

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910786664903321
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Titolo	Endurance and war : the national sources of military cohesion / / Jasen J. Castillo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stanford, California : , : Stanford Security Studies, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-8047-9072-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 308 pages) : illustration (black and white), maps (black and white)
Disciplina	355.3
Soggetti	Unit cohesion (Military science) Sociology, Military Military history, Modern - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Figure, Maps, and Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Preface -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Cohesion Theory -- 3. Germany, 1944-45 -- 4. France, 1940 -- 5. The Soviet Union, 1941 -- 6. North Vietnam, 1965-73 -- 7. The United States, 1968-72 -- 8. Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Scholars and military practitioners alike have long sought to understand why some country's militaries fight hard when facing defeat while others collapse. In <i>Endurance and War</i> , Jasen Castillo presents a new unifying theory—cohesion theory—to explain why national militaries differ in their staying power. His argument builds on insights from the literatures on group solidarity in general and military effectiveness in particular, which argue that the stronger the ties binding together individuals in a group of any kind, the higher the degree of cohesion that a group will exhibit when taking collective action, including fighting in war. Specifically, he argues that two types of ties determine the cohesion, and therefore the resilience, of a nation's armed forces during war: the degree of control a regime holds over its citizens and the amount of autonomy the armed forces possess to focus on training for warfighting. Understanding why armed forces differ in their cohesion should help U.S. military planners better assess

the military capabilities of potential adversaries, like Iran and North Korea. For scholars of international politics, cohesion theory can help provide insights into how countries create military power and how they win wars.

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