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Space Frontiers *Hong Kong's Tortuous Democratization* **The New Frontier Investors** *Essays in Contemporary Fields of Economics* **Modern China's Ethnic Frontiers** *From Encroachment to Involvement* *The Unquiet Frontier* **The American Indian Frontier** **Calvinism on the Frontier, 1600-1660** *The Lost Fleet: Beyond the Frontier: Steadfast* *The Lost Fleet: Beyond the Frontier: Dreadnaught* *The Lost Fleet: Beyond the Frontier: Leviathan* *The Lost Fleet: Beyond the Frontier: Guardian* **Coyote Frontier** **Frontier Passages** *The Round Table* *The Great Frontier War* **Red Gentlemen & White Savages** *Cold War Frontiers in the Asia-Pacific* *Shifting Cultural Frontiers in Late Antiquity* **The Arctic Frontier** *Acquisition Vs. Alliance: The Impact of Hubris on Governance Choice* **The Two Americas, Great Britain, and the Holy Alliance.** **[The Prefatory Note Signed: W. D., Le. William Duane.]** **Second Edition American Frontier Activities in Asia** *The Cherokee Frontier* **The High Frontier** **An Indonesian Frontier** **The Conference of Berlin (the Potsdam Conference), 1945** **The Southern Frontier 1670-1732** *Outposts on the Frontier* **The Problem of the North-West Frontier, 1890-1908** *The Spanish-American Frontier, 1783-1795* **Kennedy: The New Frontier Revisited** *Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question* **The Eastern Mediterranean Frontier of Latin Christendom** **Savage Frontier A Year on the Punjab Frontier, in 1848-1868** *A Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848 - 49* *A Year on the Punjab Frontier, in 1848-49* *A Life on the Middle West's Never-Ending Frontier*

This highly original work of anthropology combines extensive ethnographic fieldwork and investigative journalism to explain how security is understood, experienced, and constructed along the Triple Frontera, the border region shared by Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. One of the major "hot borders" in the Western Hemisphere, the Triple Frontera is associated with drug and human trafficking, contraband, money laundering, and terrorism. It's also a place where residents, particularly on the Argentine side, are subjected to increased governmental control and surveillance. How does a scholar tell a story about a place characterized by illicit international trading, rampant violence, and governmental militarization? Jusonyte inventively centered her ethnographic fieldwork on a community of journalists who investigate and report on crime and violence in the region. Through them she learned that a fair amount of petty, small-scale illicit trading goes unreported. A consequence of a community invested in promoting the idea that the border is a secure place that does not warrant militarized attention. The author's work demonstrates that while media is often seen as a powerful tool for spreading a sense of danger and uncertainty, sensationalizing crime and violence, and creating moral panics, journalists can actually do the opposite. Those who selectively report on illegal activities use the news to tell particular types of stories in an attempt to make their communities look and ultimately be more secure. The saga of Earth's first space colonists continues as the Hugo Award-winning author of *Coyote and Coyote Rising* presents a riveting novel of their struggle to create a new civilization light-years away from the world—and the problems they thought they left behind... This book unifies and draws a connection to different concepts of organizational behavior, decision-making theories, psychology and strategy research. Furthermore, it focuses on the theoretical backgrounds of managerial decision-making, different personality concepts and their impact on strategic decisions. Since strategic decisions are made by individuals, it is worth analyzing to what extent personality phenomena such as hubris influence the choice between acquisitions and alliances. In fact, both governance modes are a necessary prerequisite for companies to remain healthy, gain competitive advantages and hence, become world leaders. First, this book provides a literature review of the current research status on governance modes, particularly laying an emphasis on acquisitions and alliances. Moreover, it is explored what hubris actually means, which different facets are underlying and how it is different from other related concepts, such as narcissism, overconfidence, and core self-evaluations. Subsequently, studies having dealt with the concept of hubris in general, hubris in investment decisions and hubris in governance mode decisions in particular are analyzed. Numerous of these studies on strategic and investment decision making have found managers infected with hubris to regularly overpay for acquisitions but none has yet analyzed whether hubristic decision-makers also prefer acquisitions over alliances and which decision making criteria they consider when making such governance