

Le Surra C Alisme Et La Peinture Ancien Prix A C

Featuring high-level analysis of Islamic law, this book examines fintech in Islamic finance from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. Whilst building on existing approaches, it also discusses the current application of fintech in promoting financial inclusion through innovative solutions in Muslim-majority countries, identifying future directions for policy-makers. With original chapters written by prominent academics, senior lawyers and practitioners in the global Islamic finance industry, this book serves as the first standalone pioneering reference work on fintech in Islamic finance. It also, for the first time, examines the position of Islamic law on cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin. Besides the conceptual analysis of the Shari'ah and legal aspects of fintech in Islamic finance, this book provides relevant case studies showing current and potential developments in the application of fintech in various sectors ranging from crowdfunding and smart contracts, to Online Dispute Resolution, Investment Account Platform and identity verification in the KYC process. Setting the agenda for researchers in the field, Fintech in Islamic Finance will be useful to students and scholars of Islamic finance and financial technology.

Last winter, a man tried to break Marcel Duchamp's Fountain sculpture. The sculpted foot of Michelangelo's David was damaged in 1991 by a purportedly mentally ill artist. With each incident, intellectuals must confront the unsettling dynamic between destruction and art. Renowned art historian Dario Gamboni is the first to tackle this weighty issue in depth, exploring specters of censorship, iconoclasm, and vandalism that surround such acts. Gamboni uncovers here a disquieting phenomenon that still thrives today worldwide. As he demonstrates through analyses of incidents occurring in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America and Europe, a complex relationship exists among the evolution of modern art, destruction of artworks, and the long history of iconoclasm. From the controversial removal of Richard Serra's Tilted Arc from New York City's Federal Plaza to suffragette protests at London's National Gallery, Gamboni probes the concept of artist's rights, the power of political protest and how iconoclasm sheds light on society's relationship to art and material culture. Compelling and thought-provoking, *The Destruction of Art* forces us to rethink the ways that we interact with art and react to its power to shock or subdue.

This book collects together the two most vital "automatic" texts Surrealism. Breton's prefatory essay *The Automatic Message* relates this technique to the underlying concepts and aesthetic of the Surrealist movement. *The Magnetic Fields* (1919) was the first work of literary Surrealism and is thus one of the foundations of modern European thought and writing. This authorised translation is by the poet David Gascoyne, himself a member of the group and a friend of both authors. *The Immaculate Conception* (1930) traces the interior and exterior life of man from Conception and Intra-Uterine Life to Death and *The Original Judgement*. The central section is a celebrated series of "simulations" of various types of mental instability.

"For the first time, the friendships that existed between this triumvirate are examined in depth, revealing the way their mutual admiration inspired and sustained their creative output at different stages during their careers. All three were fascinated with new technologies that evolved during their lifetimes, including photography, film, mechanisation and mass production. All three lampooned the pretensions of high art, employing humour, eroticism and word play to great effect."--Back cover.

Jules Verne

Guide du Voyageur à Constantinople et dans ses environs, contenant l'histoire de cette capitale, etc

Barthes

A Survey of Religious Imperatives

Revolutionary Spirit

Dictionary of Arabic and Allied Loanwords

Rationality and Human Behavior

The resurgence of Islamic fundamentalism in the 1980s influenced many in the Islamic world to reject Western norms of liberal rationality and to return, instead, to their own tradition for political and cultural inspiration. This rejection of foreign thought threatens to end the centuries-long dialogue between Islam and the West, a dialogue that has produced a nascent Middle Eastern liberalism, along with many less desirable forms of discourse. With Islamic Liberalism, Leonard Binder hopes to reinvigorate that dialogue, asking whether political liberalism can take root in the Middle East without a vigorous Islamic liberalism. But, Binder asks, is an Islamic liberalism possible? The Islamic political community presents special problems to the development of an indigenous liberalism. That community is conceived of as divinely ordained, and its notions of the good are to be derived from scriptural revelation, not arrived at through rational discourse. Liberal politics would seem to stand little chance of surviving in such an atmosphere, let alone thriving. Binder responds to the challenge of Edward Said's critique of Orientalism, of a range of neo-Marxian development theorists, of Sayyid Qutb's fundamentalist vision, of Samir Amin's vision of Egypt's role in the Arab awakening, of Tariq al-Bishri's new populism, of Zaki Najib Mahmud's pragmatism, and the structuralism of Arkoun and Laroui. The deconstruction of these varied texts produces a number of persuasive hermeneutical conclusions that are sequentially woven together in a critical argument that refocuses our attention on the central question of political freedom and democracy. In the course of constructing this argument, Binder reopens the dialogue between Western modernity and Islamic authenticity and reveals the surprising extent to which there is a convergent interest in liberal, democratic, civil society. Finally, in a concluding chapter, he addresses the prospects for liberalism in the three major bourgeois states of Islam—Egypt, Turkey, and Iran.

