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EL LIBRO UNIVERSITARIO ARGENTINO EN EL PROGRAMA SUR

CATÁLOGO 2012
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This book reflects on the culture of northwestern Argentina. Sylvester has been working on the cultural expressions of this region for many years, and has thought it necessary to write some conclusions. Very significant actors appear in these pages, predominantly in the realm of poetry. It shows, then, through various themes and many names, a journey through the artistic results of an area that, as few others, has its own culture that can be identified in the broader map of the country.

“El ángel y la mosca” includes the works of three writers from a period of the twentieth century which was very rich in important and original Argentine poetic productivity. The personalities and works of César Fernández Moreno, Alfredo Veiravé and Joaquín Giannuzzi are vital in understanding both the writing of an era and the cultural phenomenon of its appearance and its resulting trends in the present.
Rahel Varnhagen was born in Berlin in 1771. In 1790, he founded, in the attic of his house, one of the most representative European literary salons. Between 1790 and 1806, Rahel's salon, who inaugurated the cult of Goethe, is frequented by poets, philosophers, writers, scientists and also by the nobility, regardless of religion or social class. The biography of Rahel Varnhagen, which began to write in 1929, marks the beginning of a path of thought which upholds that the very act of narrating is an act of responsibility, a political act that involves reconciliation with the world and the contribution of meanings that make facts transmissible to future generations.

Elisa Calabrese explores the works of renowned authors as well as of some others who have been ignored by critics: such as the case of Libertad Demitrópulos. The author has said, referring to earlier works, “I could no longer recognize myself in them”, for this reason she has ignored them. These texts, written between 1990 and the present day, can be read as a criticism, as well as a micro history of the vicissitudes of the discipline. This condition is particularly seen in the works devoted to poets, such as Enrique Molina, Olga Orozco, César Fernández Moreno, Joaquin Gianuzzi, Pizarnik, Alfredo Veiravé, -where along with a fine sensitivity towards poetic writing, the author presents metacritical issues with theoretical insight.

Donald Winnicott’s work (1893-1975) moves independently between the two opposing sides in twentieth century England regarding the works of Melanie Klein and Anna Freud, providing them with the uniqueness of his ideas and his clinic as well as granting a strong ethical value to the role of the analyst.

Horacio Martinez’s book stops the ever flowing river of the Psychoanalytic Movement to trace the moment of “rediscovery” of Winnicott’s work.
This book is a contribution to the study of the Spanish American literary avant-garde. It includes essays on the poetry of the 1920s as well as manifestos and programmatic texts of the major modern poets and theorists of this movement: Huidobro, Borges, Vallejo, Mariátegui, etc. The author explores not only the American version of this trend phenomenon but also another ancestral feature of this literature: the search for solutions to social problems through the poetic path.

As it usually happens with the creations that break down borders, *La saga de los confines* by Liliana Bodoc is subject to expert analysis from the point of view of literary studies and semiotics. Susana Sagrillo explores this work of fiction from a scientific and literary perspective that could not be understood without the memory of what happened in these lands centuries ago.

In April 1972 the people of Mendoza came out on to the streets in protest and the initial slogan was: “Do not pay the electricity bill”. Mendoza joined in this way a long series of popular uprisings against dictatorial regimes, like Cordobazo in 1969. Forty years later, Colectivo Fantomas dusts off documents, gathers evidence, recovers pictures, investigates various sources and creates this work that narrates and shows individual and collective fragments of that feat, which address the contemporary reader.
Hombres de hierro de León Gieco. Estampas del Mendozazo

2012
Marcela Furlani, Leandro Guillermo Forniés y María Laura Furlani
ISBN 9789503902806

After the Mendozazo, Gieco writes and composes his first song “Hombres de Hierro” (Iron Men) in Buenos Aires. More than 30 years later, Marcela Furlani makes a series of prints inspired by the song and by that Mendozazo and invites two sociologists to analyze the event.

Te contamos una historia de Mendoza (de la conquista a nuestros días)

2011
María Teresa Brachetta, Beatriz Bragoni, Virginia Mellado y Oriana Pelagatti
ISBN 9789503902745

The intention of this work is to give to the general public a renewed and updated version of the provincial historical experience since the time of the conquest to the present day. The pages of this book illustrate the complex interrelationships between the environment, society, politics, economy and culture that have shaped current Mendoza and the country at present. It also displays a way of making history that renounces any aspirations to proposing models or dogmas, but that has the conviction that knowledge of the past helps to think and understand the present time in which we live.
This work compiles some studies and reflections on the three main areas of theatrical research which Jorge Dubatti has contributed with: Theatre Philosophy, Theatrical Cartography, Compared Theatre, Historiography and Theatrical Poetics. It renders fundamental theoretical reflections as well as knowledge of the specificities on unique dramatic art of the most outstanding Argentine play-writers and the micropoetics of the post-dictatorship period, passionately exposed because it understands what theatre does, that is, how it 'theatres'.

