

Agric Paper 1 Memo September 2012 Grd12

The eighteen articles selected for this third volume of the History of the Prairie West series all focus on the agricultural history of the Canadian Plains. Early First Nations practices are examined, as are subsequent evolutions in farming, ranching, and marketing. The articles cover a wide range of topics: First Nations' agricultural practices; agriculture during the fur trade era; the history of ranching and the industry's evolution as fenced-in farm settlements supplanted the open range; the wheat boom at the turn of the twentieth century, which led the Prairie Provinces to become known as the "breadbasket of the world"; mechanization and other adaptations to dryland farming; how Prairie cattle and crops were transported and marketed abroad; and the emergence of farmers' organizations who fought for fair prices for their products. Written by a trio of experts, this is

the definitive reference on the Apollo spacecraft and lunar modules. It traces the design of the vehicles, their development, and their operation in space. More than 100 photographs and illustrations highlight the text, which begins with NASA's origins and concludes with the triumphant Apollo 11 moon mission.

The Irish Civil War and Society sheds new light on the social currents shaping the Irish Civil War, from the 'politics of respectability' behind animosities and discourses; to the intersection of social conflicts with political violence; to the social dimensions of the war's messy aftermath.

*Texas, Cotton, And The New Deal
Hearings, Ninety-third Congress, First
Session*

*Regulation in the White House
Politics, Class, and Conflict*

*Priorities in Agricultural Research of
the U.S. Department of Agriculture*

The December issue contains a cumulative list of decisions reported for the year, by act, docket numbers arranged in consecutive order, and cumulative subject-

index, by act.

"Examines Charles Brannan's agricultural plan, the farm policy debate, and Harry S. Truman's quest for a long-range agricultural program. Assesses Truman's relationships with farmers and with politicians and the search for a workable peacetime program, especially as it related to the parity price foundation and price supports"--Provided by publisher.

This latest volume in the definitive six-volume biography of Herbert Hoover tracks Hoover's life and career from 1918 to 1928 - a period defined largely by his role as United States Secretary of Commerce and leading directly to his election as the thirty-first President of the United States.

South Fork American River Development, Upper
Mountain Project No. 2761-California
A Green and Permanent Land

Chariots for Apollo

Decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture Under the
Regulatory Laws Administered in the United States
Department of Agriculture

Environmental Impact Statement

Monthly Catalogue, United States Public Documents

This 2013 Global Food Policy Report is the third in an annual series that provides an in-depth look at major food policy developments and events. Initiated in response to resurgent interest in food and nutrition security, the series offers a yearly overview of the food policy developments that have contributed to or hindered progress in achieving food and nutrition security. It

reviews what happened in food policy and why, examines key challenges and opportunities, shares new evidence and knowledge, and highlights emerging issues.

This volume comprehensively describes how British farmers coped with the problems of shortage of labour and other factors of production, as well as assessing how well agriculture performed as a supplier of food to the nation. Use of previously neglected records provides much evidence on issues such as the deployment of substitute labour and the introduction of the tractor into British farming for the first time. Challenging accepted view on the period, the author shows that shortages of labour and other factors of production had only a slight effect on farm output and the national food supply.

This book provides a detailed analysis of the bureaucratic politics of US foreign policymaking with respect to Chile during the 1970s. On the basis of original interviews with key officials from the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, congressional staffers, human rights activists, and Chilean opposition figures during the Pinochet dictatorship, together with extensive archival research (in the US, Canada and the UK), it recreates the internal debates in Washington over appropriate policy approaches and traces how faithfully these approaches were implemented down to the level of desk officer in the US embassy in Santiago.

Assessing what impact US influence had on

developments inside Chile is also an important part of this study. The findings make for vital reading for students and researchers of US foreign policy making, diplomatic history, and US-Chilean relations, although the book will also appeal to the general reader with an interest in the same issues.

