## INDEX

### ART (pink sheets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Editors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jo Applin</td>
<td>Eccentric Objects</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rethinking Sculpture in 1960s America</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn E. Delmez (ed)</td>
<td>Carrie Mae Weems</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Three Decades of Photography and Video</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Mears and Fred Dennis (eds)</td>
<td>Ivy Style</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina Rappaport and Erica Stoller (eds)</td>
<td>Ezra Stoller</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Thomson</td>
<td>State versus Style</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Naturalism and the Avant-garde in France, 1880-1900</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIR (pale blue sheets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Editors</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Epstein and Frederic Raphael</td>
<td>Distant Intimacy</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Roe</td>
<td>John Keats</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A New Life</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Slater</td>
<td>The Great Charles Dickens Scandal</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Williams (ed)</td>
<td>The Richard Burton Diaries</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yair Zakovitch</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Unexpected Patriarch</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CURRENT AFFAIRS (yellow sheet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David W. Lesch</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The Fall of the House of Asad</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ECONOMICS (blue sheets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gustave Speth</td>
<td>America the Possible: Roadmap for a New Economy</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## HISTORY (lilac sheets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malcolm Barber</td>
<td>The Crusader States</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ian Beckett</td>
<td>The Making of the First World War</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William F. Bynum</td>
<td>A Little History of Science</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Elliott</td>
<td>History in the Making</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Haas</td>
<td>How the Third Reich Nearly Destroyed Western Music</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Lawrence-Mathers</td>
<td>The True History of Merlin the Magician</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Martin</td>
<td>Ancient Rome</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Parker</td>
<td>World Crisis</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy MacLean Rogers</td>
<td>The Mysteries of Artemis of Ephesos Cult, Polis and Change in the Greco-Roman World</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERARY CRITICISM (grey sheet)
Michael Fried Flaubert’s “Gueuloir” On Madame Bovary and Salammbô Fall 2012

PHILOSOPHY (salmon sheet)
Steven Smith Introduction to Political Philosophy Fall 2012

RELIGION (orange sheets)
Christine Hayes Introduction to the Bible Fall 2012
Donald S. Lopez The Scientific Buddha His Short and Happy Life Fall 2012
Brent Nongbri Before Religion A History of a Modern Concept Fall 2012

SCIENCE (green sheets)
Dieter Helm The Carbon Crunch How We’re Getting Climate Change Wrong – And How to Fix It Fall 2012
Stephen R. Kellert Birthright People and Nature in the Modern World Fall 2012
Eric Pfeiffer Winning Strategies for Successful Aging Fall 2012
ECCENTRIC OBJECTS

Rethinking Sculpture in 1960s America

Jo Applin

In America during the 1960s, sculpture underwent a series of radical transformations. Artists including Lee Bontecou, Claes Oldenburg, Lucas Samaras, H. C. Westermann and Bruce Nauman offered alternative ways of imagining the three-dimensional object – ways that were at odds with the kind of work being produced by their peers, particularly the minimalist and pop artists. The objects they created were variously described as erotic, soft, figurative, aggressive, bodily or, in critic Lucy Lippard’s words – “eccentric”.

Looking beyond the canonic artworks of the 1960s, Applin challenges not only how we think about works by these artists, but how we can learn to look anew at familiar narratives of 1960s sculpture such as pop art and minimalism. For example, the critic and minimalist artist Donald Judd was a keen supporter of the decidedly non-minimal objects produced by Bontecou, Samaras, Oldenburg and others in the early to mid 1960s. Ambivalent and disruptive, work by these artists articulated a radical renegotiation – even rejection – of contemporary paradigms of sculptural practice in the New York art scene.

This book is about that shift in the history of sculpture and the ways in which the kinds of work made at this time challenged established categories and criteria for thinking about sculpture. It seeks to reinvigorate how we think about 1960s art.

**Jo Applin** is lecturer in the history of art at the University of York. Previously she was a research associate at the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal. This is her first book.

Publication: Fall 2012  
Size: 192 x 256mm  
Pages: 224  
Illustrations: 38 black and white; 40 colour  

VAT Reg. No. GB 233 5258 75
Contents

List of illustrations
Acknowledgments
Introduction
Chapter 1  ‘Threatening, and possibly functioning objects’: Lee Bontecou
Chapter 2  Gross Anthropomorphism: Claes Oldenburg
Chapter 3  Encrypted Objects: Lucas Samaras
Chapter 4  Bric-a-Brac: H. C. Westermann
Chapter 5  Haunted Inheritance: Bruce Nauman
Conclusion
Endnotes
List of Captions for Illustrations
Permissions
Art Log
CARRIE MAE WEEMS

Three Decades of Photography and Video

Edited by Kathryn E. Delmez

Carrie Mae Weems’ art is widely recognised for its ability to effectively provoke contemplation on issues surrounding equality as it relates to race, gender and class. She is especially interested in questioning who constructs history and identity and how they are formed. Increasingly, Weems has moved beyond the specific to address broad humanitarian struggles against entrenched, oppressive power. Her photographs, videos, and installations have grown to encompass more general aspects of the African diaspora, from the legacy of slavery to the perpetuation of debilitating stereotypes, as well as the beneficial endurance of folk traditions. In exploring the histories of Africa, Europe, the Caribbean and the south-eastern United States, Weems sheds light on the global and cross-cultural humanitarian struggles of empowerment and oppression.

This beautifully illustrated and produced catalogue provides an important mid-career retrospective of the breadth of Weems’ career. Dating from the 1970s to the present, the images illustrate key themes in her work, including the multi-image artworks The Jefferson Suite (1999), an exploration of the DNA analysis of the descendants of Sally Hemmings; Ritual and Revolution (1998), a meditation on the inevitable fall of empires; and Family Pictures and Stories (1978-84), a visual genealogy. The images are accompanied by an introduction and four essays that explore Weems’ interest in and use of folklore, her focus on the spoken and written word, the role that performance plays in her work, and her depictions of beauty and the African American female body. This book accompanies a major touring retrospective exhibition in the US.

Kathryn E. Delmez is a curator at the Frist Center for the Visual Arts in Nashville. Henry Louis Gates, Jr is Alphonse Fletcher professor at Harvard University; Franklin Sirmans is a curator at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art; Robert Storr is dean of the Yale School of Art; and Deborah Willis is professor of Africana studies at New York University.
Contents

Foreword by Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

Acknowledgments

Lenders to the Exhibition

Introduction  Kathryn E. Delmez

Chapter 1  ‘“Real Facts, by Real People”: Folklore in the Early Work of Carrie Mae Weems’ by Kathryn E. Delmez

Chapter 2  ‘Carrie Mae Weems: Anyway I Want It’ by Robert Storr

Chapter 3  ‘Photographing between the Lines: Beauty, Politics, and the Poetic Vision of Carrie Mae Weems’ by Deborah Willis

Chapter 4  ‘A World of Her Own: Carrie Mae Weems and Performance’ by Franklin Sirmans

Plates

Commentaries by Kathryn E. Delmez

Biography and Exhibition History

Bibliography

Index

List of Contributors and Board of Directors

Illustration Credits
IVY STYLE

Edited by Patricia Mears and Fred Dennis

Many of the most enduring sartorial images of the twentieth century can be traced to the prestigious college campuses of America. What is known as the “Ivy Style” has spread, decades after its creation, far beyond the academic confines of top ranking universities such as Yale, Harvard and Princeton. One of the most compelling aspects of the Ivy look is that it has endured for so long. A relatively small array of classic items – from tweed jackets, polo coats and seersucker suits to madras shorts – attests to the style’s longevity. Focusing almost exclusively on menswear dating from the early twentieth century to the present day, the catalogue examines the genesis of Ivy style in the early years of the twentieth century, as well as its subsequent codification and global influence over the past one hundred years.

_Ivy Style_ includes essays charting the style from a discussion on the Duke of Windsor to how the Ivy look would eventually be absorbed and re-interpreted in Hollywood films, primarily of the 1950s. Designers such as Ralph Lauren, Tommy Hilfiger, J. McLaughlin and Thom Browne who led the resurgence of the Ivy look in the 1980s are all discussed. Also included are short excerpts by G. Bruce Boyer, a leading menswear writer and historian. This catalogue accompanies an exhibition at the Fashion Institute of Technology that will open in September 2012.

Patricia Mears is deputy director of the museum at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York and has contributed to several publications related to exhibitions held there, including _Japan Fashion Now_ and _American Beauty_, published by Yale in 2010 and 2009 respectively. Fred Dennis is senior curator of costumes at the Museum. This is his first book.

Publication: Fall 2012
Size: 280 x 240mm
Pages: 224
Illustrations: 120 colour
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>‘Ivy Style: Radical Conformists’</td>
<td>Patricia Mears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay 1</td>
<td>‘The Duke of Windsor and the Creation of the “Soft Look”’</td>
<td>Peter McNeil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay 2</td>
<td>‘A Celebration of English Academic Styles’</td>
<td>Chris Breward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>Richard Press of J. Press by Christian Chensvold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay 3</td>
<td>‘Excerpts from <em>Elegance: Elements of Ivy Style</em>’</td>
<td>G. Bruce Boyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay 4</td>
<td>‘A Riff: Jazzmen Take on Ivy’</td>
<td>G. Bruce Boyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay 5</td>
<td>‘Ivy in Japan: Regalia of Conformity and Privilege’</td>
<td>Masafumi Monden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Bibliography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Considered the dean of American architectural photography, Ezra Stoller (1915–2004) was committed to the documentation of architecture as an art form. Many of the twentieth century’s architectural masterpieces achieved their iconic status in part through the images he created. Living and working in New York from the early 1940s to the mid-1970s, Stoller represented the city as a centre of industry, art and family life. As early as 1942, he was hired by firms to photograph their projects, which led to further commissions for architects including Frank Lloyd Wright, Piero Belluschi, Alvar Aalto, Eero Saarinen, Marcel Breuer, Paul Rudolph and Louis I. Kahn. Philip Johnson famously said that a building constructed during the middle of the twentieth century was not complete until it was “Stollerized.”

