

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENT0991003755899707536
Titolo	Desh Pardesh : the South Asian presence in Britain / Roger Ballard, editor ; Marcus Banks ... [et al]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : Hurst, 1994
ISBN	9781850650928
Descrizione fisica	xviii, 296 p. : maps ; 22 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	Ballard, Rogerauthor Banks, Marcus
Disciplina	305.8
Soggetti	Emigrazione asiatica - Gran Bretagna
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779240303321
Autore	Lukacs John <1924-2019.>
Titolo	June 1941 [[electronic resource] ] : Hitler and Stalin / / John Lukacs
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2006
ISBN	0-300-18093-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (192 p.)
Disciplina	940.54/217
Soggetti	World War, 1939-1945 - Campaigns - Soviet Union World War, 1939-1945 - Soviet Union World War, 1939-1945 - Germany
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. 159-164) and index.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Hitler and Stalin -- pt. 2. The twenty-second of June -- pt. 3. Unintended consequences.

## Sommario/riassunto

This brilliant new work by the author of the best-selling *Five Days in London, May 1940* is an unparalleled drama of two great leaders confronting each other in June 1941. It describes Hitler and Stalin's strange, calculating, and miscalculating relationship before the German invasion of Soviet Russia, with its gigantic (and unintended) consequences. John Lukacs questions many long-held beliefs; he suggests, for example, that among other things Hitler's first purpose involved England: if Stalin's Communist Russia were to be defeated, Hitler's Third Reich would be well-nigh invincible, and the British and American peoples would be forced to rethink the war against Hitler. The book offers penetrating insights and a new portrait of Hitler and Stalin, moved by their long-lasting inclinations. Yet among other things, Lukacs presents evidence that Hitler (rather than his generals) had moments of dark foreboding before the invasion. Stalin could not, because he wished not, believe that Hitler would choose the risk of a two-front war by attacking him; he was stunned and shocked and came close to a breakdown. But he recovered, grew into a statesman, and eventually became a prime victor of the Second World War. Such are the ironies of history; John Lukacs paints them with a shining narrative skill.

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