

## Limes La Rivoluzione Giapponese

This volume analyzes what is arguably the single most important aspect of cultural and political change in Taiwan over the past quarter-century: the trend toward 'indigenization' (bentuhua). Focusing on the indigenization of politics and culture and its close connection with the identity politics of ethnicity and nationalism, this volume is an attempt to map prominent contours of the indigenization paradigm as it has unfolded in Taiwan. The opening chapters concern the origin and nature of the trend toward indigenization with its roots in the unique historical trajectory of politics and culture in Taiwan. Subsequent chapters deal with responses and reactions to indigenization in a variety of social, cultural and intellectual domains.

"Alarming and hilarious as two cultures meet at the court of President Buchanan." - Gore Vidal

The global energy landscape is evolving at a rapid pace, reshaping long-held expectations for our energy future. The 2014 edition of the World Energy Outlook (WEO) will incorporate all the latest data and developments to produce a comprehensive and authoritative analysis of medium- and longer-term energy trends. It will complement a full set of energy projections - which extend from today through, for the first time, the year 2040 - with strategic insights into their meaning for energy security, the economy and the environment. Oil, natural gas, coal, renewables and energy efficiency will be covered, along with updates on trends in energy-related CO2 emissions, fossil-fuel and renewable energy subsidies, and universal access to modern energy services.

An analysis of the Russian-French alliance of 1894 and what went wrong in Europe at the end of the nineteenth century.

Or, The United States of the World

The New Rome

The First Japanese Embassy to the United States

France, Russia, and the Coming of the First World War

By More Than Providence

From Mahan to Pearl Harbor

Intermediate Commentary on the Concept of the Political

From his seat in Xanadu, the great Mongol Emperor of China, Kubla Khan, had long plotted an invasion of Japan. However, it was only with the acquisition of Korea, that the Khan gained the maritime resources necessary for such a major amphibious operation. Written by expert Stephen Turnbull, this book tells the story of the two Mongol invasions of Japan against the noble Samurai. Using detailed maps, illustrations, and newly commissioned artwork, Turnbull charts the history of these great campaigns, which included numerous bloody raids on the Japanese islands, and ended with the famous kami kaze, the divine wind, that destroyed the Mongol fleet and would live in the Japanese consciousness and shape their military thinking for centuries to come.

Il volume tenta la ricostruzione delle vicende e del vissuto degli ultimi 150 anni del Giappone, testimoniando come il confronto antagonistico fra la parabola discendente della storia nipponica e il tentativo di contrastare l'implosione riproponendo l'ordine atavico e il ripristino delle gerarchie restituisca una società pregna di insidie e contraddizioni. Con il sorpasso del secolarismo e di ciò che lo storico Maruyama Masao definisce "fascismo strisciante", l'ordine delle cose si reitera secondo il medesimo bisogno di catalogare fatti, vite e caratteri della contemporaneità giapponese. Il caso tedesco non è troppo dissimile. Dopo il furor bellicus, i riflettori sono puntati sulla necessità di omologare il quotidiano con le espressioni inveterate dello spirito germanico. La deposizione della figura messianica in Germania, come la revoca del carattere di sacralità e di filiazione divina alla famiglia imperiale giapponese, assurgono a prime manifestazioni di un universo culturale che, lungi dall'impotenza, compie i primi passi verso la democrazia e il nuovo ordine globale.

Mentre la relazione tra l'etica e la religione, e tra violenza e politica, sono oggetto di costante interesse, l'interfaccia tra religione e violenza resta uno degli aspetti più problematici del mondo contemporaneo. Questo libro esplora i modi in cui religione e politica si ritrovano a volte insieme, a volte separati nelle diverse religioni e società del mondo. Turner esplora diverse espressioni della secolarizzazione, inclusa la questione della separazione tra chiesa e Stato, che può essere sia compromessa sia accantonata.

Soon after the American Revolution, certain of the founders began to recognize the strategic significance of Asia and the Pacific and the vast material and cultural resources at stake there. Over the coming generations, the United States continued to ask how best to expand trade with the region and whether to partner with China, at the center of the continent, or Japan, looking toward the Pacific. Where should the United States draw its defensive line, and how should it export democratic principles? In a history that spans the eighteenth century to the present, Michael J. Green follows the development of U.S. strategic thinking toward East Asia, identifying recurring themes in American statecraft that reflect the nation's political philosophy and material realities. Drawing on archives, interviews, and his own experience in the Pentagon and White House, Green finds one overarching concern driving U.S. policy toward East Asia: a fear that a rival power might use the Pacific to isolate and threaten the United States and prevent the ocean from becoming a conduit for the westward free flow of trade, values, and forward defense. By More Than Providence works through these problems from the perspective of history's major strategists and statesmen, from Thomas Jefferson to Alfred Thayer Mahan and Henry Kissinger. It records the fate of their ideas as they collided with the realities of the Far East and adds clarity to America's stakes in the region, especially when compared with

those of Europe and the Middle East.

