

1. Record Nr.	UNIBAS000011167
Autore	Bellomo, Nicola
Titolo	Modelling mathematicall methods and scientific computation / Nicola Bellomo, Luigi Preziosi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boca Raton [etc.] : CRC Press, c1995
ISBN	0-8493-8331-5
Descrizione fisica	XIV, 497 p. + dischetto 3,5" : ill. ; 24 cm.
Collana	Mathematical modelling series
Altri autori (Persone)	Preziosi, Luigi
Disciplina	501.1
Soggetti	Modelli matematici Caos - Teoria Sistemi dinamici Sistemi non lineari
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452770103321
Autore	Mieczkowski Yanek
Titolo	Eisenhower's Sputnik moment [[electronic resource]] : the race for space and world prestige / / Yanek Mieczkowski
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2013
ISBN	0-8014-6792-6 0-8014-6793-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (369 p.)
Disciplina	973.921092
Soggetti	Artificial satellites, Russian - Political aspects - United States Sputnik satellites - History Astronautics and state - United States - History Electronic books. United States Politics and government 1953-1961
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously issued in print: 2013.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	What was the Sputnik "panic"? -- The most fateful decision of his presidency? -- Eisenhower's reaction to Sputnik -- Space and Eisenhower's principles -- Cheerleader-in-chief -- Gloom, gloom, gloom -- High in space, low on earth -- Eisenhower's rival -- Radical moves -- Order from chaos -- Defeat and a score -- Priorities versus prestige -- Satellites, Saturn, spacemen -- Voyages, images, mirages -- Space and prestige in the 1960 race -- Eisenhower versus Kennedy.
Sommario/riassunto	In a critical Cold War moment, Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency suddenly changed when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the world's first satellite. What Ike called "a small ball" became a source of Russian pride and propaganda, and it wounded him politically, as critics charged that he responded sluggishly to the challenge of space exploration. Yet Eisenhower refused to panic after Sputnik-and he did more than just stay calm. He helped to guide the United States into the Space Age, even though Americans have given greater credit to John F. Kennedy for that achievement.In Eisenhower's Sputnik Moment, Yanek Mieczkowski examines the early history of America's space program, reassessing Eisenhower's leadership. He details how Eisenhower

approved breakthrough satellites, supported a new civilian space agency, signed a landmark science education law, and fostered improved relations with scientists. These feats made Eisenhower's post-Sputnik years not the flop that critics alleged but a time of remarkable progress, even as he endured the setbacks of recession, medical illness, and a humiliating first U.S. attempt to launch a satellite. Eisenhower's principled stands enabled him to resist intense pressure to boost federal spending, and he instead pursued his priorities—a balanced budget, prosperous economy, and sturdy national defense. Yet Sputnik also altered the world's power dynamics, sweeping Eisenhower in directions that were new, even alien, to him, and he misjudged the importance of space in the Cold War's "prestige race." By contrast, Kennedy capitalized on the issue in the 1960 election, and after taking office he urged a manned mission to the moon, leaving Eisenhower to grumble over the young president's aggressive approach. Offering a fast-paced account of this Cold War episode, Mieczkowski demonstrates that Eisenhower built an impressive record in space and on earth, all the while offering warnings about America's stature and strengths that still hold true today.
