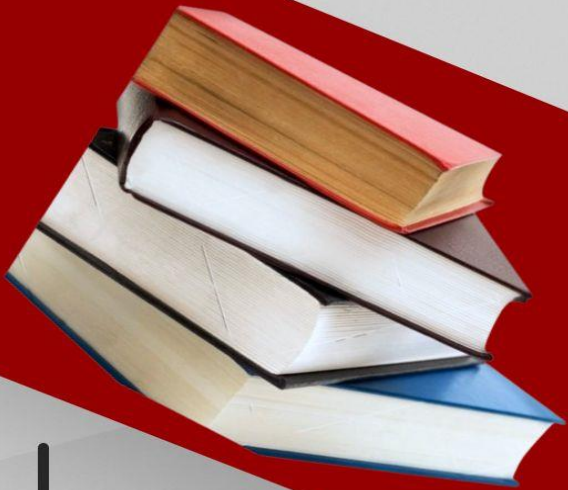




NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 1

# NEW ARRIVALS

(LIST OF NEW ADDITIONS WITH SUMMARIES)



**JUNE, 2026**

**Indian Council of Social Science Research  
National Social Science Documentation Centre  
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New Delhi – 110001**

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New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries

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## **Foreword**

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Books that were processed in the month of June, 2026 and are available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by the title in alphabetical order, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. For easy retrieval, the Author and Keyword Index are also given at the end where the number in front of the Author or Keyword denotes the serial number of the entry in the main list of New Arrivals. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

Suggestions are always welcome.

**Dr. S.N.Chari (Director)**  
**NASSDOC**

S. No.	Title and Other Details	Acc. No.
1	Making Globalization Happen: The Untold Story Of Power, Profits, Privilege/ Sripati, Vijayashri - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxviii, 536p.	E-601

Making Globalization Happen: The Untold Story of Power, Profits, Privilege explains how, by whom, and for what purposes economic globalization was catalysed. Its effects on the Global South, and particularly South Asia are explored. Based on an innovative international constitutional political economy framework, the book examines how the Western classical liberal Constitution has shaped international law developments in this postcolonial era. The book narrates economic globalization comprehensively, giving its parental constitutional dimension that it lacked before. By linking constitutional globalization to United Nations (UN) Family-created agendas (peacebuilding; conflict prevention; human security; protection of civilians; sustainable development; global war on terrorism; ‘Women, Peace, and Security’; poverty reduction or ‘market-oriented development’; ending ‘conflict-related sexual violence’; and justice (climate, criminal, and so-called transitional)) it covers them accurately and comprehensively. It simultaneously provides the missing constitutional foundation for globalization from the perspective of Third World approaches to international constitutional law and the fields globalization has spawned: Global Studies and Law and Political Economy (LPE). With these ground-breaking insights, Making Globalization Happen clearly illustrates that Constitutional globalization was driven by the ‘UN Family’ and transnational capitalists for their benefit. Accordingly, ‘globalization’/‘international law’ from below proves useless in countering injustices caused by economic globalization or public international law. Thus, the book rips away the facade of UN Family-driven peace, justice, human rights, democracy, and development to expose it as a narrative of power, profit, and privilege for transnational capitalists, and one of debt, death, and despair for the Global South.

2	Globalization: Perak's Rise, Relative Decline, And Regeneration/ Shah, Sultan Nazrin - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxiv, 566p.	E-602
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Written by Sultan Nazrin Shah—the author of the highly acclaimed works Charting the Economy and Striving for Inclusive Development—this book is a pioneering study of the many economic and social changes of the natural resource-rich Malaysian state of Perak over the last two centuries. When globalization first took hold and international trade networks broadened and deepened in the first half of the 19th century, and a new capitalist world order emerged in the second, Perak was a key player. Its tin was in high demand in Western industrializing countries, and foreign capital, labour, and technology propelled it forward. By 1900, Perak accounted for almost half of Malaya’s tin output and a staggering quarter of world output, with its prosperity making it the Malay peninsula’s commercial hub. Likewise, during the global rubber boom that began in the early 20th century as cars were mass-produced for the first time, Perak was the largest rubber-producing state in the peninsula. This book ties together various sub-themes: economic geography, the institutional legacy of colonialism, increasing federal government centralization, forces of economic agglomeration and human migration, which drove Perak’s fortunes in sometimes dramatic economic cycles and ultimately led to the collapse of its tin and rubber industries and the migration

of many of its young and skilled. Analysing Perak's characteristics, and extrapolating lessons from formerly wealthy industrial centres originally blessed with natural resources but subsequently left behind by new waves of globalization, such as Cornwall and Sheffield in the United Kingdom, and Pittsburgh and Scranton in the United States, the book concludes looking forward. With a New Vision Perak can regenerate itself and once again emerge triumphant against a tough global background, Covid-19, war, and deglobalization.

- 3 Entrepreneurial Ecosystems In Cities And Regions: Emergence, Evolution, and Future/ Huggins, Robert (ed.); Thompson, Piers (ed.); Kitagawa, Fumi (ed.); Theodoraki, Christina (ed.); Prokop, Daniel (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 537p. E-603

The concept of an 'entrepreneurial ecosystem' has become a major means for both theorizing and making policy decisions concerning entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic development. The notion of an entrepreneurial ecosystem captures the way in which entrepreneurship is increasingly performed and undertaken via the innate interdependencies existing between the elements and components of what are essentially biotic communities (consisting of complex interactions between human agents and an array of tangible and intangible components). This book takes a multi-lensed view and perspective on the emergence of entrepreneurship within ecosystems in cities and regions, the manner in which these ecosystems evolve and operate, and their future development. The introductory chapter provides some initial theoretical background relating to the nature of ecosystems in the context of entrepreneurship and urban and regional development, before providing a summary of the book's three parts: (1) The Emergence of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems; (2) The Evolution of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems; and (3) The Future of Entrepreneurial Ecosystems.

- 4 Household Finance: An Introduction to Individual Financial Behavior/ Deaves, Richard - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 428p. E-604

Household Finance: An Introduction to Individual Financial Behavior is about how individuals make financial decisions and how these financial decisions contribute to and detract from their well-being. Financial decision makers must plan, save, take on an appropriate amount of risk, insure assets when needed, handle debt appropriately, and invest, either on their own or through delegating portfolio management. These and other decisions are covered, both in the normative sense (i.e., what is best) based on conventional financial theory and in the positive sense (i.e., what is actually done) based on observing behavior. Household finance thus covers both modern finance and behavioral finance at the level of the household decision-making unit. While modern finance builds models of behavior and markets based on strong assumptions such as the rationality of decision makers, behavioral finance is based on the view that sometimes people behave in a less-than-fully-rational fashion when making financial decisions. Important puzzles and issues are addressed, such as financial illiteracy, whether education and advice can improve outcomes, intertemporal consumption optimization, consumption smoothing, optimal dynamic risk-taking, the stock market participation puzzle, the credit card debt puzzle, anomalous insurance decisions, mortgage choices, skewness preference, investments driven by

availability and attention, local and home bias, the disposition effect, optimal pension design, and improving outcomes through nudging.

- 5 Innovation, Competitiveness, And Development In Latin America: Lessons from the Past and Perspectives for the Future/ Amann, Edmund (ed.); Figueiredo, Paulo N. (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 484p. E-605

This book concerns itself with the key puzzle of the postwar political economy of Latin America: why has the pursuit of development and catch-up with the advanced economies proved so elusive? Specifically, the volume seeks to explore the key factors comprising Latin America's middle technology and income trap and what steps which might be taken to help the region escape it. Engaging with this central question and determining ways forward, this volume emphasizes the role of policy. It aims to establish what has worked, what has failed, and what needs to be done. What are the best forms of policy intervention to help Latin America overcome its structural impediments and seize emerging global opportunities? How, in the future, could the region avoid 'missing the boat' in terms of new windows of technological, learning, or sectoral opportunity? Engaging with these questions, this book is centrally concerned with the nature of the region's strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities, and where these lie in relation to established or emerging sources of competitive advantage and technological capability. The volume attempts to establish the factors that are impeding or assisting the development of these attributes, highlighting the role of public policy. Another important focal point concerns the future scope for developing fresh capabilities and sources of comparative advantage, and the policy approaches likely to be effective in realizing this. The book draws on evidence from across the region and includes material on, among other countries, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Mexico.

- 6 The Adaptive Markets Hypothesis: Lessons from the Past and Perspectives for the Future/ Lo, Andrew W.; Zhang, Ruixun - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxx, 765p. E-606

The Adaptive Markets Hypothesis (AMH) presents a new narrative that reconciles rational behaviour with periods of temporary financial insanity, and provides a formal and systematic exposition of the theory of the AMH and its many applications. In this narrative, intelligent but fallible investors learn from and adapt to changing environments. Financial markets may not always be efficient, but they are usually competitive and adaptive, varying in their degree of efficiency as investor populations and the financial environment change over time. This book describes how the AMH can make sense of market turmoil during crises, regardless of whether they have been induced by technological, financial, or public health factors, as well as the emergence and popularity of the efficient markets hypothesis (EMH) in the decades prior to these crises. The AMH is not an alternative to the EMH, but rather a broader framework that includes the EMH as a subset. Under stable, stationary, and predictable economic conditions, markets generally work well, and the EMH serves as a reasonably good approximation to reality. Under more dynamic and stochastic environments, the EMH becomes less plausible and behavioural anomalies emerge. The AMH provides an integrated and logically consistent framework for reconciling these disparate perspectives. For practitioners, the AMH offers practical insights with respect to investing in an

economic climate of uncertainty and market turmoil. This book provides several applications including the analysis of hedge funds—the ‘Galápagos Islands’ of the financial industry—the ‘Quant Meltdown’ of August 2007, and the adaptation of financial institutions in the face of technological advances and changes in the financial industry’s competitive landscape.

- 7 Building A New Economy/ Whittaker, D. Hugh - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 251p. E-607

Building a New Economy is about coordinated public and private sector attempts to navigate Japan out of deflation through digital and green transformation (DX and GX), along a path which avoids Big Tech market oligopoly on the one hand, and an overbearing state on the other. Focusing on the years since 2015, it examines a series of mission-oriented reforms, from Society 5.0 and Green Growth Strategy to ‘new form of capitalism’ and ‘rebuilding the middle class’, encompassing both innovation and governance, and firm-level and policy-level insights. It describes the revival of the adaptive developmental state, and DX and GX which recombine parts of the postwar economic model with new institutional features addressing contemporary challenges, which include demographic shrinkage and ageing, external energy dependence and geopolitical turbulence, and the legacies of Japan’s ‘lost decades’. The book builds on an evolutionary framework of states-and-markets, organizations-and-technology, and institutional change. The reforms are not always institutionally coherent, in fact three clusters or ‘spirits’ of contemporary Japanese capitalism are identified, which pull in different directions, but can also be seen as a means of overcoming institutional stasis through ‘controlled dis-equilibrium’. Similar tensions can be seen in the innovation system. The cautiously optimistic book looks beyond ‘lost decades’ pessimism and deflation-countering Abenomics to how Japanese economic and policy actors are re-orienting the economy around contemporary and future innovation and institutional challenges.

- 8 Immiserizing Growth Fails The Poor: Theory and Empirical Research/ Shaffer, Paul - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 197p. E-608

Immiserizing growth (IG) refers to situations where economic growth does not lead to poverty reduction. How should this phenomenon be conceptualized? How often, when and where does it occur? Why does it occur? This book aims to address these three sets of questions, drawing on a wide range of theoretical perspectives and empirical approaches. It presents a conceptualization of IG which combines the notions of failed and malevolent inclusion, being bypassed and ‘avoidably’ harmed by growth, respectively. It addresses the second set of issues drawing on comparable household survey data from around 1990 using multiple poverty lines and time periods, and different measures of growth and poverty. It reviews explanations of immiserizing growth found in a wide variety of bodies of thought including the classical tradition of political economy (Malthus, Ricardo, and Marx), radical traditions of scholarship, literatures on poverty dynamics and inclusive growth, and empirical case studies. Eight categories of processes and mechanisms of IG emerge from these literatures related to: (i) sectoral, spatial or other dimensions of growth; (ii) poverty traps; (iii) public action or inaction; (iv) changes in relative prices or the terms of trade; (v) technological change; (vi) violence and conflict; (vii) dispossessions and indebtedness and viii)

environmental degradation and ‘natural’ phenomena. Part II of this book empirically investigates some of these potential drivers of IG using econometric analysis, Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) and case studies. The various chapters of this book make distinct historical, theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions and further our understanding of a phenomenon which remains underexamined and inadequately understood.

- 9 The Contest for Japan's Economic Future: Entrepreneurs vs Corporate Giants/ Katz, Richard - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 352p. E-609

Social, economic, and technological megatrends are giving Japan its best chance at economic recovery in a generation. Just as entrepreneurship created Japan’s postwar economic miracle, it will take a new generation of entrepreneurs (nicknamed gazelles) to propel revival. At present, Japan suffers one of the lowest rates of innovative, high-growth entrepreneurship among rich countries. Fortunately, six socioeconomic megatrends are breaking down the ability of incumbent corporate giants (nicknamed elephants) and their political allies to block new challengers. For example, so-called lifetime employment has traditionally made it very hard for newcomers to recruit needed staff. Banks, often allied with the big incumbents, lend less to new companies. A distribution system dominated by incumbents has made it hard for newcomers to get their products on store shelves. This is being changed by the megatrends. Generational changes in attitudes about work and gender relations are leading more talented people to create new innovative firms and others to work for them. The latter includes ambitious women who are regularly denied promotions at traditional companies. In the form of e-commerce, technology enables tens of thousands of newcomers to bypass the distribution system and reach tens of millions of customers. Three decades of low growth and the consequences of aging have increased political demands for a solution. While progress remains difficult due to resistance by powerful forces, fissures are emerging within the government and business community. Some factions try to promote more startups, while others resist making the needed changes in regulations, taxes, and budgets. The contention among these forces will determine the outcome.

- 10 A Theory Of Insurance And Gambling: Replacing Risk Preferences With Quid Pro Quo/ Nyman, John A. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 262p. E-610

This book holds that the demand for insurance is best understood not by focusing on risk preferences, but by focusing on the additional income, the states of the world that trigger the income transfer from the insurer, and the value of income (and consumption) in those states. It is unlikely that demand can be understood if the analyst limits the gain from insurance to coverage of the uninsured loss alone. It is also unlikely that the demand can be understood if the analyst limits the analysis to a movement along a static risk-averse utility or value function, rather than acknowledging that a shift of this function, and thus in the utility or value of additional income, often coincides with the occurrence of the event that triggers the payout. This book also holds that the demand for recreational gambling is not motivated by a desire for risk, but by a desire for additional income that does not require work. This additional work-free income is obtained because of an uncertain change in the state of the world, such as a lucky roll of the dice or spin of the roulette wheel. Although gambling motives are multifaceted, and include,

for example, the desire for entertainment or social interaction, none of these alternative motivations would be able to generate the level of gambling behavior commonly observed if gamblers had to work for their winnings, like they normally would need to in order to obtain the same additional income without gambling.