It includes “Coplas de ciego” (Sur, 1959), “Nuevas coplas de ciego” (Sur, 1968) and six unpublished “coplas” (popular songs) introduced by a critical study on the circumstances of their production. The edition is finished with an attachment including autographic popular songs as well as other songs which have been typed and hand corrected by Martinez Astrada. This edition fills part of the void caused by the selling out of the poetic production of an important Argentine author.

The album-books reflect the new artistic languages of literature which entice us to a reading material whose illustration is central to the construction of meaning. The authors guide us into a new way of reading in which the audiovisual reinforcement causes a festive and lively flow that will delight readers.
This work contains a selection of articles published in the newspaper La Nueva Provincia of the city of Bahia Blanca, between 1985 and 2011. While many of them responded to topical issues at the time, the general content is still valid because it deals with issues that are related to the functioning of the founder-institutions of the Republic within the framework of the National Constitution.
This book compiles several works that are the result of a research project entitled “Indigenous Languages of Argentina: grammatical relations and morphosyntactic aspects of some languages from Patagonia and Chaco”.

The description of indigenous languages is a task that began late in our country, practically from around the 60’s. That is why descriptive linguistic works are needed to prevent the languages from becoming extinct before their documentation is achieved.

Escriptores Pampeanos recorren la Provincia is a university extension program which combines the works of writers from La Pampa that refer to the works of other writers from La Pampa in order to promote a better and greater knowledge of the literary works of authors, men and women from La Pampa, or of those who have made of this region their whereabouts through public lectures where literary scholars and creators meet.

This work is the result of literary contests organized jointly by the Publisher of the National University of La Pampa, the Chamber of Deputies of the Province, through its Parliamentary Outreach Department and the Polyvalent Art Centre of La Pampa, on the occasion of the celebration of the Homeland Bicentennial.
El territorio rural desde una perspectiva geográfica is a book that has emerged from the questions that we as researchers have in face of the current socio-productive transformations. These transformations are related to the agricultural production and also to the profile of the agricultural producers who live and work in eastern La Pampa. The text introduces us to the treatment of the first link in the productive circuits, i.e. the social and productive transformations at a local scale, and the strategies put into action by the various agrarian social subjects.

This work is the result of the Research Project on priority areas “For a history of La Pampa. Actors, practices and institutions. Historical knowledge and cultural policies”.
This book presents an innovative study comparing the political emergence of Juan D. Peron in Argentina and Getulio Vargas in Brazil. The author argues, in contrast with the dominant comparative literature, that both processes were fundamentally different. Groppo tackles the study of Peronism and Varguism in their formative years, not directly but obliquely; that is, from the set of diverse responses and reactions these two leaders of the mid-twentieth century provoked in different social actors.

This work describes in detail school life in an educational institution in Malvinas Argentinas. On the basis of Pierre Bourdieu’s and Pablo Freyre’s theories, the way in which the institution has turned into a new space for struggle against oppression is analyzed. Juanito Laguna va a la escuela recaptures the symbolic meaning of all Juanitos who fade away in the abstract concept of poverty.

In this book, Juanito attends a school where educators commit themselves to and with him.

This book seeks to generate proposals for education deriving from the Theory of Multiple Intelligences and the “Spectrum Project”, which will encourage children, by taking their weaknesses as a starting point, to start learning a broader set of areas of knowledge, to develop hidden outstanding capabilities and to improve academic performance.
Dardo Scavino says in his preliminary study: “(...) as the English, Sarmiento had begun to think of the land from the water. What is truly isolated, in this case, are not the islands but the hinterland, those territories away from port cities. In a word: the interior. Like Hegel, Sarmiento thinks that coastal populations are better interconnected among themselves than with their respective hinterlands (...)”

This anthology attempts to register, in a short and arbitrary way, a portion of the current narrative production of Córdoba. These pages aim to establish those composing the anthology not as a select group of young advance-guard, but rather as part of a wide and heterogeneous group whose pens and excellent management of impeccable characters’ voices will leave a footprint which will exceed the authors-readers’ scope over the years.

In Soja en las banquinas Adrian Savino delicately builds an emotional state of affairs, with the rudimentary tools that an inland Argentine town dedicated to agriculture presupposes -geographically and socially. He also portrays the internal climate moderated by the actions of those living uncomfortably in the region, where the vital and the mechanical issues clash and reconcile ad nauseam.

With a blunt and metaphorical language, the author tells four stories in this book: a jailer, in love with her prisoner, has to manage to save him from his wife’s dexterity with arms; an undefeated fighter faces a test no one has yet overcome; a scientist devoted to head-shrinking tries to train a girl who only eats human flesh; and a doll that has been thrown away by a boy in a vacant space sets off a series of wonders and metamorphoses.
Pierino Baldacci, an Italian immigrant, travels around Argentina selling clothes. He is only distracted in the face of a good hunt. The rest of the time he is a common man who frequents a bar where they talk about football, women, and car racing. Although he also does something else. Pierino Baldacci is a Nazi hunter.