Il caso nippo-tedesco

The Berlin-Baghdad Express

Active Defense

The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-supremacy

Limes: Mishima e i due lati del radicalismo

Bentuhua

World Energy Outlook 2014

<http://dx.doi.org/10.12946/gplh6><http://www.epubli.de/shop/buch/53894>"The spatiotemporal conjunction is a fundamental aspect of the juridical reflection on the historicity of law. Despite the fact that it seems to represent an issue directly connected with the question of where legal history is heading today, it still has not been the object of a focused inquiry. Against this background, the book 's proposal consists in rethinking key confluences related to this problem in order to provide coordinates for a collective understanding and dialogue. The aim of this volume, however, is not to offer abstract methodological considerations, but rather to rely both on concrete studies, out of which a reflection on this conjunction emerges, as well as on the reconstruction of certain research lines featuring a spatiotemporal component. This analytical approach makes a contribution by providing some suggestions for the employment of space and time as coordinates for legal history. Indeed, contrary to those historiographical attitudes reflecting a monistic conception of space and time (as well as a Eurocentric approach), the book emphasises the need for a delocalized global perspective. In general terms, the essays collected in this book intend to take into account the multiplicity of the spatiotemporal confines, the flexibility of those instruments that serve to create chronologies and scenarios, as well as certain processes of adaptation of law to different times and into different spaces. The spatiotemporal dynamism enables historians not only to detect new perspectives and dimensions in foregone themes, but also to achieve new and compelling interpretations of legal history. As far as the relationship between space and law is concerned, the book analyses experiences in which space operates as a determining factor of law, e.g. in terms of a field of action for law. Moreover, it outlines the attempted scales of spatiality in order to develop legal historical research. With reference to the connection between time and law, the volume sketches the possibility of considering the factor of time, not just as a descriptive tool, but as an ascriptive moment (quasi an inner feature) of a legal problem, thus making it possible to appreciate the synchronic aspects of the ' juridical experience '. As a whole, the volume aims to present spatiotemporality as a challenge for legal history. Indeed, reassessing the value of the spatiotemporal coordinates for legal history implies thinking through both the thematic and methodological boundaries of the discipline."

Now in an updated paperback edition, *Why Taiwan Matters* offers a comprehensive but compact introduction to a country that exercises a role in the world far greater than its tiny size would indicate. Leading expert Shelley Rigger explains how Taiwan became such a key global player, highlighting economic and political breakthroughs so impressive they have been called "miracles." She links these accomplishments to Taiwan's determined society, vibrant culture, and unique history. Drawing on arts, economics, politics, and international relations, Rigger explores Taiwan's importance to China, the United States, and the world. Considering where Taiwan may be headed in its wary standoff with China, she traces how the focus of Taiwan's domestic politics has shifted to a Taiwan-centered strategy. All readers interested in Asia and international affairs will find this an accessible and entertaining overview, replete with human interest stories and colorful examples of daily life in Taiwan.