choices. Therefore, data from students and executives are collected with the help of a policy-capturing approach - a method used to find out more about individuals' underlying judgment and information-processing strategies. Moreover, measures to assess personality phenomena are adapted and developed. Thus, this study adds to the growing body of literature on acquisitions vs. alliances by including hitherto neglected personality variables and hence providing a richer explanation for governance decisions. Analyses are conducted with hierarchical linear modeling and logistic regression. This book closes by discussing important results, limitations and implications for both research and management. Living and working in space is man's greatest challenge. The men and women serving on the Manned Orbiting Laboratories and the new Manned Orbital Weapons Station know the are the leading edge of most important project humanity has ever attempted. The conquest of space will guarantee man's survival. Yet, there may not be enough time left. On Earth, one empire is collapsing under its own weight and there are those in its government who would prefer to suffer utter destruction rather than defeat. Will a conspiracy to stop them succeed? Another is trying to repair the damage from previous blunders and rebuild its relations with the rest of the world. Can they succeed before their enemies use a horrifying new weapon against them? As these crises converge to threaten destruction, a baffling mystery is solved. But, the question remains, will humanity have time to scale The High Frontier? This book raises interesting questions about the process of democratization in Hong Kong. It asks why democracy has been so long delayed when Hong Kong's level of socio-economic development has become so high. It relates democratization in Hong Kong to wider studies of the democratization process elsewhere, and it supplements the received wisdom - that democracy was delayed because of colonial rule and by the opposition of China - with new thinking, for example, that its quasi-bureaucratic authoritarian political structure vested power in bureaucrats who refused to have top-down democratization; a politically weak civil society and a non-participant political culture that crippled bottom-up democratization; plus the division between pro-democratic civil society and political society. Who holds the power in financial markets? For many, the answer would probably be the large investment banks, big asset managers, and hedge funds. These are the organizations that are in the media's spotlight and whose leaders and employees command outsized salaries and bonuses. They are the supposed leading edge of global finance and their power seems almost absolute, even as questions about their social and economic utility. But more and more asset owners are confronting the status quo, the power to exact high fees and the focus on the short term. The New Frontier Investors chronicles the rise of this new group of long horizon asset owners that includes some of the world's largest pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, and endowments. These asset owners are driving the business of asset management to a new frontier by retaking responsibility of the end-to-end management of their investment portfolios and by re-conceptualizing investment decision-making. The lessons illustrated in *The New Frontier Investors* fly in the face of conventional wisdom, which has it that these asset owners are at a disadvantage to the private sector fund managers and other service providers. These asset owners are supposedly not able to attract talent nor do they have the organizational capabilities to compete. That many are located far from the markets in which they invest only exacerbates the problem. But this is incorrect. This expanding group of asset owners is learning how to make the most of their scale and long time horizons, finding new ways to attract talent, to collaborate, and to build greater alignment with the users of capital. They are not at a disadvantage. They are at an advantage. *The New Frontier Investors* is essential reading for anyone wanting to see a change in global financial markets and the professionalization of asset owners worldwide, from public pension funds and sovereign wealth funds to foundations and endowments. It is thus required reading for the senior executives and employees working in the field of beneficiary institutional investment, as well as government officials and others that have a stake in the design and governance of beneficiary financial institutions and long-term capital. By the turn of the millennium, the East Mediterranean region had become a place of foreigners to Latin Christians living in Western Europe. Nevertheless, in the eleventh century numerous Latin Christian pilgrims streamed toward the East and Jerusalem in anticipation of the end times. The Apocalypse did not materialize as some had anticipated, but instead over the course of the next few centuries