- 11 Infrastructure Financing In India: Trends, Challenges, And Way Forward/ Pratap, Kumar V; Gupta, Manshi - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxxiv, 397p. E-611

India has announced its first-ever National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), the implementation of which would be crucial for maintaining her position as the fastest growing large economy in the world. This book looks at both the traditional and innovative ways in which the NIP can be financed. Traditionally, there are four major sources of infrastructure finance—gross budgetary support, internal and extra budgetary resources of the public sector, multilateral and bilateral loans, and private investment. However, because of the Covid-19 pandemic, most of these sources of finance are quite stretched. The book captures this story in a number of chapters, including a chapter on the impact of Covid-19 on infrastructure and its financing. In this environment of fiscal stress and elevated risk, the book emphasizes a number of non-traditional financing sources like reasonable user charges, which would not only ensure adequate operation and maintenance (and therefore, sustainability), but also improve governance of infrastructure assets. In addition, the book lays major emphasis on making infrastructure more compliant with environmental, social and governance (ESG) norms, with the objectives of providing more sustainable infrastructure services, opening up the vast pool of institutional resources (from pension, insurance, and sovereign wealth funds) for infrastructure investment, and overcoming the traditional trade-off between growth and environment. The book discusses asset recycling and value capture finance as additional avenues for sustainable infrastructure financing. For improving the enabling environment for infrastructure investment, the book also dwells on upholding the sanctity of contracts and addressing concerns about regulatory risk.

- 12 One From The Many: The Global Economy Since 1850/ Meissner, Christopher M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 330p. E-612

This book is a brief introduction to the economic history of the global economy and the process of globalization since 1850. Key indicators of globalization, also known as economic integration, are the ratios of trade to world production, the ratio of global foreign assets relative to world production, and the share of foreign-born in the population. This book tracks the evolution of these indicators over time. All indicators of globalization rose between 1850 and 1914, during the first wave of globalization. Between 1918 and 1939, the global economy stagnated, suffering a momentous collapse during the Great Depression of the 1930s. After World War II, the global economy re-emerged, and integration deepened. A long-run view suggests that the global economy generates economic benefits and raises welfare. Humans tend to prefer more globalization to less as revealed by the very long-run historical record. Of course, there are costs to globalization, and certain groups may lose in economic terms from globalization. Going forward, with an eye on the lessons from this long-run view, the global economy will almost surely survive, and integration will continue to grow. However, globalization can only

survive if humanity continues to recognize its common interests and the adverse effects of greater integration are mitigated and minimized.

- 13 Renewable Energy Auctions: Lessons From The Global South/ Eberhard, Anton (ed.); Kruger, Wikus (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxviii, 480p. E-613

Our book provides an overview of renewable energy auctions globally, focusing on the Global South since this is where auctions have been pioneered and provided most transformative results. Renewable energy auctions, also called competitive tenders or bidding programmes, have become the dominant method for contracting utility-scale renewable energy projects, in large part thanks to the cost-efficient tariffs secured through this method. The ascent of auctions has been particularly rapid and transformative in the Global South, where many countries have secured renewable energy supplies at record-breaking prices. This book analyses the experiences of frontier auction markets in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and India with the aim of improving how auctions are designed and implemented globally. The book goes beyond the topic of auction design—which is concerned with the microeconomics of design choices—to include auction implementation. We argue that choices around the auction-implementing institution and the procurement process are overlooked in most publications on the subject, yet this is often a key factor for determining outcomes. We provide an analysis of the various auction agencies and processes, in each case noting the particular importance of bidders' trust in both the auctioneer and auction process for determining competition level, and subsequent prices. The book goes beyond the programme level of analysis (auction design and implementation) to include both country- and project-level factors' impacts on auction outcomes. Finally, we show that successful price and investment outcomes are dependent upon integration of all three levels of auction design and implementation.

- 14 Disrupted Development In The Congo: The Fragile Foundations Of The African Mining Consensus/ Radley, Ben - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 194p. E-614

Since the turn of the century, low-income African countries have undergone a process of mining industrialization led by transnational corporations. The process has been sustained by an African Mining Consensus uniting international financial institutions, African governments, development agencies, and various strands of the academic literature. The Consensus position is that mining industrialization can drive transformative processes of social and economic development in low-income African settings. For this, state-owned enterprises and local forms of labour-intensive mining are deemed unsuitable. The former is characterized as corrupt and mismanaged, and the latter as an inefficient, subsistence activity with links to conflict financing. The Consensus holds, instead, that mining industrialization should be led by the superior expertise and efficiency of transnational corporations. Disrupted Development in the Congo reveals the fragile foundations on which this Consensus rests. Through an in-depth case study of mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ben Radley details how foreign corporations have been prone to mismanagement, inefficiencies, and rent-seeking, and implicated in fuelling conflict and violence. He also documents how structural impediments to the transformative effects of mining industrialization in low-income African countries occur irrespective of ownership and management

structures. Based on the findings presented, Radley urges a move away from the market-led logics underpinning the Consensus. In the mining sector itself, he argues that efforts to mechanize labour-intensive forms of local mining better meet the needs of low-income African economies for rising productivity, labour absorption, and the domestic retention of the value generated by productive activity than the currently dominant but disruptive foreign corporate-led model.

- 15 Antimonopoly And American Democracy/ Crane, Daniel A. (ed.); Novak, William J. (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 495p. E-615

Despite considerable public interest in the emergence of new monopolies and their implications for American democracy, the dominant intellectual framework for concentrated economic power has focused narrowly on antitrust policy as a tool and on consumer welfare as a goal. This approach overlooks not only the broader democratic significance of monopolies, but also the fact that antitrust law is just one part of a highly contested American antimonopoly tradition concerned with managing concentrations of private and public power. Across the long arc of American antimonopolism—from the pre-Revolutionary era, through the sea changes of the Gilded Age and World War II, to the era of Big Tech—Antimonopoly and American Democracy challenges and contextualizes the long-dominant consumer-focused discourse of antitrust and many of its recently proposed alternatives. The volume’s contributors highlight a range of sites of concentration, from land ownership to media reach, and attempts at combating them, from labor organizing to constitutional revision. The lessons contained in these histories form a foundation for clear thinking about concentrated economic power and democratic government, clarifying the stakes of economic concentration for the democratic distribution of political power.

- 16 Capitalism And Crises: How To Fix Them/ Mayer, Colin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 305p. E-616

The world is encountering multiple crises—climate, droughts, floods, energy, food, and pandemics. This book is about how capitalism can fix them—how it can solve not cause them. The reason why it has caused them is that we have misconceived the nature of our capitalist system. We have failed to understand the key institution at the heart of it—business—and as a result we have allowed it to cause as well as solve problems. This book describes why this has happened and what needs to change to address it. It will demonstrate that at the core of the problem is the key driver of capitalism and that is profit—the way in which we resource and reward those who run the system. Currently, profit comes from causing as well as solving problems. It must not, if we are to prevent the problems. At the centre of the book is the notion of organizations as existing to solve problems, not cause them, and the way in which they should be designed, owned, governed, measured, and incentivized to do that. The book discusses how financial institutions should contribute to this, and how the public sector can work with the private on a common purpose of solving problems and creating shared prosperity.

- 17 Market Liquidity: Theory, Evidence, And Policy/ Foucault, Thierry; Pagano, Marco; Röell, Ailsa - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 510p. E-617

The process by which securities are traded is very different from the idealized picture of a frictionless and self-equilibrating market offered by the typical finance textbook. This book offers a more accurate and authoritative take on this process. The book starts from the assumption that not everyone is present at all times simultaneously on the market, and that participants have quite diverse information about the security's fundamentals. As a result, the order flow is a complex mix of information and noise, and a consensus price only emerges gradually over time as the trading process evolves and the participants interpret the actions of other traders. Thus, a security's actual transaction price may deviate from its fundamental value, as it would be assessed by a fully informed set of investors. The book takes these deviations seriously, and explains why and how they emerge in the trading process and are eventually eliminated. The authors draw on a vast body of theoretical insights and empirical findings on security price formation that have come to form a well-defined field within financial economics known as "market microstructure." Focusing on liquidity and price discovery, the book analyzes the tension between the two, pointing out that when price-relevant information reaches the market through trading pressure rather than through a public announcement, liquidity may suffer. It also confronts many striking phenomena in securities markets and uses the analytical tools and empirical methods of market microstructure to understand them. These include issues such as why liquidity changes over time and differs across securities, why large trades move prices up or down, and why these price changes are subsequently reversed, and why we observe temporary deviations from asset fair values.

- 18 The Future Of The Factory: How Megatrends Are Changing Industrialization/ Hauge, Jostein - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 227p. E-618

For centuries, industrialization and factory-based production have been core ingredients in economic growth, development, and innovation. This symbiotic relationship between industrialization and economic prosperity is now changing. 'Megatrends' - trends within the domains of technology, economy, society, and ecology that have a global impact - are changing the ability of the manufacturing sector to serve as the engine of growth, changing traditional ideas of technological progress, and changing growth and development opportunities in both the global South and the global North. Four megatrends are particularly worthy of note: the rise of services, digital automation technologies, globalization of production, and ecological breakdown. In this book, Jostein Hauge provides a novel analysis of how these megatrends are changing industrialization, and charts new pathways for industrial policy and global governance. He also offers a wide-ranging account of the role of technology, globalization, and ecology in shaping the world economy. The Future of the Factory shows that industrialization remains a cornerstone of economic prosperity, but that power asymmetries in the world economy create uneven opportunities for achieving economic growth, development, and industrialization.

- 19 Bracero 2.0: Mexican Workers In North American Agriculture/ Martin, Philip - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 293p. E-619

Five million Mexican-born farm workers are employed on North American farms sometime during a typical year, including 50,000 in Canada, 3 million in Mexico, and 2 million in the United States. Almost all of these workers were raised in

poverty in rural Mexico. Mexican farm workers who are employed on American and Canadian farms earn at least ten times more than they would earn in Mexico, whether they are guest workers, legal immigrants or naturalized citizens, or unauthorized workers. Mexican farm workers are also employed in Mexico on farms in the northern and central states that export fruits and vegetables to the United States; this group of workers includes internal migrants from Mexico's poorer southern states. This book explores the impacts of Mexican migrant workers in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, the alternatives to farm workers in particular commodities, and policies to improve protections for farm workers. Mexican braceros, or guest workers, were significant in the 1950s, and this book explores the similarities and differences between the braceros of the past and the migrant farm workers in Canada, Mexico, and the United States today.

- 20 Industry And Policy In Independent Ireland, 1922-1972/ Barry, Frank - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 232p. E-620

This book revisits the history of industry and the evolution of development policy in independent Ireland from the birth of the state to the eve of European Economic Community (EEC) accession. The Irish Free State was predominantly agricultural at its establishment in 1922. Industrial development was high on the nationalist agenda of all of the newly established European states of the inter-war period, as would later be the case across the entire developing world. Despite decades of protection, Ireland remained under-industrialized when it joined the EEC in 1973. Over the previous decade-and-a-half however the foundations of later convergence had been laid. Ireland was an early adopter of what would come to be known as dual-track reform. The policy of attracting outward-oriented foreign direct investment (FDI) was initiated before substantial trade liberalization began. By 1972 there had been a significant diversification in exports and export destinations and in the nationality of ownership of the leading companies. In these and other respects, the foundations of the economic progress that would be made over the course of EEC membership were already discernible, notwithstanding the post-accession collapse of most protectionist-era businesses. The analysis is supplemented by a unique firm-level database that allows for the identification of the leading manufacturing employers throughout the decades and extends by some fifty years the period for which estimates of the significance of foreign-owned industry can be provided.

- 21 Zero Poverty Society: Ensuring A Decent Income For All/ Marchal, Sarah; Marx, Ive - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 315p. E-621

This book is about preventing poverty. The notion that every person living amidst the relative affluence of the rich world has a right to a minimum income enabling social participation, be it frugally and soberly, holds as a fundamental matter of social justice to most people. But how can we make sure that every person has a decent minimum income allowing for a life in dignity in societies rich enough to afford such a right? How can we ensure that minimum income support is cost-effective and compatible with other goals such as promoting work effort, self-reliance, and upward mobility? How can political support for such schemes be fostered and made robust? This book assesses the current state of minimum income protection in the rich world, building on original empirical analysis and thorough literature reviews. What are best practices to learn from? It also engages

with debates on topics as diverse as optimal targeting and means-testing, administrative complexity, non-take-up, behavioural economics, the political economy of minimum income protection, and basic income. Sarah Marchal and Ive Marx conclude that more adequate poverty prevention is possible, without the costs having to be prohibitive. However, they are sceptical about ‘silver-bullet’ solutions such as basic income. Adequate minimum income protection is not a matter of getting one scheme or policy right. It is a matter of getting multiple policy levers right, in the right configuration. Incremental, context-conscious expansion is the way forward if we really care about the most vulnerable.

- 22 The Battle Against Poverty: Colombia: A Case Of Leadership/ Santos, Juan Manuel - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 174p. E-622

In the second decade of the twenty-first century, Colombia showed surprising results in the fight against poverty. Monetary poverty dropped from 40.3% in 2009 to 27% in 2018, extreme monetary poverty was cut in half in the same period, and multidimensional poverty fell from 30.4% in 2010 to 19.6% in 2018. More than five million Colombians overcame poverty. Inequality also decreased significantly. In the middle of an internal armed conflict and peace negotiations, Colombia became a poverty reduction success story. All of this happened under the leadership of President Juan Manuel Santos (2010–2018). How was this accomplished? In this book, based on his experience and with data and statistics, former President Santos explains how this battle against poverty was waged and describes the tools, programs, and policies that produced these results. In particular, he emphasizes the importance of Colombia’s globally pioneering adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), calculated according to the Alkire–Foster method and developed at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). The MPI, inspired by the work of Professor Amartya Sen, has been used in Colombia not only as a poverty measure but also as an instrument to guide social policy. The Colombian approach to poverty offers lessons to other nations, academics, and decision-makers. The Colombian experience demonstrates that, with political leadership and reliable poverty measurement, it is possible to make progress toward social equality.

