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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910781219403321  |
| Autore                  | Hahamovitch Cindy  |
| Titolo                  | No man's land [[electronic resource] ] : Jamaican guestworkers in America and the global history of deportable labor // Cindy Hahamovitch  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Princeton, : Princeton University Press, c2011   |
| ISBN                    | 1-283-16384-5<br>9786613163844<br>1-4008-4002-3  |
| Edizione                | [Core Textbook]  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (350 p.)   |
| Collana                 | Politics and society in twentieth-century America  |
| Disciplina              | 331.6/27292073   |
| Soggetti                | Foreign workers - United States<br>Foreign workers<br>Noncitizens<br>Deportation<br>Jamaica Emigration and immigration   |
| 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       | Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- CHAPTER ONE. Guestworkers of the World, Unite! -- CHAPTER TWO. Everything But a Gun to Their Heads -- CHAPTER THREE. "Stir It Up" -- CHAPTER FOUR. John Bull Meets Jim Crow -- CHAPTER FIVE. The Race to the Bottom -- CHAPTER SIX. A Riotous Success -- CHAPTER SEVEN. The Worst Job in the World -- CHAPTER EIGHT. Takin' It to the Courts -- CHAPTER NINE. "For All Those Bending Years" -- CHAPTER TEN. All the World's a Workplace -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Backmatter |
| Sommario/riassunto      | From South Africa in the nineteenth century to Hong Kong today, nations around the world, including the United States, have turned to guestworker programs to manage migration. These temporary labor recruitment systems represented a state-brokered compromise between employers who wanted foreign workers and those who feared rising numbers of immigrants. Unlike immigrants, guestworkers couldn't settle, bring their families, or become citizens, and they had  |

few rights. Indeed, instead of creating a manageable form of migration, guestworker programs created an especially vulnerable class of labor. Based on a vast array of sources from U.S., Jamaican, and English archives, as well as interviews, No Man's Land tells the history of the American "H2" program, the world's second oldest guestworker program. Since World War II, the H2 program has brought hundreds of thousands of mostly Jamaican men to the United States to do some of the nation's dirtiest and most dangerous farmwork for some of its biggest and most powerful agricultural corporations, companies that had the power to import and deport workers from abroad. Jamaican guestworkers occupied a no man's land between nations, protected neither by their home government nor by the United States. The workers complained, went on strike, and sued their employers in class action lawsuits, but their protests had little impact because they could be repatriated and replaced in a matter of hours. No Man's Land puts Jamaican guestworkers' experiences in the context of the global history of this fast-growing and perilous form of labor migration.

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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910779706103321  |
| Autore                  | Shapiro Jacob N  |
| Titolo                  | The terrorist's dilemma [[electronic resource] ] : managing violent covert organizations // Jacob N. Shapiro |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Princeton, : Princeton University Press, 2013  |
| ISBN                    | 0-691-16630-7<br>1-4008-4864-4   |
| Edizione                | [Course Book]  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (350 p.)   |
| Disciplina              | 322.4206   |
| Soggetti                | Terrorism<br>Violent crimes<br>Organized crime - History<br>Organizational behavior                          |
| 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

Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. The Terrorist's Dilemma -- Chapter 3. The Insider's View on Terrorist Organizations -- Chapter 4. Organizing Al-Qa'ida in Iraq's Operations and Finances -- Chapter 5. The Tradeoffs -- Chapter 6. Uncertainty and Control in Russia -- Chapter 7. Discrimination and Control in Ireland -- Chapter 8. Preference Divergence and Control in Palestine -- Chapter 9. Conclusion and Recommendations -- Appendix A. Annotated Bibliography of Terrorist Autobiographies -- Appendix B. Methodological Appendix -- Bibliography -- Index

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## Sommario/riassunto

How do terrorist groups control their members? Do the tools groups use to monitor their operatives and enforce discipline create security vulnerabilities that governments can exploit? The Terrorist's Dilemma is the first book to systematically examine the great variation in how terrorist groups are structured. Employing a broad range of agency theory, historical case studies, and terrorists' own internal documents, Jacob Shapiro provocatively discusses the core managerial challenges that terrorists face and illustrates how their political goals interact with the operational environment to push them to organize in particular ways. Shapiro provides a historically informed explanation for why some groups have little hierarchy, while others resemble miniature firms, complete with line charts and written disciplinary codes. Looking at groups in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America, he highlights how consistent and widespread the terrorist's dilemma--balancing the desire to maintain control with the need for secrecy--has been since the 1880's. Through an analysis of more than a hundred terrorist autobiographies he shows how prevalent bureaucracy has been, and he utilizes a cache of internal documents from al-Qa'ida in Iraq to outline why this deadly group used so much paperwork to handle its people. Tracing the strategic interaction between terrorist leaders and their operatives, Shapiro closes with a series of comparative case studies, indicating that the differences in how groups in the same conflict approach their dilemmas are consistent with an agency theory perspective. The Terrorist's Dilemma demonstrates the management constraints inherent to terrorist groups and sheds light on specific organizational details that can be exploited to more efficiently combat terrorist activity.

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