

on to tell the tale. Recorded by Olga Litvinenko, herself a granddaughter of kulaks and a Kurgan sociologist, the accounts have been translated and introduced by Professor James Riordan of the University of Surrey. This is the first book to be published which presents the dekulakization story in the words of its victims and their families. Their stories are harrowing, but true and memorable.

Examining early intervention programs initiated in the 1970s that were designed to facilitate intellectual development of at-risk groups of children provides valuable information about program development and can act to facilitate discussion regarding the underlying values of such programs. This book is an updated account of Project Enhancement, a preschool program established in Australia almost 30 years ago. Chapter 1 reviews the evolution of the notion of intelligence and introduces alternative terms to clarify the contemporary semantic muddle. Chapter 2 examines the controversy regarding whether the intelligence gap between rich and poor is due to innate differences and whether there are limitations upon the degree to which intelligent behavior can be fostered educationally. Chapter 3 discusses various approaches to environmentally determined differences in cognitive performance. Chapter 4 outlines controversial issues related to the 1960s preschool movement in the United States. Chapter 5 discusses the history, cultural setting, and educational difficulties of the Australian Aboriginal peoples. Chapter 6 describes the history, rationale, and impact of Australia's Project Enhancement preschool established for rural part-Aboriginal children. Chapter 7 deals with theoretical issues related to re-interpreting the preschool study data detailed in chapter 6 and presents a framework of the interrelated aspects of the gestalt of potential, competence, performance, and evaluation. Chapter 8 considers how this framework can be applied to educational and social problems in different societies. Chapter 9 demonstrates that most of the fundamental purposes and principles of Project Enhancement have been retained. Chapter 10 describes the current preschool program and its outcomes. Contains approximately 450 references. (KB)

York covers these topics very thoroughly, painting a very vivid picture of the life of a native person in Canada. To research his book, he interviewed many native Canadians and travelled from one end of Canada to the other. He provides an historical perspective as well as compares the treatment and conditions of Canada's aboriginal peoples with those in the United States and Australia. To those readers familiar with conditions on reserves, the book is an accurate, credible account. Others will find it hard to believe and to admit that such conditions actually exist in Canada."--Reviewed by Ruth Bainbridge at www.umanitoba.ca/cm/cmarchive/vol18no2/dispossessed.html.

The Dispossessed An Ambiguous Utopia HarperCollins

Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,0, University of Bonn (Anglistik), course: Science-Fiction, language: English, abstract: In recent decades the literary genre of Science Fiction has experienced a rising interest which might be attributed to the rapid technological development and the deep integration of it into daily life. Science Fiction offers writers a wide range of potential themes to explore and is thus a very complex genre. While often being considered male oriented, at least during the Feminist Movement in the 1960s, female authors found their way into the genre and raised questions about gender roles, political inequality and sexuality within their works. Among those female writers was Ursula K. Le Guin who gained wide recognition for her writing and is today regarded one of the most influential science-fiction and fantasy author of the twentieth century. Associated with feminist tendencies in her works, her most famous novel referred to be feminist science fiction is "The Left Hand of Darkness" in which she imagined an androgynous society in order to investigate what society would be if sex did not matter. But also many other of her works have received attention from critics interested in gender and feminism. In this paper I intend to analyse and discuss the depiction of gender and the realisation of feminist aspects in Le Guin's novel "The Dispossessed: An ambiguous Utopia". The novel won several important literary awards such as the Hugo and the Nebula and gained a lot of respect among critics for its great literary qualities and its extensive exploration of political ideas and social themes, including for example anarchism, capitalism and socialism. It is set on the fictional planets Urras and Anarres which inhabit two contrasting societies, one capitalist and class oriented and the other one following the principles of anarchism, avoiding any form of social hierarchy among its population. Anarres – apparently the utopian planet in Le Guin's work, is often called a feminist utopia for its conception of gender. However, Le Guin has been highly criticised from feminist for several problematic issues in her approach of sexual politics in the novel. The question therefore arises whether "The Dispossessed" really can be labeled feminist science-fiction and if Anarres really can be called a feminist utopia?

A Diary of Despair by Rosamund McCullain Published: 2006 Pages: 88 Description This book tells Rosamund's story as she journeys through experiences of mental distress and bad treatment at the hands of the mental health system. The book ends on a note of hope and survivor solidarity. A whole range of issues are covered, from conditions in in-patient facilities, drug treatment, stigma and discrimination, the impact of suicide and self-harm, the quality of community mental healthcare to the eventual partial recovery of the Rosamund's condition and how she has managed to achieve this. About the Author Rosamund McCullain was born and grew up in Bradford, West Yorkshire in July 1964. Upon leaving school she moved to the Mid-Wales area to study English at Aberystwyth University, and currently lives in Newtown, Powys. When she first became a mental health service user survivor, Ros was appalled at the state of the mental health system and the treatment she received, and felt the public should be told what was being done with their money and in their name. To achieve this, she started writing 'The Dispossessed' in 1993, and finally completed it in 2002. Ros has a keen interest in creative writing, for her it has been a lifelong survival mechanism. She is an animal lover, and has two dogs, two cats and a horse. She works as a self-employed mental health trainer and consultant, writer and creative writing tutor. She is also involved in voluntary work as a survivor activist. Book Extract They have released me from the bowels of the Machine into "Care in the Community." They said they could do nothing to help me, having virtually forced me into the bowels of the Machine in the first place. I did have some choice in the matter. I could enter the bowels of my own free will, or I could enter the bowels under a Section of the Mental Health Act, but either way it was the bowels for me. So I chose to go "voluntarily."