Situata in mezzo al Mediterraneo, vale a dire il terminale occidentale della Via marittima della seta del XXI secolo, l' Italia, grazie ai suoi porti e alle sue ferrovie, è considerata dai leader cinesi una risorsa fondamentale per la realizzazione complessiva della Belt and Road e il successo dei collegamenti con l' Europa centrale, orientale e settentrionale. Tutte le strade porteranno a Pechino? Aveva ragione Mao quando ammoniva che il " vento dell' Est " avrebbe prevalso su quello dell' Ovest? Potremmo rispondere positivamente se guardassimo al treno merci (chiamato proprio " East Wind ") che, proveniente dal gigantesco bazar di Yuwu, nel gennaio del 2017 ha raggiunto Londra al termine di un viaggio durato sedici giorni lungo un percorso di 7500 miglia attraversando, prima di correre lungo il canale della Manica, Kazakistan, Russia, Bielorussia, Polonia, Germania, Belgio e Francia. Ufficializzato dal presidente Xi Jinping alla fine del 2013, quello della Nuova via della seta ( " Belt and Road Initiative ") è certamente il progetto strategico più importante ideato dalla Cina popolare, tanto da essere considerato da taluni come il più ambizioso della storia o da altri, più prosaicamente, una sorta di piano Marshall in variante cinese per sviluppare infrastrutture in Asia e lungo tutta la massa continentale euroasiatica (ma non solo!). E per questo guardato con sospetto e preoccupazione in Occidente, come una vera e propria sfida egemonica destinata a riscrivere le regole generali e a modificare gli sviluppi del processo impetuoso della globalizzazione, dando maggiore peso alle richieste e alle esigenze dei Paesi in via di sviluppo, ancora impegnati nella lotta contro la povertà. Diego Angelo Bertozzi (Brescia, 1973), laureato in Scienze politiche all' Università degli Studi di Milano, si occupa da tempo di storia del movimento operaio e di Cina. Ha pubblicato *La Cina da impero a nazione e Socialismo, pace e democrazia. Cento anni di Primo Maggio bresciano*. Coautore dei volumi *Marx in Cina*. Appunti sulla Repubblica popolare cinese oggi e *Il risveglio del Drago*. Politiche e strategie della rinascita cinese. Per *Imprimatur* ha scritto *Cina. Da sabbia informe a potenza globale*. Collabora con il sito e la rivista *Marx21*, con la testata «Cineforum» e gestisce il blog " Tianxia " per l' *Antidiplomatico*.

Stephen Turnbull, a renowned expert on the history of Japan, examines the samurai invasion of Korea, the first step in an ambitious Japanese plan to conquer China. Examining the various stages of the war, from the pitched battles of the early war years, to the great naval encounters, the dramatic sieges and the bitter trench warfare that characterized the end of the war, Turnbull provides a concise analysis of the conflict. Highly illustrated with contemporary photographs, full colour battlescene artwork, detailed maps and bird's-eye views, this is a concise history of a unique and exciting campaign, which not only involved huge numbers of men, differing terrain and tactics but was also the only time that the legendary samurai were pitched against a foreign nation.

The Iwakura Mission to America and Europe

Polina

Chi diffama l'Islam

As We Saw Them

La formazione del sistema di potere sovietico 1923-1927

The Fateful Alliance

The Imperial Japanese Navy and the United States

A history of the expanded city and of urban sprawl offers a new vision of the city and its growth and refutes commonly held assumptions about sprawl in suburbia, urban areas, and other locales

near major urban centers.

This book brings together up-to-date research from prominent international scholars in a collaborative exploration of the Japan's efforts to shape Asia's rapidly shifting regional order. Pulled between an increasingly inward-looking America whose security support remains critical and a rising and more militarily assertive China with whom Japan retains deep economic interdependence, Japanese leaders are consistently maneuvering to ensure the country's regional interests. Nuclear and missile threats from North Korea and historically problematic relations with South Korea further complicate Japanese endeavors. So too do the shifting winds of Japanese domestic politics, economics and identity. The authors weave these complex threads together to offer a nuanced portrait of both Japan and the region. Scholars, observers of politics, and policymakers will find this a timely and useful collection. T. J. Pempel, with a Ph.D. from Columbia University, is Jack M. Forcey Professor of Political Science in U.C. Berkeley's Department of Political Science which he joined in July 2001. He served as director of the Institute of East Asian Studies from 2002 until 2006. Yul Sohn, with a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in Political Science, is Professor of International Studies in Yonsei University's Graduate School of International Studies. He is also President of the East Asia Institute, a premier foreign policy think-tank in South Korea.

L'Autore riprende la sua tesi di un Islam come religione ibrida, cioè politicamente impegnata nella sua fede "imperialistica", approfondendone tre temi: le migrazioni in corso verso l'Occidente, le diffamazioni di cui l'Islam sarebbe vittima e la persistente non separazione tra religione e stato

The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795-1918 comprehensively covers an important, complex, and controversial period in the history of Poland and East Central Europe, beginning in 1795 when the remnant of the Polish Commonwealth were distributed among Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and culminating in 1918 with the re-establishment of an independent Polish state. Until this thorough and authoritative study, literature on the subject in English has been limited to a few chapters in multiauthored works. Chronologically, Wandycz traces the histories of the lands under Prussian, Austrian, and Russian rule, pointing out their divergent evolution as well as the threads that bound them together. The result is a balanced, comprehensive picture of the social, political, economic, and cultural developments of all nationalities inhabiting the land of the old commonwealth, rather than a limited history of one state (Poland) and one people (the Poles).