- 23 Trade Makes States: Governing The Greater Somali Economy/ Haggmann, Tobias (ed.); Stepputat, Finn (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 274p. E-623

Trade Makes States highlights how trade and the circulation of goods are central to Somali societies, economies, and politics. Drawing on multi-site research from across East Africa’s Somali-inhabited economic space—including areas of Kenya and Ethiopia—this volume highlights the interconnection between trade and state-building after state collapse. It scrutinizes the “politics of circulation” between competing public administrations, which seek to generate revenue and to control infrastructures along major trade corridors. Connecting classic debates on state formation with recent scholarship on logistics and cross-border trading, Trade Makes States argues that the facilitation and capture of commodity flows have been instrumental in making and unmaking states across the Somali territories. Aspiring state-builders are thus confronted with the challenge of governing the flow of goods to develop public administrations. The contributors to this volume draw attention to the ingenuities of transnational Somali markets, which often appear to be self-governed. Their dynamism and everyday administration by a host

of actors provide important insights into contemporary state formation on the margins of global supply-chain capitalism.

- 24 Financialization And Local Statecraft/ Pike, Andy - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 268p. E-624

The UK government reduced expenditure and introduced local financial self-sufficiency in pursuing austerity after the 2008 crash, forcing local governments in England to find savings and new income sources to close funding gaps. As new financial strategies and practices were devised, ‘councillors at the casino’ were characterized taking risks with local taxpayers’ money and jeopardizing local public service provision. Beyond the high-profile cases in an internationally resonant local public sector reform laboratory, *Financialization and Local Statecraft* examines the wider landscape across local government in England since 2010: a local tier of over 300 governments, managing £100 billion of revenue expenditure, and employing almost 1.5 million providing services to over 56 million people across the country. Underpinned by local statehood attributes, a new local statecraft theory explains how local statecrafters act in realms including financial strategies and risks, external advice, borrowing and debt management, and in-area and out-of-area activities. The framework reveals and accounts for their vanguard, intermediate, and long-tail approaches with differing engagements with financialization. While limited within the overall landscape, such relations and UK government policy are rewiring and rescaling local statecraft and relocating risks and uncertainties onto local government and the wider local state. UK government policy and the extension and intensification of financialization expose the local state’s financial sustainability and resilience in the longer term. They raise fundamental questions about what local government is for and how it should be funded. Erosion of local accountability of local statecraft in financialization risks a depoliticized and post-democratic local governance.

- 25 Indigenous Peoples And Mining: A Global Perspective/ O’Faircheallaigh, Ciaran - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 333p. E-625

Indigenous peoples have occupied their territories for thousands of years, territories increasingly being mined by an industry applying the most modern extractive, marketing, and transport technologies on a scale that can be difficult to comprehend. Mining reshapes landscapes, literally moving mountains and diverting rivers, landscapes that their Indigenous owners often believe were originally shaped by ancestor beings that still reside at sites where they completed their work. This book seeks to understand the political, social, economic, and cultural dynamic that is created by the relentless expansion of mining into Indigenous territories. Contributing to such an understanding involves a task of global significance. Indigenous peoples embody a large part of the world’s linguistic and cultural diversity. Their lands cover an estimated 25 per cent of the world’s land surface, intersect with about 40 per cent of all ecologically intact landscapes, and contain a large proportion of the world’s mineral resources. Must interaction between Indigenous peoples and mining involve the destruction of Indigenous peoples, territories, and cultures? Can the remarkable resilience that has allowed Indigenous peoples to survive for millennia enable them not only to survive, but to capitalize on the development opportunities offered by mining? What role are governments, international organizations, and civil society playing

in shaping relations between mining and Indigenous peoples? The book addresses these questions, drawing on the author's 30-year history of working with Indigenous communities as they deal with mining projects, and on the experiences of Indigenous peoples in some 15 countries from different regions of the globe.

- 26 The Economics Of Financial Markets And Institutions: From First Principles/ Sussman, Oren - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 252p. E-626

This manuscript is based on introductory lectures on financial economics that the author delivered to masters students in the Faculty of Law at the University of Oxford. The book approaches financial economics as an application of general economic theory to both financial markets and financial institutions. Accordingly, it presents both the general economic theory and its financial applications. The presentation is formal and rigorous, though the mathematics is simplified to the bare minimum. Formal analysis results in models that can be tested against real data (positive analysis), but can also be used as a basis for policy design (normative analysis). Unregulated (spontaneous) interaction serves as an interesting benchmark to the normative analysis, without pre-supposing that it is the most economically efficient arrangement.

- 27 The Frontiers Of Corporate Food In Egypt/ Dixon, Marion W. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 229p. E-627

Corporations have had a growing role in agriculture and food around the world. The Frontiers of Corporate Food in Egypt details the development and growth of a corporate agri-food system in Egypt. This system includes food processing and an animal protein complex largely for corporate consumer markets in the country—from street kiosks to fast food outlets to hypermarkets—and fresh fruits and vegetables largely for export. The book demonstrates the importance of reclaimed lands, or frontiers, for the development and growth of the corporate agri-food system from the 1980s through the 2011 popular uprising. Various forces, including multiple threats from plant and animal diseases (the Avian flu, especially) have pushed and pulled agribusiness to new lands. This system's growth has also rested on imports and contract farming. As a result, dependence on food imports has grown. What agriculturalists grow has changed toward processing vegetables and animal protein, and what Egyptians eat has changed toward foods/drinks high in unhealthy fats, sugars, and sodium. Through mixed-methods research in Egypt between 2008 and 2012, this book shows how the growth of corporate food has contributed to growing food insecurity and to multiplying threats to public health from chronic and infectious diseases.

- 28 The Real Living Wage: Civil Regulation And The Employment Relationship/ Heery, Edmund; Hann, Deborah; Nash, David - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 283p. E-628

The Real Living Wage presents a detailed case study of the campaign for the Living Wage, a voluntary standard promoted by the community organizing network Citizens UK, and a striking example of the civil regulation of the employment relationship. The book first examines the nature of the Living Wage as a body of regulation and the methods that Citizens UK and its partner organization, the Living Wage Foundation, have used to encourage employers to

adopt the standard. It then considers the responses to the campaign of employers, trade unions, and public authorities. The book identifies those employers that have backed the campaign and their motives for doing so, the variable responses of trade unions, which have encompassed forming coalitions with campaigners alongside considerable suspicion and conflict, and the methods that national, regional, and local governments have used to promote the standard. The book ends by presenting evidence of the impact of the campaign. It shows that the scheme has been redistributive, with more than 12,500 employers adopting the Living Wage, benefitting about 340,000 low-wage employees. It also shows that there is a business case for the Living Wage and identifies a series of positive effects for employers that have implemented the standard within their organizations.

- 29 Economists In The Cold War: How A Handful Of Economists Fought The Battle Of Ideas/ Bollard, Alan - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 358p. E-629

*Economists in the Cold War* is an account of the economic drivers and outcomes of the Cold War told through the stories of seven international economists who were all closely involved in theory and policy in the period 1945–1973. For them, the Cold War was a battle of economic ideas, a fight between central planning and market allocation, exploring economic thinking derived from the battle between Marxist and capitalist ideologies, a fundamental difference but with many intricacies. The book recounts how economic theory advanced, how new economic tools were developed, and how policies were tested. Each chapter is based on the involvement of one of the selected economists. It was a challenging but dangerous time in economics: a time of economic recovery post war, with industrial rebuilding, economic growth, and rising incomes. But it was also a time of ideological warfare, nuclear rivalry, military expansion, and personal conflict. The narrative is approximately chronological, ranging from the Potsdam Conference in Germany to the Pinochet Coup in Chile. The selected economists include an American, a Pole, a Hungarian, a German, a British, a Japanese, and an Argentinian: all very different economists but with interconnections among them. Each chapter also features a dissenting economist who held a contrasting view and recounts the subsequent economic arguments that played out.

- 30 Overcentralization In Economic Administration: A Critical Analysis Based On Experience In Hungarian Light Industry/ Kornai, János - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxx, 239p. E-630

*Overcentralization in Economic Administration: A Critical Analysis Based on Experience in Hungarian Light Industry* provides an overview of the criticisms of socialist central planning. It elaborates on the economic organization of centrally planned economies. The economic changes of 1968 had been primarily influenced by the Hungarian reform process. The book also identifies several systematic failures of the centrally planned economy, which resulted in weak economic performance and eventual disintegration of the economy. Due to the presented argument for radical changes, *Overcentralization in Economic Administration* became an essential reading material for people interested in the economics of transition in Eastern Europe.

- 31 The Foundations Of Complex Evolving Economies: Part One: Innovation, Organization, And Industrial Dynamics/ Dosi, Giovanni - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 729p. E-631

This Manual offers an integrated analysis of the ‘anatomy of the capitalist engine’ of generation and exploitation of technological, organisational, and institutional innovations and its dynamic socio-economic consequences. It starts from the identification of ‘what is there to be explained’—that is, the empirical and historical stylized facts at different levels of aggregation and different time scales—and then it moves to interpret them, from the drivers of knowledge accumulation to the modes in which such knowledge is incorporated into business firms and the processes of innovation-driven ‘Schumpeterian competition’ all the way to macroeconomic growth and development (in the forthcoming Volume II). The economy is interpreted as a complex evolving system in that a wide set of techno-economic phenomena are understood as emergent properties—outcomes of far-from-equilibrium interactions among heterogeneous agents, characterized by endogenous preferences, most often ‘boundedly rational’ but always capable of learning, adapting, and innovating with respect to their understandings of the world in which they operate, the technologies they master, their organizational forms, and their behavioural repertoires.

- 32 India, Climate Change, And The Global Commons/ Damodaran, A. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 348p. E-632

This book focusses on global commons within the larger canvas of the world’s political and economic landscape. It explores global commons negotiations against the backdrop of complex political relations. Finally, it weaves in the story of India and its quest for sustainable development in this context. Analysing global environmental movements, the book discusses the pattern of global negotiations to portray the plight of a postmodern world that grapples with problems of climate, land degradation, chemical transfers, and biodiversity. The central theme of the book is that plurality and diversity lie at the root of ensuring that a globalized world offers happiness to its citizens. Also taken up for discussion is COVID-19 as global commons and the possible role of blockchains and related distributed network-based digital technologies in resolving the crises facing global commons.

- 33 Islam And Capitalism In The Making Of Modern Bahrain/ Brown, Rajeswary Ampalavanar - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 551p. E-633

In recent decades, the culture, society, politics, and economics, indeed the national identities, of Bahrain have been transformed, driving its global ambitions while retaining, to a degree, the rule of law and cosmopolitanism. Bahrain has sought to liberate the economy and business through the evolution of a legislative framework, although one often manipulated by the monarchy. At the same time, the Islamic charities in Bahrain, have provided a degree of autonomy and legal clarity for the Shi’ite majority in what is a Sunni-dominated state. Their powerful presence has moderated commercial capitalism and aggressive nationalism. Moreover, Bahrain has achieved a remarkable transformation towards market-led capitalism, seen most notably in its emergence as a major centre of Islamic finance and in the creation of substantial industrial diversification. As a result, Bahrain has become integral to the success of the Gulf Cooperation Council, attracting the vast

oil wealth of its Gulf neighbours. It has frequently been argued that oil resources have been a curse for those who possess them. That has not been the case with Bahrain, but it has brought fractures to the society and to its politics. Notable here is the large presence of foreign labour, particularly in the private sector, which has impeded the development of essential skills and the improvement of labour productivity for indigenous labour. The education and skills gap between foreign and local labour is arguably more divisive for modern Bahrain than the religious divisions between the Sunni state and its Shi'a majority.

- 34 Rise Of The North East: The Path To Prosperity, Inclusion, And Sustainability/ Nanda, Nitya - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 264p. E-634

This report explores the drivers of economic prosperity, inclusive and sustainable development in the North Eastern states of India, informed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated institutional preparedness. It gives a very detailed assessment of the scope for strengthening economic capacities across sectors, ensuring economic prosperity through connectivity and discusses the resource gaps. The report most comprehensively captures the wide range of economic possibilities existing in the region in terms of sectors, local resources, and expertise. At the same time, the report identifies gaps in supply chains and host of other factors around limited economic capacities and continued connectivity deficiencies that hold the region back. Key indicators, such as poverty, and social sectors, such as health and education, are presented in detail to cover the context in terms of the development parameters aligned with the SDGs. The wide variation in state-specific contexts has been captured based on full utilization of available data and information. India's North East comprising of eight states have been looked at from the perspectives of India's Act East Policy; development cooperation with neighbouring countries; promotion of trade including border trade; and connectivity and economic corridors, infrastructure, and industrialization. In this direction, the report makes several recommendations on drivers of economic growth and enablers of social sector development. Finally, keeping in mind the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the report also makes an attempt to highlight evolving challenges and policy responses beyond the remit of preconceived contents.

- 35 Why Not Better And Cheaper?: Healthcare And Innovation/ Rebitzer, James B.; Rebitzer, Robert S. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 183p. E-635

Why doesn't healthcare get better and cheaper? The evolution of the cell phones that we carry in our pockets demonstrates that quality can increase while prices fall. Why not in healthcare? The answer suggested in this book is that the health sector generates the wrong kinds of innovation. It is too easy to profit from low-value innovations and too difficult to profit from innovations that reduce care costs. The result is a healthcare economy that is profusely innovative yet remarkably ineffective in discovering and implementing new technologies and business models that deliver increased value at lower cost. The consequences of this failure to innovate accumulate over time and make society poorer and less healthy than it ought to be. As *Why Not Better and Cheaper?* shows, the root causes of this innovation problem are the incentives, social norms, and competitive environment prevailing in the health sector. We can point innovation in a better direction by improving incentives, mobilizing professional norms and narratives,

and altering the regulatory and competitive environment. Our analysis and proposals are of interest to clinicians, educators, managers, and policymakers.

- 36 Financing Water Security And Green Growth/ Brears, Robert C. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 226p. E-636

Financing Water Security and Green Growth provides a comprehensive overview of innovative financial instruments and approaches available to implement and mainstream water security and green growth initiatives at various scales and in different contexts. In particular, the book provides readers with knowledge of how the water sector is applying a range of financial instruments and approaches to create climate-resilient water supplies, reduce water–energy–food nexus pressures, encourage water conservation and efficiency, increase water reliability, decrease the costs and pollution associated with wastewater disposal, utilize natural processes to improve water quality, manage water quantity by restoring the hydrologic function of the landscape, and improve overall water governance. Furthermore, the book provides in-depth case studies of the innovative application of financing tools to achieve water security and green growth in various locations of differing climates, lifestyles, and income levels, with best practices identified.