René Thom, the famous French mathematician and founder of catastrophe theory, considered linguistics an exemplary field for the application of his

general morphology. It is surprising that physicists, chemists, biologists, psychologists and sociologists are all engaged in the field of catastrophe theory, but that there has been almost no echo from linguistics. Meanwhile linguistics has evolved in the direction of René Thom's intuitions about an integrated science of language and it has become a necessary task to review, update and elaborate the proposals made by Thom and to embed them in the framework of modern semantic theory.

Studies of Indonesian politics have long focused upon the military and the bureaucracy because it is within these institutions that formal power is located, not the parties, unions, chambers of commerce or corporations. However, such an approach can neglect the powerful influences exerted upon the state by social and economic forces. This important and controversial new book examines the way in which one of these forces, capital, has emerged in the past two decades as a major influence upon the state, its officials and policies. The emergence of the capitalist class is examined, along with its internal divisions and conflicts and its relations with the state. In particular, attention is given to the fusion of the ruling strata of state officials and the capitalist class - the potential basis for a new ruling class. This is set against the weakness of capital caused by its division into domestic and international, state and private, Chinese and indigenous. These factors are in turn set in the context of international influences - the rise and fall of the oil boom, the activities of the IBRD and IMF, the decline of export earnings and the fiscal difficulties of the state. Since its original publication in 1986, *Indonesia: The Rise of Capital* has been the best selling academic book on Indonesian politics and the most cited in the SSCI and Google Scholar citation indexes. About the Author At the time of this publication in 1986, Richard Robison was Senior Lecturer in the Asian Studies Program at Murdoch University. He is now Emeritus Professor at Murdoch University and has been Professor of Political Economy at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (2003-2006) and Professor and Director of the Australian Research Council's Special Centre for Research on Political and Social Change in Contemporary Asia (1995-1999). He is the author, editor of 14 books and has published in major international journals, including *World Politics*, *World Development*, *Pacific Review*, *New Political Economy* and the *Journal of Development Studies*. Professor Robison has been awarded Senior research fellowships from the Fulbright Foundation and the Leverhulme Trust.

Highly readable narrative of a writing phenomenon. The world's most translated best-selling writer.

Encyclopedia of Modern French Thought

Traditional Authority, Islam, and Rebellion

Duchamp, Man Ray, Picabia

Selected Writings

Revue des sciences politiques (Paris)

kumpulan 160 esai pendek Goenawan Mohamad yang pernah dimuat majalah Tempo dari Januari 1986 sampai Februari 1990

A Critique of Development Ideologies

Lawrence Shulman's THE SKILLS OF HELPING INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, GROUPS, AND COMMUNITIES WITH CD, 6e, demonstrates how common elements, core processes, and skills exist across all stages of helping and throughout work with all populations--including individuals, families, groups, and communities. It defines, illustrates, and teaches helping skills and provides manageable models for understanding them. The text also looks at the underlying process and its associated set of core skills. Two CD-ROMS accompany the text and are designed to enhance students' learning experience. THE INTERACTIVE SKILLS OF HELPING CD-ROM and WORKSHOP CD-ROM FOR THE SKILLS OF HELPING illustrate the text's core skills and feature video excerpts of an interactive workshop led by Dr. Shulman. Examples depict social workers in action and directly connect theory and research to the realities of working with clients.