Reflections on the Forty-Sixth State
Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the
Committee on Appropriations, House of
Representatives, Ninety-fifth Congress,
Second Session

Bibliography of Agriculture

Imperfect Visionary, 1918-1928

The Code of Federal Regulations of the United
States of America

South Fork American River Development, Upper
Mountain Project, No. 2761 - California

This history of GATT explains how trade was implicated in foreign policy and international relations and connected to global order.

Texas, Cotton, And The New Deal Texas A&M University Press

Since the founding of Algonquin Provincial Park in 1893, Ontario has developed a parks system that is held in the highest regard. Today, some 260 parks span the province. Protected Places is a comprehensive account of the attitudes and actions that have shaped provincial parks policy over the century - notably those of early conservationists and more recently of environmentalists, aboriginal peoples, vacationers of every description, naturalists, scientists, loggers, miners, concession operators, the

administrators with the responsibility to plan, develop, and manage the parks, and the politicians who made the ultimate decisions on policy matters. Author Gerald Killan's analysis cuts across the disciplines of history, geography, political science, environmental studies, and the earth and life sciences. The book will be of compelling interest to readers from all these backgrounds, as well as the park visitor. Protected Places is being published in 1993 as part of the celebration of the Centennial of Ontario's provincial parks.

***Biological Resource Management in Agriculture
Challenges and Risks of Genetically Engineered
Organisms***

Conservation Under Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Johnson Presidency

***Having General Applicability and Legal Effect in
Force June 1, 1938***

Protected Places

***Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed
Land and Resource Management Plan, Fremont
National Forest***

In the mid-1930s the Mexican government expropriated millions of acres of land from hundreds of U.S. property owners as part of President Lázaro Cárdenas's land redistribution program. Because no compensation was provided to the Americans a serious crisis, which John J. Dwyer terms "the agrarian dispute," ensued between the two countries. Dwyer's nuanced analysis of this conflict at the local, regional, national, and international levels combines social, economic, political, and cultural history. He argues that the agrarian dispute inaugurated a new and improved era in bilateral relations because

Mexican officials were able to negotiate a favorable settlement, and the United States, constrained economically and politically by the Great Depression, reacted to the crisis with unaccustomed restraint. Dwyer challenges prevailing arguments that Mexico's nationalization of the oil industry in 1938 was the first test of Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy by showing that the earlier conflict over land was the watershed event. Dwyer weaves together elite and subaltern history and highlights the intricate relationship between domestic and international affairs. Through detailed studies of land redistribution in Baja California and Sonora, he demonstrates that peasant agency influenced the local application of Cárdenas's agrarian reform program, his regional state-building projects, and his relations with the United States. Dwyer draws on a broad array of official, popular, and corporate sources to illuminate the motives of those who contributed to the agrarian dispute, including landless fieldworkers, indigenous groups, small landowners, multinational corporations, labor leaders, state-level officials, federal policymakers, and diplomats. Taking all of them into account, Dwyer explores the circumstances that spurred agrarista mobilization, the rationale behind Cárdenas's rural policies, the Roosevelt administration's reaction to the loss of American-owned land, and the diplomatic tactics employed by Mexican officials to resolve the international conflict. Regulation in the White House is an examination of regulatory policy and its development in the Johnson administration and the first comprehensive study of any presidency and regulation. Based upon a

thorough analysis of presidential papers in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library, the book investigates the working relationships linking the presidency, regulatory commissions, and executive agencies with regulatory responsibilities in both the economic and social spheres. David Welborn finds that the president's business included regulation as a major component. Johnson's concerns in regulation were varied and complex. He and his aides worked assiduously and successfully to establish effective, cooperative relationships with regulators and to avoid the exercise of undue influence on particular regulatory determinations. In Welborn's view, Johnson traversed the treacherous ground of regulatory politics with adeptness and achieved his major purposes in regulation.

An historically informed 1996 critique of development assistance, examining Britain's foreign aid programme in the Middle East in the 1940s and 1950s.