- 37 Free Trade Agreements: India And The World/ Seshadri, V. S. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 394p. E-637

India did not sign any new FTA for almost a decade since 2011. Its past FTAs were only with countries in East and South East Asia and South Asia. Some of these FTAs were also not seen as delivering commensurate benefits to India. The book analyses possible reasons for this situation. India also pulled out of RCEP negotiations. However, fresh momentum has now been injected with the conclusion of a comprehensive FTA with the UAE and an interim deal with Australia. Negotiations are also underway with several others including the United Kingdom, the European Union, Canada, GCC, and Israel among others. In this context, and keeping in view the overall global FTA scene, the book suggests possible ways forward both in respect of the ongoing negotiations as well as in respect of effectively monitoring and implementing FTAs already concluded and those that will be done in future.

- 38 Retooling Development Aid In The 21st Century: The Importance Of Budget Support/ Fardoust, Shahrokh; Koeberle, Stefan G.; Piatti-Fünfkirchen, Moritz; Smets, Lodewijk; Sundberg, Mark - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xlvi, 255p. E-638

Global threats such as pandemics, climate change, inequality, and conflict have made it increasingly difficult to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Modalities for aid need to adjust to new priorities. This volume examines the critical role of budget support in effectively responding to the new realities developing countries face, by providing fast-disbursing finance in support of critical, recipient country-owned reforms. Set against the background of a dramatically changing international financial architecture, the volume examines how budget support has evolved from its controversial past, debates over externally imposed conditionality, and unmet expectations from the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. With the global financial crisis and the Covid

pandemic, and the food and fuel crisis unleashed by the Russia's invasion of Ukraine, budget support has reemerged as a key financing instrument to support policy reforms and catalyse private capital. The volume proposes a retooling of budget support as a versatile instrument to address development challenges of the next decade.

- 39 Beyond Racial Capitalism: Co-operatives In The African Diaspora/ Hossein, Caroline Shenaz (ed.); Austin, Sharon D. Wright (ed.); Edmonds, Kevin (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxviii, 238p. E-639

Knowledge-making in the field of alternative economies has limited the inclusion of Black and racialized people's experience. In *Beyond Racial Capitalism: Co-operatives in the African Diaspora*, the goal is to close that gap in development through a detailed analysis of cases in about a dozen countries where Black people live, and who turn to cooperatives to manage systemic exclusion. Most cases focus on how people use group methodology for social finance. But financing is not the sole objective for many of the Black people who engage in collective business forms; it is about the collective and the making of a Black social economy. Systemic racism and anti-Black exclusion create an environment where pooling resources, in kind and money, becomes a way to cope and to resist an oppressive system. This book examines cooperatives in the context of racial capitalism—a concept of political scientist Cedric J. Robinson's that has meaning for the African diaspora who must navigate, often secretly and in groups, the landmines in business and society. Understanding business exclusion in the various cases enables appreciation of the civic contributions carried out by excluded racial minorities. These social innovations by Black people living outside of Africa who build cooperative economies go largely unnoticed. If they are noted, they are demoted to an "informal" activity and rationalized as having limited potential to bring about social change. The sheer determination of Black diaspora people to organize and build cooperatives that are explicitly anti-racist and rooted in mutual aid and the collective is an important lesson in making business ethical and inclusive.

- 40 International Economics: An Introduction To Theory And Policy/ Acharyya, Rajat - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxxiv, 608p. E-640

Complementing trade theories with relevant trade empirics, this book covers three aspects of the study of International Economics: Pure theory of trade, trade policy, and theory of BoP and exchange rate. In the first part, it discusses the basic principles of international trade between dissimilar countries as well as between similar countries, and implications thereof in terms of welfare, income distribution and growth. In the second part a wide range of policy issues are analysed including costs and benefits of unilateral trade restrictions and promotions through different instruments like tariff, import quotas, export subsidy, and VER; reciprocity trade policy choices through bilateralism and regionalism; product standards that regulate trade between developed and developing countries; and implications of capital inflow, FDI, fragmentation and global value chains. In the third part, the book discusses different currency and exchange rate regimes and their implications for a country's balance of payments and foreign exchange reserves. Drawing upon the basic theories, it studies expenditure-reducing and expenditure-switching policies to correct for BoP imbalances under a pegged exchange rate

regime. Lessons learnt from some of the financial crises originating in the developing world under overvalued pegged exchange rate regimes with or without capital and exchange controls have been analysed in the context of the Latin American debt crisis in the 1980s, BoP crisis in India in 1991, and the Asian financial crisis during 1997–98. Finally, some reflections on the choice of exchange rate regime and optimum currency area wind up discussions of monetary issues in international economics.

- 41 The End Of The British Empire In The Middle East, 1952dl1971/ Louis, Wm. Roger - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxvi, 500p. E-641

In the 1950s it seemed to the world at large that the British Empire was in a state of terminal decline, not least after the catastrophic setback of the Suez crisis in October 1956. The British, along with the French and Israelis, launched a futile attack on Egypt in response to Gamal Abdel Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. The phrase 'Suez crisis' became a byword for illusion and self-deception. The British increasingly believed that the Americans aimed to replace them in the Middle East. The Anglo-American 'special relationship' was tested also by the US officials' fixation on Communism, often to the exclusion of other considerations. The Arabs believed that the British could not be trusted, not least for helping create the State of Israel. At the United Nations the British were reviled by anti-colonialists as renegades. During the 1967 war between the Arab states and Israel, the Arabs mistakenly assumed that the British had assisted Israel. As the pace of decolonization quickened globally, Britain's decisions in the Middle East were ultimately driven by economic considerations at home and the need to maintain oil supplies from the region. Despite everything, many former subjects believed that British rule or influence in the Middle East, and indeed throughout the world, had provided a lasting example of a stable and civilized way of life.

- 42 Unholy Sensations: A Story Of Sex, Scandal, And California's First Cult Scare/ Paddison, Joshua - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 263p. E-642

Unholy Sensations tells the forgotten but fascinating story of a sex scandal that erupted in the 1890s around a multiracial spiritualist colony called Fountaingrove in northern California. Out of the scandal came a new kind of public menace—what newspapers called the “cult.” The Fountaingrove sex scandal helped establish for the first time popular ideas of “cults”: groups or movements that violated religious, familial, and sexual norms to such an extent that they seemed dangerous to the dominant moral order. Thomas Lake Harris, the leader of Fountaingrove, became the archetype of the villainous “cult leader,” supposedly brainwashing and manipulating his followers through his powerful charisma. The Fountaingrove scandal also established California as a breeding ground for cults, a reputation that remains strong today. Throughout the 1890s, the scandal's twists and turns captivated the public with a volatile mix of sex, religion, and racial exoticism due to the presence of Japanese immigrant men at Fountaingrove. From the Fountaingrove scandal onward, calling a group a cult was to mark it as outside religious, racial, sexual, and gender norms, all at the same time. Unholy Sensations tracks the emergence of the “cult” as a cultural concept while exploring the lived day-to-day realities of the Fountaingrove colonists, their beliefs, and their sexual

practices, as well as considering the motives of those who attacked Harris and the colony.

- 43 Literature And Learning: A History Of English Studies In Britain/ Collini, Stefan E-643  
- Oxford University Press, London, 2024; iv, 648p.

The study and teaching of English literature is generally regarded as one of the central disciplines in the modern university, yet for much of its history it struggled to gain academic legitimacy and was frequently derided as ‘a soft option’. Its early professors responded by emphasizing its scholarly character, foregrounding philology and literary history in ways that marked the syllabus far into the twentieth century. This deeply researched book provides the first full account of this development from its late eighteenth-century beginnings up to the early 1960s. It pays special attention to the institutional settings, challenging assumptions about the character of universities in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From the detailed exploration of syllabuses, exam papers, and other institutional records, the impact of literary criticism is revealed to be later and more partial than is commonly assumed. Rather than seeing the early teaching of English literature as ‘a substitute for religion’ or ‘a means to soften class conflict’, Collini emphasizes the role of ideals of learnedness and scholarship, as well as of external factors such as opportunities for employment in the civil service and secondary-school teaching. There are full discussions of the parts played by such figures as John Churton Collins, A. C. Bradley, George Saintsbury, and Walter Raleigh, together with sceptical analyses of the decisive significance usually attributed to Matthew Arnold, T.S. Eliot, I. A. Richards, and F. R. Leavis. Separate chapters are devoted to neglected aspects of the story such as the role of Classics, the importance of the subject for women’s higher education, and the connections with English teaching in schools.

- 44 Emergency Powers And The Home Fronts In Britain And Germany During The E-644  
First World War/ Keil, André - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 241p.

The First World War was a ‘laboratory for the state of exception’. In almost all belligerents, governments enacted emergency laws to pursue their war efforts and suppress any opposition against the war. Industrial mass societies were governed under a permanent state of exception for the first time in modern history. Using Germany and Britain as examples, this book offers a comprehensive overview of these developments. It explains the political dynamics on the home fronts and the essential role of emergency powers, such as the British Defence of the Realm Act and the German state of siege, played during the war.

- 45 Venice, The Ottomans, And The Sea (1381ds1517)/ Stantchev, Stefan K - Oxford E-645  
University Press, London, 2024; xii, 260p.

This book is the first comprehensive study of Venice’s economic and political relations with the Ottoman Empire in the transitional period between late Middle Ages and early modernity. It offers an integrated view of trade and sea power transcending the paradigms of trade—Ottoman territories as a land of opportunity—and crusade—the Ottomans as a threat—to uncover the interplay between economic structures and political decision making that shaped the period between the end of Venice’s most devastating war with Genoa in 1381 and the

Ottoman conquest of Mamluk Egypt in 1517. The book clarifies the trajectory of Venice's trade with the Ottomans, the evolution of Venetian defensive measures in the Balkans and of Venetian naval warfare, Venice's attempt to aid the Byzantine Empire in 1453, the dynamics of the Venetian–Ottoman war of 1463–79, and the interconnections between Venice's Italian and Ottoman politics. In the process, it restores human agency to the Ottomans, whose success has typically been explained through structural factors, while adding structural analysis to the explanation of Venetian actions, often seen through the prism of (un)heroic individual choices and actions. From a broader Mediterranean perspective, the book highlights the intersections of political, social, economic, and technological factors behind accelerated historical change in the second half of the fifteenth century and offers a case study in the ways in which a Mediterranean elite maintained its privileged position over time.

- 46 *The Iron Horse In Indian Country: Native Americans And Railroads In The Us West/ Link, Alessandra La Rocca - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 231p.* E-646

*The Iron Horse in Indian Country: Native Americans and Railroads in the US West* explores how Indigenous peoples across the trans-Mississippi West adapted to the “railroad revolution” of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Historians have long pondered the profound and far-reaching role of railroads in transforming the United States’ economic, political, social, and physical landscapes. This book decenters and reframes this work by spotlighting how Native Americans incorporated railroads into their own socioeconomic, political, and cultural networks. This Indigenous process of incorporation challenges deep-seated stereotypes of Indians as either violently resisting the juggernaut of the Iron Horse, or simply vanishing at the first blast of a locomotive’s whistle. It begins with a study of Indigenous contributions to the Pacific Railway Surveys of the 1850s and extends to the rise of two significant intertribal organizations: the Society of American Indians and the Native American Church. The work charts two key trends in railroad colonialism: the rise of eminent domain as the legal backing for Indigenous dispossession, and the role of railroad expansion in the decision to end treaty relations between Native nations and the federal government. And yet this book demonstrates that, even as railroad-driven settler colonialism brought disease, economic displacement, and dispossession to Indigenous communities, Native peoples eventually turned the railroad into a literal and figurative vehicle of survival, appropriating and repurposing this novel technology to establish themselves as decisive actors in a modern world.

- 47 *The Making Of Urban Customary Law In Medieval And Reformation England/ Cuenca, Esther Liberman - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 262p.* E-647

This book examines the development of urban customary law from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries and argues that urban customs were crucial to the development of a distinct, bourgeois identity in medieval and Reformation England. Urban customary law regulated political officeholding, trade, property holding, and even moral behavior in English towns. This book explores the forms, genres, and content of urban customary law, which could appear in standalone and compilation customals, as well as charters granted to towns by royal, seignorial, or ecclesiastical lords. This book makes two principal claims: First, customary law

advanced the business interests of an urban oligarchy. These were urban (male) elites who drafted laws and obtained privileges to enhance their wealth and assert their political independence from local lords. They often made claims about the legitimacy of their privileges or laws by rooting them in history or some kind of ancestral past. These lawmakers also made considerable efforts to establish their identities as morally upright and even-handed patriarchs. Second, urban customary law lent particular meanings to the “common good” in towns, as it helped lawmakers articulate policies that cohered with their vision of an ideal civic community.

- 48 The Forgotten Constitution: The Origins, Realization, And Legacy Of The French Constitution Of 1791/ Fitzsimmons, Michael P - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 288p. E-648

Although little known outside of France, the French Constitution of 1791 is the progenitor of the movement toward constitutionalism in Europe and the world. The constitution developed out of an increasing fear of royal despotism during the eighteenth century that culminated with the calling of an Estates General in 1789. The transformation of the Estates General into the National Assembly in June 1789 and the declaration by the Assembly three days later that it would not disband until it had given France a constitution ultimately led to the proclamation of the Constitution of 1791 in September 1791. The conquests of the Revolution and the Empire carried the constitutional ideal across Europe from Madrid to Warsaw. After Bonaparte’s final defeat in 1815, the European powers sought to stamp out constitutionalism, but it burst forth again in the Revolutions of 1848. The Constitution of 1791, with its conferral of legal equality and civil rights on all citizens, as well as its critical role in the concept of human rights, was an exemplar in a way that its better-known contemporary, the United States Constitution, with its acceptance and institutionalization of slavery, could not be. Furthermore, the Constitution of 1791—and the French Revolution—legitimized the right to change, which has continued to inspire down to the present. To understand the Constitution of 1791 is central to an understanding of the French Revolution.

- 49 Embracing Exile: The Case For Jewish Diaspora/ Kraemer, David - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 234p. E-649

Embracing Exile is a comprehensive history of Jewish responses to and conceptions of their exiles/diasporas. Jews have, since their beginnings, been a wandering people. According to their origin story, they wandered from Ur of Chaldees to Canaan to Egypt and then back to Canaan. From there, they were exiled to Babylon, where they built their longest-lived home, one that survived until the twentieth century. Over the span of centuries, they resettled in Persia, Egypt, Morocco, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Poland, Ukraine, and the United States, often flourishing. Thanks to these experiences, Diaspora became “natural” to Jews, and though they may have hoped for a return to their Promised Land at the End of Days, they made sense of their many homes, defending Diaspora as the realm where Jewish life could grow and Jews fulfill their covenantal obligations in the company of their God. The texts and expressions the volume documents in Defending Diaspora include biblical and rabbinic texts, philosophical treatises, Kabbalah, Hasidism, and a multiplicity of modern expressions. The book offers revised readings of the book of Esther and other biblical texts, a survey of

Talmudic treatments of exile, an in-depth analysis of the thought of the Maharal of Prague, analyses of works by Philip Roth, and other modern authors, and much more. The book shows that lament has not been the most common Jewish response to diaspora and that Zionism is not the natural outcome of either Jewish ideology or history.