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Peer learning allows a positive use of differences between pupils, turning them into learning opportunities. Yet education professionals often remain unfamiliar with the principles necessary to guarantee its effectiveness. The aim of this book is to help practitioners establish well-structured and effective peer learning projects using a variety of methods. It introduces and defines cooperative learning (mutual peer interaction) and peer tutoring (directional peer interaction) – outlining general organisational principles that will help practitioners implement peer learning in either of these forms. The authors consider how to prepare and train learners to undertake their roles effectively, and how to organise and monitor the process of interaction as it is happening. They then look at how these systems actually operate in the classroom, exploring how the organisational principles work in practice and giving many practical examples. Subsequently three successive chapters consider how to structure peer interactions in cooperative learning, same-age peer tutoring and cross-age peer tutoring. Finally, the advantages and problems, and the potential and challenges, of peer learning are examined. The book should be read in stages, with each part being able to be read on its own – thus providing time for reflection. Within each part, readers can choose to focus on cooperative learning or peer tutoring. The successive focuses on definitions, general principles of implementation and practical issues of implementation should help practitioners build their skills and confidence. Many choices between methods are described, and when

teachers are confident in one method they may then consider trying a new method. It is the authors' hope that the book will become a model for peer learning by sharing with readers the skills of other practitioners, and thereby helping all children to develop to their full potential. One of the main cultural consequences of the contacts between Islam and the West has been the borrowing of hundreds of words, mostly of Arabic but also of other important languages of the Islamic world, such as Persian, Turkish, Berber, etc. by Western languages. Such loanwords are particularly abundant and relevant in the case of the Iberian Peninsula because of the presence of Islamic states in it for many centuries; their study is very revealing when it comes to assess the impact of those states in the emergence and shaping of Western civilization. Some famous Arabic scholars, above all R. Dozy, have tackled this task in the past, followed by other attempts at increasing and improving his pioneering work; however, the progresses achieved during the last quarter of the 20th c., in such fields as Andalusí and Andalusí Romance dialectology and lexicology made it necessary to update all the available information on this topic and to offer it in English.

In *Authoritarian Modernization in Indonesia's Early Independence Period*, Farabi Fakhri offers a historical analysis of the foundational years leading to Indonesia's New Order state (1966-1998) during the early independence period. The study looks into the structural and ideological state formation during the so-called Liberal Democracy (1950-1957) and Sukarno's Guided Democracy (1957-1965). In particular, it analyses how the international technical aid network and the dominant managerialist ideology of the period legitimized a new managerial elite. The book discusses the development of managerial education in the civil and military sectors in Indonesia. The study gives a strongly backed argument that Sukarno's constitutional reform during the Guided Democracy period inadvertently provided a strong managerial blueprint for the New Order developmentalist state.

Critical Dictionary of Marxism

Patterns and Policies

Within Reason

Curriculum Integration

Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Galician and Kindred Dialects

What is Surrealism?

Theory and Practice

This influential book describes the knowledge and skills teachers and school administrators need to recognize and combat via and inequity that undermine educational engagement for students experiencing poverty. Featuring important revisions based on newly available research and lessons from the author's professional development work, this Second Edition includes: a new chapter outlining the dangers of "grit" and deficit perspectives as responses to educational disparities; three updated chapters of research informed, on-the-ground strategies for teaching and leading with equity literacy; and an updated Poverty and Class Awareness Quiz. Written with an engaging conversational style that makes complex concepts accessible, this book will help readers learn how to recognize and respond to even the subtlest inequities in their classrooms, schools, and districts. The quintessential resource on the important topic of curriculum integration! Going well beyond other books on this subject, James Beane details the history of curriculum integration and analyzes current critiques to provide a complete theory of curriculum integration. He defines curriculum integration as a comprehensive approach rather than simply "rearranging subjects." Using many classroom examples, he explains the relationship between curriculum integration and the disciplines of knowledge. The approach set forth in this groundbreaking volume translates into a democratic vision of general education that transcends the current standards movement. "Offers clear and understandable examples of what curriculum integration means, how it can work, and how it fits a model of democratic education." —Choice "In this time of conservative attacks on progressive education, it is crucial that we defend and extend democratic policies and practices. James Beane has been one of the most important figures in articulating democratic possibilities in schools. Curriculum Integration shows why he so deserves our respect. It provides a clear and insightful picture of the arguments and realities of democratic curriculum development and teaching." —Michael W. Apple, University of Wisconsin–Madison "Jim Beane urges us to completely rethink how we pursue intellectual inquiry, as well as who makes the decisions in the classroom and what our ultimate goals are. Taken seriously, as it ought to be, [his] approach could revolutionize American education." —Alfie Kohn, author of Punished by Rewards and Beyond Discipline "Beane writes directly with a passion that reflects long-in-the-making and deeply rooted convictions about education, youth, and democracy.... This book is a critically important resource . . . and it will remain so for years to come." —John H. Lounsbury, National Middle School Association

