

Violence In Colombia 1990 2000 Waging War And Negotiating Peace Latin American Silhouettes

Between the Guerrillas and the State Could Political Violence Affect Infant Mortality? Counting the Dead Bulletin of Latin American research MultiCultural Review South America, Central America and the Caribbean Latin American Research Review Working Bibliography and Resource Guide on U.S. Andean Regional Security Policy, the War on Drugs, Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Military Justice, 1989-2004 Locating Right to the City in the Global South Violence in Colombia Contention and Trust in Cities and States Forthcoming Books New Approaches to Comparative Politics ASPJ The Peace Process in Colombia with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia-AUC British Bulletin of Publications on Latin America, the Caribbean, Portugal, and Spain Violence in Colombia, 1990-2000 Resisting Rebellion Latin American politics and society Gorgeous Monster Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts Global Capitalism, Democracy, and Civil-Military Relations in Colombia Turf Wars Global Civil Society 2006/7 Trafficking and the Global Sex Industry Literature, Testimony and Cinema in Contemporary Colombian Culture Violence in Colombia New Left Review CJLACS. Black and Green When Women Have Wings Blood and Capital Stanford Journal of International Relations Understanding Collective Political Violence A Century of Violence in a Red City An Alternative Account of Structural Violence Studies in Latin American Popular Culture Politics of Latin America Nasa Politics in Nineteenth Century Colombia Revolutionary Social Change in Colombia

Between the Guerrillas and the State

Memory and mourning in Colombia.

Could Political Violence Affect Infant Mortality?

Violence In Colombia provides students with a deeper understanding of the crisis facing Colombia today. The book focuses on the 1990s, a decade that witnessed a strengthening of the oldest and largest guerrilla insurgency in the Americas and the emergence of a powerful paramilitary right. The decade also saw a dramatic rise in homicide, kidnapping, and human rights violations that made Colombia by far the most violent nation in the hemisphere. But the 1990s was also about negotiating peace. The decade began with negotiations between the government and some of the guerrilla groups that led to their demobilization and to the important reforms codified in the Constitution of 1991. It ended with another serious attempt at negotiating peace, a historic agreement between the government and the largest and most powerful of the guerrilla groups to put a range of social and economic reforms on the negotiating table. For many, the crisis in Colombia is understood in terms of the drug trade. To be sure, the drug trade is implicated in every aspect of the crisis. And despite (or because of?) escalating efforts by the Colombian and U.S. governments to curb the trade, Colombia's role as the leading supplier of cocaine, and increasingly of heroin, to the U.S. market continues to expand. But the drug trade, by itself, cannot explain the crisis. If it could, why have other Latin American drug-producing and trafficking nations not

experienced a fate like Colombia's? To answer this question, the book presents some of the best recent work by Colombian scholars on the crisis facing the nation. Violence in Colombia also includes a large section devoted to primary documents, which enables students to get a feel for the views of the protagonists in the conflict and judge for themselves the meaning of what they say. Examples include the negotiating positions of the government, the guerrillas, and the paramilitary right; testimony by kidnap victims and human rights lawyers; and assessments by U.S. officials and Colo

Counting the Dead

The catalyst for this book is the fact that noted sociologist Charles Tilly, upon his death in 2008, left one completed chapter of an unfinished manuscript entitled "Cities, States, and Trust Networks," examining the relationships between cities and nation-states over the sweep of history, and in particular the role of trust networks in mediating this relationship. Though this was the catalyst, the book serves a broader purpose: to survey recent frontier work on cities, nation-states, and the relations between the two in historical and contemporary perspective. Essays in the book will address four main themes: city-state relations, trust networks and commitment, democracy and inequality, and the importance of historical legacies in shaping state structures, practices, and capacities. They will be global in scope, with research on the United States, Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa; a number of the pieces will be comparative. They will also be interdisciplinary, including works of geography, history, political science, sociology, urban planning. The book addresses several confluent needs of readers. One is to simply update themes addressed in earlier edited work such as *Bringing the State Back In* (1985). A second is to bring together current thinking about cities on the one hand and nation-states on the other, literatures that are often segregated from each other. A third is to perform those two purposes in a way that is global in scope and combines both historical and current analyses, to pull together insights from the full range of human experience.