Where many architectural photographs solely document a building’s façade and interior appearance, Stoller’s work sought to capture a wider experience of the building itself. His striking photographs earned him the admiration of critics and contemporaries, but few are aware of the stunning breadth of his œuvre, which also includes domestic and industrial spaces, and important editorial commissions documenting American labour in the 1950s and 1960s. Ezra Stoller examines the full range of Stoller’s work—including his little-known colour photography—with a fresh eye and unprecedented scope, offering a unique commentary on post-war America’s changing landscape.

Nina Rappaport is an architectural critic, curator and historian. She is publications director at the Yale School of Architecture, for which she edits the magazine Constructs, as well as exhibition catalogues and books. She is the author of Support and Resist (Monacelli Press, 2007). Erica Stoller is director of Esto, the agency that handles Ezra Stoller’s photographic archive and represents the work of other prominent architectural photographers.
Contents

Preface

Introduction

Essays

Essay 1  ‘Architectural Photography’ by John Morris Dixon
Essay 2  ‘Man and Machine’ by Nina Rappaport
Essay 3  ‘House and Home’ by Akiko Busch

Portfolio

Architectural Photography

Industrial Photography

House and Home

Appendix I  Equipment Timeline
Appendix II  Ezra Stoller, Catalog of Projects

List of Contributors

Index
STATE VERSUS STYLE

Naturalism and the Avant-garde in France, 1880-1900

Richard Thomson

State Versus Style explores the representation of political culture in the early Third Republic through painting. The Republic – and its principles of liberty, equality and fraternity – pursued policies which were secular and anti-clerical, emphasising its commitment to science and technology. Naturalism was also becoming the dominant style in art and literature: naturalist art of all kinds should be drawn from the everyday world, no subject was unworthy to be treated and flexibility in representation for different artistic voices, naturalism was an ideal aesthetic match for republican ideology. Naturalist painting in particular tackled ordinary subjects and was easily understood by everyone, thus demonstrating its egalitarian and fraternal qualities.

The author also considers how some artists, aided by the liberalisation of censorship in 1881, pushed back the frontiers of visual description and added a critical edge to their work by introducing elements of “caricature” into their work. The various ways artists stretched naturalist expectation, particularly by engaging with scientific concepts, is also assessed. Although avant-garde artists during this period looked to break out of naturalist conventions, the hold of visual description was so strong that by 1900 naturalism continued to dominate.

Richard Thomson is Watson Gordon professor of fine art at the University of Edinburgh. He has curated and written the catalogues for many major exhibitions on French nineteenth-century art, including Symbolist Landscape in 2012, Monet, 1840-1926 in 2010-11, Toulouse-Lautrec and Montmartre in 2005. He is also the author of The Troubled Republic (Yale, 2005).

Publication: Fall 2012
Size: 254 x 191mm
Pages: 256
Illustrations: 200 black and white; 50 colour
Contents

Preface Marianne in the Mirror; Naturalism, the Third republic and their Opponents, 1880-1900

Introduction

Chapter 1 Naturalism at the Service of the Republic

Chapter 2 Reading Naturalist Pictures

Chapter 3 The Problem of Style, the Evidence of Sustainability

Chapter 4 ‘Mingled with Veiled Satire’: The Cutting Edge of the Caricatural

Chapter 5 Finding Form for the Populaire: Class, Imagery and Identity

Chapter 6 Organicism: National Energy and Natural Flux

Chapter 7 Repudiating Naturalism: the Avant-Garde Seeking Style

Chapter 8 Naturalism Strikes Back: Tradition, Consensus, Rupture

Conclusion

List of Illustrations

Bibliography

Index
DISTANT INTIMACY

Joseph Epstein and Frederic Raphael

Frederic Raphael and Joseph Epstein have never met, nor spoken on the telephone. But they exchanged a year-long correspondence via email on a great many subjects, personal, literary and cultural and became close friends. They are of the same generation, both born in Chicago, though Raphael has spent all but his first seven years in Britain.

The correspondence is autobiographical, personal and professional. The two writers discuss their schooling, wives, children, reviewers, publishers, literary taste, enmities, delights and beliefs. This is a sparkling, startling, clever, hugely funny and totally candid exchange by two dazzling and urbane writers. As a reviewer of Raphael once wrote “it goes for the jocular and jugular with equal relish” and scabrous passages collide with the reputations of – among others – Gore Vidal, Christopher Hitchens, Susan Sontag and Annie Leibowitz, Malcolm Gladwell, Harold Bloom, George Steiner, Harold Pinter, Isaiah Berlin, George Weidenfeld and Robert Gottlieb.

In the footsteps of Flaubert and Turgenev, *Distant Intimacy* is a delicious addition to the classic genre of writers’ correspondence but one set in the twenty-first century – and by email.

**Joseph Epstein** was the editor of *American Scholar* and has written for the *New Yorker, Atlantic, Commentary, Town and Country*; he is also the author of *Fred Astaire* (Yale, 2008) *Snobbery* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2002), *Friendship* (Mariner Books, 2007), his most recent book is *Gossip* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2011). **Frederic Raphael** has written numerous novels, the most celebrated of which is *The Glittering Prizes* (Penguin, 1976) which was made into a series for the BBC. As a screenwriter he won an Oscar for *Darling* (1965) and an Oscar nomination for *Two for the Road* (1967). Among his other screenplays are Schlesinger’s *Far From the Madding Crowd* and, controversially, Kubrick’s last film *Eyes Wide Shut* (1999).

Publication: Fall 2012

Size: 234 x 156mm

Pages: 352

Illustrations: None
JOHN KEATS

A New Life

Nicholas Roe

In this – the new definitive “Life” of one of the most significant and loved literary figures – Nicholas Roe explodes our conceptions of Keats as the spiritual consumptive, rarefied by suffering, too sensitive for this world. Instead, he provides a compelling and persuasive psychological portrait of a hard-drinking, sexual man addicted to snuff and cigars, driven by ambition, haunted by loss and madness, flirting with radical politics and passionately struggling to come to terms with early emotional experiences through his poetry.

Previous biographies hardly mention, let alone unravel, the impact of Keats’ family and childhood on the would-be poet. Roe unpicks those formative years – most crucially the traumatising effect of his father’s death in 1804 – seeing them as essential to grasping the adult Keats’ emotional and psychic make-up and, through that, his poetry. Keats’ imagination was far more responsive to actual environments than has been hitherto acknowledged and Roe weaves a rich fabric from the throbbing metropolis: from the east end pub and stables where “the cockney poet” was born, to the grisly work as a surgeon’s apprentice in Guy’s Hospital, to his later circle of brilliant, radicalised friends (including Hunt, Reynolds and Coleridge) who gathered in Hampstead. Most telling in all this, Roe argues, was the building that Keats literally grew up with: Bedlam, the palatial madhouse, situated directly opposite the family home.

Madness, unrest, morbidity and imprisonment preoccupied his mind and his poetry. Focusing on formative events and scenes – the turning points in the poet’s life and unexplored keys to unlocking the works – Roe gives us a new sense of the flesh-and-blood Keats and a fresh understanding of his poetry.

Nicholas Roe is professor of English at the University of St. Andrews. He is the author of numerous biographical and critical works on writers of the Romantic period and is currently editing a new edition of Keats’ poems. His previous publications include Fiery Heart (Pimlico, 2005), The Politics of Nature (Macmillan, 2002), John Keats and the Culture of Dissent (OUP, 1997) and Wordsworth and Coleridge (OUP, 1988).
## Contents

Preface
List of Illustrations with Permissions

### Part I  Early Years, 1795-1814

- Chapter 1  Birthplaces
- Chapter 2  School
- Chapter 3  Bridge

### Part II  Guy’s Hospital 1814-1817

- Chapter 4  Southwark
- Chapter 5  Bright and Dark
- Chapter 6  J. K., and Other Communications
- Chapter 7  An Era
- Chapter 8  Wild Surmises
- Chapter 9  Saturnalia
- Chapter 10  Lancet

### Part III  The Year of *Endymion*, 1817

- Chapter 11  Strange Journeys
- Chapter 12  Fellowship
- Chapter 13  ‘Z’
- Chapter 14  Immortal Dinners

### Part IV  Roads of the Dead, 1818

- Chapter 15  Dark Passages
- Chapter 16  Walking North
- Chapter 17  Sleepless Nights

### Part V  Conjunctions, 1819

- Chapter 18  Ditto, ditto
- Chapter 19  Ever Indolent
- Chapter 20  Hope and Chance

### Part VI  Consumption, 1819-1821

- Chapter 21  Repasts
- Chapter 22  A Now
- Chapter 23  Regions of Poetry
- Chapter 24  Eternal Road
- Chapter 25  Beyond Tomorrow

Notes
Acknowledgements
Index
THE GREAT CHARLES DICKENS SCANDAL

Michael Slater

Charles Dickens was regarded as an upstanding representative of Victorian respectability but in 1858 this image came into serious question. With the break-up of his marriage in that year, strong rumours arose on both sides of the Atlantic about his relationship with the young aspiring actress Ellen (‘Nelly’) Ternan. For the remaining twelve years of his life, Dickens largely managed to retain his respectability and after his death the surviving members of his family mostly succeeded in covering matters up. After the death of Dickens’ last surviving son Henry in 1934, the way was open for widespread and more dramatic revelations. Speculation grew over Nelly’s role as Dickens’ mistress, the financial help he gave her, their clandestine meetings, use of coded messages and even his fathering of an illegitimate child by her.

