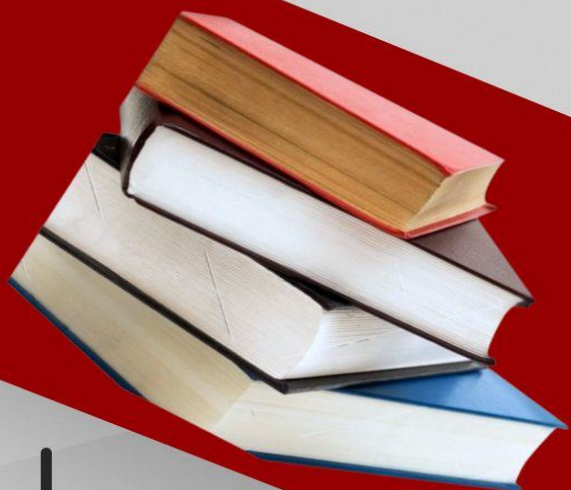




NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 1

NEW ARRIVALS

(LIST OF NEW ADDITIONS WITH SUMMARIES)



JULY, 2026

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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 July, 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	Leuthen: Great Battles/ Otte, T. G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxxvi, 275p. Leuthen (1757) is one of the best-known battles of the Seven Years' War, the most consequential conflict in continental Europe between the Thirty Years' War and the wars of Revolutionary and then Napoleonic France. Leuthen confirmed the reputation of Frederick II of Prussia as one of history's greatest military commanders. His victory rested on superior drill and firepower, intelligent use of the terrain, and his perfecting of the 'oblique battle order'. But faulty intelligence and flawed decision-making on the Austrian side were no less important. Leuthen was of profound significance for the war and for the future course of European history. Frederick's victory reversed the military dynamic of the current conflict. It kept Prussia in the war, preserved the existence of the Prussian state, and laid the foundations of its further rise. It also ensured Britain's final commitment to what was becoming a global conflict. The significance of Prussia's victory extended beyond the military sphere. The 'Leuthen myth', encapsulated in the evocative image of Frederick's exhausted grenadiers intoning the church hymn 'Now thank ye all our Lord', shaped political and historical disputes in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Germany. It also influenced the intellectual assumptions that underpinned Prusso-German war planning before the First World War. The 'Chorale of Leuthen' provided the accompanying chords of German cultural developments up to the collapse of the Third Reich in the burning ruins of Berlin. But even to the present day its echo can still be heard. As with other great battles, Leuthen is constantly reassessed and rewritten as an element of national culture and identity.	E-701
2	Mutiny On The Black Prince: Slavery, Piracy, And The Limits Of Liberty In The Revolutionary Atlantic World/ Sweet, James H. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 247p. In 1768, the slave ship Black Prince departed Bristol, England, bound for West Africa. Before reaching Old Calabar, the ship's crew seized control of the ship, murdering the captain and his officers. The rebels renamed the ship "Liberty," elected new officers, and set sail for Brazil. Mutiny on the Black Prince traces the dramatic story of this sailor uprising and its aftermath, following European, African, and Native American workers through the worlds of the Atlantic slave trade. At the same time, the book offers the first in-depth study of the commercial strategies of England's most prolific eighteenth-century slaving merchants. The owners of the Black Prince conducted a relentless, eight-year manhunt for the ship's fugitive sailors, who scattered across the Atlantic world. Though laboring people challenged their exploitation during the era of revolutions, slaving interests systematically captured crucial parts of the state apparatus, protecting their economic capital and expanding their political power. The Black Prince's owners seized control of state surveillance, policing, extradition, capital punishment, and international diplomacy in order to protect their wealth. The immediate political gains of the revolutionary era obscure this corporate counter-revolution and its long-term negative impacts on the economic freedom of the majority of working people. Mutiny on the Black Prince demonstrates how slave merchants and their families capitalized their wealth and power across multiple generations, investing in early British banks, railroads, insurance companies, and industrial manufacturing. Ultimately, slaving interests profoundly shaped the industrializing Atlantic economy and the evolution of the modern corporate state.	E-702

- 3 Terrorist Informers in Northern Ireland/ Newbery, Samantha - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 315p. E-703