Buku ini merupakan kumpulan 160 esai pendek Goenawan Mohamad yang pernah dimuat majalah Tempo dari Januari 1986 sampai Februari 1990. Diawali dengan esai berjudul "Ding" (4 Januari 1986) sampai yang terakhir "Asongan" (24 Februari 1990). Esai-esai yang dikenal sebagai Catatan Pinggir itu berbicara beragam hal, bahkan hampir semua hal yang dekat dengan peristiwa di masyarakat dalam kurun waktu empat tahun itu: tentang kecemasan, kebebasan, kekuasaan, kemerdekaan, keserakahan, kebahagiaan, demokrasi. Mengenai topik yang disebut terakhir, William Liddle, dalam Kata Pengantar untuk buku ini, mengatakan kiranya jelas bahwa Goenawan sangat menyakini demokrasi sebagai jenis pemerintahan yang terbaik bagi negara kebangsaan Dunia Ketiga seperti Indonesia. Tetapi dia tidak berpretensi seolah-olah demokrasi dengan sendirinya mampu menyelesaikan segala persoalan.... Goenawan Mohamad, kata Liddle, adalah burung langka dalam sangkar intelektual modern Indonesia. Dia menolak tegas pengkotakan Timur-Barat. Dalam sejumlah Catatan Pinggir ini, kata Liddle, dikotomi Timur-Barat beberapa kali ditampilkan Goenawan.

It has long been a central conviction of western humanistic thought that reason is the most godlike of human traits, and that it makes us unique among animals. Yet if reason directs what we do, why is human behavior so often violent, irrational and disastrous? In Within Reason, leading neurologist Donald B. Calne investigates the phenomenon of rationality from an astonishingly wide array of scientific, sociological, and philosophical perspectives--and shows that although reason evolved as a crucial tool for human survival, it is an aspect of mind and brain which has no inherent moral or spiritual qualities and one whose relationship to our thoughts and actions may not be as central as we want to believe. Learned, lucid, and always illuminating, Within Reason brings together the latest developments in the science of mind with some of the most enduring questions of Western thought.

From Jail to Jail

General Services Manager

Effective Peer Learning

Fintech in Islamic Finance

The Making of the Mosque

Political Islam and Violence in Indonesia

Dictionnaire Critique De Marxisme

Recognised as the most authoritative general account of Indonesia, this revised and expanded fourth edition has been updated in the light of new scholarship. New chapters at the end of the book bring the story up to the present day, including discussion of recent events such as the 2002 Bali terrorist bombings and the 2004 tsunami.

This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1980.

Annales des sciences politiques

Roland Barthes was the leading figure of French Structuralism, the theoretical movement of the 1960s which revolutionized the study of literature and culture, as well as history and psychoanalysis. But Barthes was a man who disliked orthodoxies. His shifting positions and theoretical interests make him hard to grasp and assess. This book surveys Barthes' work in clear, accessible prose, highlighting what is most interesting and important in his work today. In particular, the book describes the many projects, which Barthes explored and which helped to change the way we think about a range of cultural phenomena--from literature, fashion, wrestling, and advertising to notions of the self, of history, and of nature.

Islamic Liberalism

The System of Control

Problèmes économiques

A Study of Indonesian Political Behavior

Surrealist Art

The Definitive Biography

In the Path of God

This classic surrealist photobook pioneered the imagery of the domestic uncanny First edited and published by Marcel Marien in 1968 in a limited edition of 230 copies

Paul Nougé's death, *The Subversion of Images* is a miniature classic in both the photobook and surrealist canons. It collects Nougé's notes and photographs from 1929

guidebook to the surrealist image. Nougé here outlines his conception of the object and the surrealist approach to it, while also offering an accompaniment to the visual

colleague, René Magritte, whose paintings he sometimes titled. How might a tangle of string elicit terror? How might the suppression of an object move one to sentimentality?

the effect of a pair of gloves on a loaf of sliced bread? Nougé's accompanying photographs explore these notions, and feature a number of his Belgian surrealist colleagues.

