

When soldiers fall

Type de contenu : Texte

Type de médiation : sans médiation

Titre(s) : When soldiers fall : how Americans have confronted combat losses from World War I to Afghanistan / Steven Casey

Auteur(s) : Casey, Steven

Editeur, producteur : Oxford : New York (N.Y.) : Oxford university press, cop. 2014

Description matérielle : 1 vol. (X-310 p.) : ill., graph. ; 25 cm

ISBN : 978-0-19-989038-5
0-19-989038-2

EAN : 9780199890385 rel.

Classification décimale Dewey : 355.422

Note sur les bibliographies et les index : Bibliogr. p. 283-300. Notes bibliogr. Index

Note sur le contenu : Censorship and the first casualty controversy : World War I, 1917-1918 Bad news in the "good war" : World War II, 1941-1943 The price of victory : World War II, 1944-1945 Partisanship and the police action : the Korean War, 1950-1953 Vietnam : the escalating war, 1961-1968 Vietnam : de-escalation and defeat, 1969-1989 Gulf Wars : Iraq and Afghanistan, 1990-2011

Résumé ou extrait : La jaquette indique : "Call it the Vietnam Syndrome or Black Hawk Down blowback. It's the standard assumption that Americans won't tolerate combat casualties, that a rising body count lowers support for war. But that's not true, argues historian Steven Casey; even worse, this assumption damages democracy. Fearing a backlash, the military has routinely distorted its casualty reports in order to hide the true cost of war. When Soldiers Fall takes a new look at the way Americans have dealt with the toll of armed conflict. Drawing on a vast array of sources, from George Patton's command papers to previously untapped New York Times archives, Casey ranges from World War I (when the U.S. government first began to report casualties) to the War on Terror, examining official policy, the press, and the public reaction. Not surprisingly, leaders from Douglas MacArthur to Donald Rumsfeld have played down casualties. But the reverse has sometimes been true. At a crucial moment in World War II, the military actually exaggerated casualties to counter the public's complacency about ultimate victory. More often, though, official announcements have been unclear, out of date, or deliberately misleading--resulting in media challenges. In World War I, reporters had to rely on figures published by the enemy; in World War II, the armed forces went for an entire year without releasing casualty tallies. Casey discusses the impact of changing presidential administrations, the role of technology, the dispersal

of correspondents to cover multiple conflicts, and the enormous improvements in our ability to identify bodies. Recreating the controversies that have surrounded key battles, from the Meuse-Argonne to the Tet Offensive to Fallujah, the author challenges the formula that higher losses lower support for war."

Sujet - Nom commun : Guerre -- Pertes humaines -- Opinion publique

Guerre -- Pertes humaines -- 20e siècle

Guerre -- Pertes humaines -- 2000-....

Médias et guerre

Opinion publique