By using informers to provide intelligence on terrorism, the security and intelligence agencies who handle them gain knowledge of their offences. Charges may then be brought against them provided evidence supports this course of action. But if imprisoned, an informer no longer has access to the time-sensitive, potentially life-saving intelligence they once had. There is therefore a tension between continuing to use an informer to provide intelligence on terrorism and upholding the law. This tension is at the heart of this book. The book analyses prominent terrorist informers such as Agent Stakeknife, and lesser-known examples, who collectively were active throughout Northern Ireland from the 1970s to the present. It includes those involved with republican groups and with loyalist groups, and those working for the police, the armed forces, and MI5. Valuable pieces of the puzzle have been located in sources such as court judgments, official reports, and in interviews conducted by the author, maximising depth and breadth of coverage of the topic. The way successive governments, the police, the armed forces, and MI5 have addressed the issue of regulation for terrorist informers' involvement in criminality is also analysed. So too are allegations of 'collusion' between informers on one hand and the security and intelligence agencies on the other. Accordingly, the book also assesses the varied retrospective investigations into the use of terrorist informers, and therefore the competing needs for secrecy and transparency. The book demonstrates that although there is a tension between intelligence and law, this can be successfully navigated.
- 4 The Luther Myth: The Image of Martin Luther from Religious Reformer to Völkisch Icon/ Hayden-Roy, Patrick - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 275p. E-704

This study traces the transposition of Luther's image from religious reformer to völkisch icon in the period from the close of the Napoleonic Wars up through the immediate post-World-War II era. Using evidence drawn from not only theological works and literary and philosophical sources, but also speeches, theatrical works, public celebrations and monuments, it traces the development of Luther's image within the German Protestant imagination. The study demonstrates how this image evolved within the environment of German nationalist sentiment of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries from a religious reformer and advocate of freedom to a symbol of völkisch nationalist identity, such that with the seizure of power by the Nazis, Luther was used to portray a symbiosis between the new regime and the tradition of Protestant religiosity. The study looks particularly at how Protestant Germans styled Luther to affirm the essentialist racial identity politics of the Nazis, the cult of authoritarian leadership around Adolf Hitler, the drive to impose state control over all competing sources of authority, and the victimizing of German Jews.
- 5 The Reception Of Darwinian Evolution In Britain, 1859-1909: Darwinism's Generations/ Hewitt, Martin - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 450p. E-705

Darwinism's Generations uses the impact of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859) in the fifty years after its publication to demonstrate the effectiveness of a generational framework for understanding the cultural and intellectual history of Britain in the nineteenth century. It challenges conventional notions of the 'Darwinian Revolution' by examining how people from across all sections of society actually responded to Darwin's writings.

Drawing on the opinions and interventions of over 2,000 Victorians, drawn from an exceptionally wide range of archival and printed sources, it argues that the spread of Darwinian belief was slower, more complicated, more stratified by age, and ultimately shaped far more powerfully by divergent generational responses, than has previously been recognised. In doing so, it makes a number of important contributions. It offers by far the richest and most comprehensive account to date of how contemporaries came to terms with the intellectual and emotional shocks of evolutionary theory. It makes a compelling case for taking proper account of age as a fundamental historical dynamic, and for the powerful generational patternings of the effects that age produced. It demonstrates the extent to which the most common sub-periodisation of the Victorian period are best understood not merely as constituted by the exigencies of events, but are also formed by the shifting balance of generational influence. Taken together, these insights present a significant challenge to the ways historians currently approach the task of describing the nature and experience of historical change, and have fundamental implications for our current conceptions of the shape and pace of historical time.

- 6 Writing Mad Lives In The Age Of The Asylum/ Rembis, Michael - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 308p. E-706

Using the writing of former asylum inmates, as well as other sources, *Writing Mad Lives in the Age of the Asylum* reveals a history of madness and the asylum that has remained hidden by a focus on doctors, diagnoses, and other interventions into mad people's lives. Although those details are present in this story, its focus is the hundreds of inmates who spoke out or published pamphlets, memorials, memoirs, and articles about their experiences. They recalled physical beatings and prolonged restraint and isolation. They described what it felt like to be gawked at like animals by visitors and the hardships they faced re-entering the community. They also spoke about the friendships forged among asylum inmates, many of which persisted after mad people left the asylum. Many inmates argued that asylums were more akin to prisons than medical facilities and testified before state legislatures and the US Congress, lobbying for reforms to what became popularly known as "lunacy laws." *Writing Mad Lives in the Age of the Asylum* exposes the centrality of changing and conflicting relations of care in producing wider ideological and systemic shifts in the history of madness – a process in which the individual and collective efforts of ordinary people shaped structures and cultures much larger than themselves.

