

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENT0991003643649707536
Autore	Forster-Nietzsche, Elisabeth
Titolo	Nietzsche giovane / Elisabetta Foerster Nietzsche ; traduzione unica autorizzata di elisa Rigutini Bulle
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Firenze : La voce, 1924
Descrizione fisica	400 p.
Collana	Biblioteca di filosofia contemporanea
Disciplina	193
Soggetti	Nietzsche, Friedrich
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910158783103321
Autore	De Tingo Geoffrey C.
Titolo	aEisenhower's pursuit of strategy : the importance of understanding the influence of leadership styles on strategic decision makers / / Geoffrey C. De Tingo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Place of publication not identified] : , : Pickle Partners Publishing, , 2013 ©2015
ISBN	1-78625-363-1
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (64 pages)
Disciplina	327.73009
Soggetti	United States Foreign relations 1953-1961 Suez Canal (Egypt) Strategic aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

## Sommario/riassunto

Eisenhower preferred to build consensus for his military and national strategies by using multiple communication techniques to convey his intent. If consensus was not achieved, though, and his intent was not carried out he would aggressively move to eliminate the source of friction. This monograph will analyze four case studies to demonstrate that it is critically important for subordinates and peers to understand the influence of leadership styles on strategic decision makers. It will also argue that the consequences for not understanding strategic decision makers can mean the difference between individual, organizational or national success or failure. The four case studies will highlight the leadership styles that Eisenhower used when he pursued a strategy and how those leadership styles influenced his decision-making. The first case study is Eisenhower's fight to control Allied strategic bombers to support Operation Overlord in 1944. Second is his fight to develop, implement and defend his New Look National Security Strategy in 1953. Third is how Eisenhower defended his administration's Middle East foreign policy and finally his strategy to seek a peaceful solution to the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956.

---