

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910807047903321 |
| Autore | McDermott Rose <1962-> |
| Titolo | Presidential leadership, illness, and decision making // Rose McDermott |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cambridge ; ; New York, : Cambridge University Press, 2008 |
| ISBN | 1-107-18544-0 9786611146429 0-511-36720-1 1-281-14642-0 0-511-36658-2 0-511-36595-0 0-511-57428-2 0-511-75617-8 0-511-36779-1 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (x, 334 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) |
| Disciplina | 352.23/6 |
| Soggetti | Presidents - United States - Health Presidents - Succession - United States Presidents - United States - Decision making |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Introduction -- Aging, illness and addiction -- The exacerbation of personality : Woodrow Wilson -- Leading while dying : Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1943-45 -- Addicted to power : John F. Kennedy -- Bordering on sanity : Richard Nixon -- 25th amendment -- Presidential care. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Examines the impact of medical and psychological illness on foreign policy decision making. Illness provides specific, predictable, and recognizable shifts in attention, time perspective, cognitive capacity, judgment, and emotion, which systematically affect impaired leaders. In particular, this book discusses the ways in which processes related to aging, physical and psychological illness, and addiction influence decision making. This book provides detailed analysis of four cases |

among the American presidency. Woodrow Wilson's October 1919 stroke affected his behavior during the Senate fight over ratifying the League of Nations. Franklin Roosevelt's severe coronary disease influenced his decisions concerning the conduct of war in the Pacific from 1943-1945 in particular. John Kennedy's illnesses and treatments altered his behavior at the 1961 Vienna conference with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. And Nixon's psychological impairments biased his decisions regarding the covert bombing of Cambodia in 1969-1970.