The story of the Charles Dickens scandal is one of detection with a difference. It is an investigation into what Dickens did or may have done, but it is also a gripping account of the way the scandal was elaborated over succeeding generations. We are shown how some writers put forward outlandish yet plausible theories, while newspapers and book publishers vied for sensational revelations. The result is a highly engaging read that leaves the reader avid for the story to unfold from one chapter to the next.

Michael Slater is professor Emeritus of Victorian literature at Birkbeck College, University of London. He has taught and continues to lecture widely in the US, across Europe, in Australasia and the Far East. He is the author of Charles Dickens (Yale, 2009), Douglas Jerrold (Duckworth, 2002), Dickens and Women (Dent, 1983) as well as editor of Dickens’ Journalism (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 4 volumes, 1994-2000).

Publication: Fall 2012
Size: 234 x 156mm
Pages: 224
Illustrations: 16 black and white
Contents

Introduction

Prologue    Dickens in 1858
Chapter 1   Enter Rumour
Chapter 2   Maintaining the Image
Chapter 3   Coming to the Boil
Chapter 4   Boiling Over
Chapter 5   His Daughter’s Voice
Chapter 6   Enter the Scholars
Chapter 7   The Amateur Contribution
Chapter 8   What Gladys Knew: The Storey Papers
Chapter 9   Nelly Visible
Epilogue    Will We Ever Know?

Appendix

Bibliography

Index
THE RICHARD BURTON DIARIES

Edited by Chris Williams

Richard Burton wrote a diary throughout his life. Those that survive cover ninety-three months between November 1939 and April 1983. With the support of his widow, Sally, and his family, this remarkable diary is published here for the first time.

The diaries reveal a very different Richard Burton from the one familiar to the general public. Burton is the acclaimed actor, the international film star, the jet-set celebrity but also the family man, the father and husband. These are diaries of great candour and intimacy. They show Richard Burton watching his weight, watching his drinking, watching other men watching his Elizabeth. The diaries written between 1965 and 1972, which were perhaps the peak of Burton’s career as well as the years of his relationship with Elizabeth Taylor offer fluent, vivid and gripping accounts of his life and opinions. At other points of his life the entries run to a single word: “Drunk.” Although Burton was clearly a celebrity, with associated vanities which are evident in his diary, the entries also reveal him as highly intelligent, perceptive, articulate and well-read.

The Richard Burton Diaries will be fascinating reading for anyone interested either in Burton’s life and career or that of Elizabeth Taylor’s, in the world of celebrity that they inhabited or in theatre and film from 1965 to 1983. Rather than view Burton through the often distorted prism of popular biography, the diaries allow Burton to be understood in his own words.

Chris Williams is professor of Welsh history at the University of Wales and director of the Research Institute for Arts and Humanities at the University of Swansea. He was formerly director of the Richard Burton Centre for the Study of Wales. He has published widely in the field of twentieth-century Welsh history and politics. Among other works he has edited are A Companion to Nineteenth-Century Britain (Blackwell, 2004) and Robert Owen & his Legacy (University of Wales Press, 2011).

Publication: Fall 2012
Size: 234 x 156mm
Pages: 400
Illustrations: 24 black and white

VAT Reg. No. GB 233 5258 75
JACOB

Unexpected Patriarch

(Jewish Lives Series)

Yair Zakovitch

The story of Jacob – third patriarch of the people of Israel, grandson of Abraham, father of the Twelve Tribes – is one of the most powerful of the Old Testament. Far from being a straightforward account, the Genesis story of Jacob’s life is a mosaic of tales crafted by a variety of writers who lived in different periods and who represented various worldviews and ideologies. In this book, biblical scholar Yair Zakovitch isolates Jacob’s individual storytellers and offers a brilliant textual analysis of their narratives, focusing on not only what the Genesis text reveals but also how its writers obscure, revise and respond to past and competing traditions.

Through close analysis Zakovitch reconstructs those voices, ultimately offering a comprehensive interpretation of Jacob that goes beyond the text itself, to show how the Genesis writers struggled to forge a religion and an identity. Zakovitch widens the scope of the biography, to consider the political and religious environment in which the Bible was written and to highlight the junction at which the life of Jacob is transformed into the history of a nation. In doing so, Zakovitch offers a powerful explication not only of Jacob but also of early Judaism.

Yair Zakovitch is Father Takeji Otsuki professor of Bible Studies at Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is the author of numerous books and articles in Hebrew on the Old Testament and Bible Studies; his English-language publications include And You Shall Tell Your Son (Hatje Kantz Publishers, 1991) and Mikra Leyisrael (Hebrew University Magnes Press, 1990).

Publication: Fall 2012
Size: 210 x 140mm
Pages: 224
Illustrations: One black and white

Rights sold: Hebrew
## Contents

**Introduction**

**Chapter 1**  “The children struggled in her womb”: The Fight for the Birthright

**Chapter 2**  “He deceived me these two times, first he took away my birthright and now he has taken away my blessing!”: Jacob the Deceiver

**Chapter 3**  “And behold, a stairway was set on the ground and its head reached to the sky”: Jacob’s Dream at Bethel

**Chapter 4**  “It is not the practice in our place”: Wives and Sons, A Mixed Blessing

**Chapter 5**  “Let me go to my place and to my land”: An Odyssey from Slavery to Freedom

**Chapter 6**  “For you have striven with God and with men and have prevailed”: Jacob’s Homebound Encounters

**Chapter 7**  “Should our sister be treated like a whore?”: Jacob in Shechem

**Chapter 8**  “And Isaac breathed his last and died and was gathered to his kin in ripe old age”: Deaths in the Family

**Chapter 9**  “And Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons, for he was the son of his old age”: Priority of the Youngest

**Chapter 10**  “Gather together and I will tell you what will befall you in the days to come”: An End, A Beginning

**Conclusion**

**Index**
SYRIA

The Fall of the House of Asad

David W. Lesch

When Syrian president Bashar al-Asad came to power upon his father’s death in 2000, many in and outside Syria held high hopes that the popular young doctor would bring long-awaited reform, that he would be a new kind of Middle East leader capable of guiding his country toward genuine democracy. Lesch was one of those who saw this promise in Asad. A widely respected Middle East scholar and consultant, Lesch came to know the President better than anyone in the West, in part through a remarkable series of meetings with Asad between 2004 and 2009. Yet for Lesch, like millions of others, Asad was destined to disappoint. In this timely book, the author explores Asad’s failed leadership, his transformation from bearer of hope to reactionary tyrant, and his regime’s violent response to the uprising of his people in the wake of the Arab Spring.

Lesch charts Asad’s turn toward repression and the inexorable steps toward the violence of 2011 and 2012. The book recounts the causes of the Syrian uprising, the regime’s tactics to remain in power, the responses of other nations to the bloodshed and the determined efforts of regime opponents. In a thoughtful conclusion, the author suggests scenarios that could unfold in Syria’s uncertain future.

David W. Lesch is professor of Middle East history at Trinity University in San Antonio. He is a frequent consultant to the US government on Middle East issues and has travelled widely around the region on scholarly, business and diplomatic endeavours. He has written numerous books on the Middle East including The Arab-Israeli Conflict (OUP, 2007), The New Lion of Damascus (Yale, 2005) and 1979: The Year that Shaped the Modern Middle East (Westview, 2001).

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Contents

Preface

Chapter 1  The Hope

Chapter 2  Surviving

Chapter 3  Syria is Different

Chapter 4  No, it’s Not

Chapter 5  The Regime Responds

Chapter 6  Opposition Mounts

Chapter 7  The International Response

Chapter 8  All In

Chapter 9  The Conceptual Gap

Chapter 10  The Fall of Bashar al-Asad
BETTER CAPITALISM

Renewing the Entrepreneurial Strength of the American Economy

Robert E. Litan and Carl Schramm

The great recession has prompted much soul-searching by economists to find better ways of understanding the forces driving economies. In this book, Robert Litan and Carl Schramm take up this challenge by providing an unconventional lens through which to rethink the sources of job creation and economic growth in both the short and long term, namely the formation and growth of new firms. The authors not only document the importance of creating new firms to create jobs and stimulate economic growth, they provide a detailed, non-ideological blueprint that federal policy makers in particular can implement to re-energise the American entrepreneurial engine that has powered huge advances in living standards thus far, and that must fire on all cylinders in the future if the potential of the US economy and its citizens is to be achieved.

The authors explain in detail how changes in seemingly unrelated policy arenas – immigration, education, financial and federal support of university research – can both expedite the recovery from the recession as well as accelerate the rate of growth in output and living standards. They also outline an innovative energy strategy that can better harness the talents of entrepreneurs, while reducing the economic power wielded by foreign oil producing nations. And they even find the entrepreneurial silver linings in the inevitable budget-tightening steps that all levels of the US government will be compelled to make in the years ahead.

Better Capitalism offers some optimism about the future, some concrete ideas for restoring hope that the US economy, at least, will continue in the twenty-first century to be the powerful force for good that it has been through much of the previous century.

Robert E. Litan is the vice-president for research and policy at the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation in Kansas City and also a senior fellow in Economic Studies at the Brookings Institution. Carl Schramm is president and CEO of the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation. Their previous book Good Capitalism, Bad Capitalism, and the Economics of Growth and Prosperity, co-authored with William Baumol, was published by Yale in 2007.

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Contents

Preface

Chapter 1  Toward Better Capitalism

Chapter 2  Toward a New Understanding of the Economy: An Entrepreneurial Synthesis

Chapter 3  Toward a More Entrepreneurial Economy

Chapter 4  Unleashing America’s Academic Entrepreneurs

Chapter 5  Importing Entrepreneurs

Chapter 6  Improving Entrepreneurial Finance

Chapter 7  Toward Sustainable Growth

Chapter 8  Averting Future Economic Crises

Chapter 9  Entrepreneurship and the Opportunity Society

Chapter 10  Conclusion: The Political Economy of Growth

Notes

Bibliography

Index
AMERICA THE POSSIBLE

Roadmap for a New Economy

Gustave Speth

The “New Economy Movement,” as Gar Alperovitz described it in The Nation, is an effort to unite the various wings of progressive politics into a coherent set of ideas and programmes that will be radically different from the current free-market paradigm. The movement arises out of environmentalism: the era of climate change, it asserts, demands a much deeper rethinking of American institutions than much of the political establishment is willing to contemplate.