Frustrated Ambitions

China, Taiwan, and the United States in the Taiwan Strait Crises, 1954-1958

Final Environmental Impact Statement

The NASA History of Manned Lunar Spacecraft to 1969

An Opportunity Lost

Strait Rituals

Once patronized primarily by the counterculture and the health food establishment, the organic food industry today is a multi-billion-dollar business driven by ever-growing consumer demand for safe food and greater public awareness of ecological issues. Assumed by many to be a

recent phenomenon, that industry owes much to agricultural innovations that go back to the Dust Bowl era. This book explores the roots and branches of alternative agricultural ideas in twentieth-century America, showing how ecological thought has challenged and changed agricultural theory, practice, and policy from the 1930s to the present. It introduces us to the people and institutions who forged alternatives to industrialized agriculture through a deep concern for the enduring fertility of the soil, a passionate commitment to human health, and a strong advocacy of economic justice for farmers. Randal Beeman and James Pritchard show that agricultural issues were central to the rise of the environmental movement in the United States. As family farms failed during the Depression, a new kind of agriculture was championed based on the holistic approach taught by the emerging science of ecology. Ecology influenced the "permanent agriculture" movement that advocated such radical concepts as long-term land use planning, comprehensive soil conservation, and organic farming. Then in the 1970s, "sustainable agriculture" combined many of these ideas with new concerns about misguided technology and an over-consumptive culture to preach a more sensible approach to farming. In chronicling the overlooked history of alternative agriculture, *A Green and Permanent Land* records the significant contributions of individuals like Rex Tugwell, Hugh Bennett, Louis Bromfield, Edward Faulkner, Russell and Kate Lord, Scott and Helen Nearing, Robert Rodale, Wes Jackson, and groups like

Friends of the Land and the Practical Farmers of Iowa. And by demonstrating how agriculture also remains central to the public interest—especially in the face of climatic crises, genetically altered crops, and questionable uses of pesticides—this book puts these issues in historical perspective and offers readers considerable food for thought.

The two Taiwan Strait crises took place during a particularly tense period of the Cold War. Although each incident was relatively brief, their consequences loom large. Based on analyses of newly available documents from Beijing, Taipei, and Washington, Pang Yang Huei challenges conventional wisdom that claims Sino-US misperceptions of each other's strategic concerns were critical in the 1950s. He underscores the fact that Washington, Taipei, and Beijing were actually aware of one another's strategic intentions during the crises. He also demonstrates conclusively that both "crises" can be understood as a transformation from tacit communication to tacit accommodation. An important contribution of this study is a better understanding of the role of ritual, symbols, and gestures in international relations. While it is true that these two crises resulted in a stalemate, the fact that all parties were able to cultivate talks and negotiations brought relations, especially between the US and China, to a new and more stable level. Simply averting the threat of war was a major achievement. Strait Rituals is an important micro-history of a significant moment during the Cold War and a rich interpretation of the theoretical

use of multiple points of view in writing history. It sets a new standard for understanding China's place in the world. "Strait Rituals is a solidly detailed and thoroughly footnoted excursion into a critical stage of Cold War history. Dr. Pang's exhaustive archival work sets a real standard in the amalgamation of different sources to reevaluate the Taiwan Strait crises in the 1950s, the repercussions of which can still be felt today." "Hsiao-ting Lin, Hoover Institution, Stanford University "An excellent book for those interested in the Taiwan Strait crises in the context of the overall history of international affairs in the Asia-Pacific region. The book will prove to be of great value to those interested in the history of the region that is bound to increase in importance in the years to come."

"Akira Iriye, Harvard University "Dispassionate, balanced, rigorous in the presentation of facts, much drawn from Chinese archival sources, Pang Yang Huei's work will be indispensable for anyone seeking to understand the issues surrounding this Cold War hangover that continues to trouble contemporary politics across the Taiwan Strait." "Geoffrey C. Gunn, Journal of Contemporary Asia

Few writers have written as thoughtfully and extensively on Oklahoma politics and culture as Richard Lowitt. His work of the past six decades moves with ease among historical topics as various as agriculture, health, industry, labor, and the environment, offering an informed and enlightened perspective. Collected for the first time in one volume, Lowitt's articles on post-World War II Oklahoma

and notable Oklahomans reveal a remarkable range of the state's political, environmental, agricultural, civil rights, and Native American history in the Cold War era.