an expansion of Latin Christendom did. This expansion would transform the political, economic, and cultural landscape of both East and West and alter the course of Mediterranean history. This volume presents 22 critical studies on this crucial period (1000-1500) in the development of the Western expansion into the Eastern Mediterranean. These works deal with economy and trade, migration and colonization, crusade and conquest, military orders, as well as religious diversity and cross-cultural interaction. It includes a bibliography of important works published in Western languages together with an introduction by the editor. Will Saris and Shanna, his love, become the king and queen of the planet Yord, ruling over a hodge-podge of races, including their own. They use their royalty for diplomatic protection while taking on the enemies of their new alliance. The war with the alien alliance escalates with advanced weaponry and the loss of several close friends, leading Will to develop a mean streak while maturing with age. The list of enemies seeking to kill the royal couple continues to grow as Will must adapt his strategies to handle the cabal of tyrants seeking to control the galaxy. Michael is a lifelong resident of the Philadelphia area and can be found at conventions around the country. *Dangerous Liaisons* is the second of four novels in the Space Frontiers. Michael's goal is to see one of his stories as a motion picture project. Information on Michael's latest projects and appearances can be found on his website at www.fracturedtime.com. Previously published: Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1928. Includes bibliographical references (p. 335-356) and index. After World War II, many regional conflicts emerged in the Asia-Pacific, such as the divided Korean peninsula, the Cross-Taiwan Strait, the 'Northern Territories', (Southern Kuriles) Takeshima (Dokdo), Senkaku (Diaoyu) and the Spratly (Nansha) islands problems. These and other disputes, such as the Okinawa problem in relation to the US military presence in the region, all share an important common foundation in the post-war disposition of Japan, particularly the 1951 Peace Treaty. Signed by forty-nine countries in San Francisco, this multilateral treaty significantly shaped the post-war international order in the region, and with its associated security arrangements, laid the foundation for the regional Cold War structure, the "San Francisco System." This book examines the history and contemporary implications of the "San Francisco System," with particular focus on its frontier problems. Drawing on extensive archival research and in-depth analysis, Kimie Hara uncovers key links between the regional problems in the Asia-Pacific and their underlying association with Japan, and explores the clues for their future resolution within the multilateral context in which they originated. *Cold War Frontiers in the Asia-Pacific* will appeal to students and scholars interested in international relations of the Asia-Pacific region, diplomatic history and Japanese diplomacy. How America's vulnerable frontier allies—and American power—are being targeted by rival nations From the Baltic to the

South China Sea, newly assertive authoritarian states sense an opportunity to resurrect old empires or build new ones at America's expense. Hoping that U.S. decline is real, nations such as Russia, Iran, and China are testing Washington's resolve by targeting vulnerable allies at the frontiers of American power. The *Unquiet Frontier* explains why the United States needs a new grand strategy that uses strong frontier alliance networks to raise the costs of military aggression in the new century. Jakub Grygiel and Wess Mitchell describe the aggressive methods rival nations are using to test U.S. power in strategically critical regions throughout the world. They show how rising and revisionist powers are putting pressure on our frontier allies—countries like Poland, Israel, and Taiwan—to gauge our leaders' commitment to upholding the U.S.-led global order. To cope with these dangerous dynamics, nervous U.S. allies are diversifying their national-security "menu cards" by beefing up their militaries or even aligning with their aggressors. Grygiel and Mitchell reveal how numerous would-be great powers use an arsenal of asymmetric techniques to probe and sift American strength across several regions simultaneously, and how rivals and allies alike are learning from America's management of increasingly interlinked global crises to hone effective strategies of their own. The *Unquiet Frontier* demonstrates why the United States must strengthen the international order that has provided greater benefits to the world than any in history. For more than a century and a half, from 1607 to 1763, Britain and France struggled to master the eastern half of North America. They fought five blood-soaked wars and continuously provoked various Indian tribes to raise arms against each other's subjects for the mastery of