Strategic Restraint and the Pursuit of National Interests, Second Edition

La rivoluzione giapponese

The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795-1918

Japan and Asia's Contested Order: The Interplay of Security, Economics, and Identity

The Ruin of Kasch

Spatial and Temporal Dimensions for Legal History

A New Assessment

***On May 14-15, 1905, in the Tsushima Straits near Japan, an entire Russian fleet was annihilated, its ships sunk, scattered, or captured by the Japanese. In the deciding battle of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese lost only three destroyers but the Russians lost twenty-two ships and thousands of sailors. It was the first modern naval battle, employing all the new technology of destruction. The old imperial navy was woefully unprepared. The defeat at Tsushima was the last and greatest of many indignities suffered by the Russian fleet, which had traveled halfway around the world to reach the battle, dogged every mile by bad luck and misadventure. Their legendary admiral, dubbed "Mad Dog," led them on an extraordinary eighteen-thousand-mile journey from the Baltic Sea, around Europe, Africa, and Asia, to the Sea of Japan. They were burdened by the Tsar's incompetent leadership and the old, slow ships that he insisted be included to bulk up the fleet. Moreover, they were under constant fear of attack, and there were no friendly ports to supply coal, food, and fresh water. The level of self-sufficiency attained by this navy was not seen again until the Second World War. The battle of Tsushima is among the top five naval battles in history, equal in scope and drama to those of Lepanto, Trafalgar, Jutland, and Midway, yet despite its importance it has been long neglected in the West. With a novelist's eye and a historian's authority, Constantine Pleshakov tells of the Russian squadron's long, difficult journey and fast, horrible defeat.***

***This ground-breaking 5-volume reference is a comprehensive print and electronic resource covering the history of warfare from ancient times to the present day, across the entire globe. Arranged in A-Z format, the Encyclopedia provides an overview of the most important events, people, and terms associated with warfare - from the Punic Wars to the Mongol conquest of China, and the War on Terror; from the Ottoman Sultan, Suleiman 'the Magnificent', to the Soviet Military Commander, Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov; and from the crossbow to chemical warfare. Individual entries range from 1,000 to 6,000 words with the longer, essay-style contributions giving a detailed analysis of key developments and ideas. Drawing on an experienced and internationally diverse editorial board, the Encyclopedia is the first to offer readers at all levels an extensive reference work based on the best and most recent scholarly research. The online platform further provides interactive cross-referencing links and powerful searching and browsing capabilities within the work and across Wiley-Blackwell's comprehensive online reference collection.***

***Learn more at [www.encyclopediaofwar.com](http://www.encyclopediaofwar.com). Selected by Choice as a 2013 Outstanding Academic Title Recipient of a 2012 PROSE Award honorable mention***

***First published in 1999, this book offers a new study of local government in Japan. There is an enormous amount of information about Japanese local government that has not yet appeared in English. With the author's local familiarity, elected local officials and local residents have been extraordinarily open and forthcoming. This allows a rethinking of the topic by mobilising a multitude of solid factual material. Japan has dealt with the dramatically increased public sector, but has done so in a***

**setting of institutional centralisation. How has central authority sought to find ways of managing the continuous expansion of state activities? How have local authorities responded to central government's initiative in integrating state administration? The answers the book gives to these questions present an alternative understanding of Japanese local government.**

**A sparkling new translation of the classic work on violence and revolution as seen through mythology and art *The Ruin of Kasch* takes up two subjects: "the first is Talleyrand, and the second is everything else," wrote Italo Calvino when the book first appeared in 1983. Hailed as one of those rare books that persuade us to see our entire civilization in a new light, its guide is the French statesman Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand, who knew the secrets of the ancien régime and all that came after, and was able to adapt the notion of "legitimacy" to the modern age. Roberto Calasso follows him through a vast gallery of scenes set immediately before and after the French Revolution, making occasional forays backward and forward in time, from Vedic India to the porticoes of the Palais-Royal and to the killing fields of Pol Pot, with appearances by Goethe and Marie Antoinette, Napoleon and Marx, Walter Benjamin and Chateaubriand. At the centre stands the story of the ruin of Kasch, a legendary kingdom based on the ritual killing of the king and emblematic of the ruin of ancient and modern regimes. 'Startling, puzzling, profound . . . a work charged with intelligence and literary seduction' *The New York Times* 'Unique, idiosyncratic and vaultingly ambitious... essential reading' *Independent* 'A great fat jewel-box of a book, gleaming with obscure treasures' *John Banville***