- 7 The Donkey And The Boat: Reinterpreting The Mediterranean Economy, 950-1180/ Wickham, Chris - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 795p. E-707

This book aims to reinterpret, and in many places to discover for the first time, what the main lines of economic development were in the central medieval Mediterranean between the mid-tenth century and the end of the twelfth. This is not well understood; we are reliant on sketchy syntheses of fifty years ago. New work on archaeology, especially on ceramics, allows us to understand exchange much better than we could in the last century. The book discusses and compares the regional economies of Egypt, Tunisia, Sicily, the Byzantine Empire, Islamic Spain and Portugal, and north-central Italy. In each case, regional development was more important than the impulse of Mediterranean trade in itself, which developed, by contrast, essentially as a spin-off of regional developments. Egyptian shipping dominated the Mediterranean before 1100; Italian ships became increasingly important in the twelfth century. But Egypt remained the strongest Mediterranean economy, and Islamic Spain the fastest-growing economy, for the whole period of the book; out of the regions studied, northern

Italy was the slowest to get off the ground. One of the main drivers in every case was the prosperity and thus demand of at least some strata of the peasant majority; another was the local force of the state. This overturns all previous assumptions about the period.

- 8 Blue Jerusalem: British Conservatism, Winston Churchill, And The Second World War/ Kowol, Kit - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 336p. E-708

This radical re-interpretation of British history and British Conservatism between 1939 and 1945 reveals the bold, at times utopian, plans British Conservatives drew up for Britain and the post-war world. From proposals for world government to a more united Empire via dreams of a new Christian elite and a move back to the land, it reveals how Conservatives were every bit as imaginative and courageous as their Labour and left-wing opponents. Bringing these alternative visions of Britain's post-war future back to life, this book restores politics to the centre of the story of Britain's war. It demonstrates how everything from the weapons Britain fought with to theatres in which the fighting took place, and the allies Britain chose, were the product of political decisions about the different futures Conservatives wanted to make. Rejecting notions of a 'People's War' that continue to cloud how we think of the Second World War, it explores how Conservatives used their control of the home and battle fronts to fight a deeply Conservative war and build the martial, imperial, and Christian nation many had long dreamed of. A study of political thinking as well as political manoeuvre, it goes beyond an examination of the usual suspects—Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, etc.—to reveal a hitherto lost world of British Conservatism and a set of forgotten futures that continue to shape our world.

- 9 Freedom Soldiers: The Emancipation Of Black Soldiers In Civil War Camps, Courts, And Prisons/ Lande, Jonathan - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; 315p. E-709

Freedom Soldiers follows the lives of once-enslaved soldiers as they fought for the US Army during the US Civil War and decamped in their ongoing struggle to become free. Undoing the many vestiges of slavery was a protracted process, which unfolded amid a bloody war. Thousands on this rocky road of liberation entered the US Army, where the process of emancipation continued. To engage the process and influence their evolving bonds with the US government, the enlisted freedom seekers examined in Freedom Soldiers used their feet and words to fashion their lives after slavery. They took self-granted breaks—or "leaves of freedom." Many then defended their actions within the military justice system. These men, deemed deserters by the US Army, saw mobility as a crucial tool for shaping their lives after slavery. If tried and incarcerated for deserting, they defended their actions. They saw their unauthorized departures as legitimate means of redressing unacceptable restraints in the army. Freedom Soldiers reveals that the war for freedom was not only fought on battlefields. It was also fought in US Army camps, courts, and prisons.

- 10 The Nazi Study Of India And Indian Anti-colonialism: Knowledge Providers And Propagandists In The 'Third Reich'/ Roy, Baijayanti - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 224p. E-710

This monograph is the first detailed and critical study of the intellectual and political connections between German scholars specializing on India, non-academic 'India experts', Indian anti-colonialist intellectuals, and various organs of the Nazi state. It explores the ways in which different kinds of knowledge

pertaining to India's history and contemporary politics were used by this diverse group of men to fulfil certain political goals of Nazi Germany. The book presents four organizations as case studies to demonstrate the ways in which discourses on India were employed to pursue Nazi Germany's primary objective, which was to engage in pro-German and, as the war approached, anti-British propaganda in India. The four organizations under review, presented as four chapters, are the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie; the Special Department India of the German Foreign Ministry; the Seminar for Oriental languages and its successor organizations affiliated to the University of Berlin; and the Indian Legion of the German Armed Forces or Wehrmacht. The chapters illuminate the complex entanglements between individuals, specialized academic and non-academic knowledge, demands of Germany's cultural politics, and Indian anti-colonialist aspirations. This study often desists from using the term Indology in the context of the four organizations, preferring the more generic 'knowledge of India' instead. This is because Indology is generally associated with the academic study of India's ancient past, while the Nazi authorities concerned found insights into contemporary India to be more 'usable'.

- 11 A Nation Of Refugees: Russia's Jews In World War I/ Zavadvker, Polly - E-711
Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 327p.

