

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910715704203321
Titolo	Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a letter from H.S. Sanford, late charge d'affaires at Paris, on the different systems of penal codes in Europe. Also, a report on the administrative changes in France since the Revolution of 1848. May 29, 1854. -- Read and ordered to be printed -- motion to print 1,000 additional copies referred to Committee on Printing. May 31, 1854. -- Reported adversely and agreed to
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : [publisher not identified], , 1854
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (390 pages)
Collana	Senate executive document / 33rd Congress, 1st session. Senate ; ; no. 68 [United States congressional serial set ] ; ; [serial no. 700]
Altri autori (Persone)	PierceFranklin <1804-1869.> SanfordH. S. <1823-1891.>
Soggetti	Criminal justice, Administration of Criminal law History Public administration Legislative materials. Germany History Revolution, 1848-1849 France History February Revolution, 1848
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Table of contents, p. 3. Index follows p. 376. Batch processed record: Metadata reviewed, not verified. Some fields updated by batch processes. FDLP item number not assigned.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910812354303321
Autore	Aydin Aysegul <1973->
Titolo	Zones of rebellion : Kurdish insurgents and the Turkish state / / Aysegul Aydin and Cem Emrence
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca ; ; London : , : Cornell University Press, , 2015
ISBN	0-8014-5619-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (213 p.)
Disciplina	956.103
Soggetti	Kurds - Turkey - History - Autonomy and independence movements Ethnic conflict - Turkey Turkey Ethnic relations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Zone making -- Midfield wars -- Origins of violence -- Looking ahead -- Insurgency -- Organization -- Competitive origins -- Building trust -- Extracting resources -- The Weberian experiment failed -- Organizational inertia -- Ideology -- Fight for independence -- Inviting foreign pressure -- Domestic bargaining -- Strategy -- A border specialist -- Reaching out -- High premiums -- Back to Botan -- Counterinsurgency -- Organization -- Administrative solutions -- Specialist governance -- Redistricting -- Rural retreat -- Ideology -- Rural bias -- Foreign sponsors -- Developmentalist response -- The backup plan: co-optation model -- Strategy -- Locating the insurgent -- Sweep and strike -- Curbing civilian unrest -- No-entry zone -- Forging identities -- Path dependent origins -- Room for contingency.
Sommario/riassunto	How do insurgents and governments select their targets? Which ideological discourses and organizational policies do they adopt to win civilian loyalties and control territory? Aysegul Aydin and Cem Emrence suggest that both insurgents and governments adopt a wide variety of coercive strategies in war environments. In Zones of Rebellion, they integrate Turkish-Ottoman history with social science theory to unveil the long-term policies that continue to inform the distribution of violence in Anatolia. The authors show the astonishing similarity in combatants' practices over time and their resulting inability to consolidate Kurdish people and territory around their respective

political agendas. The Kurdish insurgency in Turkey is one of the longest-running civil wars in the Middle East. *Zones of Rebellion* demonstrates for the first time how violence in this conflict has varied geographically. Identifying distinct zones of violence, Aydin and Emrence show why Kurds and Kurdish territories have followed different political trajectories, guaranteeing continued strife between Kurdish insurgents and the Turkish state in an area where armed groups organized along ethnic lines have battled the central state since Ottoman times. Aydin and Emrence present the first empirical analysis of Kurdish insurgency, relying on original data. These new datasets include information on the location, method, timing, target, and outcome of more than ten thousand insurgent attacks and counterinsurgent operations between 1984 and 2008. Another data set registers civilian unrest in Kurdish urban centers for the same period, including nearly eight hundred incidents ranging from passive resistance to active challenges to Turkey's security forces. The authors argue that both state agents and insurgents are locked into particular tactics in their conduct of civil war and that the inability of combatants to switch from violence to civic politics leads to a long-running stalemate. Such rigidity blocks negotiations and prevents battlefield victories from being translated into political solutions and lasting agreements.

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