- 50 Gettysburg/ Smith, Adam I. P. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 297p. E-650

Why is Gettysburg the Civil War battle that everyone knows? How did it come to be regarded as the “turning point” of the war, and—more than that—one of the most potent symbols of what America stands for. The author describes how, almost as soon as it was over, Gettysburg was hailed as the decisive clash of arms, and how Abraham Lincoln’s address helped imbue the battle with transcendental political significance. The book explores how different groups of people over the generations have sought in Gettysburg an explanation for the outcome of the Civil War and thus the key to the meaning of America.

- 51 Prisoners Of War And Military Honour, 1789ds1918/ Heinzen, Jasper - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 347p. E-651

Customs adapted from experience have always informed the conduct of armies towards each other and towards enemy populations. By the seventeenth century parole had become one such mainstay of the laws of war. The pawning of their personal honour enabled officers to purchase freedom of movement and other privileges when they were taken captive. Increasingly, other ranks and civilians claimed a right to parole, too. Based on material from close to thirty British, Dutch, French, German, and Swiss archives the book investigates how captives, statesmen, and humanitarians understood honour in the ‘long nineteenth century’, how they negotiated national differences, and why parole d’honneur continued to matter as a humanitarian resource into the First World War despite recurring infringements. It is argued that the dichotomy created by a substantial amount of scholarship between the ‘good’ codes of conduct prevalent in the eighteenth century and modern warfare calls for a re-assessment. In explaining the longevity of parole, this study sheds new light on a question which loomed large during the centenary of the First World War: why did international agreements like the Geneva and Hague Conventions that provided for the humane treatment of captives fail to stem the tide of total war?

- 52 Sexism In The City: Women Stockbrokers In Modern Britain/ Taylor, James - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 296p. E-652

Sexism in the City is the first book to trace the history of women stockbrokers in the United Kingdom from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth centuries. Forgotten pioneers, these businesswomen fought against the odds to establish successful brokerages across the country and, in the process, challenged society’s beliefs about women and money. The book also tells the story of how the nation’s stock exchanges denied them membership for generations, mobilizing increasingly desperate arguments to try to justify their exclusion, until women finally won the right to join the London Stock Exchange in 1973. By spotlighting the lives and careers of women who worked as stockbrokers outside male-

monopolized institutions, this book reframes the historical development of finance in several ways. It highlights the extent to which the seemingly gender-neutral institutions and practices of finance were, in fact, based on gendered ideologies and exclusions. It also argues that focusing on institutions only reveals part of the financial ecosystem, meaning that we miss what was happening outside the formal market. And it challenges London-centric interpretations of financial history, asking questions about the financial cultures existing outside the metropolis. If we look beyond the official exchanges—and beyond London—a more diverse financial environment comes into view.

- 53 Superpower Britain: The 1945 Vision And Why It Failed/ Jackson, Ashley; Stewart, Andrew - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 454p. E-653

Britain emerged from the Second World War victorious yet exhausted. A powerful ‘received wisdom’ narrative charts national and imperial decline from this point. But looking forward in 1945, Britain’s political elite—embracing the governments under Churchill and Attlee and a broad range of influential actors and opinion-shapers—did not see this coming and envisaged an entirely different future from the one that came to pass. British leaders believed that Britain would, could, and should continue to exist and to act as a great imperial power and a great world power, indeed, to be a superpower. In the 1945 moment, Churchill, in his wildest dreams, would not have imagined that all the major territories of the British Empire would be sovereign independent states by the time he was on his deathbed. In this, his views were typical, but, as time was to prove, hopelessly off beam, for when his long life ended in 1965, the British Empire was no more. This book explores this fascinating counterpoint and the fantastic expectations which existed on the conclusion of the Empire’s existential struggle. By probing the gap between the expectations of 1945 and what actually happened thereafter, it explains how the elite planned to achieve their goals, and why, in the longer term, they proved to be chimerical. It contends that the historical view ‘looking forward’ is as important in understanding the past as the rear-view mirror perspective used by historians to make sense of it and articulate it for consumption.

- 54 Tropical Leviathan: Slavery, Society, And Security In Jamaica, 1770-1840/ Graham, Aaron - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 419p. E-654

Planters in Jamaica, as in other slave societies, faced formidable problems of security. This study is the first to examine the role of the colonial fiscal-military state, the ‘tropical leviathan’, in the slave society of Jamaica during the age of revolutions between 1770 and 1840. Bringing together separate historiographies of state formation and slavery, it offers for the first time the study of a complete early modern fiscal-military state which recognizes the interactions between its different components, and the role of political structures in regulating this process and in mediating between the state and colonial society. Building on new models of the economy and politics of Jamaica under slavery, it argues that planters and other interests created a colonial state that successfully addressed their terror of slave resistance and their need for security by sowing fear among the Black population. Looking at policing, contracting, and the use of force, it shows how new structures were developed to fight a ‘tropical way of war’ in the interior, and to control the influx of White and Black refugees and prisoners of war after the Haitian Revolution in 1791, and the fiscal and financial expedients that were

required as spending grew beyond precedent. Engaging with recent work on the end of slavery, it concludes that this process eventually bankrupted the island, bringing about the fall of the colonial state and triggering emancipation in the British empire in 1833.

- 55 Christian Nationalism, Nation-building, And The Making Of The Holocaust In Slovakia/ Kubátová, Hana - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 233p. E-655

Christian Nationalism, Nation-Building, and the Making of the Holocaust in Slovakia exposes the crucial role of Christian nationalism in cultivating popular complicity and collaboration during the Holocaust. It does this by exploring how communal murder and betrayal intersected with nation-building in the newly independent Slovakia during World War II. The authority of the fascist regime centered in Bratislava hinged on appeasing not only Hitler but also civilian populations of the nation's heterogenous eastern borderlands, especially local elites, such as priests, doctors, and teachers, as well as the rural masses. Scholarship on fascism has either focused on state actors operating from urban centers to orchestrate coercion or explored local mechanisms of violence at the grassroots level. This book, in contrast, foregrounds the center's dynamic relationship to the periphery, showing how this relationship was forged, how it was maintained, and how, ultimately, Christian nationalism operated as the lure and political strategy that brought differently positioned actors together to broker deals over resources and power accrued through the co-enactment of genocide by a broad coalition of perpetrators on the ground. Ultimately, this little-known chapter of Holocaust history can help us better understand how collaborations between elite and popular formations of Christian nationalism can pave the way for ethnic cleansing across different territories and, one might argue, times.

- 56 Knowledge, Information, And Business Education In The British Atlantic World, 1620s-1760/ Talbott, Siobhan - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 271p. E-656

Accurate information is essential to successful business activity. The early modern period saw an increase in printed commercial information, including newspapers, printed exchange rates, and educational texts—part of the 'print revolution' that permeated all aspects of the early modern world. Yet, as this book shows, the circulation of information in manuscript and oral form remained central to business activity. Rather than relying on externally produced printed works, commercial agents retained agency in creating and sharing their own business and educational information, which was prioritized and valued over printed material. The spaces in which these agents exchanged information and the increased distances over which knowledge travelled in an expanding commercial world impacted and shaped this information exchange. An increase in volume of information presented challenges as well as benefits, producing conflicting data, giving rise to issues of trust, and increasing the need to identify and deal with misinformation. Prioritizing a wide range of manuscript material held in disparate collections, including merchants' correspondence, letter-books, notebooks, family papers, exercise books, and ships' logs, this book explores the ways that knowledge, information, and business education was created, circulated, and used in the early modern British Atlantic world. It offers an alternative way of looking at the exchange of business information in a period dominated by discussions of print, prioritizing manuscript and oral forms of exchange. In doing so, it presents

a more holistic account of the ways that networks of knowledge operated in early modern business, centralizing the creation, circulation, and use of business information specifically by those individuals most involved in—and most affected by—its production.

- 57 The Courtiers And The Court Of Louis Xiii, 1610ds1643/ Jaffré, Marc W S - E-657  
Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 360p.

This book presents the first comprehensive study of Louis XIII's court. The book charts the evolutions of the French court at a key-stage in its development, before the elaboration of Louis XIV's Versailles model. Its chapters cover the court's institutional development, politics at the court, ceremonial, entertainment, and the court's itinerancy, but also topics less usually associated with the court, such as court finance, the merchants and artisans of the court, and how the court functioned when the king went to war. Throughout the book, the political, cultural, and material investment of courtiers (ranging from lowly coat-bearers to the most powerful princes) in the court as an institution is brought to the fore, proving just how central the court was to Louis XIII's France. The delegitimizing and destabilizing role played by Cardinal Richelieu as minister-favourite is an important theme running through the book, providing new perspectives on the function of royal favourites within the early modern state. Through its study of Louis XIII's court, this monograph demonstrates the agency people have in shaping the institutions in which they act and that are important to them. The monograph does this by emphasizing the role that courtiers, artisans, merchants, and financiers played in shaping the institutional, political, cultural, economic, and military framework of Louis's court. In challenging the top-down paradigm prevalent in court studies, this monograph provides crucial correctives to the existing narrative that Louis XIII's court was weak or unimportant and simultaneously revises how early modern courts and their development have been understood historiographically.

- 58 The Halted March Of The European Left: The Working Class In Britain, France, And Italy, 1968-1989/ Myers, Matt - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 248p. E-658

The European left seemed to be in rude health during the 1970s. Never had so many political parties committed to representing the working class been in power simultaneously across the continent. New forms of mobilisation led by female, immigrant, and young wage-earners seemed to reflect the growing strength of the workers' movement rather than its pending obsolescence. Parties and trade unions grew rapidly as a diverse new generation entered the ranks. Why did the left's forward march halt so abruptly? This book shows how the left's defeats after the mid-1970s were not the inevitable result of deindustrialisation or, more precisely, the transition to a globalised and post-Fordist world that abolished the working class as a great historical actor. Choices that were made during a concentrated but decisive historical moment contributed to the left's lost battles. The British, French, and Italian left managed the shift to a new era by marginalising those groups of workers who had invested it with hopes of social and political transformation. The left encountered a crisis of purpose and identity, a sense of both defeat and lost opportunities, and the dissolution of the idea of a community of fate amongst workers. This book provides a comparative analysis of the left's

fragmenting relationship with the working class and a “feel” for the culture of three leading industrial countries during a traumatic transition of late twentieth-century history. It concludes that decisions taken by the left during the 1970s contributed to the tragic inversion of the expected outcome of that hopeful decade.

- 59 The Emotions Of Nonviolence: Revisiting Martin Luther King Jr.'S "Letter From Birmingham Jail"/ Krishnamurthy, Meena - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 268p. E-659

The Emotions of Nonviolence offers a novel interpretation of Martin Luther King Jr.'s beloved “Letter from Birmingham Jail”: it is not merely a discussion of civil disobedience—as is usually thought—but is also and perhaps even primarily an essay on political motivation. On this reading, the Letter seeks to answer a central question in democratic theory: namely, how can and ought one motivate the racially oppressed to engage in civil disobedience—in what King called nonviolent direct action? King’s answer is that one must appeal to and encourage the political emotions, both positive and negative. Fear, courage, faith, dignity, indignation, and love can together motivate nonviolent action, and nonviolent action can reciprocally motivate and sustain these same emotions. This new and exciting reading of King’s Letter restores its complexity. The Letter’s true addressees are not merely the eight clergymen to whom King explicitly responded but are also the white moderates, Black clergymen, and Black middle-class moderates, and perhaps most of all, the Black masses. Read in this light, the Letter points to an underlying theory of political emotions, details the impediments to action under conditions of injustice, calls various audiences to account for their hypocritical, self-serving, or fearful inaction, engages in propagandizing—working on both intellect and emotion—to motivate a change, and to commend and support the thousands of ordinary Black people already in motion in pursuit of democracy, freedom, and justice.

- 60 Cultivating Fields Of Progress: Agriculture And The International Labour Organization, 1920sds1950s/ Forclaz, Amalia Ribi - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 212p. E-660

Cultivating Fields of Progress explores how the improvement of working and living conditions in agriculture became an international issue in the broader context of the interwar and immediate post Second World War years. It focuses on the international debates, knowledge production, and policy-making that took place within the International Labour Organization and related organizations, as well as among expert networks, agrarian interest groups, trade unionists, and farmer representatives. It traces the shifting thematic considerations, and temporal and geographical scope of these debates, from the plight of landless farmworkers in Europe in the early 1920s to the conditions of plantation workers in the 1950s. By using the archives of international organizations, the book tells a broader story about how and to what ends questions of rural poverty and problematic labour conditions both in Europe and overseas made their way to the world stage against a backdrop of a discourse of social progress and economic development. If today we tend to associate calls for advancing social justice and decent work with rural economies in the ‘Global South’, the book shows that not so long ago, Europe and its rural populations were a major site of social reform and development.

- 61 History Of Universities Xxxvii/1-2/ Feingold, Mordechai (ed.); Darwall-Smith, Robin (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 309p. E-661

History of Universities XXXVII/1 contains the customary mix of learned articles and book reviews which makes this publication an indispensable tool for the historian of higher education. Chapters cover topics such as university rotuli of supplication; university reform in the English Revolution; teaching apologetic responses to pagan religion as confessionalised polemic at Cambridge University; and Anthony Tuckney's anti-Socinian lecture on the divinity of Christ. Further topics covered include orientalism and sacred history in mid-eighteenth century Oxford, and a history of the concept of the University of Sussex. The book finishes with four review chapters.

- 62 Hitler's Deserters: Breaking Ranks With The Wehrmacht/ Peifer, Douglas Carl - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 299p. E-662

The Wehrmacht executed thousands of its own in World War II for desertion and "undermining the military spirit." This study examines who these Wehrmacht deserters were, why they deserted, what punishment they could expect, and how German military justice operated. It argues that after World War I, the German military embraced the Dolchstoß legend and determined that if it ever went to war again, the military would punish deserters ruthlessly. This view, arrived at independently, accorded fully with that of Adolf Hitler. The study analyzes the challenges associated with hiding in the Third Reich, surrendering to the enemy, or crossing over into neutral Switzerland or Sweden. After World War II, Germans began a debate about how these deserters should be remembered (Vergangenheitsbewältigung) and whether they should be rehabilitated. The study analyzes the contested meaning attached to the Wehrmacht deserter in Germany from 1945 to the twenty-first century.

