

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991000229319707536
Autore	Koepf, Wolfram
Titolo	Hypergeometric summation : an algorithmic approach to summation and special function identities / Wolfram Koepf
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Braunschweig : Vieweg ; c1998
ISBN	3528069503
Descrizione fisica	x, 230 p. ; 23 cm
Collana	Advanced lectures in mathematics, 0932-7134
Classificazione	AMS 33C20 AMS 33D20 AMS 68Q40 LC QA353.H9K64
Disciplina	512
Soggetti	Hypergeometric functions Mathematical physics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 216-223) and index

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910807321003321
Autore	Schuessler John M. <1977->
Titolo	Deceit on the road to war : presidents, politics, and American democracy / / John M. Schuessler
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca : , : Cornell University Press, , 2015
ISBN	1-5017-0162-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (191 p.)
Collana	Cornell studies in security affairs
Disciplina	355.02/720973
Soggetti	Politics and war - United States - History Deception - Political aspects - United States - History Political leadership - United States - History World War, 1939-1945 - Deception - United States Vietnam War, 1961-1975 - Deception - United States Iraq War, 2003-2011 - Deception - United States
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	Deception in democracies -- Shifting blame to the Axis : FDR's undeclared war -- Shifting blame to the communists : LBJ and the Vietnam War -- Overselling the Iraq War.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>In Deceit on the Road to War, John M. Schuessler examines how U.S. presidents have deceived the American public about fundamental decisions of war and peace. Deception has been deliberate, he suggests, as presidents have sought to shift blame for war onto others in some cases and oversell its benefits in others. Such deceit is a natural outgrowth of the democratic process, in Schuessler's view, because elected leaders have powerful incentives to maximize domestic support for war and retain considerable ability to manipulate domestic audiences. They can exploit information and propaganda advantages to frame issues in misleading ways, cherry-pick supporting evidence, suppress damaging revelations, and otherwise skew the public debate to their benefit. These tactics are particularly effective before the outbreak of war, when the information gap between leaders and the public is greatest. When resorting to deception, leaders take a calculated risk that the outcome of war will be favorable, expecting the</p>

public to adopt a forgiving attitude after victory is secured. The three cases featured in the book-Franklin Roosevelt and World War II, Lyndon Johnson and the Vietnam War, and George W. Bush and the Iraq War-test these claims. Schuessler concludes that democracies are not as constrained in their ability to go to war as we might believe and that deception cannot be ruled out in all cases as contrary to the national interest.

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