Speth argues that the United States faces four problems of such magnitude that any one of them could be severely undermining. All four together will almost certainly lead to a crisis, especially because the problems are inter-related. The four major problems the author identifies are: first, the growth of inequality, which is not only an economic burden but a social one; two, the increasingly onerous burden of foreign military commitments; three, climate change; and four, the increasingly polarised and dysfunctional politics in the US.

This book addresses hypothetical scenarios that would pose severe challenges for the US: for instance, how would the US respond to sea-level rises in Bangladesh that forces millions of people to flee the coast for higher ground? This would not only create a humanitarian crisis but also a diplomatic and military one. America, politically paralysed and economically almost bankrupt, would be called upon to act or face ceding its strategic supremacy.

James Gustave Speth is distinguished senior fellow at Demos and professor of law at Vermont Law School. Until his retirement in 2010, he was Sara Shallenberger Brown professor in the practice of environmental policy at Yale and dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies from 1999 to 2009. From 1993 to 1999, he was administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and chair of the UN Development Group. He is the author of Red Sky at Morning and The Bridge at the End of the World both published by Yale in 2004 and 2008 respectively.

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Contents

Preface

Chapter 1 America Rising to Its Dream

Part I A Nation in Trouble
Chapter 2 Society at the Breaking Point
Chapter 3 The Weight of the World
Chapter 4 Running Out of Planet

Part II In the Beauty of the Morning
Chapter 5 America the Possible

Part III Transformations
Chapter 6 A Sustaining Post-Growth Economy
Chapter 7 System Changes

Part IV Writhing Free of an Old Skin
Chapter 8 Realizing Democracy
Chapter 9 The Movement

Notes

Index
THE CRUSADER STATES

Malcolm Barber

Huddled around the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the Crusader States – centred on Jerusalem, Antioch, Tripoli and Edessa – were founded at the beginning of the twelfth century and, remarkably, endured until almost its end. The armies of the First Crusade wrested Jerusalem from the control of the Fatimids of Egypt in 1099, establishing a hegemony over the holiest sites in Christendom which lasted until Richard the Lionheart’s departure in 1192, at the end of the Third Crusade. The creation and protection of the States was one of the extraordinary achievements of the High Middle Ages.

Barber considers how these States came into being, what they faced over the century, how they interacted with their neighbours and with the West, and what their ultimate significance was. He describes who the new conquerors were, how they struggled hard to put down sturdy roots in a hostile environment, how they fended off attacks and negotiated peace and how they adapted to their circumstances as well as creating a distinct cultural entity of their own. Alongside full and colourful accounts of the major military campaigns is a broad-ranging exploration of the culture of the States: their rich indigenous inheritance, maritime commerce, landscape, architecture, religion (both sanctioned and irregular), factional politicking and the origination of the Knights Templar and the Hospitallers. Offering a total picture of the history of the states, The Crusader States illuminates the twelfth-century power struggles between east and west and the gradual assimilation of many of the crusaders, legates, pilgrims, mercenaries and merchants who flowed into one from the other.

Malcolm Barber is one of the foremost experts on the Crusades and is considered to be the world’s leading expert on the Knights Templar. His publications include The Templars (Manchester University Press, 2002), The Cathars (Pearson, 2000), The New Knighthood (CUP, 1993) and The Two Cities (Routledge, 1993).

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Contents

List of illustrations
List of maps and figures

Preface

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Chapter 1  The Expedition to Jerusalem
Chapter 2  Syria and Palestine
Chapter 3  The First Settlers
Chapter 4  The Origins of the Latin States
Chapter 5  The Military, Institutional and Ecclesiastical Framework
Chapter 6  Antioch and Jerusalem
Chapter 7  The Second Generation
Chapter 8  The Zengid Threat
Chapter 9  The Frankish Imprint
Chapter 10 King Amalric
Chapter 11 The Disintegration of the Crusader States
Chapter 12 The Battle of Hattin and its Consequences
Chapter 13 The Third Crusade

Conclusion

Notes
Chronology
The Secular and Ecclesiastical Rulers
Abbreviations
Select Bibliography
References

Index
THE MAKING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Ian Beckett

Nearly a century has passed since the assassination of Austria’s Archduke Ferdinand, yet the repercussions of the devastating global conflict that followed still echo. In this provocative book, Beckett turns the spotlight on twelve particular events of the First World War that continue to shape the world today. Focusing on episodes both well-known and scarcely remembered, Beckett tells the story of the Great War from a new perspective, stressing accident as much as strategy, the small as well as the great, the social as well as the military and the long term as much as the short term.

The Making of the First World War is global in scope. The book travels from the deliberately flooded fields of Belgium to the picture palaces of Britain’s cinema, from the idealism of Wilson’s Washington to the catastrophic German Lys offensive of 1918. While war is itself an agent of change, Beckett shows, the most significant developments occur not only on the battlefields or in the corridors of power but also in hearts and minds. Nor may the decisive turning points during years of conflict be those that were thought to be so at the time. With its wide reach and unexpected conclusions, this book revises – and expands – our understanding of the legacy of the First World War.

Ian Beckett is visiting professor of history at the University of Kent. A highly regarded specialist on the First World War, his many books include The Great War, 1914-1918 (Pearson, 2007) and Ypres: The First Battle, 1914 (Longman, 2004).

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Contents

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Chapter 1  The Silent Conqueror: The Flooding of the Yser, 20 October 1914

Chapter 2  The Widening of the War: Turkey’s Entry to the War, 29 October 1914

Chapter 3  The Making of a Nation: Australia’s Coming of Age at Gallipoli, 25 April 1915

Chapter 4  The Man and the Hour: Lloyd George’s Appointment as Minister of Munitions, 26 May 1915

Chapter 5  The Power of Image: The First Public Screening of ‘The Battle of the Somme’, 21 August 1916

Chapter 6  The Death of Kings: The Passing of Emperor Franz Joseph, 21 November 1916

Chapter 7  The Ungentlemanly Weapon: The German Declaration of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare, 1 February 1917

Chapter 8  The Path to Revolution: The Abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, 15 March 1917

Chapter 9  The Shadow of the Bomber: The First Gotha Air Raid on London, 13 June 1917

Chapter 10  The Promised Land: The Balfour Declaration, 2 November 1917

Chapter 11  The Moral Imperative: Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, 8 January 1918

Chapter 12  The Last Throw: The Opening of the German Lys Offensive, 9 April 1918

Conclusion
A LITTLE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

William F. Bynum

Science is fantastic. It tells us about the infinite reaches of space, the tiniest living organism, the human body, the history of Earth. People have always been doing science because they have always wanted to make sense of the world and harness its power. From ancient Greek philosophers to Einstein, Watson and Crick and the computer-assisted scientists of today, men and women have wondered, examined, experimented, calculated and sometimes made discoveries so earthshaking that people understood the world – or themselves – in an entirely new way.

This inviting book tells a great adventure story: the history of science. It takes readers to the stars through the telescope, as the sun replaces the earth at the centre of our universe. It delves beneath the surface of the planet, charts the evolution of chemistry’s periodic table, introduces the physics that explain electricity, gravity and the structure of atoms. It recounts the scientific quest that revealed the DNA molecule and opened unimagined new vistas for exploration.

Emphasising surprising and personal stories of scientists both famous and unsung, A Little History of Science traces the march of science through the centuries. The book opens a window on the exciting and unpredictable nature of scientific activity and describes the uproar that may ensue when scientific findings challenge established ideas. With delightful illustrations and a warm, accessible style, this is a volume for young and old to treasure together.

William F. Bynum is professor Emeritus at the Wellcome Institute for history of medicine at University College, London. He specialises in the history of malaria and the impact of evolutionary ideas on medicine. Among his many publications as editor are Dictionary of Medical Biography (Greenwood Press, 2007), The Oxford Dictionary of Scientific Quotations (OUP, 2005) Science and the Practice of Medicine in the Nineteenth Century (CUP, 1994) and A Dictionary of the History of Science (Macmillan, 1981).
Contents

Chapter 1  In the Beginning
Chapter 2  Eastward Ho! Science in China and India
Chapter 3  Atoms and the Void: Ancient Greece
Chapter 4  The Father of Medicine: Hippocrates
Chapter 5  ‘The Master of Those Who Know’: Aristotle
Chapter 6  The Emperor’s Doctor: Galen
Chapter 7  Science in Islam
Chapter 8  New Beginnings: Science in the European Middle Ages
Chapter 9  The Laboratory: Searching for the Philosopher’s Stone
Chapter 10  Uncovering the Human Body
Chapter 11  Where is the Centre of the Universe?
Chapter 12  Leaning Towers and Telescopes
Chapter 13  Round and Round: The Circulation of the Blood
Chapter 14  Thinking about Science: Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes
Chapter 15  The ‘New Chemistry’
Chapter 16  Apples and Gravity: What Goes Up...
Chapter 17  Flying Sparks: Taming Electricity
Chapter 18  The Clockwork Universe
Chapter 19  Ordering the World
Chapter 20  From Air to Gases: More of the New Chemistry
Chapter 21  ‘The Smallest Unit of Matter’
Chapter 22  Forces, Fields and Magnetism
Chapter 23  The Discovery of Dinosaurs
Chapter 24  Discovering Earth’s History
Chapter 25  Evolution: The Greatest Show on Earth
Chapter 26  The Cellular Theory of Life
Chapter 27  A New Theory of Disease: Germs
Chapter 28  Taming Energy: Steam Engines and Power
Chapter 29  The Chemists’ Atom
Chapter 30  The Physicists’ Atoms
Chapter 31  ‘Things Fall Apart’: X-Rays, Radioactivity, Bombs
Chapter 32  Matter and Energy
Chapter 33  The Moving Continents: Plate Tectonics
Chapter 34  What do we Inherit? The Rise of Modern Genetics
Chapter 35  Where Did We Come From? Human Evolution
Chapter 36  Wonder Drugs
Chapter 37  ‘The Secret of Life’: Proteins, Molecular Biology and DNA
Chapter 38  Reading the ‘Book of Life’: The Human Genome
Chapter 39  Back to the Beginning: The Big Bang
Chapter 40  The Computer: The Way We Live Now
HISTORY IN THE MAKING

John H. Elliott

This concise book is a discussion, taking as its starting-point the author’s experiences as a historian of Spain, Europe and the Americas, of developments in the writing of history during the nearly sixty years of a professional trajectory that culminated in his appointment in 1990 as Regius professor of modern history at Oxford University. Known especially for his work on the history of Spain and its empire in the early modern period, the author begins his book by explaining how he first came to be interested in Spain and its past, before discussing some of the opportunities and the problems involved in writing the history of a country other than one’s own.