- 63 India's Near East: A New History/ Paliwal, Avinash - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvii, 463p. E-663

India's near east encompasses Bangladesh, Myanmar and the Indian states of the "Northeast"—Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. Celebrated as a theatre of geo-economic connectivity typified by India's "Act East" policy, the region is key not only to India's great-power rivalry with China, which first boiled over in the 1962 war, but to the idea(s) of India itself. It is also one of the most intricately partitioned lands anywhere on Earth. Rent by communal and class violence, the region has birthed extreme forms of religious and ethnic nationalisms and communist movements. The Indian state's survival instinct and pursuit of regional hegemony have only accentuated such extremes. This book scripts a new history of India's eastward-looking diplomacy and statecraft. Narrated against the backdrop of separatist resistance within India's own northeastern states, as well as rivalry with Beijing and Islamabad in Yangon and Dhaka, it offers a simple but compelling argument. The aspirations of "Act East" mask an uncomfortable truth: India privileges political stability over economic opportunity in this region. In his chronicle of a state's struggle to overcome war, displacement and interventionism,

Avinash Paliwal lays bare the limits of independent India's influence in its near east.

- 64 The Wars Of The Lord: The Puritan Conquest Of America's First People/ Tuininga, Matthew J. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxxiv, 429p. E-664

The Wars of the Lord: The Puritan Conquest of America's First People tells the story of how the English Puritans came to dominate the native peoples of New England. The Puritans believed that by colonizing the new world they were advancing Christ's kingdom, waging a spiritual war against the Devil, and liberating Native Americans from sin and darkness. They attempted to colonize the natives in a manner consistent with justice and peace. When Indians resisted colonization, as during the Pequot War (1636-1637), the Puritans interpreted such attacks as an assault on Christ's kingdom and responded ruthlessly. For the most part, therefore, Indians pursued cooperation through trade and diplomacy. Missionaries such as John Eliot worked hard to convert Indians to Christianity, and thousands did become Christians. Though a series of crises repeatedly brought the region to the brink of war, Indians and Puritans managed to avoid a major conflict until the catastrophe of King Philip's War (1675-1676). After suffering a series of major disasters, the English and their Indian allies ultimately crushed their Indian opposition. The war left the English in a dominant position over all Indians, including those who had converted to Christianity or supported the English during the war.

- 65 Disparate Regimes: Nativist Politics, Alienage Law, And Citizenship Rights In The United States, 1865ds1965/ Shanahan, Brendan A - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 302p. E-665

Historians have well described how US immigration policy increasingly fell under the purview of federal law and national politics in the mid- to late nineteenth century. It is far less understood that the rights of noncitizen immigrants in the country remained primarily contested in the realms of state politics and law until the mid- to late twentieth century. Such state-level political debates often centered on whether noncitizen immigrants should vote, count as part of the polity for the purposes of state legislative representation, work in public and publicly funded employment, or obtain professional licensure. Enacted state alienage laws were rarely self-executing, and immigrants and their allies regularly challenged nativist restrictions in court, on the job, by appealing to lawmakers and the public, and even via diplomacy. Battles over the passage, implementation, and constitutionality of such policies at times aligned with and sometimes clashed against efforts to expand rights to marginalized Americans, particularly US-born women. By examining topics that are often considered separately or treated as having marginal importance, Disparate Regimes underscores the centrality of nativist state politics and alienage policies to the history of American immigration and citizenship from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. It argues that the proliferation of these debates and laws produced veritable disparate regimes of citizenship rights in the American political economy on a state-by-state basis. It further illustrates how nativist state politics and alienage policies helped to invent and concretize the idea that citizenship rights meant citizen-only rights in law, practice, and popular perception in the United States.

- 66 *Childhood And War In Eighteenth-century Britain*/ Hurl-Eamon, Jennine - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 258p. E-666

*Childhood and War in Eighteenth-Century Britain* considers how British and foreign youngsters affected the waging of war, not only as stalwart camp followers, boy soldiers, patriotic civilians and bereaved victims, but also as evocative images of innocence, inability, and dependence. Though victimhood might jump most readily to mind when thinking about how war affected young people, it is only a small part of the picture. The Seven Years War and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars influenced how children played, learned, worked, and perceived the world around them, regardless of whether they were in the heart of the battle or far from the action. Young people resisted adult conceptions of war that marginalized them and considered them useless. Viewed from a juvenile perspective, war was sometimes safer than peace, and better refuge might be found with enemy soldiers than British civilians. Though many histories of eighteenth-century childhood consider the impact of the Enlightenment, they pay little attention to war. Despite recent interest in the degree to which war penetrated civilian life and vice versa, children remain largely invisible. In using wartime accounts of children as a prism, this book addresses neglected aspects of the history of childhood and military history from the 1750s to the 1830s. The same sentiments that set childhood apart as a distinct stage of innocence were used to marginalize youngsters' war contributions or leveraged by the state to further military goals. The overall thrust of this monograph is that, in an era that purported to have a new appreciation of childhood, more young people were drawn into war.

- 67 *Gandhi, Truth, And Nonviolence: The Politics Of Engagement In Post-truth Times*/ Lal, Vinay (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 346p. E-667

A massive industry of scholarship and commentary has developed around the life, thought, and work of Mohandas Gandhi. Yet, as this introduction to the volume argues, we are far from exhausting our understanding of Gandhi, and indeed there are many enigmas that come to the fore when we put him under scrutiny. He could be authoritarian and yet he was a radical democrat in many ways; he was a devout Hindu but was viewed by Christians as a better Christian than any they had ever known; he was entirely ecumenical in his conception of his religion and yet not sympathetic to conversion; and he was astute in his understanding of politics and yet he entirely disavowed political rationality and normal politics. One could go on in this vein, almost ad infinitum. This introduction suggests that we should forgo attempts to make him 'relevant', and that it is not ethically or intellectually productive to view him through the lens of 'diversity'. Rather, it is argued, using the terms associated with the philosopher of religion James Carse, that Gandhi was a player of infinite rather than finite games, and the introduction invites the reader to consider Gandhi's life as a vision of play and possibility.

- 68 *Saving Europe: First World War Relief And American Identity*/ Proctor, Tammy M - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 254p. E-668

*Saving Europe: First World War Relief and American Identity* offers a transnational and intersectional history of American intervention in Europe between 1914 and 1924, a period when the United States simultaneously tightened its borders and expanded its reach. Through food relief, reconstruction programs,

and postwar development schemes, a cross-section of U.S. society funded and delivered aid to its allies and enemies abroad. Two dozen European countries received U.S. help in this period, including Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, and Poland; these programs in turn fostered a new sense of global importance for their nation in the minds of many Americans. I argue that in the crucial decade following the outbreak of World War I, Americans saw themselves in a novel role abroad as protectors of European cultural heritage and as rescuers of vulnerable populations. At the same time, the U.S. government began to impose restrictions on immigration and citizenship at home. This experience had important long-term implications for later U.S. policies and for United Nations humanitarian aid programs such as UNICEF and UNRRA.

- 69 44 Days In Prague: The Runciman Mission And The Race To Save Europe/ Shukman, Ann - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxiv, 273p. E-669

After discovering that her grandmother had pro-German sympathies, Ann Shukman resolved to investigate her grandfather Walter Runciman's 1938 Mission to Prague. This government-sponsored British delegation sought to broker peace between the Czechoslovak republic and its Sudeten German minority—a dispute that Hitler was aggravating with virulent anti-Czech propaganda and threats of invasion. Drawing fresh evidence from personal diaries, private papers, and Czech publications, 44 Days in Prague exposes the misunderstandings and official ignorance that provoked a calamitous series of betrayals. It reveals that, while Walter Runciman always supported Czechoslovakia's integrity, his wife Hilda—whose role became crucial—publicly favored the German cause. This is a moving portrayal of Walter's declining influence as tensions mounted, from the couple's efforts to court a divided old aristocracy at glittering social occasions, to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's fatal undermining of the Mission, in his abrupt decision to negotiate directly with Hitler. Shukman's vivid narrative combines personal insight with meticulous research to shine new light on this pivotal yet tragic episode of European history.

- 70 Disgraced: How Sex Scandals Transformed American Protestantism/ Krivulskaya, Suzanna - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 231p. E-670

Disgraced is a sweeping religious and cultural history of US Protestant sex scandals in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. From the birth of the modern press to the advent of the internet age, the book traces the public downfalls of religious leaders who purported to safeguard the morality of the nation. Along the way, Protestant ministers' private transgressions journeyed from the privilege of silence to the spectacle of sensationalism. At first hesitant to report on sexual misconduct among the clergy in order to protect the reputation of Protestantism writ large, newspapers embraced the genre of pastoral scandal in the 1870s, when the biggest celebrity minister of the era stood trial for adultery. Scandal reporting escalated in the following decades, creating multiple publicity crises, the likes of which continue to plague churches to this day. As Protestant institutions struggled to protect their reputations in light of scandals' revelations, they turned to secrecy and silencing—often foregoing opportunities for engaging in productive reckoning with the problem of sexual hypocrisy among their clergy. Sex scandals, it turns out, have not been mere aberrations in the history of modern Protestantism; they have, in fact, been constitutive of its development. Using the understudied

intersection of scandal and religion, *Disgraced* explains how the persistence of stories about misbehaving Protestant ministers allowed the press to compete with the pulpit as a source of moral authority, forced denominations to confront the problems that scandal exposed, and emboldened sustained public scrutiny of religious piety.

- 71 *Quatremère De Quincy: Art And Politics During The French Revolution/ Gilks, David* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xx, 253p. E-671

Antoine-Chrysosthème Quatremère de Quincy (1755–1849) was the most distinguished writer on art and architecture at the end of the Enlightenment. However, this study argues that he was also a zealous functionary and skilled publicist whose writings on the arts often intertwined with his politics. The book first demonstrates how Quatremère's early reflections on art informed his abhorrence of destructive experimentation and his conviction that society, as much as art, needed faith, authority, and hierarchy. The next chapters then trace how Quatremère set aside his scholarly inquiries in 1789 and became a royalist politician who feared that the Revolution would destroy the cosmopolitan republic of letters that flourished when European states supported the papacy. Yet Quatremère's disingenuous use of his opponents' arguments means that his interventions must be understood in their political contexts and with reference to his biography, sources, and milieu. The concluding sketch of the second half of his life underlines his commitment to Crown and altar and his fight against godless materialism and the spirit of calculation. The resulting book is an exhaustively researched study of the most remarkable period in Quatremère's biography that brings to light previously unknown writings and transforms our understanding of his famous reflections on the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, the Panthéon, art plunder, and museums. The book also offers an unfamiliar history of the French Revolution that integrates the study of political power with the history of ideas and art history.

- 72 *Slavery In The Early Mughal World: The Life And Thoughts Of Jawhar Aftabachi (1520s-1580s)/ Anooshahr, Ali* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 162p. E-672

This book studies the life and thoughts of a sixteenth-century slave in India named Jawhar Aftabachi (d. after 1587), who served as the water-carrier for the Mughal Emperor Humayun (d. 1556), and chronicled his reign in a Persian text. It reconstructs his biography as a child slave who was captured by the Ottomans or its client state the Crimean Khanate in the Black Sea region and was brought to India during the Ottoman–Portuguese wars of the early sixteenth century. Jawhar's writing lifts the veil on a hitherto unknown fact: the presence of slavery as a major social institution in early Mughal India. It also provides a rare glimpse into the rise of the early modern world from a slave's perspective.

- 73 *The Extraordinary Journey Of David Ingram: An Elizabethan Sailor In Native North America/ Snow, Dean* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 318p. E-673

David Ingram was an ordinary seaman of the Elizabethan age. He served on a slave ship captained by John Hawkins, the queen's slaver. After sailing first to Africa and then taking enslaved people to sell in the Caribbean, the little fleet was

nearly destroyed in a furious battle with the Spanish. Ingram and two other marooned men then walked over 3,600 miles from Mexico to New Brunswick in 11 months before being rescued. A dozen years later Ingram was brought in for interrogation by the queen's spymaster, Francis Walsingham, as investors tried to learn more about America in anticipation of colonization there. The contemporary historian Richard Hakluyt soon used the records of the interrogation to publish his version of Ingram's testimony. However, when editing it, Hakluyt mistakenly assumed that everything Ingram described about Africa, the Caribbean, and North America applied only to Ingram's long walk through America. For over four centuries, Hakluyt's scrambled publication of 1589 has been ridiculed as the fantastic ramblings of a liar. Examination of the original documents surviving from the interrogation has revealed that Hakluyt was a poor editor and that Ingram had told the truth about his extraordinary journey. Ingram's story can now be told as he related it, revealing things about Africa and the Americas in the age of European discovery that would otherwise be unknown to history.

- 74 Unconquered States: Non-european Powers In The Imperial Age/ Chehabi , H. E. (ed.); Motadel, David (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 579p. E-674

In the heyday of empire, most of the world was ruled, directly or indirectly, by the European powers. *Unconquered States* explores the struggles for sovereignty of the few nominally independent non-Western states in the imperial age. It examines the ways in which countries such as China, Ethiopia, Japan, the Ottoman Empire, Persia (Iran), and Siam (Thailand) managed to keep European imperialism at bay, whereas others, such as Hawai'i, Korea, Madagascar, Morocco, and Tonga, long struggled, but ultimately failed, to maintain their sovereignty. Its chapters address four major aspects of the relations these countries had with the Western imperial powers: armed conflict and military reform, unequal treaties and capitulations, diplomatic encounters, and royal diplomacy. Bringing together scholars from five continents, the book provides the first comprehensive global history of the engagement of the independent non-European states with the European empires, reshaping our understanding of sovereignty, territoriality, and hierarchy in the modern world order.

- 75 British Sporting Relations With Apartheid South Africa: The Politics Of Racism And Anti-racism, 1948-1994/ Llewellyn, Matthew P; Rider, Toby C - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 317p. E-675

The transnational anti-apartheid sport boycott of South Africa represented the most prominent, extended, and controversial anti-racism campaign in the history of sport. Spearheaded by prominent British religious and anti-colonial figures and exiled South Africans, emboldened by communist and Global South support, and legitimized by supranational political bodies such as the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and the Commonwealth, the sport boycott helped propel anti-apartheid out of relative obscurity and struck at the very heart of a cultural practice that served an explicitly ideological function in Afrikaner society. Britain held a dichotomous, even paradoxical role as both prosecutor and defender of white South Africa. In this book, we utilize sport as a critical lens for understanding the dynamics and dichotomies of British attitudes towards the apartheid regime. Debates over whether to continue or to cut sporting links with apartheid South Africa proved bitterly divisive. The considerable weight the

subject carried and the degree to which it saturated British political and social discourse for four decades speaks to its impact and importance. This book represents the first archival-based, historical examination of Britain's sporting relations with South Africa throughout the apartheid era, 1948–1994. Situating our analysis within the shifting multiracial and multicultural landscapes of postcolonial Britain and within global political, cultural, sporting, and ideological debates, we trace the origins and evolution of the transnational sport boycott, and examine what inspired Britons to energize anti-apartheid sport campaigns and, in contrast, what drove many others to vehemently oppose them at every turn.