In this police story, the author, Javier Chiabrando, combines fiction and history of a not so distant Argentina, where Nazis like Eichmann lived peacefully until a small detail, a coincidence, dragged them to the scaffold.

In the midst of Biblical Postcards, a theatre performance that the neighbors of Altos del Algarrobo put on during Holy Week, Judas is stabbed in the heart. Any suspects? Virgin Mary, the victim’s wife in real life; Saint Joseph, the carpenter who had the homicidal punch among his tools; Christ himself, a delirious character, who has played that role for more than twenty years, and close to four hundred and fifty more persons, including members of the cast and the audience. A novel of action-packed rhythm, this parody thriller keeps the reader interested and amused from beginning to end.
This work explores different times when intellectual or philologists officials, convened by the state apparatus, set themselves to guiding civic education. The book goes from Esteban Echeverría’s reflections on moral education in primary school to the claims of Amado Alonso and Américo Castro, who favor the disciplining of language in order to homogenize the social body. Thus, the proposals of pedagogic regulations presented by this essay reveal the representations the authors have of children receiving schooling, of the written culture and legitimate readings, as well as their relationship with the dominant nation models.

Manuel Belgrano can be considered the first educator-statesman in the criollo society before and after May Revolution, a thinker committed to the educational institutions. This selection of texts on education, conducted by Rafael Gagliano, reflects the first educational utopia of a free country settled on a land worked by freeholders. His critique of the stratified society is elliptical, metaphorical and clear: he perceives backwardness and proposes how to deal with it. According to Belgrano, the people who are educated know what their own interests are, and these generate motivation and development spaces for the community.

La conspiración de las formas is a unique artifact. It consists of two books. The first one brings together three essays that analyze the political–aesthetic plot of the magazines Letra y Línea, Literal y Sitio. The second one presents three studies addressing the imaginary decomposition in Roland Barthes, the relationship between literature and unreason in Michel Foucault and the dream theme in Roger Caillois. The forms of the conspiracy run the risk of becoming an exorcism of forces which allegedly question that same regime seeking to capture them and which may also become a point of resistance.
Estrada was a lay leader of Catholicism in Argentina, but his work has remained hushed up. This paper reconsiders his work from the point of view of contemporary readings and perspectives, and it contributes to the knowledge of the political, historical, literary and educational debates of the nineteenth century. A study outlining a bio-bibliography of the author complements this reissue. Some features of the context that will help the reader understand the issues and problems that Estrada lived with are also discussed. Finally, the major topics developed by the author are analyzed in a critical and conceptual way.

In 1849, Sarmiento wrote *Educación popular*, a work about the importance of considering the citizen’s formation from the point of view of political economy. He argued about the need to favor an utilitarian, rational and scientific education. This text has been one of the main sources of inspiration for Ley de Educación Común (Common Education Law) (Law 1420), which set two basic principles: general education as a responsibility of the State and as totally independent from political and religious influences. *Educación popular* summarizes Sarmiento’s proposal for educational revolution, covering its theoretical and practical aspects.

Saúl Taborda was an active participant in school reform experiences and a collaborator at teachers’ unions in the development of education reform bills. With a critical and broad view, his ideas allow to rethink the scene of the last decades when trends, such as the mercantilization of education and the reduction of the various meanings of public education to restrictive forms of utilitarianism, emerged.
This work was a real challenge because of the number of issues addressed by Carlos Vergara. The challenge was to keep his critical voice on the course taken by public education and a vibrant advocacy in favor of its transformation.

To examine the fairness of decisions about school gives rise to tensions and options which are not established and that are, by definition, incomplete. This book presents the questionings, problems and experiences reflected by the notions and institutional situations where that issue is at stake. Elements of philosophy, reflections on law, political decisions and concrete institutional translations interrelate with pedagogy and complement each other to provide a complex scene which is constantly reviewed. A conviction is predominant throughout the work: it is highly productive and democratizing that the school remains open to questioning, mainly about the fairness of its positions and decisions.
The apparent democratization of the university, observed through statistics showing high rates of coverage, becomes blurred with a reality that is impossible to ignore: students’ academic failure and dropouts. Again, the victims are the most disadvantaged sectors of society. The book not only describes one of the main problems that universities have to face today globally and locally, but also urges institutions to think, reflect upon and define what they are able to do in the margin for action left between the inevitable and the possible.

In this book, the historian Guillermo Boido and the philosopher Eduardo H. Flichman intend to analyze particular aspects of the influential mechanistic tradition and of the intricate framework of the currents that flowed into it, successively or simultaneously.