Bulletin of Latin American research

The Peace Process in Colombia with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia.

MultiCultural Review

Explores the connections between globalization and democratization in Colombia.

South America, Central America and the Caribbean

Despite the fact that virtually all urban growth is occurring, and will continue to occur, in the cities of the Global South, the conceptual tools used to study cities are distilled disproportionately from research on the highly developed cities of the Global North. With urban inequality widely recognized as central to many of the most pressing challenges facing the world, there is a need for a deeper understanding of cities of the South on their own terms. *Locating Right to the City in the Global South* marks an innovative and far reaching effort to document and

make sense of urban transformations across a range of cities, as well as the conflicts and struggles for social justice these are generating. The volume contains empirically rich, theoretically informed case studies focused on the social, spatial, and political dimensions of urban inequality in the Global South. Drawing from scholars with extensive fieldwork experience, this volume covers sixteen cities in fourteen countries across a belt stretching from Latin America, to Africa and the Middle East, and into Asia. Central to what binds these cities are deeply rooted, complex, and dynamic processes of social and spatial division that are being actively reproduced. These cities are not so much fracturing as they are being divided by governance practices informed by local histories and political contestation, and refracted through or infused by market based approaches to urban development. Through a close examination of these practices and resistance to them, this volume provides perspectives on neoliberalism and right to the city that advance our understanding of urbanism in the Global South. In mapping the relationships between space, politics and populations, the volume draws attention to variations shaped by local circumstances, while simultaneously elaborating a distinctive transnational Southern urbanism. It provides indepth research on a range of practical and policy oriented issues, from housing and slum redevelopment to building democratic cities that include participation by lower income and other marginal groups. It will be of interest to students and practitioners alike studying Urban Studies, Globalization, and Development.

Latin American Research Review

Working Bibliography and Resource Guide on U.S. Andean Regional Security Policy, the War on Drugs, Human Rights, Rule of Law, and Military Justice, 1989-2004

In *A Century of Violence in a Red City* Lesley Gill provides insights into broad trends of global capitalist development, class disenfranchisement and dispossession, and the decline of progressive politics. Gill traces the rise and fall of the strong labor unions, neighborhood organizations, and working class of Barrancabermeja, Colombia, from their origins in the 1920s to their effective activism for agrarian reforms, labor rights, and social programs in the 1960s and 1970s. Like much of Colombia, Barrancabermeja came to be dominated by alliances of right-wing politicians, drug traffickers, foreign corporations, and paramilitary groups. These alliances reshaped the geography of power and gave rise to a pernicious form of armed neoliberalism. Their violent incursion into Barrancabermeja's civil society beginning in the 1980s decimated the city's social networks, destabilized life for its residents, and destroyed its working-class organizations. As a result, community leaders are now left clinging to the toothless discourse of human rights, which cannot effectively challenge the status quo. In this stark book, Gill captures the grim reality and precarious future of Barrancabermeja and other places ravaged by neoliberalism and violence.

Locating Right to the City in the Global South

Violence in Colombia

At least 200,000-250,000 people died in the war in Bosnia. "There are three million child soldiers in Africa." "More than 650,000 civilians have been killed as a result of the U.S. occupation of Iraq." "Between 600,000 and 800,000 women are trafficked across borders every year." "Money laundering represents as much as 10 percent of global GDP." "Internet child porn is a \$20 billion-a-year industry." These are big, attention-grabbing numbers, frequently used in policy debates and media reporting. Peter Andreas and Kelly M. Greenhill see only one problem: these numbers are probably false. Their continued use and abuse reflect a much larger and troubling pattern: policymakers and the media naively or deliberately accept highly politicized and questionable statistical claims about activities that are extremely difficult to measure. As a result, we too often become trapped by these mythical numbers, with perverse and counterproductive consequences. This problem exists in myriad policy realms. But it is particularly pronounced in statistics related to the politically charged realms of global crime and conflict—numbers of people killed in massacres and during genocides, the size of refugee flows, the magnitude of the illicit global trade in drugs and human beings, and so on. In *Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts*, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, and policy analysts critically examine the murky origins of some of these statistics and trace their remarkable proliferation. They also assess the standard metrics used to evaluate policy effectiveness in combating problems such as terrorist financing, sex trafficking, and the drug trade.