- 76 Cricket And Nationhood In The Twenty-first Century: Identity Projects In Uncertain Times/ Naha, Souvik (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 251p. E-676

This book is a history of our unsettling present—the global drifts in identity politics, state power, capitalism, nationalism, and nationhood in the twenty-first century. It examines this contemporary history through cricket, which is the ‘national’ game in almost every country, however few, that takes it seriously. It argues that cricket is a ‘deep play’ element in global society and has generated the contexts and tools for constructing, promoting, displaying, and legitimizing nationalism and national identity in these countries spread across the world. Followers drawn to nationalist or nationalized identifications channel national optimism and articulate national aspiration through cricket. As a political project that defines (inter)national and global collective and self-identity, cricket is intricately entangled with various territorial and emotional epitomes of belonging, attitudes, and involvement. It therefore provides a vantage point for understanding the modern world, represented in this book by South Asia, Australia, western Europe, southern Africa, and North America. The chapters in this book collectively examine three connected aspects of contemporary identity projects. First, they discuss movements focussed on equal rights and opportunities for historically marginalized racial, ethnic, and gender categories that have gathered momentum in many countries. Second, they consider the impulses of exclusionary nationalism for strengthening the nation-state, far-right activism, and toxic forms of chauvinism that have deepened across the globe. Third, they ponder the implications of the largescale integration of a network of interdependencies into the world economy.

- 77 A Man On Fire: A Life/ Egerton, Douglas R. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 341p. E-677

“He was a man on fire,” one editor wrote in his 1911, obituary of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. A descendant of the first families of Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Harvard-educated Higginson devoted his life to helping the poor, oppressed, and enslaved. Higginson was also a dedicated feminist, and late in life embraced the radical term “socialist.” If there was a just cause to be fought for, he was ever the willing ally. Higginson largely devoted his pen to the cause of antislavery, but he also devoted his sword. A disunionist, Higginson became an early Free Soil Party member. He also found time during these years to advocate for temperance and to agitate for better conditions and wages for cotton textile workers in Newburyport. He joined the Boston Vigilance Society and in 1854 took part in the assault on the federal courthouse in a failed attempt to free Anthony

Burns. Higginson also helped to organize the New England Emigration Aid Society, a group dedicated to funding and arming free soil settlers in Kansas Territory. In the months after Sumter, joined the Fifty-first Massachusetts Infantry at the rank of captain, but at the request of General Saxton, he took command of the First South Carolina Volunteers, a regiment of lowcountry freedmen. He later wrote of his years as colonel in 1870's *Army Life In a Black Regiment*. Higginson was finally mustered out after a cannonball grazed his side, cracking several ribs and leaving him weak and in a military hospital for several months.

- 78 *Beyond Ukraine: Debating The Future Of War/* Sweijs, Tim (ed.); Michaels, Jeffrey H. (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 449p. E-678

War in the 21st century will remain a chameleon that takes on different forms and guises. This book offers the first comprehensive update and revision of ideas about the future of war since Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine. It argues that the war has fundamentally shifted our perspective on the nature and character of future war, but also cautions against marginalizing many other parallel trends, types of war, and ways of waging them. World-renowned international experts from the War Studies field consider the impact of the war in Ukraine on the broader social phenomenon of war: they analyze visions of future war; examine the impact of technological innovation on its conduct; assess our ability to anticipate its future; and consider lessons learned for leaders, soldiers, strategists, scholars and concerned citizens. *Beyond Ukraine* features contributions from Azar Gat, Beatrice Heuser, Antulio Echevarria, Audrey Cronin, T.X. Hammes, Kenneth Payne, Frank Hoffman, David Betz, Jan Willem Honig, and many other pre-eminent thinkers on the past, present and future of war—including an afterword by the late Christopher Coker.

- 79 *Canada First, Not Canada Alone: A History Of Canadian Foreign Policy/* Chapnick, Adam; McKercher, Asa - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 344p. E-679

This book traces the history of Canadian foreign policy from a time when positioning Canada first meant shunning international obligations to the more collective approach that is common today. It highlights key decisions taken and not taken in Ottawa that have shaped Canadians' safety, security, and prosperity over the last one hundred years. The chapters are organized around the governments of Canadian prime ministers. They begin with an overview of foreign policy during the period. Case studies focused on issues including immigration, environmental reform, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, foreign trade, international development, hostage diplomacy, and wartime strategy illustrate the breadth of challenges that shape Canada's global realm. Chapters include comprehensive bibliographies based on the latest research. A *Beyond the Book* case concludes each chapter with an introduction to an additional issue and suggested further reading. *Canada First, Not Canada Alone* argues that Canada's national interests have been well served by general policies of diplomatic prudence, compromise, and multilateralism even if in recent years Canadian citizens have often yearned to be leaders on the world stage. Such leadership has been exceptional and, even then, has rarely been undertaken without the support of likeminded allies and associates. Like any country, Canada must look out for

its own interests first, but in the modern world it cannot do so effectively without co-operating with other states and non-state actors.

- 80 Empire Of Poverty: The Moral-political Economy Of The Spanish Empire/ McClure, Julia - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 232p. E-680

This book examines how changing concepts of poverty in the long sixteenth century helped shape the deep structures of states and empires and the contours of imperial inequalities. While poverty is often understood to have become a political subject with the birth of political economy in the eighteenth century, this book points to the longer history of poverty as a political subject and a more complicated relationship between moral and political economies. It focuses upon the critical transformations taking place in the long sixteenth century, with the emergence of the world's first global empire and the development of colonial capitalism. The book explores how the 'moral-political economy of poverty'—defined as a new and changing conceptualisation of and approach to poverty across laws, institutions, and acts of resistance—played a critical role in the development and governance of the Spanish Empire. In so doing it offers insights into the negotiated nature of sovereignty, the construction of inequalities, and strategies of resistance. The book explains how the combined processes of the transition to global capitalism and imperialism in the long sixteenth century wrought a moral crisis which led to the transformation of poverty and reconceptualisation of the poor and how the newly emerging beliefs, laws, and institutions of poverty helped structure the inequalities of the new global order.

- 81 European Integration Since The 1920s: Security, Identity, And Cooperation/ Hewitson, Mark - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 523p. E-681

Brexit, populism, and Euroscepticism seem to have challenged old assumptions about European integration and raised the prospect of disintegration. This book re-examines why the European Union and its forerunners were created and investigates how and why they have changed. It links contemporary events to historical explanation, arguing that there were long-term sets of conditions, dating back to the 1920s, which pushed European governments to cooperate economically and to try to resolve their diplomatic differences. The study is thematic, focusing on the most important aspects of European integration and explaining why member states have decided to carry out—or have consented to—the unique experiment of the European Union.

- 82 Everyday Politics, Ordinary Lives: A New History Of British Democracy, 1918ds1992/ Bingham, Adrian - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 325p. E-682

What did British citizens really feel about the political system, their role in it, and the people who represented them? This book examines British democracy from below, investigating how electors understood politics and how they viewed its relationship to their lives, from the establishment of a near democracy with the Representation of the People Act 1918 up until the rise of the internet and 24-hour news channels in the early 1990s. It focuses on the everyday political opinions, discussions, and interactions of ordinary British voters in the period, and pays attention to the ways in which women, young people, and minoritized groups related to a political system dominated by middle-aged men. The book argues that

most people, across the period, felt remote from politics and sceptical of politicians. But this reflected the perception that the world of parliamentary debates and party intrigue was distant, insular, and rather impenetrable, not that people did not care about political issues or have a desire to improve their position. Britain was home to plenty of everyday political thinking and conversation, and the amount and quality of this activity tended to increase and improve over the period as people became better educated, had access to more information through the media, and the power of the democratic ideal grew in strength over the period. The book maps these changing patterns of political support to deeper social and cultural developments, and thereby produce a new and distinctive history of British democracy that challenges some of the simplistic narratives that underpin contemporary political debate.

- 83 Gardens In Northern Iberia In The Early Middle Ages: Practice, Product, And Sale/ Davies, Wendy - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 222p. E-683

This book is about gardens in northern Spain and northern Portugal in the early middle ages, that part of the Iberian peninsula that lay beyond Muslim al-Andalus. Dealing with a vast area, of great geographical diversity and wide variation in climate, it spans the sixth to tenth centuries. Using archaeological, archaeobotanical, and written evidence, it shows that gardens might lie beside houses or scattered among arable fields or grouped together in garden zones. Gardens are difficult to recognize archaeologically but excavation suggests that many were terraces, as it also suggests that indicators of intensive use—through fertilization or irrigation or characteristic weed species—may be more useful for identifying garden activity than looking for a distinctive shape. The strongest indications of garden produce are that fruit was always important and so were legumes; and some gardens, especially those owned by monasteries, may have grown herbs. The most striking trend across the tenth century is that peasants sold gardens to monasteries, although there are regional differences, Catalonia having a more diverse land market. Peasants sold in order to get food and monasteries bought partly to provide garden produce, including herbs, for expanding communities but partly to use and increase garden space for textile use—growing flax, hemp, and dye plants—for commercial reasons, especially urban supply. Gardens were vital for the supply of clothes.

- 84 General Hastings "Pug" Ismay: Soldier, Statesman, Diplomat: A New Biography/ Kiszely, John - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xx, 421p. E-684

General Lord Ismay's name is little known today, but he participated in, and was witness to, decision-making at the highest level of government, before, during and after the Second World War. Immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities, he was Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence responsible for advising government on strategy and preparations for war. As wartime Chief Staff Officer to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, he became a close confidant and rarely left Churchill's side, whether in Britain or abroad at international conferences. He was instrumental in conciliating the sometimes-fractious relationship between the Prime Minister and the Service Chiefs of Staff. In 1947, Ismay went to India as Chief of Staff to the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, and was closely involved in the drama of Partition. As the first Secretary General of NATO from 1952 to 1957, he was instrumental in building the foundations of the Alliance and preserving its

unity and cohesion at the height of the Cold War. He also played a central role in reshaping the higher management of defense in Britain, including the creation of the Ministry of Defence. This fascinating book tells the story of his life and work.

- 85 Gujarat Under Modi: Laboratory Of Today's India/ Jaffrelot, Christophe - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 546p. E-685

In 2012 Narendra Modi became the first Hindu nationalist politician thrice elected to lead a state of the Indian Union, his stewardship as Chief Minister of Gujarat being the longest in that state's history. Modi and his BJP supporters explained his achievement by pointing to economic growth under his leadership, yet detractors point out that Modi has been more business-friendly than market-friendly—to the benefit of large industrial corporations, and at the cost of great social polarization. In 2002, an anti-Muslim pogrom of unparalleled ferocity occurred in Gujarat, leading to the biggest number of Muslim deaths since Partition. The state's Hindu majority immediately rallied around Modi. No serious riot has occurred in Gujarat since, but polarization was key to Modi's strategy there, and he has deployed that strategy again and again since he became Prime Minister of India in 2014. For Modi has cultivated a communal image. A marketing genius, his messaging combines the politics of Hindutva with economic modernization, to the clear appreciation of Gujarat's middle class. Christophe Jaffrelot's revealing book shows how Modi's Gujarat served as the laboratory of Modi's India, not only in terms of Hindu majoritarianism and national populism, but also of caste and class politics.

- 86 Hard Neighbors: The Scotch-irish Invasion Of Native America And The Making Of An American Identity/ Calloway, Colin G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 509p. E-686

Hard Neighbors: The Scotch-Irish Invasion of Native America and the Making of an American Identity examines the shifting relationships of Scotch-Irish people living on the frontier, neighboring Indian peoples, and more distant governments. Scotch-Irish people refers to the distinct ethnic group who repeatedly inserted themselves on Native land despite the collusion and conflict with colonial authorities. The Scotch-Irish fought Indian wars and shaped the frontier, and their experiences living near and fighting against Indians shaped their identity and their attitudes towards government. Moreover, Scotch-Irish people influenced national attitudes and policies. Hard Neighbors provides an overview of how Scotch-Irish people reaffirmed their reputation as Indian-killers and transformed themselves into Americans.

- 87 Harfleur To Hamburg: Five Centuries Of English And British Violence In Europe/ Trim, DJB (ed.); Simms, Brendan (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; iv, 318p. E-687

Britain has historically been seen as an upholder of international norms, at least in its relations with western powers. This has often been contrasted with the violence perpetrated in colonial contexts on other continents. What is often missed, however, is the extent to which the state with its capital in London—first England, then Great Britain—inflicted extreme violence on its European neighbors, even when still using the rhetoric of neighborliness and friendship. This book comprises

eleven case-studies of Anglo-British strategic violence, from the siege of Harfleur in 1415 to the fire-bombing of Hamburg in 1943. Chapters examine actions that were top-down and directed, and perpetrated for specific geopolitical reasons—many of them at, or well beyond, the bounds of what was sanctioned by prevailing international norms at the time. The contributors look at how these actions were conceived, executed and perceived by the English/British public, by the international legal community of the time, and by the victims. This history of English violence in Europe complicates not only easy notions of England/Britain as a champion of the “standards of civilization” or of the “liberal international order”, but also of the supposed distinction between “European” and “extra-European” warfare.

- 88 Indian Secularism And Religious Freedom: Mapping The Cross-pressures/ John, Aruthuckal Varughese - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 220p. E-688

This book offers a nuanced exploration of the intricate state of secularity in India, characterized by the author as an elaborate tapestry of complex social struggles in India that are consequences of the advent of secularism, which brings with it presuppositions not necessarily shared by the traditional Hindu culture. These cross-pressures extend beyond societal realms, permeating legal domains, influencing the implementation of secularism in India. These pressures, the book argues, emanate from the comprehensive doctrines that define the social fabric and culture of the subcontinent. The book particularly explores whether secularism inherently presupposes specific doctrines, whether theological or cultural, affecting the manner in which secularism plays out in the culture. Focusing on religious freedom and its intersection with human rights and human-rights legislation especially as applied to the contentious issue of religious conversions, the book unravels the complexities of these cross-pressures. While the Ghent School attempts to mitigate these cross-pressures by defending a Hindu interpretation of religious freedom, recognizing the presence of truth-claims in all religious belief offers a better way of attempting to mediate between the Constitution and Hindu tradition. The book also describes how Christian converts have practised adaptive mechanisms that combine Christian faith with traditional Hindu culture, perhaps as a way of responding to how they experience these cross-pressures. These hybrid lifestyles may suggest one path forward.