In succeeding chapters Elliott uses his own many publications as launching pads for the discussion of a series of historical themes that have engaged his interest over the years: national history – with particular reference to Catalan national and nationalist history – political history and biography, the history of national and imperial decline, art and cultural history and comparative history. A final chapter summarises some of the major changes in approaches to history over the past half century and insists on the continuing need for a comprehensive vision of the past. The book balances the personal and the objective in an attempt to show what goes into the shaping of historical works and how those works, in turn, can shape the world of thought and action.

John H. Elliott is the most distinguished historian of the Hispanic world writing in English today. He has written a string of major studies, the last seven of which were published by Yale, including the prize-winning Empires of the Atlantic World (2006) and Spain, Europe and the Wider World 1500-1800 (2009). He was Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton before becoming Regius professor of modern history at Oxford. He has knighthoods in both Britain and Spain.

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Contents

Preface

Acknowledgments

Chapter 1  Why Spain?

Chapter 2  National and Transnational History

Chapter 3  Political History and Biography

Chapter 4  Perceptions of Decline

Chapter 5  Art and Cultural History

Chapter 6  Comparative History

Chapter 7  The Wider Picture

Select Bibliography

List of Illustrations
HOW THE THIRD REICH NEARLY DESTROYED WESTERN MUSIC

Michael Haas

The Third Reich banned music on an incomprehensible scale. Its policy on music brought a cultural holocaust, with far-reaching consequences for the history and development of music during the twentieth century. With National Socialism’s arrival in Germany in 1933, Jews dominated music more than virtually any other sector, making it the most important cultural front in the Nazi fight for German identity. The conventional view is that the Third Reich’s rejection of atonality was an act of anti-semitism, thus creating a subconscious link between so-called “modern music” and Jews. Yet although Jewish musicians and composers were responsible for countless original ideas applied to both the popular and serious music of the day, as well as becoming the experimenters who would represent the starting point of the century’s most daring avant-garde, they were also by 1933 almost uniquely the principle conveyors of Germany’s historic traditions and the ideals of German culture.

The isolation, exile and persecution of Austro-German Jewish musicians by the Nazis became an act of musical self-mutilation. It consigned the previous musical dominance of Austro-Germany to near irrelevance. Haas looks at the contribution of Jewish composers in Germany and Austria before 1933, at their increasingly precarious position between then and 1939, at the forced emigration of composers and performers before and during the war and at the emaciated post-war musical life of Germany and Austria, while many of the exiled composers and musicians flourished in the UK, USA and elsewhere.

Michael Haas is currently research director of the Jewish Music Institute for Suppressed Music, SOAS, University of London. He is a former executive and recording producer for the Decca/London and Sony New York Classical labels, winning several Grammies. He pioneered the series ‘Entartete Musik’, a retrospective of recordings of the most important composers and works banned during the Nazi years. He has written and compiled substantial catalogues for his exhibitions and contributed chapters to The Cambridge Companion to Recorded Music (CUP, 2009) and The Cambridge Companion to Conducting (CUP, 2003).

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Contents

Preface

Introduction

Chapter 1  German and Jewish

Chapter 2  Wagner and German-Jewish Composers in the Nineteenth Century

Chapter 3  An Age of liberalism, Brahms and the Chronicler Hanslick

Chapter 4  Mahler and his Chronicler Julius Korngold

Chapter 5  The Jugendstil School of Schoenberg, Schreker, Zemlinsky and Weigl

Chapter 6  A musical migration

Chapter 7  Oops, we’re Alive!

Chapter 8  A Question of Musical Potency

Chapter 9  The Resolute Romantics

Chapter 10  Between Hell and Purgatory

Chapter 11  Exile and Worse

Chapter 12  Restitution
THE TRUE HISTORY OF MERLIN THE MAGICIAN

Anne Lawrence-Mathers

Merlin burst into popular consciousness in the twelfth century within the pages of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s best-selling (and outrageously fraudulent) history of the kings of Britain and he has remained as an enthralling and as curious a figure ever since. Although the Merlin of literature and Arthurian myth is well known, Merlin the “historical” figure and his relation to medieval magic are less familiar. In fact, from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, Merlin was believed to be a real historical person and his magical feats were taken as credible. Lawrence-Mathers explores the enormous impact Merlin had on chroniclers, compilers of world histories, theologians and scientists, politicians and royal courts, over five hundred years – and why.

The historical Merlin was no lay magician or early type of “cunning folk”: he was a learned figure from the cutting edge of twelfth-century alchemical science and adept in astrology, cosmology, prophecy and natural magic, as well as being a seer. His powers were convincingly real – and useful, for they helped to add credibility to the “long-lost” history of Britain which first revealed them to a European public. Merlin’s prophecies reassuringly foretold Britain’s path, establishing an ancient ancestral line and linking biblical prophecy with more recent times. Merlin helped to put British history into world history, from which hitherto it had largely been excluded.

Lawrence-Mathers engages with the meaning of Merlin’s magic across the centuries, arguing that he embodied the magical traditions of classical antiquity and the Celtic past, recreating it for an early-medieval court and shaping it to fit a new, Christian, moral framework. By linking Merlin’s reality and power to the culture of the middle ages, this remarkable book reveals the true impact of the most famous magician in history.

Anne Lawrence-Mathers is senior lecturer in medieval history at Reading University. She is the author of Women and Writing (Boydell, 2010) as well as numerous articles on magical texts, women and education in the medieval period.

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Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1  The Discovery of Merlin
Chapter 2  Merlin and the Chroniclers
Chapter 3  Merlin the British Prophet
Chapter 4  The Curious Career of Merlin the Astrologer
Chapter 5  Merlin and Magic
Chapter 6  Merlin and the Demons
Chapter 7  Merlin in Europe
Chapter 8  Merlin and Medieval Romance

Conclusion
ANCIENT ROME

Thomas R. Martin

Ancient Rome provides a concise overview of the Romans and their civilisation from the foundation of the city in the eighth century BCE to the last attempt by Justinian to reunite their empire in the sixth century CE. In surveying the history of the Roman Republic and Empire, the book focuses on the central role of social and moral values in determining the conduct of individuals and the decisions of the state and its leaders.

The narrative interweaves social, political, religious, military and cultural history to present an interpretation of the successes and failures of the Romans in war, political organisation, the striving for personal status and the integration of religious belief and practice with government. Frequent references to ancient texts in translation encourage readers to go beyond the narrative and investigate the Roman-era authors and documents that provide the basis for understanding and interpreting the rise and the fall of Roman civilisation.

Thomas R. Martin is Jeremiah O’Connor professor in classics at the College of the Holy Cross. His publications include Ancient Greece (Yale, 1992), Herodotus and Sima Qian (Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2009), The Making of the West (Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2 volumes, 2001), Sovereignty and Coinage in Classical Greece (Princeton University Press, 1985). He has contributed to the documentaries produced by the History Channel on Roman history, especially the series Rome: Rise and Fall of an Empire.

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Contents

Acknowledgments

Preface on citations to sources

Chapter 1    Introduction and Background
Chapter 2    Roman Values, The Family, and Religion
Chapter 3    From the Founding of Rome to the Republic
Chapter 4    War and Expansion during the Republic
Chapter 5    The Destruction of the Republic
Chapter 6    From Republic to Empire
Chapter 7    From the Julio-Claudians to the Empire’s Golden Age
Chapter 8    From Jesus to Crisis in the Early Empire
Chapter 9    From Persecution to Christianization in the Later Empire
Chapter 10   Barbarian Migrations and the Fates of the Empire

Suggested Readings
WORLD CRISIS

Geoffrey Parker

World Crisis focuses on the period between 1635 and 1665, three of the most tumultuous decades that the world has known. Europe, China, the Mughal and Ottoman empires were engulfed in war; Ming China collapsed under a Manchu invasion; the Polish commonwealth – then the largest state in Europe – fell apart and significant wars and rebellions broke out in Russia, France and in the Spanish and British empires. Historians call the decades of the mid-seventeenth century the “General Crisis” – and they have long wondered what might explain this global outbreak of violence and unrest.

Parker’s provocative thesis is that the link, essentially, was the weather. Winters from China to North America to Europe were some of the coldest in history and growing seasons in normally clement parts of the world were disrupted in some places by drought and in others by torrential rains. The Nile fell to some of the lowest levels ever recorded and growing glaciers engulfed entire towns in the Alps. All of this sudden climatic change was deeply destabilising. Societies faced with collapses in their food stocks invaded neighbours with more fertile lands – this is what drove the Manchu invasion of China – Parker argues. Desperate farmers and out-of-work farm labourers revolted throughout Europe.

