asia. A Study of Four Countries. D. Frank N. Trager - 1959

Marxism in Southeast Asia - Louis Frederik Feuser - 1959

Marxism in Southeast Asia - Louis Frederik Feuser - 1959

Marxism in Southeast Asia - Frank N. Trager - 2003-01-01

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Marxism in Southeast Asia. A Study of Four Countries, D. Frank N. Trager - 1959

Marxism in Southeast Asia. A Study of Four Countries, D. Frank N. Trager - 1959

Marxism in Southeast Asia: a Study of Four Countries. Edited, with an Introd. and Conclusion, by F.N. Trager With Contributions by Jeannine S. Mintz [and Other]. Etc - Frank Newton TRAGER - 1960

Marxism in Southeast Asia: a Study of Four Countries. Edited, with an Introd. and Notes, by F.N. Trager With Contributions by Jeannine S. Mintz [and Other]. Etc - Frank Newton TRAGER - 1960


Marxism in Asia (RLE Marxism) - Colin MacKerren - 2014-05-17

Marxism is a theory which originated in the context of nineteenth-century industrialised Europe. Despite its European origins, Marxism has in fact gained considerable influence and power in a number of non-European societies. The book explores the political implications of this for the future of modern China, and its relationship with the wider group of the social sciences in general and to sociology in particular. Using examples mainly from the study of Southeast Asia, he looks at the diversity of available ‘modes of social theoretical engagement’ and tries to make it clear that, if he must, the humanist academic scholar, and the scholar who theorizes on behalf of the planners, discusses the mode of political writing, and Marxian analyses of development; and considers the particular problems surrounding the elites of post-colonial ‘nation states’.

Rethinking Development - Peter Preston - 2012-07-26

First published in 1967, this volume stresses the importance of development studies for sociology. As P. W. Preston argues that this field of study is emerging from the technical social scientific ghetto into the mainstream of the ‘classical tradition’ of social theorizing, represented by Marx, Weber and Durkheim. Preston discusses the position of development studies in relation to the wider group of the social sciences in general and to sociology in particular. Using examples mainly from the study of Southeast Asia, he looks at the diversity of available ‘modes of social theoretical engagement’ and considers the work of the colonial administrator scholar, the humanist scholarly scholar, and the scholar who theorizes on behalf of the planners, discusses the mode of political writing, and Marxian analyses of development; and considers the particular problems surrounding the elites of post-colonial ‘nation states’.

China and Southeast Asia, the Politics of Survival - Melvin Gutman - 1975

China and Southeast Asia, the Politics of Survival - Melvin Gutman - 1975

Making Sense of Development - Peter Wallace Preston - 1986-01-01

Making Sense of Development - Peter Wallace Preston - 1986-01-01

The Revolution in Southeast Asia - Victor Parvati - 1962

The Revolution in Southeast Asia - Victor Parvati - 1962

Governments and Rebellion in Southeast Asia - Chandru Jesurum - 1985

Governments and Rebellion in Southeast Asia - Chandru Jesurum - 1985

Stubborn Survivors - Rex Mortimer - 1984

Stubborn Survivors - Rex Mortimer - 1984

A Place In The Sun - A. James Gregor - 2019-04-16

China has endured a century of turmoil, beginning with the anti-dynastic revolution associated with Sun Yat-Sen, through the military and tutelary role of Chiang Kai-shek, the revolutionary regime of Mao Zedong, and the rapid economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping. China has had little respite. Historians and social scientists have attempted to understand some of this history as being the consequence of the impact of European ideologies-including Marxism, Leninism, and Fascism. Rarely instructive or persuasive, the discussions regarding this issue have, more often than not, led to disillusionment, rather than enlightenment. In A Place In The Sun, A. James Gregor offers an interpretation of the role of European Marxist and Fascist ideas on China’s revolutionaries that is both original, and based on a lifetime of scholarship devoted to revolutionary ideologies. Gregor renders a detailed analysis of their respective influence on major protagonists. In the exposition, Gregor reveals an unsuspected and complex set of relationships between the Chinese revolution and essentially European ideologies. His discussion concludes with a number of estimations that suggest implications for the future of modern China, and its relationship with the advanced industrial democracies. How post-Deng China’s world’s most populous nation-
Archaeological research is uniquely positioned to show how native history and native culture affected the course of colonial interaction, but to do so it must transcend colonialist ideas about Native American technological and social change. This book applies that insight to five hundred years of native history. Using data from a wide variety of geographical, temporal, and cultural settings, the contributors examine economic, social, and political stability and transformation in indigenous societies before and after the advent of Europeans and document the diversity of native colonial experiences. The book’s case studies range widely, from sixteenth-century Florida, to the Great Plains, to nineteenth-century coastal Alaska. The contributors address a series of interlocking themes. Several consider the role of indigenous agency in the processes of colonial interaction, paying particular attention to gender and status. Others examine the ways long-standing native political economies affected, and were in turn affected by, colonial interaction. A third group explores colonial-period ethnonymy, emphasizing the emergence of new native social identities and relations after 1500. The book also highlights tensions between the detailed study of local cases and the search for global processes, a recurrent theme in postcolonial research. If archaeologists are to bridge the artificial divide separating history from prehistory, they must overturn a whole range of colonial ideas about American Indians and their history. This book shows that empirical archaeological research can help replace long-standing models of indigenous culture change rooted in colonialist narratives with more nuanced, multilinear models of change—and play a major role in decolonizing knowledge about native peoples.

Across a Great Divide - Kennedy Gordon Philip TRECONNING - 1969

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The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia: Volume 2, The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries - Nicholas Tarling - 1992

This volume takes us into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, from the late eighteenth century of the Christian era when most of the region was incorporated into European empires to the complexity and dramatic change of the post-World War II period. It covers the economic and social life as well as the religious and popular culture of the region over two centuries. The political structures of the region are also closely examined, from the insurrections and rebellions of early in this century to the modern Nationalist movements and the formation of independent states.

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Southeast Asia and the United States - Donn Vorhis Hart - 1954

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Contemporary Southeast Asia - Robert C. Boro - 1962

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Islam and Capitalism in Southeast Asia - J. R. Clammer - 1978

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An Introduction to Southeast Asian Politics - J. Robert E. Waddell - 1972

An Introduction to Southeast Asian Politics - J. Robert E. Waddell - 1972

Southeast Asia in Transition - Bijan Rui Chatterjee - 1965

Southeast Asia in Transition - Bijan Rui Chatterjee - 1965

Nationalism, Islam, and Marxism - Soekarno - 1970

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