the land. The last French and Indian War, from 1754 to 1760, would dwarf all previous conflicts in the number of troops, expense, geographical expanse, and total casualties. Placing the French and Indian War in a broad historical context, this study examines the struggle for North America during the two preceding centuries and includes not only the conflict between France and Britain, but also the parts played by various Indian tribes and the other European powers. The last French and Indian War makes for colorful reading with its array of inept and daring commanders, epic heroism among the troops, far-flung battles and sieges, and creaking fleets of warships. Ironically, America's most famous founder, George Washington, helped to spark the war, first by trudging through the wilderness in the dead of winter with a message from Virginia Governor Dinwiddie to the French to abandon their forts in the upper Ohio River valley, then a half year later by ordering the war's first shots when his troops ambushed Captain Jumonville, and finally when he ignominiously surrendered his force at Fort Necessity and unwittingly signed a surrender document in French naming himself Jumonville's assassin. Topical chapters discuss the economic, political, social, and military attributes of the participants, and narrative chapters examine the campaigns of the war's first two years. This volume honors Emanuel T. Weiler, the founder and first dean of Purdue University's School of Management and of the Krannert Graduate School of Management. Beginning in the mid-1950s, Weiler created a unique academic environment within which innovative and lasting contributions were made to both the teaching and content of economics and management. Members of the original economics faculty recruited by Weiler as well as several of their students wrote this collection of essays. All but one of the papers were prepared expressly for the volume and have not been published previously. The essays cover diverse areas which evolved from Weiler's leadership. The work has four major topical divisions (Economic Theory, Applied Economics, Macroeconomics, and Economics Education) plus a section of four memoirs. Admiral Geary's First Fleet of the Alliance has survived the journey deep into unexplored interstellar space, a voyage that led to the discovery of new alien species, including a new enemy and a possible ally. Now Geary's mission is to ensure the safety of the Midway Star System, which has revolted against the Syndicate Worlds empire—an empire that is on the brink of collapse. To complicate matters further, Geary also needs to return safely to Alliance space not only with representatives of the Dancers, an alien species, but also with Invincible, a captured warship that could possibly be the most valuable object in human history. Despite the peace treaty that Geary must adhere to at all costs, the Syndicate Worlds regime threatens to make the fleet's journey back grueling and perilous. And even if Geary escorts Invincible and the Dancers' representatives home unharmed, the Syndics' attempts to spread dissent and political unrest may have already sown the seeds of the Alliance's destruction... Includes an excerpt from *The Lost Stars: Shattered Spear*. *Shifting Cultural Frontiers in Late Antiquity* explores the transformation of classical culture in late antiquity by studying cultures at the borders - the borders of empires, of social classes, of public and private spaces, of literary genres, of linguistic communities, and of the modern disciplines that study antiquity. Although such canonical figures of late ancient studies as Augustine and Ammianus Marcellinus appear in its pages, this book shifts our perspective from the center to the side or the margins. The essays consider, for example, the ordinary Christians whom Augustine addressed, the border regions of Mesopotamia and Vandal Africa, 'popular' or 'legendary' literature, and athletes. Although traditional philology rightly underlies the work that these essays do, the authors, several among the most prominent in the field of late ancient studies, draw from and combine a range of disciplines and perspectives, including art history, religion, and social history. Despite their various subject matters and scholarly approaches, the essays in *Shifting Cultural Frontiers* coalesce around a small number of key themes in the study of late antiquity: the ambiguous effects of 'Christianization,' the creation of new literary and visual forms from earlier models, the interaction and spread of ideals between social classes, and the negotiation of ethnic and imperial identities in the contact between 'Romans' and 'barbarians.' By looking away from the core and toward the periphery, whether spatially or intellectually, the volume offers fresh insights into how ancient patterns of thinking and creating became reconfigured into the diverse cultures of the 'medieval.' Originally published between 1920-1970, *The History of Civilization* was a landmark in