Parker argues that even the English Civil War was exacerbated by the freakish cold as the subjects of Charles I, especially in Ireland, were primed for rebellion by poor harvests and the threat of starvation. In an earlier work, Parker quoted Voltaire to make his point: “Three things exercise a constant influence over the minds of men: climate, government and religion”. Historians neglect the first of these, Parker argues, at their peril.

Geoffrey Parker is Andreas Dorpalen professor of history at Ohio State University. He specialises in the Spanish Armada, Western military innovation as well as worldwide military history. Among his publications are The Grand Strategy of Philip II (Yale, 1998), The Cambridge Illustrated History of Warfare (CUP, 2000) and The Thirty Years’ War (Routledge, 1997).

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Contents

Illustrations, figures and tables

Acknowledgements

Note on Conventions

Chronology

Prologue

Introduction

Part I  Global Crisis, Global Problems
Chapter 1  The Little Ice Age: Climate and Crisis
Chapter 2  ‘Fatal Secrets’: Demography and Crisis

Part II  Global Crisis, Local Problems
Chapter 3  The ‘Great Enterprise’ in China, 1618-84
Chapter 4  ‘The great shaking’ in Eastern Europe, 1618-86
Chapter 5  Two Muslim Empires in Ferment, 1618-83
Chapter 6  The ‘Lamentations’ of Germany and its Neighbours, 1618-65
Chapter 7  The Downfall of the Stuart Monarchy, 1618-43
Chapter 8  The British Revolution, 1643-85
Chapter 9  The Crisis of the Spanish Monarchy, 1618-43
Chapter 10 The Spanish Monarchy under siege, 1643-68
Chapter 11 France in Crisis, 1618-85
Chapter 12 Exceptions and Absentees
Chapter 13 Getting it Right: Early Tokugawa Japan

Part III  Global Crisis, Global Responses
Chapter 14  ‘Hunger respects no one’: The Heartland of the Crisis
Chapter 15 The World Turned Upside Down: Popular Resistance
Chapter 16 The Trouble Makers
Chapter 17 Spreading the Word
Chapter 18 States Make War and Wars Break States

Part IV  Global Crisis, Local Responses
Chapter 19 Lessons Learned from Catastrophe
Chapter 20 The Aftermath of the Crisis

Epilogue  Preparing for the Day after Tomorrow

Further Reading and Bibliography
THE MYSTERIES OF ARTEMIS OF Ephesos

Cult, Polis and Change in the Greco-Roman World

Guy MacLean Rogers

Artemis of Ephesos was one of the most widely worshipped deities of the Greco-Roman World. Her temple, the Artemision, was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world and for more than half a millennium people flocked to Ephesos to learn the great secret of the mysteries and sacrifices that were celebrated every year on her birthday.

In this work the author sets out the evidence for the celebration of Artemis’ mysteries against the background of the remarkable urban development of the city during the Roman Empire and then proposes an entirely new theory about the great secret that was revealed to initiates into the Artemis cult.

The revelation of that secret helps to explain, not only the success of Artemis’ cult and polytheism itself but, perhaps more surprisingly, their demise and the corresponding ascension of Christianity. Contrary to many anthropological and scientific theories, the history of polytheism, including the celebration of Artemis’ mysteries, is best understood as a Darwinian tale of adaptation, competition and change.

Guy MacLean Rogers is professor of history and classics at Wellesley College. His previous books include Alexander (Random House, 2004), The Sacred Identity of Ephesos (Routledge, 1991) and Roots of the Western Tradition co-authored with C. Warren Hollister (McGraw-Hill, 2007). He contributes regularly to radio and television programmes focused on the classical world as well as to newspapers including The Los Angeles Times, The Chicago Tribune and The Hartford Courant. He has just completed filming a six-part documentary project for the BBC entitled The Ancient Worlds to be broadcast in 2012.

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Contents

Preface Anathema

List of Abbreviations

Part I Myesis

Chapter 1 Continuity in Change
Chapter 2 Funeral Games
Chapter 3 Mysteries and Sacrifices

Part II Teletai

Chapter 4 Mystic Sacrifices
Chapter 5 Kouretes eusebeis
Chapter 6 Kouretes eusebeis kai philosebastoi
Chapter 7 Kouretes eusebeis kai philosebastoi kai bouleutai
Chapter 8 “Nurse of its own Ephesian god”
Chapter 9 “Our common salvation”

Part III Epopteia

Chapter 10 Cult, Polis, and Change in the Graeco-Roman World

Appendix I The Other Mystery Cults of the Polis
Appendix II Cults of the Prytaneion

Notes

Glossary

Select Modern Bibliography

Index
THE GENIUS

Elija of Vilna and the making of Modern Judaism

Eliyahu Stern

The Genius offers a new narrative of modern Jewish history based on the life and influence of the most intellectually influential rabbinic figure since the eighteenth-century, Elijah of Vilna. The experience of Jewish modernity tends to be seen as a process of secularisation – an arc that started with Jews living under static communal governing structures and saw them become citizens of nation-states, congregants of reformed synagogues and assimilated members of civil society. In the familiar narrative Moses Mendelssohn “the Jewish Socrates” inaugurated this transformation. Stern shows how modern Jewry instead was formed around the leading rabbinic scholar of the age, Elijah ben Solomon the “Genius of Vilna” and the large-scale Jewish community of Eastern Europe, where Jews lived as virtual majorities in their immediate locales.

This story provides a new window onto the core social experiences and intellectual expressions such as Jewish nationalism, and the influence, affluence and power of Jewish Diaspora communities. More generally, The Genius intervenes in public debates surrounding the emergence of secularism, traditionalism and religious radicalism in modern Western life and thought. It suggests that the differentiation between public and private spheres, the weakening of religious governing structures and the democratisation of knowledge in Jewish society produced a host of unforeseen and often exclusivist ideologies and institutions. Those religious movements threatening secular ideologies and institutions express the unforeseen side effects of the privatisation of religion set into motion in the eighteenth century.

Eliyahu Stern is assistant professor of Judaic Studies and Religious Studies at Yale University. He is a term member on the Council on Foreign Relations, a Fellow of the Shalom Hartman Institute, and a consultant to the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw, Poland. This is his first book.

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Contents

Acknowledgments

Introduction

Chapter 1  Elijah and Vilna in Historical Perspective

Chapter 2  Elijah’s Worldview

Chapter 3  Elijah and the Enlightenment

Chapter 4  The Gaon versus Hasidism

Chapter 5  The Biur and the Yeshiva

Chapter 6  The Genius

Conclusion

Notes

Bibliography:

Index
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters from the Soviet Village, 1918-1932

(Annals of Communism Series)

Edited by Carmine J. Storella and Andrei K. Sokolov

The Voice of the People is the first comprehensive collection in English of peasant writings during the early years of the Bolshevik regime: a period of often dramatic and ultimately catastrophic state-directed change throughout the vast countryside of the Soviet Union. Though they comprised eighty percent of the Russian Empire’s population at the time of the 1917 revolution, peasants and their role in early Soviet history have not always received the attention their numbers or importance would suggest. In part, this may be explained by the previously limited availability of uncensored peasant opinion on important issues of the day.

Covering the years of the Russian Civil War (1918-1920), the New Economic Policy (1921-1929), and the collectivisation of agriculture (1929-1932), the letters are an invaluable source for the study of the social history during this turbulent era. Through the peasants’ own words, the book explores a variety of themes crucial for a thorough understanding of the development of Soviet rule including the peasants’ conception of their role under the “dictatorship of the proletariat”, their relationship to the ruling Communist Party (both local and central), their reactions to the Soviet state’s economic and social policies as well as their daily concerns, their ideas and hopes for the future and their reaction to Stalin’s violent collectivisation of agriculture.

The result is a unique history from below that presents a people’s confrontation and struggle with an all-powerful state, enabling the reader to hear the voice of a social class that has too often been rendered voiceless.

Carmine J. Storella is lecturer in history at Carnegie-Mellon University. Prior to this he taught at the University of Pittsburgh and has carried out extensive archival research in Moscow. This is his first book. Andrei K. Sokolov is based in the Institute of Russian History at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. His previous publications include Stalinism as a Way of Life (Yale, 2000).

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Contents

Acknowledgements

Notes on Transliteration and Translation

Notes on the Documents

Glossary of Russian Terms

Introduction

Chapter 1  Prologue: Revolution and Civil War

Chapter 2  The Old Village and the New Economic Policy

Chapter 3  Smychka: The Bond between the City and the Village

Chapter 4  Society Transformed?

Chapter 5  People and Power

Chapter 6  Whither Socialism?

Chapter 7  Velikii Perelom: The Great Break

Conclusion

Document Index
THE GREAT MANCHURIAN PLAGUE OF 1910-1911

How Marmots, Microbes, and Politics Intersected

William C. Summers

This book gives a detailed account of the last great epidemic of pneumonic plague that scourged north-eastern China, then called Manchuria. The book examines the plague in terms of its geopolitical, medical and cultural implications. The plague, which killed over forty thousand people, spread through a region that was in turmoil in the aftermath of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 and because of the weakness of the dying Chinese Qing dynasty. This region was being destabilised further because of intense international rivalries for access to trade and influence.

Summers explains how the event of the plague was used in several ways: as pretexts for international diplomatic manoeuvres, as a source study by medical scientists who were just beginning to understand infectious disease in complex ecological ways and as one factor in the drive toward the Westernisation of medicine in China. This interplay between technology, culture and disease is the central theme of the book. New railway developments, changes in demand for furs based on new dyeing methods and foreign incursions and domination in the major cities of Manchuria are all factors that are explored in this book.

The Great Manchurian Plague is a synthesis of diplomatic strategies, medical science, disease ecology and cultural context to provide a nuanced account of this great plague.

William C. Summers is professor of history of science and medicine, molecular biophysics and biochemistry as well as therapeutic radiology at Yale University, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1968. A well-published researcher in virology and in the history of science and medicine, he has undertaken extensive research on Chinese public health and medicine. He has published widely on historical parallels between Chinese and Western medical development, Chinese governmental health policy and is the author of Félix d’Herelle and the Origins of Molecular Biology (Yale, 1999).