Contention and Trust in Cities and States

Forthcoming Books

In *Blood and Capital: The Paramilitarization of Colombia*, Jasmin Hristov examines the complexities, dynamics, and contradictions of present-day armed conflict in Colombia. She conducts an in-depth inquiry into the restructuring of the state's coercive apparatus and the phenomenon of paramilitarism by looking at its military, political, and legal dimensions. Hristov demonstrates how various interrelated forms of violence by state forces, paramilitary groups, and organized crime are instrumental to the process of capital accumulation by the local elite as well as the exercise of political power by foreign enterprises. She addresses, as well, issues of forced displacement, proletarianization of peasants, concentration of landownership, growth in urban and rural poverty, and human rights violations in relation to the use of legal means and extralegal armed force by local dominant groups and foreign companies. Hristov documents the penetration of major state institutions by right-wing armed groups and the persistence of human rights violations against social movements and sectors of the low-income population. *Blood and Capital* raises crucial questions about the promised dismantling of paramilitarism in Colombia and the validity of the so-called demobilization of paramilitary groups, both of which have been widely considered by North American and some European governments as proof of Colombian president Álvaro Uribe's advances in the wars on terror and drugs.

New Approaches to Comparative Politics

Colombia has long suffered under such violence that it is now one of the most convulsed societies in the world. Far from being the result of solely the drug trade, the country's contemporary crisis stems from La Violencia (The Violence), a period of terror, political banditry and peasant unrest that plagued Colombia between the 1940s and the 1960s. The 14 essays in this collection examine La Violencia and its effects on current conditions, placing today's violence in its historical context.

ASPJ

Understanding Collective Political Violence offers a unique view on contemporary processes of violent political mobilization across continents: Africa, Latin America, South East Asia and the Middle East. It pays particular attention to unconventional combatants such as women or children and details the drivers of their violent engagement.

The Peace Process in Colombia with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia-AUC

The annual Global Civil Society Yearbooks provide an indispensable guide to global civil society or civic participation and action around the world. The Yearbook includes commissioned contributions from leading commentators across the social sciences on the latest issues and developments, explores and presents the latest approaches to measuring and analyzing global civil society, and provides a chronology of key global civil society events in the year.

British Bulletin of Publications on Latin America, the Caribbean, Portugal, and Spain

Violence in Colombia, 1990-2000

Although they are one of the most powerful military forces in Latin American history, little is known about the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP). This book explains why this political military movement came into existence and assesses whether the methods employed by the insurgency have the potential to free those marginalised in Colombia. By evaluating the FARC-EP's actions, ideological construction, and their theoretical placement, the book gauges how this guerrilla movement relates to revolutionary theory and practice and through what tangible mechanisms, if any, they are creating a new Colombia.

Resisting Rebellion

An interdisciplinary journal that publishes original research and surveys of current research on Latin America and the Caribbean.

Latin American politics and society

Gorgeous Monster

Sex, Drugs, and Body Counts

Global Capitalism, Democracy, and Civil-Military Relations in Colombia

This book contributes to a better understanding of governmental attempts to manage violence, a particularly sensitive phenomenon affecting contemporary societies. At the same time, it gives a feel for life and governance in urban Colombia. At the outset of the 21st century, the Colombian capital shifted from a city frequently described as one of the most violent places in Latin America, to a city increasingly seen as an exemplary case of violence reduction for other cities in the region. This book inquires into such a historic transformation. It, navigates through various settings including academic circles, municipal offices, multilateral agencies and daily urban scenes. In doing so, it renders the Colombian capital as the locale for processes of creating, adopting, and circulating a model of intervention for reducing violence. It sheds light on local and extra-local dynamics that rest behind the recent metamorphosis of the Colombian capital. *Gorgeous Monster* is directed towards scholars in Latin American Studies, Cultural Studies, Urban Studies, and Anthropology. It is particularly appealing to those engaged in ongoing debates about ethnography. It is also addressed to those interested in contemporary Colombia, violence management, and urban governance, as well as to anybody engaged in policy-making.