- 89 My Fellow Americans: Presidents And Their Inaugural Addresses/ Singh, Yuvraj (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xx, 629p. E-689

Every four years, the incoming president of the United States delivers an inaugural address in a tradition that dates back to 1789, with George Washington’s first inauguration. The address informs Americans—and peoples around the world—about the nation’s past achievements and its potential future. In a speech laden with importance, the president shares their fears, their hopes, and their deepest aspirations for the nation and for democracy. This book brings together all of the inaugural addresses—from George Washington's first in 1789 through Joseph Biden’s in 2021. It includes original essays by leading scholars, speechwriters, historians, biographers, and editors of presidential papers that contextualize each speech within the presidential administration that followed. Each of the contributors explores what a president expected to be dealing with when entering the highest office in the land, what they hoped to do for the country, and how

things really turned out. The chapters examine decisions the president made and how this impacted the nation's trajectory. They also reflect on how the address relates to the president's legacy in and out of office. The chapters also offer distinctive approaches: some consider the political, economic, and military status of the country; others the composition of the address itself; and still others the personal circumstances of the president at the time of his inauguration.

- 90 Nehru's Bandung: Non-alignment And Regional Order In Indian Cold War Strategy/ Benvenuti, Andrea - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxiv, 353p. E-690

This book sheds light on a neglected aspect of India's Cold War diplomacy, starting with the role of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his Congress government in organizing the first Asian-African Conference in Bandung in April 1955. Andrea Benvenuti shows how, in the early Cold War, Nehru seized the opportunity accorded by the conference to transcend growing international tensions and pursue an alternative vision: a neutralized Asian "area of peace", underpinned by a code of conduct based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Relying on Indian, Western, and Chinese archival sources, Nehru's Bandung focuses on the policy concerns and calculations, as well as the international factors, that drove a sceptical Nehru to support Indonesia's diplomatic push for such a gathering. It reveals how, in Nehru's estimation, Bandung also served a further important purpose—securing China's commitment to peaceful coexistence, without which stability in Asia would be illusory. Nehru's support for an Asian-African conference did not derive from an emotional commitment to Afro-Asian internationalism. Instead, it stemmed from a desire to promote a "third way" in an increasingly polarised world, and to forge a stable regional order—one that would enhance India's external security and domestic prosperity.

- 91 Penman Of The Founding: A Biography Of John Dickinson/ Calvert, Jane E. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxviii, 579p. E-691

This first complete and accurate biography of Founder John Dickinson gives a full account of his critical role in the establishment of the nation from the colonial period, through the earliest resistance to Britain, and into the Early Republic. Beginning with his childhood in Maryland and Delaware, it describes Dickinson's Quaker family, heritage, and education in historical context. His family was wealthy enough to send him to Philadelphia and London for the best legal education in the British Empire. In England, he discovered his patriotic sentiments for America. Upon return to the colonies, he quickly rose to become a successful lawyer and legislator, which positioned him well for leadership of the American resistance to British taxation measures. From the 1765 Stamp Act Congress until 1776, Dickinson's writings defined the response, creating a distinct sense of American identity and making Dickinson the first American celebrity. His agenda for reconciliation dominated the First and Second Continental Congresses. Because he did not want separation from Britain, he refused to vote on or sign the Declaration of Independence, but he nevertheless served as a colonel and a private in the Revolutionary War. He also advocated women's rights and the abolition of slavery. Dickinson continued to serve in high office, as a delegate to Congress, president of Delaware and then Pennsylvania, chairman of the Annapolis Convention, delegate to the Federal Convention, president of the Delaware

constitutional convention, and a Delaware state senator. In retirement, he remained active leading citizens' groups, authoring pamphlets, writing and promoting legislation at the state and national levels, and engaging in philanthropy.

- 92 Power And Powerlessness In Union Ireland: Life In A Palliative State/ O'Neill, Ciaran - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 267p. E-692

Life in a Palliative State an exploratory book that challenges assumptions about who might have been powerful, or powerless, in Union Ireland. It decentres sectarian division, popular and parliamentary politics, and the tradition of physical-force nationalism and emphasizes transnational phenomena, a settler colonial diaspora, and minority groups on the island. Departing from the conventional focus on political leaders like Parnell and De Valera, the book concentrates on the everyday dynamics of power and resistance during the Union. Structured as interlocking essays spanning the long nineteenth century, the book begins by defining the power structures that governed Ireland. Subsequent chapters examine the governance of Ireland, the development of infrastructure, and the mapping of its population and territory. Drawing on feminist theories of power, the book also explores marginalised groups and their agency within Irish society, debunking the myth of Irish 'ungovernability.' One is the Irish diaspora, positioned as both a resource and a threat within the wider context of European settler colonialism. By analysing the diaspora's influence and the phenomenon of remittances, the book challenges prevailing notions of powerlessness. By tracing a geographical journey from East to West, the book questions traditional representations of authenticity and colonisation.

- 93 Power, Image, And Memory: Historical Subjects In Art/ Holliday, Peter J. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 277p. E-693

This book examines a wide variety of artistic traditions, showing how art commemorating historical events can shape collective memory, and with it, the identities of social groups and nations. It organizes twelve canonical works of representational art created in a variety of media around themes of commemoration and power. The chapters begin by describing the political and historical context for a work; then move into thick description, paying special attention to narrative techniques and conventions; followed by an analysis of the work's meaning and the context of its commission; and end with a discussion of the work's legacy in art history. The chapters argue how makers intended works of art to act as propaganda. The works depict conflicts very recent to the period in which they were produced. They are representations of specific conflicts employing specific techniques intended by their makers to encourage specific ideas about how those events connected to specific political ideologies. The examples chosen for the book are exceptional in how they communicated power or represented the past; many represent the first time a particular technique was employed. This book examines why and how certain technical developments of narrative conventions developed.

- 94 Serbia: A Modern History/ Attila Hoare - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 752p. E-694

This is the first in-depth, English-language history of modern Serbia in nearly half a century. It covers the period from the Serbian state's revolutionary rebirth in the early nineteenth century, under the rebel leaders Karađorđe Petrović and Miloš Obrenović; its turbulent history of wars, uprisings and dynastic rivalries; the triumph of Yugoslav unification in 1918; and the catastrophe of occupation by Nazi Germany in 1941. It shows how the birth of the modern nation-state involved the creation of a new elite—dynasty, army and bureaucracy—whose rule over the peasantry generated a popular resistance that would ultimately take form in Nikola Pašić's mighty People's Radical Party. The resulting struggle between elitist Westernizers and pro-Russian populists became entwined with the struggle for pan-Serb and Yugoslav liberation and unification. These causes came together with the Sarajevo assassination of 1914, which triggered the First World War. Existing histories of the Yugoslav kingdom that emerged from that war focus on the national conflict between Serbs, Croats, Bosnian Muslims and others, but Marko Attila Hoare challenges this narrative. He shows how the new kingdom's politics continued to be dominated by the ongoing internal Serbian power struggle, bringing renewed disaster to Yugoslavia and its peoples.

- 95 Gender, Work, And The Transition To Modernity In Northwestern Europe, 1720-1880/ Ågren, Maria (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 265p. E-695

This book shows how and why the division of work between men and women changed in the transition from early modern to modern society. Based on the verb-oriented method and around 19,000 observations of work activities in historical sources, its focus is on a mid-Swedish local society in the period 1720–1880. There were several continuities across this time: both women and men were observed in practically all forms of work, many households (both affluent and destitute) still relied on multiple sources of income, and the marital partnership continued to be important for what women and men did to support themselves. Yet, there was also change: tasks that conferred authority were gradually masculinized, the differences between married and unmarried women with respect to work declined, and while women remained mobile, men's work-related mobility increased. In an even longer time perspective, from 1550 to 1880, gender slowly became more important for what types of work people did. The main reason behind this development was increasing social differentiation and shifts in labour relations. The growing impact of gender was not the result of a trickling down of new middle-class ideals, nor the effect of changed preferences, nor a consequence of a separation of home and work. Instead, differences grew because more people were in a position where someone else—an employer—controlled how they used their time.

- 96 Revolutionary Philanthropy: Aid To Political Prisoners And Exiles In Late Imperial Russia/ Finkel, Stuart - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 318p. E-696

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the origins and development of aid to political prisoners and exiles in nineteenth-century Russia, examining how a series of first informal groupings and then organized societies emerged from the nascent revolutionary movement of the 1870s–1880s. While framed as philanthropic, these activities were always also political, having provocatively appropriated the name and humanitarian mission of the Red Cross illicitly to assist

enemies of the tsarist state. Such efforts came to provide a unifying thread for the notoriously fractious and fragmented radicals and linked these small and isolated groups to wider circles of sympathizers, both at home and abroad. The unjustly persecuted political prisoner served as a powerful synecdoche for the tyranny of the autocratic state, while alleviating the fate of these “victims of the struggle for liberty” came to be legible as an indisputably noble act across political and even national boundaries. Revolutionary Philanthropy posits that the groupings and organizations that undertook aid to political prisoners and exiles emerged through gradually accrued shared practices within a series of constantly evolving, overlapping domestic and international personal and political networks. In bringing together two seemingly incompatible modes of social action—radical politics and philanthropy—these “Red Cross” activities came to form a vital connective tissue across party and ideological lines. Within Russia, this engaged a significantly broader circle of liberals and politically uncommitted supporters, while revolutionary émigrés presented the Western public with a captivating narrative of heroic martyrs unjustly suffering for the cause.

- 97 Between Here And There: Creating The Political Economy Of Mexican Migration, 1900-1942/ Morales, Daniel - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 367p. E-697

Between Here and There is the first history of the creation of modern US-Mexico migration patterns narrated from multiple geographic and institutional sites. This book analyzes the interplay between the US and Mexican governments, civic organizations, and migrants on both sides of the border and offers a revisionist and comprehensive view of Mexican migration as it was established in the early twentieth century and reproduced throughout the century as a socioeconomic system that reached from Texas borderlands to western agricultural regions like California as well as to Midwestern farming and industrial areas. The book illustrates how large-scale migration became entrenched in the socioeconomic fabric of the United States and Mexico. Mexican migration operates through an interconnected transnational migrant economy made up of self-reinforcing local economic logics, information diffusion, and locally based transnational social networks. From central Mexico, the book expands across the United States and back to Mexico to show how the migrant economy spread and reacted to the political and economic crisis in the 1930s. In the 1930s, migrants fought for recognition in both societies. Those who returned to Mexico used an expansive vision to lay claim to citizenship and land there. Those who stayed in the United States joined efforts to lay claim to better pay, working conditions, and rights from the New Deal state, creating a base for later organizing. These dynamics shaped the establishment of the Bracero Program that brought in more than four million workers and has continued to frame large-scale Mexican migration until today.

- 98 Faith In Fallacy: A Century Of State-sanctioned Science Denial/ Powell, James Lawrence - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 197p. E-698

Faith in Fallacy: A Century of State-Sanctioned Science Denial, by James Lawrence Powell, reveals the deadly consequences of an entire nation adopting a policy of denying consensus science. During the twentieth century, state-sanctioned science denial cost the lives of at least fifty million people, as many as the great wars. In the Soviet Union under Stalin and his agent Lysenko, denial of

genetics led to lethal agricultural policies, resulting in the persecution and execution of dissenting scientists and widespread famine. In Mao's China, the wholesale adoption of Lysenkoist pseudoscience led to a famine that claimed an estimated forty-five million lives. Hitler made state policy of Nazi eugenics, a twisted theory that held that some races are superior to others. This led first to the murder of disabled persons, including children, and then to the Holocaust. "German physics" caused the exodus of many Jewish scientists, including Einstein. President Mbeki of South Africa conducted his own internet research and concluded that HIV does not cause AIDS and that folk remedies are preferable to antiretroviral drugs, costing an estimated 330,000 deaths. In this century, in Brazil and the United States, Presidents Jair Bolsonaro and Donald Trump rejected medical advice to downplay the danger of the COVID-19 virus and discourage protective measures, causing many unnecessary deaths. Today's Republican party rejects man-made global warming, thus denying the greatest threat that humanity has ever faced. The lesson is clear: learn from this deadly history, trust scientists and act on their advice, or cripple the lives of coming generations.

- 99 Heraldry In Urban Society: Visual Culture And Communication In Late Medieval England And Germany/ Meer, Marcus - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 321p. E-699

This book analyses the perceptions and functions of heraldry in medieval urban societies by drawing on both English- and German-language sources from the late fourteenth to the early sixteenth centuries. Despite variations that point to socio-political differences between cities (and their citizens) in the relatively centralized monarchy of medieval England and the more independent-minded urban governments found in the less closely connected Holy Roman Empire, urban heraldry emerges as a versatile and ubiquitous means of multimedia visual communication that spanned medieval Europe. These urban heraldic practices defy assumptions about clearly demarcated social practices that belonged to 'high'/'noble' as opposed to 'low'/'urban' culture. Townspeople's perceptions of coats of arms paralleled those of the nobility, as they readily interpreted and carefully curated heraldic signs as visual expressions of identity. These perceptions allowed townspeople of all ranks, as well as noble outsiders, to use heraldry and its display—along with its defacement and destruction—in manuscripts, spaces (such as town houses, public monuments, halls, and churches), and performances (like processions and joyous entries) to address perennial problems of urban society in the Middle Ages. The coats of arms of burgesses, guilds, and cities were communicative means of individual and collective representation, social and political legitimization, conducting and resolving conflicts, and the pursuit of elevated status in the urban hierarchy. Likewise, heraldic communication negotiated the all-important relationship between the city and wider, extramural society—from the commercial interests of citizens to their collective ties to the ruler.

- 100 James Bond's Socialist Rivals: Television Spy Heroes And Popular Culture In The Cold War East/ Amar, Tarik Cyril - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 290p. E-700

Focusing on three blockbuster television series from the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany, James Bond's Socialist Rivals recovers an essential aspect of

the history of popular culture in Europe's Cold War East. As in the West, fictitious spy characters achieved mass appeal through film. In their countries, and often beyond them as well, the protagonists of *Seventeen Moments of Spring*, *Stakes Greater than Life*, and *The Invisible Visor* were as prominent as super-agent icon James Bond on the other side of the Iron Curtain. The actors playing them were stars, and their roles as spy heroes defined their public image. For authoritarian political regimes in search of popular legitimacy, these shows offered an ideal blend merging ideological messages and suspenseful entertainment. Shaped by their cultural and political backgrounds in three societies in a heterogeneous postwar Eastern Europe, they also came to reflect different responses to the Bond phenomenon in the West.

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