Nowhere else, for example, is the controversy stirred up by Congressman Mike Synar recounted so well, and Lowitt's analysis of the decades-long battle over grazing rights on federal land clarifies the issues surrounding a topic still in the news today. Likewise, Lowitt's analysis of Oklahoma's farm crisis in the 1970s and '80s extends far beyond the state's borders, illuminating significant and subtle aspects of an artificially engineered agricultural disaster whose consequences are still felt. His probing of the "enigma of Mike Monroney," U.S. senator from Oklahoma during the McCarthy period, yields valuable insights into the political nature of the politician, the state, and the times. Other articles span decades, from the development of the Grand River Dam Authority (1935-1964) to the damming of the Arkansas River to create Kaw Reservoir (1957-1976) and efforts to improve Indian health in Oklahoma (1954-1980). Whether discussing environmental and cultural ecology or plumbing the politics of Fort Sill's entry into the missile age, Lowitt's articles are broad in scope and unsparing in detail. All based on the author's research in the Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma, these essays form an invaluable historical repository, put into clarifying context by one of Oklahoma's most respected historians.

Ecology and Agriculture in the Twentieth Century

Agricultural-food Policy Review

United States Magazine of Science, Art, Manufactures,
Agriculture, Commerce and Trade

British Agriculture in the First World War (RLE The First
World War)

Britain and the Politics of Modernization in the Middle
East, 1945-1958

Sessional Papers

Cotton growing-Government policy-Texas-Historly 2. Cotton trad
government policy-Texas-History. 3. New Deal1933-1939-Texas.
United States.

Indexes the Times, Sunday times and magazine, Times literary
supplement, Times educational supplement, Times educational
supplement Scotland, and the Times higher education supplement
Since its publication in 2003, *The Great Deception* has taken on
role of the Eurosceptics' bible, with the third edition helping to f
the debate during the 2016 EU Referendum. This fourth edition
celebrates the moment when the UK broke away from the Europ
Union, having been extensively re-edited to incorporate newly
available archive material, and updated to include the tumultuous
events of recent years. *The Great Deception*, therefore, tells for
first time the inside story of the most audacious political projec
modern times, from its intellectual beginnings in the 1920s, whe
the blueprint for the European Union was first conceived by a
British civil servant, right up to the point when the UK resumes
path at as an independent sovereign nation after 47 years of
membership of the European project in its various guises. Drawin
on a wealth of new evidence and existing sources, scarcely an
episode of the story does not emerge in startling new light, from
real reasons why de Gaulle kept Britain out in the 1960s to the
of Mrs Thatcher and the build-up to the referendum campaign
which had its roots in the Maastricht Treaty. The book chillingly

shows how Britain's politicians were consistently outplayed in a game the rules of which they never understood. It ends by evaluating the post referendum negotiations and asking whether this is the end of an episode or just a new beginning.

The Times Index

Fremont National Forest (N.F.), Land and Resource(s)
Management Plan (LRMP)

GATT and Global Order in the Postwar Era

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and
Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate,
Ninety-fifth Congress, First Session ...

Agricultural History

The Life of Herbert Hoover

This book discusses the often diverging risks and opportunities associated with genetically engineered organisms in terms of the environment, food safety, and economics and trade.

A History of Ontario's Provincial Parks System

The Expropriation of American-Owned Rural Land in Postrevolutionary Mexico

Agriculture Decisions;

2013 Global Food Policy Report

Conservation Under F.D.R.

*108-2 Hearings: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food And Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations For 2005, Part 3, March 11, 2004, **