

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910141768303321
Autore	Evans Denis J.
Titolo	Statistical mechanics of nonequilibrium liquids // Denis J. Evans, Gary P. Morris
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Canberra, : ANU Press, 2007 Canberra : , : ANU Press, , 2007
ISBN	9781921313233 9781921313226
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (318 pages)
Disciplina	530.13
Soggetti	Science: general issues
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>During the 1980's there were many developments regarding the nonequilibrium statistical mechanics of dense classical atomic fluids. These developments have had a major impact on the computer simulation methods used to model nonequilibrium fluids. The present volume is, in part, an attempt to provide a pedagogical discussion of the statistical mechanical justification of these algorithms. There is a symbiotic relationship between theoretical nonequilibrium statistical mechanics on the one hand and the theory and practice of computer simulation on the other. Sometimes, the initiative for progress has been with the pragmatic requirements of computer simulation and at other times, the initiative has been with the fundamental theory of nonequilibrium processes. This book summarises progress in this field up to 1990.</p>

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780058503321
Autore	Homer-Dixon Thomas F
Titolo	Environment, scarcity, and violence [[electronic resource] /] / Thomas F. Homer-Dixon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, c1999
ISBN	9786612457845 1-4008-2299-8 1-282-45784-5 1-4008-1210-0
Edizione	[Core Textbook]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (272 p.)
Classificazione	MS 1700
Disciplina	303.6
Soggetti	Violence - Environmental aspects - Developing countries Social conflict - Developing countries Environmental degradation - Social aspects - Developing countries Renewable natural resources - Developing countries Scarcity - Social aspects Developing countries Environmental conditions
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 -- Figures -- Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Overview -- 3. Two Centuries of Debate -- 4. Environmental Scarcity -- 5. Interactions and Social Effects -- 6. Ingenuity and Adaptation -- 7. Violence -- 8. Conclusions -- Notes -- General Readings on Environmental Security -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The Earth's human population is expected to pass eight billion by the year 2025, while rapid growth in the global economy will spur ever increasing demands for natural resources. The world will consequently face growing scarcities of such vital renewable resources as cropland, fresh water, and forests. Thomas Homer-Dixon argues in this sobering book that these environmental scarcities will have profound social consequences--contributing to insurrections, ethnic clashes, urban unrest, and other forms of civil violence, especially in the developing world. Homer-Dixon synthesizes work from a wide range of international research projects to develop a detailed model of the

sources of environmental scarcity. He refers to water shortages in China, population growth in sub-Saharan Africa, and land distribution in Mexico, for example, to show that scarcities stem from the degradation and depletion of renewable resources, the increased demand for these resources, and/or their unequal distribution. He shows that these scarcities can lead to deepened poverty, large-scale migrations, sharpened social cleavages, and weakened institutions. And he describes the kinds of violence that can result from these social effects, arguing that conflicts in Chiapas, Mexico and ongoing turmoil in many African and Asian countries, for instance, are already partly a consequence of scarcity. Homer-Dixon is careful to point out that the effects of environmental scarcity are indirect and act in combination with other social, political, and economic stresses. He also acknowledges that human ingenuity can reduce the likelihood of conflict, particularly in countries with efficient markets, capable states, and an educated populace. But he argues that the violent consequences of scarcity should not be underestimated--especially when about half the world's population depends directly on local renewables for their day-to-day well-being. In the next decades, he writes, growing scarcities will affect billions of people with unprecedented severity and at an unparalleled scale and pace. Clearly written and forcefully argued, this book will become the standard work on the complex relationship between environmental scarcities and human violence.