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Contents

Preface

Acknowledgments

Chapter 1  Plague Comes to Manchuria

Chapter 2  The Manchurian Question

Chapter 3  The Plague

Chapter 4  The International Plague Conference and its Aftermath

Chapter 5  The Plague’s Origin: Disease Ecology

Chapter 6  Plague and Politics

Epilogue  A Century Later

Appendix  Place Names

Notes

Glossary

Index
THE FIRST THOUSAND YEARS

A Global History of Christianity

Robert Louis Wilken

This book tells the story of the first thousand years of Christian history through a selected narration of particularly important people and events. Beginnings with the life of Jesus as recorded in the Gospels, the author moves through the formation of early institutions, practices and beliefs, to the transformations of the Roman world after the conversion of Constantine and onto the subsequent stories of Christianity in the Latin West, the Byzantine and Slavic East, the Middle East and central Asia.

The story ends in the year 1000, with the baptism of Vladimir the Russian prince and the conversion of the Slavs. This point in history is before the Crusades took place, after the first major period of development in Islamic history but before the pontificate of Gregory VII and the great struggles between empire and papacy of the high middle ages. Wilken outlines how a community that was largely invisible in the cities in which they lived for the first two centuries of their existence went on to form an integral part of the civilisations they inhabited, culturally, politically and intellectually.

For Christians living in each of the several geographical and cultural regions of the ancient world the future would take a different course. Yet any account of the history of the later centuries turns on how the early years are remembered. That is the aim of this book, to tell the story of the early centuries with an eye to the future.

Robert Louis Wilken is professor Emeritus at the University of Virginia. He is an elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as well as a former president of the American Academy of Religion. His previous books include The Spirit of Early Christian Thought (2003), The Land Called Holy (1992), The Christians as the Romans Saw Them (1984) and Judaism and the Early Christian Mind (1971) all published by Yale.

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Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1 Beginning in Jerusalem
Chapter 2 Ephesus, Rome and Edessa: The Spread of Christianity
Chapter 3 The Making of a Christian Community
Chapter 4 Divisions Within
Chapter 5 Constructing a Catacomb
Chapter 6 A Learned Faith: Origen of Alexandria
Chapter 7 Persecution: Cyprian of Carthage
Chapter 8 A Christian Emperor: Constantine
Chapter 9 The Council of Nicaea and the Christian Creed
Chapter 10 Monasticism
Chapter 11 A Christian Jerusalem
Chapter 12 Emperor Julian, the Jews and Christians
Chapter 13 Bishop and Emperor: Ambrose and Theodosius
Chapter 14 Architecture and Art
Chapter 15 Music and Worship
Chapter 16 The Sick, the Aged and the Poor: The Birth of Hospitals
Chapter 17 The Bishop of Rome as Pope
Chapter 18 An Ordered Christian Society: Canon Law
Chapter 19 Augustine of Hippo
Chapter 20 Great Controversy over Christ
Chapter 21 Egypt and the Copts: Nubia
Chapter 22 African Zion: Ethiopia
Chapter 23 Syriac Speaking Christians: The Church of the East
Chapter 24 Armenia and Georgia
Chapter 25 Central Asia, China and India
Chapter 26 Emperor Justinian and a Christian Empire
Chapter 27 New Beginnings in the West
Chapter 28 Latin Christianity Spreads North
Chapter 29 The Sacking of Jerusalem: More Controversy Over Christ
Chapter 30 No God but God: Rise of Islam
Chapter 31 Images and the Making of Byzantium
Chapter 32 Arabic Speaking Christians
Chapter 33 Christians Under Islam: Egypt and North Africa
Chapter 34 Christians Under Islam: Spain
Chapter 35 Charlemagne
Chapter 36 Christianity among the Slavs

Afterword
Chronology
Bibliography
Index
FLAUBERT'S “GUEULOIR”

On Madame Bovary and Salammbô

Michael Fried

Flaubert is famous in the history of literature for his search for stylistic perfection. This notably involved an attempt to eliminate from his prose all sorts of assonances or, more broadly, repetitions, in part by reading his sentences in a loud voice – the test of what he called the “gueuloir” (from “gueule,” mug or muzzle). And yet when one looks closely at the prose from his first novel, Madame Bovary, published in 1857, one becomes aware of repetitions that either (if intended) go directly against his own description of his stylistic ideal or (if unintended) reveal a level of “unconscious” resistance to that ideal at the very heart of his writing process.

The book comprises two long essays, one on Madame Bovary, in which the problem for criticism posed by this discovery is explored at length and a second on Salammbô, the remarkable novel that immediately follows in his œuvre. The conflict or opposition between the drive for perfection and certain “automatist” or “habitual” tendencies in the prose of Madame Bovary is replaced by a determination to extend the realm of conscious intention throughout Salammbô.

Fried is not an authority on Flaubert, but he is an authority on French painters and critics of the 1850s and 1860s, and is deeply knowledgeable of French artistic culture of that time. Indeed, he suggests that there exist certain deep analogies between the processes in Flaubert’s writing and what can be seen to take place in the paintings of Courbet (in relation to Madame Bovary) and Manet, Fantin-Latour and Legros (in relation to Salammbô).

Michael Fried is J. R. Herbert Boone professor of humanities and the history of art at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He is one of the most distinguished as well as controversial art historians and art critics writing today; his previous publications include Manet’s Modernism (University of Chicago Press, 1996), Why Photography Matters as Art as Never Before and Four Honest Outlaws published by Yale in 2008 and 2011 respectively.
Contents

Preface

Introduction

Chapter 1  Style and Habit in Madame Bovary

Chapter 2  Salammbô’s Strangeness

Notes

Index
INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

(The Open Yale Courses series)

Steven Smith

Who ought to govern? Why should we obey the law? How should conflict be controlled? What is the role of religion in society? What is a just society? These questions address the deepest and most enduring problems that every society must face, regardless of time and place. The problems we grapple with today about law, authority, justice and freedom, to the extent that they remain political problems, are precisely the same as those confronted in fifth-century Athens, fifteenth-century Florence or seventeenth-century England.

In this book, based on his popular course at Yale, which was taught for the last time this year, Steven Smith examines classic philosophical texts in the Western tradition to provide a lively and accessible introduction to Western political theory. Plato, Aristotle, the Bible, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Tocqueville are all considered. These texts have been chosen because they help to illuminate the enduring problems of political life rather than the particular problems of the times in which they were written. We may not accept all of the answers, but the questions posed by these texts are expressed with unrivalled clarity and insight.

Steven Smith is Alfred Cowles professor of political science at Yale University. His recent publications include Reading Leo Strauss (University of Chicago Press, 2007) Spinoza’s Book of Life (Yale 2003) and Spinoza, Liberalism, and the Question of Jewish Identity (Yale, 1997).

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**Contents**

Preface

Chapter 1  Why Political Philosophy?

Chapter 2  Antigone and the Politics of Conflict

Chapter 3  Socrates and the Examined Life

Chapter 4  Plato on Justice and the Human Good

Chapter 5  Aristotle’s Science of Regime Politics

Chapter 6  The Politics of the Bible

Chapter 7  Machiavelli and the Art of Political Founding

Chapter 8  Hobbes’s New Science of Politics

Chapter 9  Locke and the Art of Constitutional Government

Chapter 10  Rousseau on Civilization and its Discontents

Chapter 11  Tocqueville and the Dilemmas of Democracy

Chapter 12  In Defense of Patriotism

Notes

Bibliography

Index
INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLE

(The Open Yale Courses series)

Christine Hayes

This book examines the small library of twenty-four separate books common to all Jewish and Christian Bibles – books that preserve the efforts of diverse individuals over the span of many centuries to make sense of their personal experiences and those of their people, the ancient Israelites. Hayes guides her readers through the complexities of this polyphonic literature that has served as a foundational pillar of western civilisation, underscoring the variety and even disparities among the voices that speak in the biblical texts.

Those who authored Old Testament books wrote in many contexts and responded to a sweeping range of crises and questions: political, economic, historical, cultural, philosophical, religious and moral. In thoughtful chapters devoted to each of the twenty-four books, Hayes reconstructs the meanings and messages of each author and encourages a deeper appreciation of the historical and cultural settings of the Bible.

Christine Hayes is Robert F. and Patricia Ross Weis professor of Religious Studies at Yale University. She is the author of The Emergence of Judaism (Greenwood, 2006), Gentile Impurities and Jewish Identities (OUP, 2002) and Between the Babylonian and Palestinian Talmuds (OUP, 1997).

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## Contents

Preface

Chronology of Significant Events in the History of Ancient Israel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Legacy of Ancient Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Understanding Biblical Monotheism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Biblical Creation Stories (Genesis 1-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Doublets and Contradictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Modern Critical Study of the Bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Biblical Narrative: The Stories of the Patriarchs (Genesis 12-36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Israel in Egypt: Moses and the Beginning of Yahwism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>From Egypt to Sinai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Biblical Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Priestly Legacy: Cult and Sacrifice, Purity and Holiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>On the Steps of Moab: Deuteronomy and the Figure of Moses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Deuteronomistic History I: Joshua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Deuteronomistic History II: Of Judges, Prophet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Chapter 14 – The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Israelite Prophecy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Prophetic Response to the Events of History: Amos as paradigm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prophets of the Assyrian Crisis: Hosea and 1st Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Judean Prophets: Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Jeremiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Responses to the Destruction: Ezekiel and 2-3 Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Responses to the Destruction: Lamentations and Wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Canonical Criticism: Ecclesiastes, Psalms and the Song of Songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The Restoration: Ezra-Nehemiah and Ruth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Post-Exilic Prophets and the Rise of Apocalyptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Israel and the Nations: Esther and Jonah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Epilogue

Notes

Index
THE SCIENTIFIC BUDDHA

His Short and Happy Life

(Terry Lectures series)

Donald S. Lopez

This critical examination of the connections between the “Scientific Buddha” and modern science evaluates this Buddha’s birth, life and death. Lopez begins with Buddhist leaders’ use of science in the nineteenth century to counter the charges of heathenism levelled against them by Christian missionaries. He then describes the European encounter with Buddha, first as one of many stone idols, becoming by the mid-nineteenth century a historical figure adopted by many Europeans as one of their own, a champion of reason and ethics, without the trappings of religion. This book considers the present life of the Scientific Buddha, looking at claims made about quantum mechanics and meditation in the light of linguistic views of false etymologies in which misused words become misguided theories.

