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Sommario/riassunto	Selected by Choice magazine as an Outstanding Academic Title Fire in the Plaça is the first full-length study in English of the Patum, a Corpus Christi fire festival unique to Berga, Catalonia, Spain, celebrated annually since the seventeenth century. Participants in the festival are

transformed through drink, sleep deprivation, crowding, constant motion, and the smoke and sparks of close-range firecrackers into passionate members of a precarious body politic. Combining richly layered symbolism with intense bodily expression, the Patum has long served as a grassroots equivalent of grand social theory; it moves from a representation of social divisions to a forcible communion among them. The Patum's dancing effigies-giants, dwarves, Turks and Christian knights, devils and angels, a crowned eagle, and two flaming mule-dragons-have provided local allegories for a long series of political conflicts, but the festival obscures its own messages in smoke and motion to enable a temporary merging of opposites. Activists in the 1970's transition to democracy in Spain took the Patum as a model of how old adversaries might collaborate: it helped to shape the mix of assertiveness in performance and compromise in practice that is typical of contemporary Catalan nationalism. The Patum became a focus of resistance to the Franco regime and drew visitors from all over Catalonia, serving as a rehearsal for the mass protests in Barcelona. Later, it provided the newly autonomous region with a vehicle for integrating immigrants and a vocabulary of belonging, culminating in the Patum-derived devils of the closing ceremonies of the 1992 Olympic games. Today, as mines and factories have closed in Berga, the Patum serves as an arena in which provincial Catalans model their relationship to Barcelona, Europe, and the world, and reflects their ambivalence about the choices open to them. Seeking a third way between tourism and terrorism, provincial towns like Berga show us the future of all local communities under globalization. In collective performances such as the Patum, tensions between cultural and political representation are made visible, and the gap between aspiration and possibility is both bridged and acknowledged. In this exceptionally rich ethnographic study, Dorothy Noyes explores the predicament of provincial communities striving to overcome internal conflict and participate in a wider world.

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Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Contributors; Abbreviations; 1. Overview: The Promises and Perils of Globalization; Figure 1.1 The Development Path (Time Series); Figure 1.2 The Development Path (Cross Section); Figure 1.3 National Income and Fatal Injuries; Box 1.1 Why Textiles and Apparel Matter: A Brief History of the MFA; 2. A Review of the Globalization Literature: Implications for Employment, Wages, and Labor Standards; 3. Globalization and Working Conditions: A Framework for Country Studies; Box 3.1 Quantities or Prices?; Box 3.2 Export Studies Find Mixed Effects Box 3.3 FDI Studies Generate Conflicting Results Box 3.4 An Example Comparing Trade, Migration, and FDI on Absolute Wages; Box 3.5 Wage Inequality; Box 3.6 Globalization and Nonwage Working Conditions; Box 3.7 Example: Short-Run, Industry-Specific Wages; Figure 3.1 Effects of FDI in Low-Income Countries; Figure 3.2 Effects of Rising Export Opportunities in Low-Income Countries; Box 3.8 Example: Medium-Run Effects, Wage Inequality; Figure 3.3 The Effects on Manufacturing of an Increase in Relative Labor Demand; 4.

Globalization and Working Conditions: Evidence from Cambodia
Figure 4.1 Trade as Percentage of GDP Box 4.1 Evolution of Cambodian Trade Policy; Figure 4.2 FDI in Cambodia as Percentage of GDP; Figure 4.3 FDI Stock by Sector through 2005; Table 4.1 Merchandise Trade in Cambodia, 1996-2005; Figure 4.4 Structure of Employment, 1993-04; Table 4.2 Fundamental ILO Conventions Ratified by Cambodia; Table 4.3 Evolution of the Garment Industry in Cambodia; Box 4.2 About Better Factories Cambodia; Figure 4.5 Trade Unions and Strikes in the Cambodian Garment Industry; Figure 4.6 Trade Unions and Trade Union Membership in the Hotel Industry, 2002-05
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Figure 5.2 Exports and Imports of Goods, 1990-2006 Figure 5.3 Composition of Exports and Imports, 1990-2006; Table 5.2 FDI Stocks in El Salvador by Country of Origin, 1996-2006; Table 5.3 FDI Stocks in El Salvador by Industry, 1997-2005; Figure 5.4 Remittances, 1991-2006; Figure 5.5 Evolution of Real Wages in the Tradable Sector, 1991-2004; Figure 5.6 Evolution of Real Wages in the Nontradable Sector, 1991-2004; Table 5.4 ILO Conventions Ratified by El Salvador; Table 5.5 Sample Characteristics for Employed Workers; Table 5.6 Industry Employment Shares
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Sommario/riassunto

Since the early 1990's, most developing economies have become more integrated with the world's economy. Trade and foreign investment barriers have been progressively lifted and international trade agreements signed. These reforms have led to important changes in the structures of these economies. The labor markets have adjusted to these major changes, and workers were required to adapt to them in one way or another. In 2006, the Social Protection Unit of the World Bank launched an important research program to understand the impact that these profound structural changes have had on workers in developing countries.