Turf Wars

In *Resisting Rebellion*, Anthony James Joes's discussion of insurgencies ranges across five continents and spans more than two centuries. Analyzing examples from North and South America, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, he identifies recurrent patterns and offers useful lessons for future policymakers. Insurgencies arise from many sources of discontent, including foreign occupation, fraudulent elections, and religious persecution, but they also stem from ethnic hostilities, the aspirations of would-be elites, and traditions of political violence. Because insurgency is as much a political phenomenon as a military one, effective counterinsurgency requires a thorough understanding of the insurgents' motives and sources of support. Clear political aims must guide military action if a counterinsurgency is to be successful and establish a lasting reconciliation within a deeply fragmented society.

Global Civil Society 2006/7

Trafficking and the Global Sex Industry

Publisher Description

Literature, Testimony and Cinema in Contemporary Colombian Culture

Trafficking & the Global Sex Industry focuses on the international trafficking of women and children for forced labor and prostitution. The essays create a link from country to country, demonstrating the worldwide nature of the problem. Expertly written and well researched, this collection gives the reader a clearer understanding of the problem of human trafficking and the actions being taken to combat it.

Violence in Colombia

New Left Review

CJLACS.

Black and Green

When Women Have Wings

Blood and Capital

DIVUses 1996 strike by Colombian coca workers as site to study the state and social movements, analyzing how peasants denied full citizenship become political players in a way that defines the Colombian state in the international arena./div

Stanford Journal of International Relations

Understanding Collective Political Violence

A vivid and detailed ethnographic account of the problems of professionalization and feminism in a community center project in one of Medellín, Colombia's most embattled working class districts

A Century of Violence in a Red City

Colombia has long suffered under such violence that it is now one of the most convulsed societies in the world. Far from being the result of solely the drug trade, the country's contemporary crisis stems from La Violencia (The Violence), a period of terror, political banditry and peasant unrest that plagued Colombia between the 1940s and the 1960s. The 14 essays in this collection examine La Violencia and its effects on current conditions, placing today's violence in its historical context.

An Alternative Account of Structural Violence

Through Afro-Colombian struggles over territory and citizenship Turf Wars analyzes the local, national, and international construction and transformation of the state.

Studies in Latin American Popular Culture

DIVLooks at development of Afro-Colombian communities after passage of a 1991 law granting cultural rights and collective land ownership to the communities, arguing that social movements are often partially co-opted by market or state, but then use state res/div

Politics of Latin America

Nasa Politics in Nineteenth Century Colombia

The field of comparative politics traditionally has been divided into two camps: on the one hand, quantitatively driven work on a broad scale; on the other, more qualitative area studies. This edited collection promotes a new approach to comparative politics that transcends the debate about the future of the discipline. The contributors' essays are innovative in their interweaving of case studies of the political situations in particular regions with the project of political theorizing. The chapters take as their points of departure such diverse topics as the liberal tradition in United States politics, the impact of drug-related violence on democratic stability in Colombia, and the relationship between poverty reduction and support for democracy in Mali, thereby resoundingly demonstrating the broad relevance of the volume's unifying theme: theoretically informed comparative analysis. Students of politics, from advanced undergraduates to practicing scholars, will find this volume useful in assessing, analyzing, and uniting the fields of comparative politics and political theory.

Revolutionary Social Change in Colombia

At a time when a global consensus on human rights standards seems to be emerging, this rich study steps back to explore how the idea of human rights is actually employed by activists and human rights professionals. Winifred Tate, an anthropologist and activist with extensive experience in Colombia, finds that radically different ideas about human rights have shaped three groups of human rights professionals working there--nongovernmental activists, state representatives, and military officers. Drawing from the life stories of high-profile activists, pioneering interviews with military officials, and research at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Counting the Dead underscores the importance of analyzing and understanding human rights discourses, methodologies, and institutions within the context of broader cultural and political debates.

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