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Uruguay  
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The Pleistocene Old World  
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Marconi's International Register  
Washington Representatives, 1995  
Bibliographic Guide to Conference Publications  
Industrial Marketing  
Haematologica (Rome, Italy)  
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## **JAZMIN DARIO**

*The International Authors and Writers Who's who*  
Gale Cengage

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This text offers a comprehensive and nuanced view of the economic development of Spain since 1850. It provides a new set of historical GDP estimates for Spain from the demand and supply sides, and presents a reconstruction of production and expenditure series for the century prior to the introduction of modern national accounts. The author splices available national accounts sets over the period 1958–2015 through interpolation, as an alternative to conventional retropolation. The resulting national accounts series are linked to the historical estimates providing yearly series for GDP and its components since 1850. On the basis of new population estimates, the author derives GDP per head, decomposed into labour productivity and the amount of work per person, and placed into international perspective. With theoretical reasoning

and historiographical implications, Prados de la Escosura provides a useful methodological reference work for anyone interested in national accounting. Open Access has been made possible thanks to Fundación Rafael del Pino's generous support. You can find the full dataset here:

<http://espacioinvestiga.org/bbdd-chne/?lang=en>

'This book stands among the classics for the Kuznetian paradigm in empirical economics. This is the definitive study of Spain's transition to a modern economy.'

—Patrick Karl O'Brien, Emeritus Fellow at St. Antony's College, the University of Oxford, UK, and Professor Emeritus of Global Economic History at the London School of Economics and Political Science, UK 'The definitive account of Spanish economic growth since 1850, based firmly on a magisterial reconstruction of that country's national accounts and an unrivalled knowledge of both Spanish and global economic history of the period.' —Stephen Broadberry, Professor of Economic History at Nuffield College, the University of Oxford, UK [Uruguay](#) Columbia Books

Incorporated Publishers Vols. for 1975- include publications cataloged by the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library with additional entries from the Library of Congress MARC tapes.

[After the Washington Consensus](#) New York : R. R. Bowker

A guide to over ... international nonprofit membership organizations including multinational and binational groups, and national organizations based outside the United States, concerned with all subjects or areas of activity.

[The Pleistocene Old World](#)  
Springer Science & Business Media

Regional approaches to past human adaptations have generated much new knowledge and understanding.

Researchers working on problems of adaptations in the Holocene, from those of simple hunter-gatherers to those of complex sociopolitical entities like the state, have found this approach suitable for comprehension of both ecological and social aspects of human behavior. This research focus has, however, until recently left virtually untouched a major spatial and temporal segment of

prehistory-the Old World during the Pleistocene. Extant literature on this period, by and large, presents either detailed site specific accounts or offers continental or even global syntheses that tend to compile site specific information but do not integrate it into whole constructs of functioning sociocultural entities. This volume presents our current state of knowledge about a variety of regional adaptations that characterized prehistoric groups in the Old World before 10,000 B. P. The authors of the chapters consider the behavior of humans rather than that of objects or features and present data and models for various aspects of past cultures and for culture change. These presentations integrate findings and understandings derived from a number of related disciplines actively involved in researching the past. Data and interpretations are offered on a range of Old World regions during the Paleolithic, including Africa, Asia, Australia, and Europe, and chronological coverage spans from the Early to Late Pleistocene. *Spanish Economic Growth, 1850-2015* Gale

Cengage  
This volume is a successor of sorts to the Institute's 1986 volume *Toward Renewed Economic Growth in Latin America*, which blazed the trail for the market-oriented economic reforms that were adopted in Latin America in the subsequent years. It again presents the work of a group of leading Latin American economists who were asked to think about the nature of the economic policy agenda that the region should be pursuing after a decade that was punctuated by crises, achieved disappointingly slow growth, and saw no improvement in the region's highly skewed income distribution. The study diagnoses the first-generation (liberalizing and stabilizing) reforms that are still lacking, the complementary second-generation (institutional) reforms that are necessary to provide the institutional infrastructure of a market economy with an egalitarian bias, and the new initiatives that are needed to crisis-proof the economies of the region to end its perpetual series of crises. Contributors: Daniel Artana, Nancy Birdsall, Roberto Bouzas, Saúl

Keifman, Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, Ricardo López Murphy, Claudio de Moura Castro, Fernando Navajas, Patricio Navia, Liliana Rojas-Suarez, Jaime Saavedra, Miguel Székely, Andrés Velasco, John Williamson, and Laurence Wolff.  
*Oxbridge Directory of Newsletters* Columbia University Press  
A provocative case that "failed states" along the periphery of today's international system are the intended result of nineteenth-century colonial design. From the Afghan frontier with British India to the pampas of Argentina to the deserts of Arizona, nineteenth-century empires drew borders with an eye toward placing indigenous people just on the edge of the interior. They were too nomadic and communal to incorporate in the state, yet their labor was too valuable to displace entirely. Benjamin Hopkins argues that empires sought to keep the "savage" just close enough to take advantage of, with lasting ramifications for the global nation-state order. Hopkins theorizes and explores frontier governmentality, a distinctive kind of