***Small Island, Global Powerhouse***

***Sprawl***

***The Mongol Invasions of Japan 1274 and 1281***

***Da Lenin a Stalin***

***Why Taiwan Matters***

***The Samurai Invasion of Korea 1592-98***

***la nuova narrativa veneta***

Lo storico e giornalista Aldo Giannuli torna sulla fondazione del sistema di potere sovietico nel suo momento cruciale: il passaggio di testimone tra Lenin e Stalin. Se è possibile rintracciare in Lenin alcune premesse per il successivo sviluppo storico che porterà all'affermazione dello stalinismo, secondo l'autore è errato sostenere una continuità diretta tra le posizioni politiche dei due leader. Leninismo e stalinismo sono stati dunque fenomeni tra loro ben distinti, separati da una profonda rottura politica e da visioni spesso contrastanti. La vicenda è inquadrata nel contesto della modernizzazione novecentesca e il fallimento dell'alternativa "socialista" al modello va ricercata in quel momento fondativo del sistema di potere sovietico.

Contestualizzare storicamente la situazione russa permette di comprendere i motivi per i quali il sistema sovietico non rappresenta oggi una pagina chiusa di storia, ma agisce tuttora come manifestazione di un passato che non smette di intervenire sul nostro presente, influenzando, per molti versi, i fenomeni dominanti della contemporaneità, in primis il capitalismo.

major work by one of Japan's leading naval historians, this book traces Alfred Thayer Mahan's influence on Japan's rise as a sea power after the publication of his classic study, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*. Hailed by the British Admiralty, Theodore Roosevelt, and Kaiser Wilhelm II, the international bestseller also was endorsed by the Japanese Naval Ministry, who took it as a clarion call to enhance their own sea power. That power, of course, was eventually used against the United States. Sadao Asada opens his book with a discussion of Mahan's sea power doctrine and demonstrates how Mahan's ideas led the Imperial Japanese Navy to view itself as a hypothetical enemy of the Americans. Drawing on previously unused Japanese records from the three naval conferences of the 1920s--the Washington Conference of 1921-22, the Geneva Conference of 1927, and the London Conference of 1930--the author examines the strategic dilemma facing the Japanese navy during the 1920s and 1930s against the background of advancing weapon technology and increasing doubt about the relevance of battleships. He also analyzes the decisions that led to war with the United States--namely, the 1936 withdrawal from naval treaties, the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940, and the armed advance into south Indochina in July 1941--in the context of bureaucratic struggles between the army and navy to gain supremacy. He concludes that the "ghost" of Mahan hung over the Japanese naval leaders as they prepared for war against the United State and made decisions based on miscalculations about American and Japanese strengths and American intentions.

As a very young girl, Polina Oulinov is taken on as a special pupil by the famous ballet teacher Professor Bojinsky. He is very demanding and refuses to adapt his standards to the talents of his pupils, and Polina has to work hard and make great sacrifices in order to reach the level Bojinsky senses she has the talent for. When she graduates and is admitted to the official theatre

school, she discovers that Bojinsky's view of ballet is only one of many and that she can't adapt to new rules, new visions. She flees Russia for Berlin, where she meets a group of drama students. Together they create a new form of theatre – and conquer the world. Brilliantly drawn, Polina is a moving and intimate story of self-discovery. It confirms Bastien Vivès as one of the most exciting talents at work in the graphic novel field today.

What changes in China's modern defense policy reveal about military organizations and strategy Active Defense offers the first systematic look at China's military strategy from the mid-twentieth century to today. Exploring the range and intensity of threats that China has faced, M. Taylor Fravel illuminates the nation's past and present military goals, and offers a rich set of cases for deepening the study of how and why states alter their defense policies.

