

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996475761403316
Autore	Weisiger Alex <1977->
Titolo	Logics of War : Explanations for Limited and Unlimited Conflicts // Alex Weisiger
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca : , : Cornell University Press, , 2013 ©2013
ISBN	0-8014-6816-7 0-8014-6817-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (297 p.)
Collana	Cornell studies in security affairs
Disciplina	355.02
Soggetti	Total war Low-intensity conflicts (Military science) Limited war War - Causes Electronic books.
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 (p. 261-280) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Explanations for limited and unlimited wars -- Research strategy and statistical tests -- War to the death in Paraguay -- World War II : German expansion and Allied response -- Commitment problem mini-cases : the Crimean, Pacific, and Iran-Iraq wars -- Short wars of optimism : Persian Gulf and Anglo-Iranian -- The limits on leaders : the Falklands War and the Franco-Turkish War -- Recapitulations, implications, and prognostications.
Sommario/riassunto	Most wars between countries end quickly and at relatively low cost. The few in which high-intensity fighting continues for years bring about a disproportionate amount of death and suffering. What separates these few unusually long and intense wars from the many conflicts that are far less destructive? In Logics of War, Alex Weisiger tests three explanations for a nation's decision to go to war and continue fighting regardless of the costs. He combines sharp statistical analysis of interstate wars over the past two centuries with nine narrative case studies. He examines both well-known conflicts like World War II and the Persian Gulf War, as well as unfamiliar ones such as the 1864-1870

Paraguayan War (or the War of the Triple Alliance), which proportionally caused more deaths than any other war in modern history. When leaders go to war expecting easy victory, events usually correct their misperceptions quickly and with fairly low casualties, thereby setting the stage for a negotiated agreement. A second explanation involves motives born of domestic politics; as war becomes more intense, however, leaders are increasingly constrained in their ability to continue the fighting. Particularly destructive wars instead arise from mistrust of an opponent's intentions. Countries that launch preventive wars to forestall expected decline tend to have particularly ambitious war aims that they hold to even when fighting goes poorly. Moreover, in some cases, their opponents interpret the preventive attack as evidence of a dispositional commitment to aggression, resulting in the rejection of any form of negotiation and a demand for unconditional surrender. Weisiger's treatment of a topic of central concern to scholars of major wars will also be read with great interest by military historians, political psychologists, and sociologists.

2. Record Nr.

Autore

Titolo

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MARIOTTINI, Maria

El habano : lingua, storia, società di un prodotto transculturale =
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