What is that which is social? The book here presented seeks to answer this question. A question that is as simple as it is hard, because it arises demanded by a reality that challenges us prior to the development of rational thought and, above all, in a different way.
This work is a systematic presentation of a critical political economy, which will provide a solid foundation in the field of social economy as a theoretical object and as practice. A variety of aspects of political philosophy and theory of economics, from Marx to neoclassicism, is clearly and rigorously discussed, thus contributing to the understanding of globalized capitalism.

This work, an essential reading for social activists and scholars, is the result of a collective production that associates Latin American and European researchers. The linking element in the team is the belief in the civilizing values of cooperation, solidarity and commitment to life, to nature, and to social justice.

The idea that the global economy is a hierarchical and asymmetrical system, consisting of a central pole and a peripheral one, is at the heart of the Latin American structuralist current. Another idea at that core is the existence of an essentially political dimension capable of transforming the apparent historical destiny in an alternative path.
How to think of a philosophy of the present time? How to make of the situation a philosophical problem? What is philosophy as a public action? In short, which is the philosophers’ politics? This essay deals with this set of questions by bringing a group of nodal intellectual figures to the scene.

If excess had any indisputable philosophical statute, the philosophies of M. Henry and E. Levinas would be extreme. Both think beyond the confines of the idea on Being outlined by the Greeks and thus they not only try to reach beyond ontology, but also, beyond Being.

This collective research work, whose results are here for the reader to consider, is concerned with the ways in which contemporary debates revive old controversies in order to resignify their intensity; it also pays attention to the ways in which the protagonists of these latter discussions have read former ones; and it explores the ways in which contemporary philosophy appropriates the preceding chapters of the history of thought.
Sketches. Notes that are part of the dissemination that is generated by the writings of Jorge Luis Borges, Juan L. Ortiz, Juan Jose Saer, Silvina Ocampo, Nestor Perllongher, Arturo Carrera, Rodolfo Walsh, Oliver Girondo, Aldo Oliva, Homero Manzi, Felipe Aldana, and Leopoldo Marechal. Retamoso revives selected critical readings that contribute in the dismantling of identity fables, of foundational narratives. Ways of reinventing ourselves as men and women of this culture. Reinvention that just literature can do, only literature does while it tells.

This book addresses Manuel Puig's manuscripts as archaeological remains of a writing that can show his wounds, his exile scars. The nomadic writer who always returned to Argentina finds that his dialogue with the reader has been interrupted. While a refugee in Mexico, he writes the first Argentina novel in which a Mother of Plaza de Mayo is portrayed: Pubis angelical proposes a new system of representation in which realism is a matter of gender.
This book explores the relationship between reading and writing in the works of Borges. How does a reader become a writer? And what kind of writer is developed by skipping over readings? How to read such a prodigious writer / reader that Borges is? How to relate fragments and totalities? How to build encyclopedias and anthologies? How to think of literature as an axis of countless relationships?

The idea proposed by Audero in this book is simple and ambitious: the history of food. An unexpected universe of intelligence and humor to understand what people have eaten since the dawn of time, how they have done it, where and why. Food is the great issue of our time: as a daily ritual for men or as global currency and power axis for countries. G & Co finds the issue and then the exact tone to transform so much insight and erudition into a necessary book.

S/T is a text about texts on a topic that may seem innocuous, trivial or insubstantial. Food is at the falsely frivolous center of discourses where history, geography, ethics, medicine, economics, politics, art and moral philosophy intertwine. Consisting of three parts, such as a menu, this book is an everlasting food.
This book analyzes the Arab migration in Argentina since its beginning in the 1870’s up to the late twentieth century. The Arab economic expertise before 1930 becomes evident with street commerce at the start and the wholesale trade and industry further on. The Arab colony ranks third in number after the Italian and the Spanish ones in Argentina. They faced greater difficulties regarding integration than the Italians and Spanish, who were favored by their religious, ethnic and linguistic identities. The situation has changed with third-generation descendants, who have already lost all concerns about their origin.

It provides the reader with a conceptual basis on sounds systems, which can be used as reference not only by non-specialists but also by professionals who are handling and applying such systems. The basic concepts of electricity, voltage, current, resistance, and power are dealt with first, for they are essential to understand the specifications, the equipment connection instructions and also the notions of signal, noise, distortion, and frequency response. Then the various devices and processes involved, such as microphones, compressors and expanders, filters and equalizers, effect processors (delay, echo, vibrato, tremolo, reverb, exciter, flanger) are tackled.

This work aims to contribute to the description, analysis and explanation of the cultural and sociolinguistic situation of the Qom (tobas) from Empalme Graneros and of Los Pumitas (Rosario), to the reflection on linguistic and educational rights, and to the planning of intercultural bilingual education for the native Qom people.
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