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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA990008412730403321   |
| Titolo                  | Biochemistry : a problems approach / William B. Wood ... [et al.] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Menlo Park, California [etc.] : Benjamin, 1974                    |
| ISBN                    | 0-8053-9850-3   |
| Descrizione fisica      | XII, 511 p. : ill. ; 24 cm  |
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| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
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| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910163208803321   |
| Autore                  | Record Professor Jeffrey  |
| Titolo                  | Appeasement Reconsidered  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Waipu : , : Pickle Partners Publishing, , 2014<br>©2014   |
| ISBN                    | 9781782898146<br>178289814X   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (64 p.)   |
| Soggetti                | Nazi propaganda   |
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| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
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| Sommario/riassunto      | The appeasement of Nazi Germany by the western democracies during the 1930s and the subsequent outbreak of World War II have been a major referent experience for U.S. foreign policymakers since 1945. From Harry Truman's response to the outbreak of the Korean War to |

George W. Bush's decision to overthrow Saddam Hussein, American presidents have repeatedly affirmed the "lesson" of Munich and invoked it to justify actual or threatened uses of force. However, the conclusion that the democracies could easily have stopped Hitler before he plunged the world into war and holocaust, but lacked the will to do so, does not survive serious scrutiny. Appeasement proved to be a horribly misguided policy against Hitler, but this conclusion is clear only in hindsight - i.e., through the lens of subsequent events. Dr. Jeffrey Record takes a fresh look at appeasement within the context of the political and military environments in which British and French leaders operated during the 1930s. He examines the nature of appeasement, the factors underlying Anglo-French policies toward Hitler from 1933 to 1939, and the reasons for the failure of those policies. He finds that Anglo-French security choices were neither simple nor obvious, that hindsight has distorted judgments on those choices, that Hitler remains without equal as a state threat, and that invocations of the Munich analogy should always be closely examined.

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