When World War I began, the Russian Empire was home to more than 5.7 million Jews, the most densely settled Jewish population in the world. Thirty years later, by 1945, only remnants of this civilization remained. The years of World War I, from 1914 to 1918, launched nearly all the forces that led to this epic destruction. This book tells how Jewish civilians experienced that war and its epicenter of violence on the Eastern Front. World War I transformed the lives of East European Jews in ways that were second only to the Holocaust in their magnitude. State violence and forced migration determined many aspects of Jewish wartime and revolutionary experience. These policies not only destroyed much of traditional Jewish life but also inadvertently compelled a transformation of Jewish civil society. The collapse of Russian imperialism enabled the growth of an empire-wide humanitarian campaign to rescue the "nation of refugees," whose plight embodied that of the Jewish nation itself. This history of Jewish humanitarianism during the World War I provides the origin stories of key leaders and public institutions that served East European Jewry in the interwar years and during the Holocaust. Drawing on insights from feminist history and the emerging field of refugee studies, the volume also recovers the previously marginalized voices of refugees, including women and the elderly. The book draws on material from previously inaccessible archives, the contemporary Russian and Yiddish press, and personal accounts by refugees, relief workers, journalists, and artists.

- 12 Hopped Up: How Travel, Trade, And Taste Made Beer A Global Commodity/ E-712
Pilcher, Jeffrey M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 341p.

Hopped Up is a global history of beer describing how diverse local styles became standardized through industrialization into the light, crisp style known as Pilsner. Beer is considered broadly as a fermented, grain-based or similar beverage, including African sorghum beer, Japanese sake, Bolivian chicha, and Mexican pulque in addition to European barley beers. Technological change and scientific brewing contributed to this standardization by allowing greater control over the fermentation process. European imperialism also contributed to the global spread of lager beer by equating it with purity and dismissing strong-flavored alternatives as uncivilized. Industrial scale and imperial growth also contributed

to the masculinization of brewing, which had formerly been a largely female trade around the world. By the post–World War II era, economies of scale allowed the consolidation of brewing within a handful of firms in any given national market. The global brewing industry was consolidated in the final decades of the twentieth century through a series of international mergers that ironically displaced legacy firms from the Global North with more efficient competitors from the Global South. The craft beer movement seeking to revitalize distinctive local styles, although seemingly in opposition to industrial standardization, was itself a form of commodification that sought to achieve high status through status indicators of flavor, local origins, sustainability, and small batch production. Indeed, the concept of beer style is itself a product of industrialization.

- 13 Language And Social Relations In Early Modern England/ Taylor, Hillary - E-713
Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 250p.

This book examines the relationship between language, power, and socio-economic inequality in England, c.1550–1750. Early modern England was a hierarchical society that placed considerable emphasis on order and where language was bound up with the various structures of authority that made up the polity. Members of the labouring population were expected to accept their place, defer to their superiors, and refrain from ‘murmuring’ about a host of issues. While some early modern labouring people fulfilled these expectations, others did not; as a result of their defiance, the latter were more likely to make their way into the historical record, and historians have used the evidence that they generated to reconstruct the various forms of resistance and negotiation that were involved in everyday social relations. This book, by contrast, considers the limits that class power placed on popular expression, and with what implications. It revives domination and subordination as objects of inquiry and demonstrates the ways in which language—at the levels of ideology and social practice—reflected, reproduced, and naturalized inequality over the course of the period.

- 14 Literary Cultures In Early Modern North India: Current Research/ Bangha, Imre E-714
(ed.); Stasik, Danuta (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 492p.

Literary Cultures in Early Modern North India: Current Research grows out of over a 40-year tradition of the triennial International Conferences on Early Modern Literatures in North India (ICEMLNI), initiated to share ‘Bhakti in current research’. This volume brings together a selection of contributions from some of the leading scholars as well as emerging researchers in the field, originally presented at the 13th ICEMLNI (University of Warsaw, 18–22 July 2018). ICEMLNI have become an established forum for scholars working on literary cultures of the early modernity, conceived broadly as ranging from the fifteenth/sixteenth to the early-nineteenth centuries, that as a new concept is particularly relevant to this book. Considering innovative methodologies and tools, the volume presents the current state of research on early modern sources and offers new inputs into our understanding of this period in the cultural history of India. The essays cover multiple languages (Indian vernaculars, Sanskrit, Apabhramsha, Persian), different media (texts, performances, paintings, music) and traditions (Hindu, Jain, Muslim, Sant, Sikh), analysing them as individual phenomena that function in a wider network of connections at textual, intertextual, and knowledge-system levels.