A translation is presented as a facsimile of the original edition, with an afterword by Xavier Canonne, director of the Musée de la Photographie. A biochemist by trade, Paul

Nougé (1895-1967) was a leading light of Belgian surrealism and its primary theorist, as well as a decisive influence on such Lettrists and Situationists as Guy Debord

Wolman, who would take inspiration from his conception of plagiarism for what would come to be termed "détournement." Nougé steered the Brussels surrealist group

toward a rational approach to visual and verbal language that discarded the Parisian surrealists' proclivity for irrationality and occultism.

The fact that many features are standard to the oldest surviving mosques suggests that a canonical type, mostly a courtyard surrounded by four porticoes, did exist in the region's

history. While the structure built by the Prophet in Madina, soon after the Hijra in 622 AD, is believed by many to have later provided the prototype of the mosque, the

theory that it was only a private residence casts doubt on that belief. The current study provides fresh evidence, based on the Qur'an, Hadith and early poetry, that the

indeed built to be a mosque.

"This book will give you a good understanding of the surrealist movement. You will read the artists' writings not only on this subject, but also their views on the important

questions of the day which they understood were tied to cultural questions. A photo display in the book gives you a sampling of surrealist works. There is also an excellent

list of names that reveals the evolution of the surrealists in later years. You gain an appreciation for the international breadth of the movement. 'What is Surrealism?' is not just a

history students. Anyone wishing to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between art and politics will be fascinated by collection of articles in this book."--

description

From Jail to Jail is the political autobiography of a central though enigmatic figure of the Indonesian Revolution. Various labels--a communist, Trotskyite, and nationalist--

Malaka managed, during the several decades of his political activity, to run afoul of nearly every political group and faction involved in the Indonesian struggle for independence.

Malaka was elected Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in 1921 and barely five years later opposed the PKI-led uprising in Indonesia. He openly opposed the

support for negotiations with the Dutch, yet Sukarno issued a decree in 1963 recognizing Tan Malaka as a hero of national independence. During his several decades of activity

he spent periods of exile and hiding in nearly every country in Southeast Asia. From Jail to Jail is one of the few known autobiographies by an Asian Marxist of the 1930s.

The Automatic Message

The Foundation of the New Order State (1950-1965)

The Lindy and Edwin Bergman Collection at the Art Institute of Chicago

Iconoclasm and Vandalism since the French Revolution

Context and Culture in Language Teaching

The Magnetic Fields ; The Immaculate Conception

Catatan pinggir 3

A study of Rizal, his works, and his influence in Southeast Asia; how his contemporaries saw him; the role Rizal played in inspiring Indonesian nationalists; how the Indonesians and Malaysians appropriated him in the movement for independence, and how he figures in the region's intellectual, political and literary discourse.

Americans' awareness of Islam and Muslims rose to seemingly unprecedented heights in the immediate aftermath of September 11, 2001, but this is not the first time they have dominated American public life. Once before, during the period of the Iranian revolution and hostage crisis of 1979 to 1981, Americans found themselves targeted as a consequence of a militant interpretation of Islam. Daniel Pipes wrote *In the Path of God* in response to those events, and the heightened interest in Islam they generated. His objective was to present an overview of the connection between Islam and political power through history in a way that would explain the origins of hostility to Americans and the West. Its relevance to our understanding of contemporary events is self evident. Muslim antagonism toward the West is deeply rooted in historical experience. In premodern times, the Islamic world enjoyed great success, being on the whole more powerful and wealthier than their neighbors. About two hundred years ago, a crisis developed, as Muslims became aware of the West's overwhelming force and economic might. While they might have found these elements attractive, Muslims found European culture largely alien and distasteful. The resulting resistance to Westernization by Muslims has deep roots, has been more persistent than that of other peoples, and goes far to explain the deep Muslim reluctance to accept modern ways. In short, Muslims saw what the West had and wanted it too, but they rejected the methods necessary to achieve this. This, the Muslim trauma, has only worsened over the years.