early twentieth century publishing. It was published at a formative time within the social sciences, and during a period of decisive historical discovery. The aim of the general editor, C.K. Ogden, was to summarize the most up to date findings and theories of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists and sociologists. This reprinted material is available as a set or in the following groupings: * Prehistory and Historical Ethnography Set of 12: 0-415-15611-4: £800.00 * Greek Civilization Set of 7: 0-415-15612-2: £450.00 * Roman Civilization Set of 6: 0-415-15613-0: £400.00 * Eastern Civilizations Set of 10: 0-415-15614-9: £650.00 * Judaeo-Christian Civilization Set of 4: 0-415-15615-7: £250.00 * European Civilization Set of 11: 0-415-15616-5: £700.00 "Red Gentlemen and White Savages" argues that after the devastation of the American Revolutionary War, the main concern of Federalist and Indian leaders was not the transfer of land, but the restoration of social order on the frontier. Nichols focuses on the "middle ground" of Indian treaty conferences, where, in a series of encounters framed by the rituals of Native American diplomacy and the rules of Anglo-American gentility, U.S. officials and Woodland Indian civil chiefs built an uneasy alliance. The two groups of leaders learned that they shared common goals: both sought to control their "unruly young men"-disaffected white frontiersmen and Native American warriors- and both favored diplomacy, commerce, and established boundaries over military confrontation. Their alliance proved unstable. In their pursuit of peace and order along the frontier, both sets of leaders irreparably alienated their own followers. The Federalists lost power in 1800 to the agrarian expansionists of the Democratic-Republican Party, while the civil chiefs lost influence to the leaders of new, pan-Indian resistance movements. This shift in political power contributed to the outbreak of war between the United States, Britain, and Britain's Indian allies in 1812, and prepared the way for Indian Removal.--BOOK JACKET. American Indians have talent in both oratory and statesmanship. American history provides abundant examples of Indians' adroit political maneuvering with the whites. Less well known are the maneuvers that took place within individual tribes. The Cherokee Indians are celebrated for their political and social achievements. But the fact that the Cherokee concept of nationalism was formulated long before the nineteenth century has been overlooked. From 1740 until 1762 the Cherokees lived in the area of present-day North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, and they were a homogeneous people, albeit struggling in the face of opposition within and without. During this critical period the traditional nationalist forces in the nation had to contend with many brands of factionalism. The traditional leadership, stemming from Overhill Chota, came into conflict with the English puppet leadership at Overhill Great Tellico, and French-English rivalry split the nation into two forces. One, led by Old Hop, the first Beloved Man of the nation, advocated neutrality. The other, led by Attakullaculla, favored the English alliance. After a cruel war with the English, in which two royal expeditionary forces laid waste the Cherokee country, Attakullaculla was able to bring about a peace. This realistic picture of Indian intrigue reveals the influence of intratribal conflict on colonial history—demonstrating that the Cherokees' own problems were more significant than European pressure in shaping events. The story of Cherokee statesmanship in terms of Indian institutions provides fresh insight into this era of colonial and American Indian history. The idea of the Arctic Ocean as a mediterranean sea is a shock to those of us—and that includes most of us—who cannot shake ourselves free of the Mercatorian vision. Yet this theme is repeated by many of the eminent contributors to this volume: as Michael Marsden states, "It is difficult to impress upon the public and industry at large that the most essential quality of the Arctic is not cold, or gold, or polar bears, but a central position in the world community." This book, then, is about the North as a frontier, and about Canada's relations with the world beyond that frontier. It is about the Arctic community of which Canada is one of the major members, along with the Soviet Union, the United States, Denmark, Iceland, and Norway. It is also an exercise in perspective. Canadians have long been aware of the significance of their Atlantic and Pacific frontiers and of the implications of their Southern frontier. This volume points out that Canada is not a three-sided country. While it does not neglect the military importance of the Arctic, it endeavours to widen the scope of interest. But it does not present the familiar arguments about the surpassing importance of the Arctic. It deflates as well as inflates. Its purpose is to assess as precisely as possible the