

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789849503321
Autore	Hertog Steffen
Titolo	Princes, brokers, and bureaucrats [[electronic resource] ] : oil and the state in Saudi Arabia / / Steffen Hertog
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2010
ISBN	0-8014-7751-4 0-8014-5877-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (311 p.)
Disciplina	330.9538/05
Soggetti	Petroleum industry and trade - Government policy - Saudi Arabia Economic development - Political aspects - Saudi Arabia Bureaucracy - Saudi Arabia Patron and client - Saudi Arabia Saudi Arabia Economic policy Saudi Arabia Politics and government
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acronyms -- Dramatis Personae -- Introduction -- 1. Unpacking the Saudi State -- Part I: Oil and History -- 2. Oil Fiefdoms in Flux: The New Saudi State in the 1950's -- 3. The Emerging Bureaucratic Order under Faisal -- 4. The 1970's Boom -- Part II: Policy-Making in Segmented Clientelism -- 5. The Foreign Investment Act -- 6. Eluding the "Saudization" of Labor Markets -- 7. The Fragmented Domestic Negotiations over WTO Adaptation -- 8. Comparing the Case Studies, Comparing Saudi Arabia -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In Princes, Brokers, and Bureaucrats, the most thorough treatment of the political economy of Saudi Arabia to date, Steffen Hertog uncovers an untold history of how the elite rivalries and whims of half a century ago have shaped today's Saudi state and are reflected in its policies. Starting in the late 1990's, Saudi Arabia embarked on an ambitious reform campaign to remedy its long-term economic stagnation. The results have been puzzling for both area specialists and political economists: Saudi institutions have not failed across the board, as

theorists of the "rentier state" would predict, nor have they achieved the all-encompassing modernization the regime has touted. Instead, the kingdom has witnessed a bewildering mélange of thorough failures and surprising successes. Hertog argues that it is traits peculiar to the Saudi state that make sense of its uneven capacities. Oil rents since World War II have shaped Saudi state institutions in ways that are far from uniform. Oil money has given regime elites unusual leeway for various institutional experiments in different parts of the state: in some cases creating massive rent-seeking networks deeply interwoven with local society; in others large but passive bureaucracies; in yet others insulated islands of remarkable efficiency. This process has fragmented the Saudi state into an uncoordinated set of vertically divided fiefdoms. Case studies of foreign investment reform, labor market nationalization and WTO accession reveal how this oil-funded apparatus enables swift and successful policy-making in some policy areas, but produces coordination and regulation failures in others.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910821544803321
Autore	Danahay Martin A.
Titolo	War Without Bodies : Framing Death from the Crimean to the Iraq War / / Martin Danahay
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, NJ : , : Rutgers University Press, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	1-9788-1923-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (155 pages)
Collana	War Culture
Disciplina	305.90695
Soggetti	War - casualties in mass media Mass media and war War - Moral and ethical aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction: Two photographs -- Sacrificial bodies : Fenton, Tennyson and the Charge of the Light Brigade -- The soldier's body and sites of mourning -- War games -- Trauma and the soldier's body -- Sophie

Ristelhueber : landscape as body -- Conclusion: Future war without bodies.

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Sommario/riassunto

"Historically the bodies of civilians are the most damaged by the increasing mechanization and derealization of warfare, but this is not reflected in the representation of violence in popular media. In *War Without Bodies*, author Martin Danahay argues that the media in the United States in particular constructs a "war without bodies" in which neither the corpses of soldiers or civilians are shown. *War Without Bodies* traces the intertwining of new communications technologies and war from the Crimean War, when Roger Fenton took the first photographs of the British army and William Howard Russell used the telegraph to transmit his dispatches, to the first of three "video wars" in the Gulf region in 1990-91, within the context of a war culture that made the costs of organized violence acceptable to a wider public. New modes of communication have paradoxically not made more war "real" but made it more ubiquitous and at the same time unremarkable as bodies are erased from coverage. Media such as photography and instantaneous video initially seemed to promise more realism but were assimilated into existing conventions that implicitly justified war. These new representations of war were framed in a way that erased the human cost of violence and replaced it with images that defused opposition to warfare. Analyzing poetry, photographs, video and video games the book illustrates the ways in which war was framed in these different historical contexts. It examines the cultural assumptions that influenced the reception of images of war and discusses how death and damage to bodies was made acceptable to the public. *War Without Bodies* aims to heighten awareness of how acceptance of war is coded into texts and how active resistance to such hidden messages can help prevent future unnecessary wars"--

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