Lopez concludes by calling for the death of the Scientific Buddha because Buddhism is, in fact, incompatible with science and that this incompatibility carries with it a particular power. The Scientific Buddha served its purpose to show Buddhism as a religion of reason and non-violence, but false links between science and Buddhism make it impossible to understand the true teachings of the religion.

Donald S. Lopez, Jr. is Arthur E. Link distinguished university professor of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at the University of Michigan. One of the world’s leading scholars on Buddhism, he is the editor and author of more than twenty books. Among his publications are The Story of Buddhism (HarperCollins, 2001) and Prisoners of Shangri-La (University of Chicago Press, 1998).

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Contents

Preface

Acknowledgments

Chapter 1 A Purified Religion

Chapter 2 The Birth of the Scientific Buddha

Chapter 3 The Problem with Karma

Interlude A Primer on Buddhist Meditation

Chapter 4 The Death of the Scientific Buddha

Notes

Index
BEFORE RELIGION

A History of a Modern Concept

Brent Nongbri

Every year sees a small library’s worth of books produced on such things as “ancient Greek religion” or “the religion of the ancient Egyptians.” Before Religion dispels the commonly held idea that there is even such a thing as “ancient religion.” Through an examination of a wide array of ancient writings, it makes the case that in antiquity, there was no conceptual arena that could be designated as “religious” as opposed to “secular.” The idea of religion as a sphere of life ideally distinct from politics, economics and science is a recent development in European history, a recent development that has been projected outward in space and backwards in time with the result that religion appears now to be a natural and necessary part of our world.

Before Religion offers a concise and readable narrative of the emergence of the concept of religion by surveying representative episodes from a two-thousand year period to offer a nuanced historical discussion, while constantly attending to the concrete social, political and colonial contexts that shaped the philosophers, legal theorists, missionaries and others whose works brought about the concept of religion. The book reveals how misleading it is to speak as though religion was a concept native to pre-modern cultures and at the same time demonstrates how, in spite of its recent pedigree, religion has come to seem like such a universal feature of human societies.

Brent Nongbri is a post-doctoral researcher at Macquarie University in Sydney and has held teaching posts at Yale University and Oberlin College. His articles have appeared in the Harvard Theological Review, the Journal of Biblical Literature and Numen. This is his first book.

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Contents

Acknowledgments

Introduction

Chapter 1  What Do We Mean by “Religion”?
Chapter 2  Lost in Translation: Inserting “Religion” into Ancient Texts
Chapter 3  Some (Premature) Births of Religion in Antiquity
Chapter 4  Christians and “Others” in Late Antiquity and the Medieval Period
Chapter 5  Renaissance, Reformation, and Religion in the 16th and 17th Centuries
Chapter 6  New Worlds, New Religions, World Religions
Chapter 7  The Modern Origins of Ancient Religions

Conclusion  After Religion?

Notes

Bibliography

Index
THE CARBON CRUNCH

How We’re Getting Climate Change Wrong – And How to Fix It

Dieter Helm

Despite heavy investment in renewable energy and two decades of international negotiations, global emissions continue to rise. Coal, the most damaging of all fossil fuels, has actually risen from 25% to almost 30% of world energy use. And while European countries have congratulated themselves on reducing emissions, they have increased their carbon imports from China and other developing nations, who continue to expand their coal use. As standards of living increase in developing countries, coal use can only increase as well – and global temperatures along with it.

In this hard-hitting book, Helm looks at how and why we have failed to tackle the issue of global warming and argues for a new, pragmatic rethinking of energy policy – from transitioning from coal to gas and eventually to electrification, to carbon pricing and taxation. Lucid, compelling and rigorously researched, this book will have a lasting impact on how we think about climate change.

Dieter Helm is professor of energy policy at Oxford University. He is a member of the Economic Advisory Committee to the UK Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change and Chair of the Defra Academic Panel. He served as Special Advisor to the European Commissioner for Energy and chaired the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the EU Energy Roadmap 2050 in 2011, as well as advising the Polish government during their presidency of the EU. His previous publications include The Economics and Politics of Climate Change (as editor, with Cameron Hepburn; OUP 2011) and Energy, the State, and the Market (OUP, 2004). He contributes regularly to media including the Financial Times, The Guardian, The Times and Prospect.
Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1  The Causes of Rising Emissions
Chapter 2  Carbon Consumption and Carbon Footprints
Chapter 3  Conventional Green Policies and Renewables
Chapter 4  Abundant Fossil Fuels – Shale Gas and Oil
Chapter 5  The Failure of Kyoto
Chapter 6  Using Markets and Pricing Carbon
Chapter 7  The Promise of Gas – the Transitional Option
Chapter 8  The New Technologies
Chapter 9  An Alternative Future, and the Price of Failure

Index
BIRTHRIGHT

People and Nature in the Modern World

Stephen R. Kellert

Birthright is about how our humanity depends on the quality of our relationship with nature. Our senses, our emotions and our intellect evolved in close association with the natural world and, even today, our health and wellbeing continues to rely on the quality of our connections to nature. This dependence is not just a matter of raw materials but also our capacity to think, feel, communicate, create and find meaning in our lives.

Nature underlies material wealth, aesthetic beauty, ambition, fear and love. Many people have recognised the centrality of nature to the human experience but Kellert, for the first time, articulates in a holistic and scientific manner the many ways that nature touches our lives. Drawing on more than three decades of celebrated work on the connections between nature and humanity, Kellert – who along with the biologist E. O. Wilson introduced the notion of “biophilia”, or our inherent affinity for nature that is instrumental to human health and well-being – integrates ideas and research from architecture, childhood development, cognitive science, material science, spirituality, aesthetics and ethics, into a powerful analysis of how humanity relates to the natural world.

The author concludes by calling for a transformation in human connection to the environment, one that puts into balance the many roles that nature can play in our lives and ultimately leads to a healthier and more self-aware humanity.

Stephen R. Kellert is the Tweedy Ordway professor Emeritus at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He is a member of the Board of Directors and Chief Environmental Officer of Bio-Logical Capital, an investment firm focusing upon sustainable land use on large landscapes. He is the author or editor of a number of books, including Biophilic Design (John Wiley & Sons, 2008).

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Contents

Introduction

Chapter 1  Exploitation
Chapter 2  Intellect
Chapter 3  Aesthetics
Chapter 4  Affection
Chapter 5  Aversion
Chapter 6  Mastery
Chapter 7  Spirituality
Chapter 8  Symbolism
Chapter 9  Children and the Outdoors
Chapter 10  The Natural Environment
Chapter 11  The Built Environment
Chapter 12  Ethics and Everyday Life

Acknowledgements
WINNING STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL AGING

Eric Pfeiffer

Winning Strategies for Successful Aging is a comprehensive personal guide to the aging experience. Written by a nationally and internationally recognised authority on health and aging, the book is based on thirty years of experience in working with elderly patients and their families. Although written by an academic authority, the book is not “professorial” at all but instead is easy to read and easy to follow, in the language of everyday life. It emphasises that today persons retiring or otherwise crossing the threshold of 65 have a whole generation of life left to live and can make this the best part of their entire life experience. It began with a simple statement from one successful aging person: “I like where I live, I know who I am, and I am not alone.” Thus it focuses on choosing an ideal place to live, a range of satisfying activities to select, and maintaining an active social life.

The author also advises the reader on how to maintain one’s health, one’s mental health, one’s wealth, and one’s independence. It also emphasises the importance of a persona inner and spiritual life, and the value of maintaining an active sexual life. It speaks to the value of charitable giving and preparing for a good goodbye to life. It is filled with illustrative anecdotes and at appropriate points in the book, a selection of meaningful poems.

Eric Pfeiffer is professor Emeritus of psychiatry at the University of South Florida College of Medicine in Tampa where he also founded the Eric Pfeiffer Suncoast Alzheimer’s Center. He is an internationally recognised authority on health and aging and has received awards for his research in geriatric psychiatry and on Alzheimer’s disease. He has written and edited numerous books including Behavior and Adaptation in Late Life (Little Brown, 1969) and The Art of Caregiving in Alzheimer’s Disease, (Lulu Press, 2011).

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Contents

Foreword by George E. Vaillant

Introduction

Chapter 1  You Have a Whole Generation of Life Left to Live – Prepare Accordingly
Chapter 2  Understand What Successful Aging Is, and then Plan to Do It
Chapter 3  Choose Your Ideal Place to Live
Chapter 4  Know Who You Are – and Do Something
Chapter 5  Make Your Relationships and Social Life a High Priority
Chapter 6  Insist on Good Health – Everything Else Depends On It
Chapter 7  Stay Mentally Healthy
Chapter 8  Care for Your Brain to Keep Your Memory Sharp
Chapter 9  Hold On to Your Money so You Don’t Outlive It
Chapter 10  Exercise Every day, and Make It Fun
Chapter 11  Protect Your Independence
Chapter 12  Embrace Your Inner, Spiritual Self
Chapter 13  Maintain Your Sexual Life
Chapter 14  Give Charitably and Reap the Rewards
Chapter 15  Plan for a Good Goodbye
Chapter 16  Know These Secrets of Successful Living

A to Z Nuggets of Information

Resources

Afterword

Index