The Smile of the Dispossessed is set in Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Malaysia and Indonesia. It tells the story of Fadhi and Adam who flee Baghdad in the final days of the Saddam Hussein regime when they are outed as "sexual deviants" and accused of being enemies of the state. Despite having been lovers for many years, under the pressures of being refugees, they separate and go their own ways, both men hoping to find freedom in a country that will accept them for who they are. Within the context of shifting ideological and social norms and political allegiances, the novel explores the lives of men who have sex with men. What it means to be a refugee and dispossessed of one's dignity, identity and security is central to this novel. The Smile of the

Dispossessed demonstrates the enduring requirement to maintain faith in humanity, oneself, and the power of love.

"An estimated 25 million to 30 million people worldwide are internally displaced - a significantly larger population than the 18 million refugees. Victims of civil wars, forced relocation, communal violence, natural and ecological disasters, and gross violations of human rights, they desperately need food, shelter, safety, basic health care, and other necessities." "In March 1992 Francis Deng was appointed Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to study this harrowing situation. Here he presents a powerful personalized version of his official report to the United Nations, examining the causes and consequences of internal displacement, the legal standards for protection and assistance, enforcement mechanisms, the prevailing conditions in the affected countries, and the urgent need for an international response." "In a compelling first-person narrative, Protecting the Dispossessed follows Deng's investigation and is based on interviews and information from governments, international organizations, individuals, and visits to countries in Europe, Africa, and Latin America." "Deng argues that national sovereignty entails a responsibility to ensure the safety and welfare of the citizens and to protect fundamental human rights. When nations cannot or will not meet that responsibility, the international community must uphold this standard and make violators accountable. While he acknowledges that steps are being taken in the right direction, there is still much to be done. He presents a bold proposal, one that requires substantial change in the international system, in the politics of major governments, and in the relations between states."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Hamner describes Omeros as an epic of the dispossessed because each of its protagonists is a castaway in one sense or another. Regardless of whether their ancestry is traced to the classical Mediterranean, Europe, Africa, or confined to the Americas, they are transplanted individuals whose separate quests all center on the fundamental human need to strike roots in a place where one belongs.

Nights of the Dispossessed brings together artistic works, political texts, and research projects from across the world in an endeavor to sense, chronicle, and think through recent riots and uprisings.

One of the most notable agencies of the New Deal era, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created with a warrant to plan for the socioeconomic improvement of "forgotten" Americans. The construction of the Norris Dam, it was thought, would benefit the region socially as well as economically. This book analyzes and assesses TVA's social experiment in modernization at the grassroots level, using population removal in the Norris Basin as a test case.

Description of the seductions - and snares - of self-managed communist or, in other words, anarchist society. This title, an edited collection of original essays on "Le Guin's The Dispossessed", represents an exploration of the political ramifications of this work by a wide interdisciplinary swath of scholars from around the world.

The book addresses three key questions in Victorian studies—property, the state, and national identity—and will interest scholars of the period as well as those in Irish studies, postcolonial theory, and gender studies.

An estimated 25 million people worldwide are internally displaced—a significantly larger population than the 18 million refugees. Victims of civil wars, forced relocation, communal violence, natural and ecological disasters, and gross violations of human rights, they lack such human necessities as food, shelter, clothing, safety, basic health, and education. But because they remain inside their countries, they don't receive the same protection and assistance from the international community as those who cross borders and become refugees. Their plight, however, is drawing increasing international attention. In March 1992, Francis Deng was appointed Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to study this harrowing situation. In this book, a substantially revised version of his report to the UN, Deng examines the causes and consequences of internal displacement, the legal standards for protection and assistance, enforcement mechanisms, the prevailing conditions in the affected countries, and the urgent need for an international response. In a compelling first-person narrative, Protecting the Dispossessed follows Deng's investigation and is based on interviews and information from governments, international organizations, individuals, and visits to several countries in Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Deng argues that sovereignty entails a responsibility to ensure the safety and welfare of the citizens and to protect fundamental human rights; the international community must uphold this standard and make violators accountable. While he acknowledges that steps are being taken in the right direction, he maintains that there is still much to be done. He presents a bold proposal, one that requires substantial changes in the international system, in the politics of major governments, and in the relations between states. He proposes a three-phase strategy aimed at monitoring conditions worldwide: to detect impending crises, alert the international community to make a timely intervention, and where preventive measures fail, to mobilize collective international action to remedy or at least alleviate the situation.