The Tsar's Last Armada

Europe

dall'economicismo alla grande strategia : la nuova alba del Sol Levante : Tokjo prepara lo scontro con Pechino

Research Experiences and Itineraries

Theory of the Partisan

La belt and road initiative

DiAP nel mondo | DiAP in the world – International Vision | Visioni internazionali

*The past five decades have witnessed often fierce international rivalry in space, but also surprising military restraint. Now, with an increasing number of countries capable of harming U.S. space assets, experts and officials have renewed a long-standing debate over the best route to space security. Some argue that space defenses will be needed to protect critical military and civilian satellites. Others argue that space should be a "sanctuary" from deployed weapons and military conflict, particularly given the worsening threat posed by orbital space debris. Moltz puts this debate into historical context by explaining the main trends in military space developments since Sputnik, their underlying causes, and the factors that are likely to influence their future course. This new edition provides analysis of the Obama administration's space policy and the rise of new actors, including China, India, and Iran. His conclusion offers a unique perspective on the mutual risks militaries face in space and the need for all countries to commit to interdependent, environmentally focused space security.*

*Driven by the need to identify, classify and assess western technology and culture together with a desire to advance a dialogue for reviewing the so-called 'unequal treaties' - the new Meiji government of 1868 despatched a top-level ministerial team to the west which, in 1872, arrived in the United States. In all, they spent 205 days in America, 122 days in Britain and two months in France, as well as visiting other countries including Belgium, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Italy. Drawing on the papers given at the triennial conference of the European Association of Japanese Studies, held in Budapest in August 1997 (the year also marking the 125th anniversary of Iwakura's arrival), this volume presents a valuable new overview of the mission as a whole, with the significance and impact of the visit to each country being separately assessed. A supplement to the book looks at several 'post-Iwakura' topics, including a review of the mission's chief chronicler, Kume Kunitake.*

*"No one suspected what the unleashing of irregular warfare would mean. No one considered what the victory of the civilian over the soldier would mean if one day the citizen put on the uniform while the partisan took it off to continue the fight without it." Theory of the Partisan consists of two lectures, delivered by Carl Schmitt in 1962, addressing the transformation of war in the post-European age. This accessible work analyzes the origin, evolution, and practical effects of the modern partisan. With the rise of political terrorism and the universal acceptance of critical theory, Schmitt's Theory of the Partisan emerges today more relevant than ever. The C.J. Miller translation is the third complete English translation of Carl Schmitt's Theory of the Partisan, being made available in 2020 to the general public through Antelope Hill Publishing. This translation is more faithful to the original German and avoids any commentary or apologia for the plain words of this formidable legal and political thinker.*

La rivoluzione giapponesedall'economicismo alla grande strategia : la nuova alba del Sol Levante : Tokjo prepara lo scontro con PechinoLimes: Mishima e i due lati del radicalismoYoucanprint

The Politics of Space Security

Grand Strategy and American Power in the Asia Pacific Since 1783

A Compact History

A Renegade History of the United States

Logo Mondo

FDA Enforcement Report

The Encyclopedia of War, 5 Volume Set

Half a millennium of European warfare brilliantly retold by masterly historian Brendan Simms At the heart of Europe's history lies a puzzle. In most of the world humankind has created enormous political frameworks, whether ancient (such as China) or modern (such as the United States). Sprawling empires, kingdoms or republics appear to be the norm. By contrast Europe has remained stubbornly chaotic and fractured into often amazingly tiny pieces, with each serious attempt to unify the continent (by Charles V, Napoleon and Hitler) thwarted. In this marvelously ambitious and exciting new book, Brendan Simms tells the story of Europe's constantly shifting geopolitics and the peculiar circumstances that have made it both so impossible

to dominate, but also so dynamic and ferocious. It is the story of a group of highly competitive and mutually suspicious dynasties, but also of a continent uniquely prone to interference from 'semi-detached' elements, such as Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Britain and (just as centrally to Simms' argument) the United States. Europe: The Struggle for Supremacy will become the standard work on this crucial subject - and an extremely enjoyable one. Reviews: 'This is a brilliant and beautifully written history. From the Holy Roman Empire to the Euro, Brendan Simms shows that one of the constant preoccupations of Europeans has always been the geography, the power and the needs of Germany. Europe is a work of extraordinary scholarship delivered with the lightest of touches. It will be essential, absorbing reading for anyone trying to understand both the past and the present of one of the most productive and most dangerous continents on earth' William Shawcross 'World history is German history, and German history is world history. This is the powerful case made by this gifted historian of Europe, whose expansive erudition revives the proud tradition of the history of geopolitics, and whose immanent moral sensibility reminds us that human choices made in Berlin (and London) today about the future of Europe might be decisive for the future of the world' Timothy Snyder (author of Bloodlands) About the author: Brendan Simms is Professor of the History of International Relations at the University of Cambridge. His major books include Unfinest Hour: Britain and the Destruction of Bosnia (shortlisted for the Samuel Johnson Prize) and Three Victories and a Defeat: The Rise and Fall of the First British Empire.