implications of the Arctic frontier, not to induce either visions or nightmares. It is intended not only for Canadians but for all those who are interested in the polar regions or in the shape of the world at large. The papers in this volume were assembled in collaboration by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Arctic Institute of North America. New York Times bestselling author Jack Campbell continues his "series of fast-paced adventure" (SFRevu) as *The Lost Fleet: Beyond the Frontier* continues... Admiral John "Black Jack" Geary and the crew of Dauntless have safely escorted important alien representatives to Earth. But before they can depart for home, two of Geary's key lieutenants vanish. The search for his missing men leads Geary on a far-flung chase, ultimately ending at the one spot in space from which all humans have been banned: the moon Europa. Any ship that lands there must stay or be destroyed—leaving Geary to face the most profound moral dilemma of his life. To make matters worse, strains on the Alliance are growing as the Syndics continue to meddle. Geary is ordered to take a small force to the border of Syndic space. But what he finds there is a danger much greater than anyone expected: a mysterious threat that could finally force the Alliance to its knees... This book is the fruit of forty years' study of Sumatran history, from the sixteenth century to the present. While seeking patterns of coherence in the vast island frontier, it focuses on Aceh, which has both the most illustrious state history and the most troubled present of any Sumatran region. First published in 1932, this book presents a historical study of the problems associated with controlling the 'North-West Frontier' region of British India. The text focuses in the main on the period 1890 to 1908, although a survey of policy since 1849 is also provided. It was based almost entirely on analysis of numerous official documents and original sources, which are quoted throughout. Appendices and a select bibliography are included at the end. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in perspectives on British India and historiography. University of Iowa legend Willard L. "Sandy" Boyd is a proud middle westerner. His decades of service to the university began in 1954, when he arrived as a law professor. He later became president of the University of Iowa from 1969 to 1981, and led the school through times that were fraught not just for the university but for the country. During the intense polarization of the late sixties and early seventies, Sandy's compassion and steady leadership ensured that dissent on campus would be honored and would not stop the university's educational mission. He quickly became admired, not simply for his professional achievements but also for his personal integrity. His memoir, interspersed with personal wisdom gleaned over more than six decades of service and leadership, encapsulates Sandy's shrewd yet optimistic view of the public

university as an institution. At every stage in his life—in the U.S. Navy during World War II, while practicing law or teaching, and in leadership positions at Chicago's Field Museum and the University of Iowa—Sandy relied on his principles of open disclosure, inclusiveness, and respect for differences to guide him on issues that matter. This chronicle of Sandy's experiences throughout his life shows the evolution both of the University of Iowa and of the nation writ large. More importantly, this book gives us a lens through which to examine our present situation, whether debating free speech on campus, the role of the arts and humanities in civil society, or the importance of funding for educational and cultural institutions. Through an amazing web of intrigue and diplomacy the irrepressible frontiersmen of the old South-West burst their way to the Mississippi. When Roosevelt wrote his *Winning of the West*, little that was certain could be told of this story. Dr. Whitaker has pursued every clue to the Spanish archives, where the servants of a declining empire carefully recorded every letter and interview and bargain concluded in their colonies on the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. From the material so gathered, he has reconstructed a fascinating story of relations between roughneck backwoodsmen of the Daniel Boone breed and courtly representatives of the king of Spain; Scots fur-traders and the half-breed chiefs of the Creek and Cherokee; picturesque rascals like O'Fallon and Tom Washington, and venal legislatures. The influence of this frontier underworld on the formal diplomacy between Spain and the United States has been clearly brought out; and the significance of it, as a conflict between two different civilizations, adequately appreciated. Twelve eventful years of this conflict are concluded by the Madrid negotiations of 1795 between Thomas Pinckney and Manuel de Godoy, and the treaty of San Lorenzo, which cleared Spanish obstructions from our westward advance.