Edward Said once noted that exile is compelling to think about, but terrible to experience. The Dispossessed, a collection of thoughtful essays and critical commentaries on the meaning of exile, reverberates with the significance of Said's terse comment. After a foreword by actor and activist Liv Ullmann and an introduction by Peter I. Rose, the reader is offered a series of essays examining the experiences of refugees in various parts of the world, with particular attention to the disruptions caused by World War II. dispossessed, the role of key players and concerned citizens willing to extend themselves to provide safe havens and new opportunities for those forced to flee their homelands, and examples of the contributions of refugees, particularly refugee intellectuals, to their host societies. Throughout the volume there are two unifying motifs: the plight of displaced people, be they escapees, expellees, or hapless victims caught in the crossfire of other people's conflicts, and the role of others in attempting to mitigate the predicaments of the displaced. The book is divided into four sections. The first explores the meaning of home for those forced to leave it. who lived in western Massachusetts in the 1930s and 1940s or had connections to Smith College and other institution in the area. The third section details the problems of adjustment and the cultural impact of scientists, artists, filmmakers, and

writers on their host societies in the years before, during, and immediately after World War II. A brief fourth section consists of the reflections of two more recent refugees, a Cuban father and son, the elder a psychiatrist and poet, the younger a sociologist who specializes in immigration and the plight of the dispossessed. colloquium, *The Anatomy of Exile*, at Smith College or participants in one of two conferences held in conjunction with the colloquium. They include Dierdre Bonifaz, Lale Aka Burk, Polina Dimova, Donna Robinson Divine, Saverio Giovacchini, Ruth Gruber, Gertraud E. G. Gutzmann, Charles Killinger, Karen Koehler, Orm Overland, Thalia Pandiri, Ruben D. Rumbaut and Ruben G. Rumbaut, Richard Unsworth, and Krishna Winston.

The Dispossessed and Other Stories collects twenty-three of Lansdown's short stories written over the last two or three decades. Most of the stories are well-crafted, with precise prose and an often provocative, often compassionate treatment of a wide range of themes.

Follow murderous trails into the bloody foothills of Kathmandu; destroy yourself with obsessive sexual jealousies; disappear into the drug-hazed dust of the Baluchistan desert; and share health-conscious recipes with a gourmet cannibal. Read Paul Haines's dark, hard-edged fantasies about real people dealing with strong emotions in impossible situations and experience the paranoia, fear and lust that lurks in the shadowy recesses of the human soul.

The first comprehensive, in-depth book on the Trump administration's assault on asylum protections Arnovis couldn't stay in El Salvador. If he didn't leave, a local gangster promised that his family would dress in mourning—that he would wake up with flies in his mouth. “It was like a bomb exploded in my life,” Arnovis said. *The Dispossessed* tells the story of a twenty-four-year-old Salvadoran man, Arnovis, whose family's search for safety shows how the United States—in concert with other Western nations—has gutted asylum protections for the world's most vulnerable. Crisscrossing the border and Central America, John Washington traces one man's quest for asylum. Arnovis is separated from his daughter by US Border Patrol agents and struggles to find security after being repeatedly deported to a gang-ruled community in El Salvador, traumatic experiences relayed by Washington with vivid intensity. Adding historical, literary, and current political context to the discussion of migration today, Washington tells the history of asylum law and practice through ages to the present day. Packed with information and reflection, *The Dispossessed* is more than a human portrait of those who cross borders—it is an urgent and persuasive case for sharing the country we call home.

After liberating itself from French colonial rule in one of the twentieth century's most brutal wars of independence, Algeria became a standard-bearer for the non-aligned movement. By the 1990s, however, its revolutionary political model had collapsed, degenerating into a savage conflict between the military and Islamist guerillas that killed some 200,000 citizens. In this lucid and gripping account, Martin Evans and John Phillips explore Algeria's recent and very bloody history, demonstrating how the high hopes of independence turned into anger as young Algerians grew increasingly alienated. Unemployed, frustrated by the corrupt military regime, and excluded by the West, the post-independence generation needed new heroes, and some found them in Osama bin Laden and the rising Islamist movement. Evans and Phillips trace the complex roots of this alienation, arguing that Algeria's predicament-political instability, pressing economic and social problems, bad governance, a disenfranchised youth-is emblematic of an arc of insecurity stretching from Morocco to Indonesia. Looking back at the pre-colonial and colonial periods, they place Algeria's complex present into historical context, demonstrating how successive governments have manipulated the past for their own ends. The result is a fractured society with a complicated and bitter relationship with the Western powers—and an increasing tendency to export terrorism to France, America, and beyond.

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