

1. Record Nr.	UNICAMPANIASUN0133417
Titolo	Strongly Correlated Systems : Experimental Techniques / Adolfo Avella, Ferdinando Mancini editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	xxxiii, 302 p., : ill. ; 24 cm
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Descrizione fisica	Pubblicazione in formato elettronico
Soggetti	74-XX - Mechanics of deformable solids [MSC 2020] 00A79 (77-XX) - Physics [MSC 2020] 81V35 - Nuclear physics [MSC 2020]
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910797718203321
Autore	Mintz Alex <1953->
Titolo	The polythink syndrome : U.S. foreign policy decisions on 9/11, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and ISIS // Alex Mintz and Carly Wayne
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stanford, California : , : Stanford University Press, , [2016] ©2016
ISBN	0-8047-9677-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (201 p.)
Disciplina	327.73056
Soggetti	National security - United States - Decision making Group decision making - United States United States Foreign relations 2001-2009 Decision making Case studies United States Foreign relations 2009- Decision making Case studies
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto

The polythink syndrome -- Causes, symptoms, and consequences of polythink -- Polythink in national security : the 9/11 attacks -- Polythink and Afghanistan war decisions : war initiation and termination -- Decision making in the Iraq War: from groupthink to polythink -- Polythink in the Iranian nuclear dispute : decisions of the U.S. and Israel -- Recent challenges : the Syria debate, the renewed Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations, and the ISIS decision -- The global nature of polythink and its productive potential.

Sommario/riassunto

Why do presidents and their advisors often make sub-optimal decisions on military intervention, escalation, de-escalation, and termination of conflicts? The leading concept of group dynamics, groupthink, offers one explanation: policy-making groups make sub-optimal decisions due to their desire for conformity and uniformity over dissent, leading to a failure to consider other relevant possibilities. But presidential advisory groups are often fragmented and divisive. This book therefore scrutinizes polythink, a group decision-making dynamic whereby different members in a decision-making unit espouse a plurality of opinions and divergent policy prescriptions, resulting in a disjointed decision-making process or even decision paralysis. The book analyzes eleven national security decisions, including the national security policy designed prior to the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the decisions to enter into and withdraw from Afghanistan and Iraq, the 2007 "surge" decision, the crisis over the Iranian nuclear program, the UN Security Council decision on the Syrian Civil War, the faltering Kerry Peace Process in the Middle East, and the U.S. decision on military operations against ISIS. Based on the analysis of these case studies, the authors address implications of the polythink phenomenon, including prescriptions for avoiding and/or overcoming it, and develop strategies and tools for what they call Productive Polythink. The authors also show the applicability of polythink to business, industry, and everyday decisions.
