

1. Record Nr.	UNIPARTHENOPE000021365
Autore	Di Fenizio, Ferdinando
Titolo	Economia politica : questioni metodologiche, teoria dell'unità di consumo, teoria dell'unità di produzione, teoria delle forme di mercato, teoriche dell'occupazione e reddito per il sistema economico / Ferdinando di Fenizio
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Hoepli, 1949
Titolo uniforme	Economia politica
Descrizione fisica	569 p. ; 25 cm
Disciplina	330 330.1
Collocazione	330.1/180
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNISA990005972900203316
Titolo	Sannio : Pentri e Frentani dal VI al I sec. a. C. : Mostra tenuta a: Napoli, Museo archeologico nazionale, dicembre 1981 - Gennaio 1982
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Napoli : Ministero per i Beni culturali ed ambientali, 1981
Descrizione fisica	116 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Disciplina	930.1
Soggetti	Archeologia - Napoli
Collocazione	XI.5.B. 553
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910823132103321
Autore	Recchia Stefano <1978->
Titolo	Reassuring the reluctant warriors : U.S. civil-military relations and multilateral intervention / / Stefano Recchia
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York ; ; London, [England] : , : Cornell University Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	1-5017-0154-1 1-5017-0155-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (296 p.)
Collana	Cornell Studies in Security Affairs
Disciplina	322/.50973
Soggetti	Intervention (International law) Multinational armed forces Civil-military relations - United States United States Military policy Decision making Case studies
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 -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Introduction: Multilateralism and the Generals -- 1. The Value of Multilateral Legitimacy -- 2. Institutions, Burden Sharing, and the American Military -- 3. Haiti, 1993-94: Multilateral Approval to Ensure a UN Handoff -- 4. Bosnia, 1992-95: Keeping the U.S. Military from "Owning" It -- 5. Kosovo, 1998-99: Reassuring the Generals With NATO's Buy-In -- 6. Iraq, 2002-3: Silence from the Generals -- Conclusion -- Appendix: List of Officials Interviewed -- References -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

Why did American leaders work hard to secure multilateral approval from the United Nations or NATO for military interventions in Haiti, the Balkans, and Libya, while making only limited efforts to gain such approval for the 2003 Iraq War? In *Reassuring the Reluctant Warriors*, Stefano Recchia addresses this important question by drawing on declassified documents and about one hundred interviews with civilian and military leaders. The most assertive, hawkish, and influential civilian leaders, he argues, tend to downplay the costs of intervention, and when confronted with hesitant international partners they often want to bypass multilateral bodies. America's top-level generals, by contrast, are usually "reluctant warriors" who worry that intervention will result in open-ended stabilization missions; consequently, the military craves international burden sharing and values the potential exit ramp for U.S. forces that a handoff to the UN or NATO can provide. Recchia demonstrates that when the military speaks up and clearly expresses its concerns, even strongly pro-intervention civilian leaders can be expected to work hard to secure UN or NATO approval—if only to reassure the military about the likelihood of sustained burden sharing. Conversely, when the military stays silent, as it did in the run-up to the 2003 Iraq War, bellicose civilian leaders are empowered; the United States is then more likely to bypass multilateral bodies, and it may end up carrying a heavy stabilization burden largely by itself. Recchia's argument that the military has the ability to contribute not only to a more prudent but also to a more multilateralist U.S. intervention policy may be counterintuitive, but the evidence is compelling.