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Autore	Narang Vipin
Titolo	Nuclear strategy in the modern era : regional powers and international conflict / / Vipin Narang
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, New Jersey : , : Princeton University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-4008-5040-1
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (357 p.)
Collana	Princeton Studies in International History and Politics
Disciplina	355.02/17
Soggetti	Nuclear weapons - Government policy Nuclear warfare - Government policy Deterrence (Strategy) Security, International Electronic books.
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 -- List of Figures and Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Chapter One. Introduction -- Chapter Two. The Sources of Regional Power Nuclear Postures: Posture Optimization Theory -- Chapter Three. Pakistan -- Chapter Four. India -- Chapter Five. China -- Chapter Six. France -- Chapter Seven. Israel -- Chapter Eight. South Africa -- Chapter Nine. Deterring Unequally I: A Large-n Analysis -- Chapter Ten. Deterring Unequally II: Regional Power Nuclear Postures and Crisis Behavior -- Chapter Eleven: Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The world is in a second nuclear age in which regional powers play an increasingly prominent role. These states have small nuclear arsenals, often face multiple active conflicts, and sometimes have weak institutions. How do these nuclear states-and potential future ones-manage their nuclear forces and influence international conflict? Examining the reasoning and deterrence consequences of regional power nuclear strategies, this book demonstrates that these strategies matter greatly to international stability and it provides new insights into conflict dynamics across important areas of the world such as the

Middle East, East Asia, and South Asia. Vipin Narang identifies the diversity of regional power nuclear strategies and describes in detail the posture each regional power has adopted over time. Developing a theory for the sources of regional power nuclear strategies, he offers the first systematic explanation of why states choose the postures they do and under what conditions they might shift strategies. Narang then analyzes the effects of these choices on a state's ability to deter conflict. Using both quantitative and qualitative analysis, he shows that, contrary to a bedrock article of faith in the canon of nuclear deterrence, the acquisition of nuclear weapons does not produce a uniform deterrent effect against opponents. Rather, some postures deter conflict more successfully than others. Nuclear Strategy in the Modern Era considers the range of nuclear choices made by regional powers and the critical challenges they pose to modern international security.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910782974303321
Autore	Di Carpegna Falconieri Tommaso
Titolo	The man who believed he was king of France [[electronic resource]] : a true medieval tale / / Tommaso Di Carpegna Falconieri ; translated by William McCuaig
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, 2008
ISBN	1-282-06975-6 9786612069758 0-226-14527-1
Edizione	[[American ed.].]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (234 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	McCuaigWilliam
Disciplina	944/.024092 B
Soggetti	Impostors and imposture - Europe Europe Kings and rulers Europe History 476-1492
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Translated from the Italian.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 199-211) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface (2005) -- Preface to the american

edition (2008) -- Chapter 1. At Rome -- Chapter 2. At Siena -- Chapter 3. In The East -- Chapter 4. In The West -- Chapter 5. In Prison -- Chapter 6. Giannino In History, Legend, And Literature -- APPENDIX 1. The Direct Capetian Line, the Counts of Valois, and the Counts of Évreux (Simplifi ed Genealogy) -- APPENDIX 2. The Angevins of Naples and Hungary (Simplifi ed Genealogy) -- NOTES -- BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX

Sommario/riassunto

Replete with shady merchants, scoundrels, hungry mercenaries, scheming nobles, and maneuvering cardinals, *The Man Who Believed He Was King of France* proves the adage that truth is often stranger than fiction—or at least as entertaining. The setting of this improbable but beguiling tale is 1354 and the Hundred Years' War being waged for control of France. Seeing an opportunity for political and material gain, the demagogic dictator of Rome tells Giannino di Guccio that he is in fact the lost heir to Louis X, allegedly switched at birth with the son of a Tuscan merchant. Once convinced of his birthright, Giannino claims for himself the name Jean I, king of France, and sets out on a brave—if ultimately ruinous—quest that leads him across Europe to prove his identity. With the skill of a crime scene detective, Tommaso di Carpegna Falconieri digs up evidence in the historical record to follow the story of a life so incredible that it was long considered a literary invention of the Italian Renaissance. From Italy to Hungry, then through Germany and France, the would-be king's unique combination of guile and earnestness seems to command the aid of lords and soldiers, the indulgence of inn-keepers and merchants, and the collusion of priests and rogues along the way. The apparent absurdity of the tale allows Carpegna Falconieri to analyze late-medieval society, exploring questions of essence and appearance, being and belief, at a time when the divine right of kings confronted the rise of mercantile culture. Giannino's life represents a moment in which truth, lies, history, and memory combine to make us wonder where reality leaves off and fiction begins.
