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| Titolo | Man-made Catastrophes and Risk Information Concealment : Case Studies of Major Disasters and Human Fallibility // by Dmitry Chernov, Didier Sornette |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016 |
| ISBN | 3-319-24301-2 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2016.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (354 p.) |
| Disciplina | 650 |
| Soggetti | Business logistics Pollution Security systems Business ethics Environmental economics Supply Chain Management Security Science and Technology Business Ethics Environmental Economics |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di contenuto | Preface -- Setting the landscape -- Examples of risk information concealment practice -- Causes of risk information concealment -- Major on-going cases with information concealment practice -- Successful risk information management. |
| Sommario/riassunto | This book discusses the risks of information concealment in the context of major natural or industrial disasters – offering detailed descriptions and analyses of some 25 historical cases (Three Mile Island nuclear accident, Bhopal disaster, Challenger Space Shuttle explosion, Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear disaster, Enron's bankruptcy, Subprime mortgage crisis, Worldwide Spanish flu and SARS outbreaks, etc.) and applying these insights to selected on-going cases where such information concealment is suspected. Some successful examples of preventive |

anti-concealment practice are also presented. In the book, the term 'concealment' is used to represent the two distinct behaviors uncovered in the investigations: (i) facts and information about an organization and its functioning being hidden from those that need them – here the concealment can be due to various factors, such as complexity and miscommunication, to name but two – and (ii) the conscious and deliberate action of keeping important information secret or misrepresenting it. This second meaning makes up a surprisingly important part of the evidence presented. Accordingly, emphasis has been put on this second aspect and the approach is more pragmatic than academic, remaining focused on evidence-based practical and useful factors. It raises awareness and provides valuable lessons for decision-makers, risk specialists and responsible citizens alike. This work is also intended as a fact-based reference work for future academic and scholarly investigations on the roots of the problem, in particular regarding any psychological or sociological modeling of human fallibility. .