Argues that criminals, prostitutes, rebels and other people on the fringes of society were largely responsible for such American achievements as the American Revolution, labor unions, women's liberation, the fall of the Soviet Union, gay rights and much more. By the author of Out of the Jungle: Jimmy Hoffa and the Re-Making of the American Working Class.

La visita di papa Francesco in Giappone (23-26 novembre 2019) è l'occasione per "La Civiltà Cattolica" per pubblicare un nuovo volume della collana monografica digitale «Accènti». Ci sono due voci esemplari della tensione vitale tra cultura giapponese e cristianesimo, un rapporto contrastato, aperto e affascinante, che accompagna la storia della Chiesa, e in particolare quella della Compagnia di Gesù. La prima voce è quella di s. Francesco Saverio, il compagno di s. Ignazio di Loyola, che per primo raggiunse la terra del Sol levante. In una lettera esprime così le sue impressioni riguardo al popolo giapponese: «La gente con cui abbiamo conversato finora è la migliore che abbiamo mai incontrato». L' altra voce è quella, eroica e tragica insieme, dei primi missionari e dei primi cattolici in Giappone, incisa ad esempio su carta nelle parole del romanzo di Shusaku Endo, "Silenzio", di recente portato al cinema da Martin Scorsese con il suo "Silence". Eppure, c' è sempre un senso di positiva alterità che va ancora e di nuovo ascoltata, integrata. È con questo spirito che abbiamo raccolto, a partire dal 1942, alcuni articoli di archivio nel decimo numero della nostra collana «Accènti». I contributi del volume «GIAPPONE» sono suddivisi in cinque sezioni – chiesa, politica, cinema, letteratura e architettura – con una Presentazione curata dal direttore, p. Antonio Spadaro. «Accènti» è la collana di volumi digitali curati dalla rivista dei gesuiti, che raccolgono, attraverso parole-chiave ispirate dall' attualità, il patrimonio di contenuti e riflessioni accumulato sin dal 1850 da "La Civiltà Cattolica".

Saggio su Yukio Mishima, letteratura, nazionalismi, la figura divina shintoista dell'Imperatore collante della nazione fino al '45; parallelismo storico-letterario in cui la decadenza morale del Giappone fu direttamente proporzionale al suo sviluppo economico-sociale. Il cinema di Mishima, regista, attore di film ispirati a sue opere, speculare alla sinistra. La politica, Tate-No Kai aristocratico confronto di idee Mishima ed il Mov. Stud. all'università. Appello all'unità del Giappone sotto la figura religiosa e politica dell'Imperatore Hiro Hito, contro le vecchie strutture politiche conservatrici onnidirezionali. A destra e a sinistra, due percorsi politici paralleli, una destra radicale e una sinistra estrema marxista-libertaria rivoluzionarie che dal conte Malynsky al socialista nazionale Ikki al Movimento Studentesco del '68, quando le rette parvero incontrarsi perigliosamente per il sistema politico dello status quo. Il sistema "rimise le cose al suo posto", cassando le ambizioni politico-culturali, provocando in esse fratture. Dopo il seppuku di Mishima l'alterazione della lotta politica: università sindacato violenza politica dello Zengakuren e Nihon Sekigun.

National Integration and Local Power in Japan

The Struggle for Supremacy, 1453 to the Present

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**International openness is one of the fundamental characteristics of the DiAP Department of Architecture and Design, which sees its members active in 57 bilateral collaboration agreements (without counting the Erasmus agreements) with countries in which today there is a demand for architectural design that looks at Italy as a model, not only for studies of historical architecture, but also for contemporary architecture designed in the existing city and for the new building, including complex landscape and environmental systems.**

**The modern Middle East was forged in the crucible of the First World War, but few know the full story of how war actually came to the region. As Sean McMeekin reveals in this startling reinterpretation of the war, it was neither the British nor the French but rather a small clique of Germans and Turks who thrust the Islamic world into the conflict for their own political, economic, and military ends.**

L'lo tra riflessione metacritica e ricostruzione eidetica

The Epic Journey to the Battle of Tsushima

Il "limes" e la casa degli specchi

Giappone

China's Military Strategy Since 1949