

4 Documents

Results	Document	Time Coverage
1	Herzfeld, Michael, 1947- A place in history: social and monumental time in a Cretan town	1940-1989
2	Lee, Dorothy Demetracopulou Greece	1950-1951
2	McNeill, William Hardy, 1917- Greece: American aid in action 1947-1956	1940s-1956
2	Sanders, Irwin Taylor, 1909- Rainbow in the rock: the people of rural Greece	ca. 1900-1950s

7 Paragraphs

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Herzfeld, Michael, 1947- Sanders, Irwin Taylor, 1909-

	Result No.	Paragraph Result	Subjects (OCM)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div>Cite</div>	<div>Herzfeld, Michael, 1947- A place in history: social and monumental time in a Cretan town</div> <div><div><div>Image:  Fig. 7.3 eh01050054</div><div>Show Snippet   Show Page</div><div>Section: LIMITATIONS AND POSSIBILITIES: THE RANGE OF CHANGE</div><div>Page: 244</div><div>Search Result:</div><div>Nor is it necessarily an advantage to own a much smaller house, since then it becomes virtually impossible to find people to rent the property. Aside from souvlaki stands, with which the market is fairly saturated by [Page [245]]</div><div>Fig. 7.3</div><div>[Page 246] now, the health inspectorate restricts the viability of such cramped quarters for would-be restaurateurs: "The law itself sabotages [us]," moaned one sad proprietor. "It doesn't support Rethemnos." In winter, this man served a restricted choice of food to local customers, including a company-loving amateur lira-player who would often provide lively accompaniment to an evening's exchange of ribald or philosophical verses, amid the surviving architectural fragments of the stable that originally occupied the ground floor—especially the mantziadhoures, or managers (cf. Italian mangiatori). In summer, a few tourists would delight in the simplicity of cheap food at tables placed on the narrow corner sidewalks. The proprietor, however, would certainly have preferred something less picturesque and more profitable.</div></div></div> <div>Food service industries (265) Architecture (341) Dwellings (342) Housing (362) Travel services (485) Standard of living (511) Music (533) Musical instruments (534) Public health and sanitation (744)</div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<div>Cite</div>	<div>Lee, Dorothy Demetracopulou. Greece</div> <div><div><div>Show Snippet   Show Page</div><div>Section: HEALTH</div><div>Page: 105</div><div>Search Result:</div><div>Malaria, the great scourge which increased tuberculosis through lowering resistance, and which decreased production by sapping the energy, is now almost completely defeated by the spectacular DDT campaign. In the beginning of the campaign, the specialists, unaware of the peasants' love of sleeping in their orchards on hot summer nights, sprayed only the interiors of houses; when breeding grounds were also attacked, however, the campaign was totally effective, and has been of inestimable value for the introduction of</div></div></div> <div>Morbidity (164) Sociocultural trends (178) Sleeping (513) Public health and sanitation (744)</div>	



## Hadza

### 2 Documents

Results ▾	Document ▲	Time Coverage ◆
1	Marlowe, Frank, 1954- The Hadza	1958-2003
1	Woodburn, James Minimal politics: the political organization of the Hadza of north Tanzania	1900-1960

### 2 Paragraphs

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<div> <div> <div>←</div> <div>←</div> <div>1 - 2</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> </div>			
<div> <div>Marlowe, Frank, 1954-</div> <div>Woodburn, James</div> </div>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Result No.	Paragraph Result	Subjects (OCM)
<div> <div>Cite</div> <div>Marlowe, Frank, 1954-. The Hadza</div> </div>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	<div> <div>Show Snippet   Show Page</div> <div>Section:</div> <div>Page: 690</div> <div>Search Result:</div> <div>The most important fact about Hadza health is that they are hunter-gatherers who live wholly outside during the half of the year when it is dry and only sleep in minimal grass huts during the rainy season. They occupy an area of about 2,500 km<sup>2</sup> at a population density of about 0.24/km<sup>2</sup> (Blurton-Jones et al., 1992). They live in camps that average 29 individuals and move about 10 times per year, though the number of moves is slightly decreasing these days (Marlowe, 2002b). Because they live in the open at low densities and move frequently, they are less vulnerable to many of the contagious diseases that spread among their farming and herding neighbors, who live indoors. In 1964, soon after independence, most Hadza were rounded up by the army and forced to settle at Yaeda Chini where a school and clinic were built in order to settle and modernize them. Within a few months however, many Hadza caught contagious diseases and many died with, "respiratory and diarrheal infections" (McDowell, 1981, p. 7). This caused the Hadza to return to the bush. Today, there are no Hadza children in that school and the clinic is used mostly by the other ethnic groups who were attracted to Yaeda Chini by the school and clinic.</div> </div>	<div> <div>Morbidity (164)</div> <div>Annual cycle (221)</div> <div>Collecting (222)</div> <div>Hunting and trapping (224)</div> <div>Settlement patterns (361)</div> <div>Public health and sanitation (744)</div> </div>
<div> <div>Cite</div> <div>Woodburn, James. Minimal politics: the political organization of the Hadza of north Tanzania</div> </div>			
		<div> <div>Show Snippet   Show Page</div> <div>Section: 10: Minimal Politics : The Political Organization of the Hadza of North Tanzania</div> <div>Page: 248</div> </div>	<div> <div>Acculturation and culture contact (177)</div> <div>Annual cycle (221)</div> <div>Form and rules of government (642)</div> </div>