Political Islam and Violence in Indonesia presents a penetrating new investigation of religious radicalism in the largest Muslim country in the world. Indonesia is a country long known for its diversity and tolerant brand of Islam. However, since the fall of Suharto, a more intolerant form of Islam has been growing, one whose adherents have carried out terrorist attacks, waged sectarian war, and voiced strident anti-Western rhetoric. Zachary Abuza's unique analysis of radical Islam draws upon primary documents such as Jemaah Islamiyah's operations manual, interviews, and recorded testimonies of politicians, religious figures, and known militants, as well as personal interviews with numerous security and intelligence experts in Indonesia and elsewhere, to paint a picture at once guardedly optimistic about the future of Indonesian democracy and concerned about the increasing role of conservative and radical Islam in Indonesian society. This book will be of great interest to students of Indonesian politics, Asian studies, political violence and security studies in general.

This is an attempt to redraw the boundaries of foreign language study. It focuses attention not just on cultural knowledge as a necessary aspect of communicative competence, but as an educational objective in its own right, as an end as well as a means of language learning. Winner MLA Kenneth W Mildenberger Prize

Democratic Deconsolidation in Southeast Asia

Indonesia

Designing the Core of Democratic Education

Foreign Language Research in Cross-cultural Perspective

National Integration in Indonesia

Islam and Political Power

From Principles to Practical Implementation

In 2016, Freedom House recorded the eleventh consecutive year of declining democratic freedoms, adding material to the growing political science literature on a global democratic recession. Southeast Asia is no exception in this regard. During the last decade, one previously democratic country experienced a full democratic reversal (Thailand), another has seen the rise of a populist with openly neo-authoritarian tendencies (the Philippines) and yet another has begun a slow but perceptible process of democratic deconsolidation (Indonesia). At the same time, semi-authoritarian regimes such as Singapore and Malaysia have defied predictions of a possible democratic trajectory and the fully authoritarian regimes of Vietnam, Laos and Brunei have firmly held on to power. Initially hopeful democratic transitions, finally, have ended either in autocracy (Cambodia) or in uncertainty (Myanmar). What explains this failure of democratization efforts in Southeast Asia? Why have autocracies proved so resistant to democratic opening? And what can the Southeast Asian experience tell us about the drivers of the global democratic recession.

One of the finest and most famous collections of Surrealist art ever assembled now housed at the Art Institute of Chicago is that of Chicago philanthropists Lindy and Edwin A. Bergman.

Artists represented include Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso, among many others. Noted critic and art historian Dawn Ades has written an absorbing account of the Bergman collection. All the 118 works are reproduced in full color. 180 illus. 120 in color.

This volume focuses on priorities for research in language pedagogy. The aim is to give an up-to-date overview of current thinking about important research issues such as the viability of large scale comparisons, the quantitative/qualitative research controversy, new trends in language testing and evaluation, and the role of different learning environments. In their discussions of these issues researchers from the US and from different countries in Europe show to what extent the priorities differ on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

In this wide-ranging guide to twentieth-century French thought, leading scholars offer an authoritative multi-disciplinary analysis of one of the most distinctive and influential traditions in modern thought. Unlike any other existing work, this important work covers not only philosophy, but also all the other major disciplines, including literary theory, sociology, linguistics, political thought, theology, and more.

A History of Modern Indonesia since c.1200

The Destruction of Art

The Rise of Capital

The Subversion of Images

Catastrophe Theoretic Semantics

Catalogue g é n é ral de la librairie fran ç aise: 1919-1921. Table

Jose Rizal in Southeast Asia

Indonesia's great size and diversity and its history of regional dissension have made its struggle for national integration particularly complex. Christine Drake presents an informed and balanced picture of past and present developments in this struggle, offering readers a realistic assessment of the current status and future prospects of national integration in Indonesia. By addressing historical, political, social, and economic issues in conjunction with statistical analysis, Professor Drake argues that the spatial pattern of integration is far more complex than the commonly accepted core-periphery model of Indonesian integration and development. The author examines the effectiveness of Indonesian government policies in promoting national integration and concludes that in general they have led to greater national unity, although many serious problems remain.

The General Services Manager Passbook(R) prepares you for your test by allowing you to take practice exams in the subjects you need to study. It provides hundreds of questions and answers in the areas that will likely be covered on your upcoming exam, including but not limited to: Preparation; Budgeting; Administration; Supervision; and more.

The Skills of Helping Individuals, Families, Groups, and Communities

An elaboration and application of René Thom's theory

Reaching and Teaching Students in Poverty

Notes Illustrated with Nineteen Photographs by the Author

Muslims in Europe

Strategies for Erasing the Opportunity Gap, Second Edition

Authoritarian Modernization in Indonesia's Early Independence Period