

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910466026103321
Titolo	AOSpine masters series . Volume 7 Spinal cord injury and regeneration // editors, Luiz Roberto Vialle, Michael G. Fehlings, Norbert Weidner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, New York : , : Thieme, , 2017 ©2017
ISBN	1-62623-228-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (218 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	617.482044
Soggetti	Spinal cord - Wounds and injuries Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455039803321
Autore	Khalaf Samir
Titolo	Civil and uncivil violence in Lebanon [[electronic resource] ] : a history of the internationalization of communal contact / / Samir Khalaf
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Columbia University Press, 2002
ISBN	0-231-50536-1
Descrizione fisica	xxiv, 368 p
Collana	The history and society of the modern Middle East
Disciplina	956.9204
Soggetti	Violence - Lebanon - History - 20th century Electronic books. Lebanon History 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 335-351) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgment -- 1 On Proxy Wars and Surrogate Victims -- 2 The Radicalization of Communal Loyalties -- 3 The Drift into Incivility -- 4 Peasants, Commoners and Clerics Resistance and Rebellion: 1820-1860 -- 5 Civil Strife of 1958: Revolt and Counter Revolt -- 6 Lebanon's Golden/Gilded Age: 1943-1975 -- 7 From Playground to Battleground: Preludes to Civil Strife -- 8 Scares and Scars of War -- 9 From Shakib Efendi to Ta'if -- 10 Prospects For Civility -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In this long-awaited work, Samir Khalaf analyzes the history of civil strife and political violence in Lebanon and reveals the inherent contradictions that have plagued that country and made it so vulnerable to both inter-Arab and superpower rivalries. How did a fairly peaceful and resourceful society, with an impressive history of viable pluralism, coexistence, and republicanism, become the site of so much barbarism and incivility? Khalaf argues that historically internal grievances have been magnified or deflected to become the source of international conflict. From the beginning, he shows, foreign interventions have consistently exacerbated internal problems. Lebanon's fragmented political culture is a byproduct of two general features. First, it reflects the traditional forces and political conflicts caused by striking differences in religious beliefs and communal and

sectarian loyalties that continue to split the society and reinforce its factional character. Second, and superimposed on these, are new forms of socioeconomic and cultural stress caused by Lebanon's role in the continuing international conflicts in the region. Khalaf concludes that Lebanon is now at a crossroads in its process of political and social transformation, and proposes some strategies to re-create a vibrant civil and political culture that can accommodate profound transformations in the internal, domestic sphere as well as mediate developments taking place internationally. Throughout, Khalaf demonstrates how the internal and external currents must be considered simultaneously in order to understand the complex and tragic history of the country. This deeply considered and subtle analysis of the interplay of complex historical forces helps us to imagine a viable future not only for Lebanon but also for the Middle East as a whole.

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