- Introduction. The International Space Station (ISS) is the largest man-made structure to orbit Earth and has been conducting research for close to a decade and a half. Yet it is only the latest in a long line of space stations and laboratories that have flown in orbit since the early 1970s. The histories of these earlier programs have been all but forgotten as the public focused on other, higher-profile adventures such as the Apollo moon landings. A vast trove of stories filled with excitement, danger, humor, sadness, failure, and success, *Outposts on the Frontier* reveals how the Soviets and the Americans combined strengths to build space stations over the past fifty years. At the heart of these scientific advances are people of both greatness and modesty. Jay Chladek documents the historical tapestry of the people, the early attempts at space station programs, and how astronauts and engineers have contributed to and shaped the ISS in surprising ways. *Outposts on the Frontier* delves into the intriguing stories behind the USAF Manned Orbiting Laboratory, the Almaz and Salyut programs, Skylab, the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, Spacelab, Mir station, Spacehab, and the ISS and gives past-due attention to Vladimir Chelomei, the Russian designer whose influence in space station development is as significant as Sergei Korolev's in rocketry. *Outposts on the Frontier* is an informative and dynamic history of humankind's first outposts on the frontier of space. Purchase the audio edition. The Alliance woke Captain John "Black Jack" Geary from cryogenic sleep to take command of the fleet in the century-long conflict against the Syndicate Worlds. Now, Admiral Geary's victory has earned him the adoration of the people—and the enmity of politicians convinced that a living hero can be a very inconvenient thing... The war may be over, but Geary and his newly christened First Fleet have been ordered back into action to investigate the aliens occupying the far side of Syndic space and determine how much of a threat they represent to the Alliance. And while the Syndic Worlds are no longer united, individually they may be more dangerous than ever before. Geary knows that members of the military high command and the government question his loyalty to the Alliance and fear him staging a coup—so he can't help but wonder if the fleet is being deliberately sent on a suicide mission... The purpose of this book is to examine the strategies and practices of the Han Chinese Nationalists vis-à-vis post-Qing China's ethnic minorities, as well as to explore the role they played in the formation of contemporary China's Central Asian frontier territoriality and border security. The Chinese Revolution of 1911, initiated by Sun Yat-sen, liberated the Han Chinese from the rule of the Manchus and ended the Qing dynastic order that had existed for centuries. With the collapse of the Qing dynasty, the Mongols and the Tibetans, who had been dominated by the Manchus, took advantage of the revolution and declared their independence. Under the leadership of Yuan Shikai, the new Chinese Republican government in Peking in turn proclaimed the similar "five-nationality Republic" proposed by the Revolutionaries as a model with which to sustain the deteriorating Qing territorial order. The shifting politics of the multi-ethnic state during the regime transition and the role those politics played in defining the identity of the modern Chinese state were issues that would haunt the new Chinese Republic from its inception to its downfall. *Modern China's Ethnic Frontiers* will be of interest to students and scholars of Chinese history, Asian history and modern history. This is the first book to examine one of Europe's largest Protestant communities in Hungary and Transylvania. It highlights the place of the Hungarian Reformed church in the international Calvinist world, and reveals the impact of Calvinism on Hungarian politics and society. Calvinism attracted strong support in Hungary and Transylvania, where one of the largest Reformed churches was established by the early seventeenth century. Understanding of this Hungarian Reformed church remains the most significant missing element in the analysis of European Calvinism. The Hungarian Reformed church survived on narrow ground between the Habsburgs and Turks, thanks to support from Transylvania's princes and local nobles. They worked with Reformed clergy to maintain contact with western co-religionists, to combat confessional rivals, to improve standards of education and to impose moral discipline. However, there were also tensions within the church over further reforms of public worship and church government, and over the impact of puritanism. This book examines the development of the Hungarian church within the international Calvinist community, and the impact of Calvinism on Hungarian politics and society. Leading Kennedy scholars along with a group of younger historians have mined recently declassified documentation in order to re-examine many of the key issues surrounding JFK's time in the White House: Vietnam, Cuban missile crisis, Berlin crisis, space race, and others. Rejecting the idolatry and bitterness evident in so many previous works on JFK, this study adopts an evenhanded, eclectic approach. The result is a less caricatured, more compelling view of the Kennedy presidency. In this pathbreaking book, Xiaoyuan Liu establishes the ways in which the history of the Chinese Communist Party was, from the Yan'an period onward, intertwined with the ethnopolitics of the Chinese "periphery." As a Han-dominated party, the CCP had to adapt to an inhospitable political environment, particularly among the Hui (Muslims) of northwest China and the Mongols of Inner Mongolia. Based on a careful examination of CCP and Soviet Comintern documents only recently available, Liu's study shows why the CCP found itself unable to follow the Russian Bolshevik precedent by inciting separatism among the non-Han peoples as a stratagem for gaining national power. Rather than swallowing Marxist-Leninist dogma on "the nationalities question," the CCP took a position closer to that of the Kuomintang, stressing the inclusiveness of the Han-dominated Chinese nation, "Zhonghua Minzu."

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