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| 1. Record Nr. | UNICAMPANIAVAN0246683 |
| Titolo | Il presidenzialismo che avanza : come cambiano le forme di governo / a cura di Tommaso Edoardo Frosini, Carla Bassu, Pier Luigi Petrillo |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma, : Carocci, 2009 |
| Titolo uniforme | Il presidenzialismo che avanza |
| ISBN | 978-88-430-4667-6 |
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| Soggetti | Potere esecutivo - Rapporti |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910786019603321 |
| Titolo | Yours the power [[electronic resource]] : faith-based organizing in the USA // edited by Katie Day, Esther McIntosh and William Storrar |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Boston, Mass., : Brill, 2013 |
| ISBN | 90-04-24601-0 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (165 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | DayKatie
McIntoshEsther
StorrarWilliam |
| Disciplina | 234.2 |
| Soggetti | Faith-based human services - United States
United States |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
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| Nota di contenuto | Preliminary Material -- Introduction / Katie Day -- Interfaith Community Organizing: Emerging Theological and Organizational |

Challenges / Brad Fulton and Richard L. Wood -- Receiving from the Other: Theology and Grass-Roots Organizing / Mary McClintock Fulkerson -- Churches Unusual: Worship and Broad-Based Organizing in Two Brooklyn Congregations / Aarian Marshall -- Leaders in Faith-Based Organizing Networks / Patti Daley , Ryan J. Bell , Anthony Banout and Jonathan Currie -- Funding and Teaching Challenges Facing Faith-Based Organizing / Sheila Greeve Davaney , John Bowlin , Jarrett Kerbel and Elizabeth Valdez -- Three Public Cultures / Michael Gecan -- Pastors and Flocks / Jeffrey Stout -- Alinsky and Augustine: Connecting Organizing and Theology / Luke Bretherton -- Notes on Contributors.

Sommario/riassunto

Despite shifts in the religious landscape in North America--reflected in the significant increase in those with no religious affiliation and emptier pews across the religious spectrum--there has also been a rise in participation in faith-based grassroots organizations. People of faith are increasingly joining broad-based organizing efforts to seek social change in their communities, regions and country. This unique volume brings together the most current thinking on faith-based organizing from the perspective of theologians, social researchers and practitioners. The current state of faith based organizing is critically presented, as it has evolved from its roots in the mid-twentieth century into a context which raises new questions for its philosophical assumptions, methodology, and very future. Originally published as issue 4 of Volume 6 (2012) of Brill's International Journal of Public Theology .

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910485609703321
Autore	Woods Randall Bennett <1944->
Titolo	The Roosevelt ForeignPolicy Establishment and the "Good Neighbor" : The United States and Argentina, 1941 -1945 // Randall Bennett Woods
Pubbl/distr/stampa	University Press of Kansas, 1979 Lawrence, : Regents Press of Kansas, 1979 ©1979
ISBN	0-7006-3134-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 277 p.)
Disciplina	327.73/082
Soggetti	Diplomatic relations nemzetközi kapcsolatok - Argentina - Egyesült Államok nemzetközi kapcsolatok - Egyesült Államok - Argentina külpolitika - Egyesült Államok - 1940-es évek Electronic books. United States Argentina United States Foreign relations 1933-1945 Argentina Foreign relations United States United States Foreign relations Argentina
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Sommario/riassunto	The Good Neighbor Policy was tested to the breaking point by ArgentinaU.S. relations during World War II. In part, its durability had depended both upon the willingness of all American republics to join with the United States in resisting attempts by extrahemispheric sources to intervene in New World affairs and upon continuity within the United States foreignpolicy establishment. During World War II, neither prerequisite was satisfied, Argentina chose to pursue a neutralist course, and the Latin American policy of the United States became the subject of a bitter bureaucratic struggle within the

Roosevelt administration. Consequently, the principles of nonintervention and noninterference, together with “absolute respect for the sovereignty of all states,” ceased to be the guideposts of Washington’s hemispheric policy. In this study, Randall Bennett Woods argues persuasively that Washington’s response to Argentine neutrality was based more on internal differences—individual rivalries and power struggles between competing bureaucratic empires—than on external issues or economic motives. He explains how bureaucratic infighting within the U.S. government, entirely irrelevant to the issues involved, shaped important national policy toward Argentina. Using agency memoranda, State Department records, notes on conversations and interviews, memoirs, and personal archives of the participants, Woods looks closely at the rivalries that swayed the course of Argentine-American relations. He describes the personal motives and goals of men such as Sumner Welles, Cordell Hull, Henry Morgenthau, Harry Dexter White, Henry A. Wallace, and Milo Perkins. He delineates various cliques within the State Department, including the contending groups of Welles Latin Americanists and Hull internationalists—and describes the power struggles between the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Caribbean Defense Command, and other agencies. Of special interest to students of contemporary history will be Woods’s discussion of the careers and views of Juan Peron and Nelson Rockefeller—for American policy contributed in no small way to Peron’s rise, and Rockefeller was the man chiefly responsible for the U.S. rapprochement with Argentina in 1944–45. Woods also gives special attention to the impact of the Wilsonian tradition—especially its contradictions—on policy formation. The last chapter, dealing with Argentina’s admission to the U.N., sheds some light on the origins of the Cold War. Wood’s investigation of the Argentine problem makes a significant contribution toward the understanding of U.S. Latin American relations in the era of the Good Neighbor Policy, and provides new insights into the evolution of hemispheric policy as a whole during World War II. It reflects the growing emphasis on bureaucratic politics as a principal determinant of U.S. diplomacy.