- 15 Politics And Society In Mid Thirteenth-century England: The Troubled Realm/ E-715
Coss, Peter - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 315p.

This book is a reinterpretation of what it prefers to call the ‘crisis’ rather than the ‘revolution’ of mid-thirteenth-century England. Paradoxically, given the multidirectional nature of modern research, the interpretation of the political history of this period has remained locked into a traditional framework bequeathed by the mid-twentieth-century historian R. F. Treharne, and embellished by the emphases and accentuations of his present-day successors. With its high-flown interpretation of concepts like community, its constitutionalism, its ready identification of a national enterprise, and its predilection for idealism and progressive thinking, this interpretation remains uncomfortably close to the Whig interpretation of English history. It is reinforced by a continuation of a rather ahistorical reverence for the baronial leader Simon de Montfort. The book offers an alternative, less idealistic, and more down-to-earth approach which is anchored in the social mores and cultural values of thirteenth-century England. More emphasis is placed upon the interests, ambitions, and needs of contemporaries, upon social networks of various kinds, and upon how interests both clashed and cohered as people strove to improve or preserve their situations. It was a crisis born of political instability, but in the context of institutional, administrative, and legal growth, that is to say at a particular point in the evolution of the state. It deals with the generation of the crisis, the factors which influenced its course, and its (partial) resolution. In short, it explores the anatomy and physiology of a troubled realm.

- 16 The Dark Past: The Us Supreme Court And African Americans, 1800-2015/ Wiecek, William M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 332p. E-716

The Dark Past provides a historical overview and interpretive guide to all of the US Supreme Court’s major cases that affected the freedom and rights of Black Americans since 1800. It offers coherence to a chronicle of cases and connects the events of the past to the current era of racial inequality. The US Supreme Court sustained slavery, racial discrimination, segregation, racial inequality, and white preference through constitutional interpretation and legal doctrine. Moreover, The Dark Past incorporates structural racism as a principal definition of inequality in the contemporary Black legal experience. It elaborates on several significant cases affecting the rights of Black people, such as the Dred Scott decision and the Plessy v. Ferguson decision.

- 17 A Promised Land: Jewish Patriots, The American Revolution, And The Birth Of Religious Freedom/ Jortner, Adam - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 330p. E-717

A Promised Land: Jewish Patriots, the American Revolution, and the Birth of Religious Freedom highlights the key role Jews and Judaism played in the American Revolution and the founding of the United States. As the most visible non-Christian religion, Judaism was central to the debate over religious freedom in America at a critical juncture. The decision to extend citizenship to all religions existed as a debate during the Founding generation. However, the debate was unambiguously decided against the idea of the nation being defined exclusively by Christianity. A Promised Land discusses the key struggle of early America to achieve the broadest possible definition of religious liberty in line with the separation of church and state.

- 18 Between Borders: The Great Jewish Migration From Eastern Europe/ Brinkmann, Tobias - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 318p. E-718

The journeys of Jewish migrants and refugees from Eastern Europe around the globe during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are the focus of this

provocative and inspiring book. After 1860 expanding railroad networks and steamships connected Eastern Europe almost literally to the world. Before 1914 almost 2 million Jews from this vast region moved to the United States. Small groups went to other destinations around the globe. The First World War was a watershed event: across Eastern Europe hundreds of thousands of Jews lost their homes, and migration restrictions that were imposed soon after the war, especially in the United States, targeted Jews from Eastern Europe. A substantial number of Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe were stranded on the social margins across Europe after 1918. Unable to move to countries of their choice, they were exposed as unwanted refugees and disproportionately perished in the Holocaust. Even after 1945 Jewish refugees and Holocaust survivors were stuck in displaced persons camps for years. The experience of Jewish migrants and refugees from Eastern Europe was closely tied to the emergence of the scholarship about migration and flight. Jewish scholars, aid workers, and journalists, most themselves migrants and refugees from Eastern Europe, coined terms such as “displaced person” and reimagined the United States as a pluralist society of immigrants.

- 19 Dreaming The New Woman: An Oral History Of Missionary Schoolgirls In Republican China/ Bond, Jennifer - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 280p. E-719

Dreaming the New Woman uncovers the voices of Chinese women who attended Protestant missionary schools for girls in the early twentieth century. It is an oral history based on seventy-five interviews with alumnae from five girls' middle schools across East China, including McTyeire and St. Mary's in Shanghai, Riverside Academy in Ningbo, Hangzhou Union Girls' School in Hangzhou, and the Laura Haygood School in Suzhou. In the past, missionary schoolgirls have been labeled “foreign puppets” or have been seen as “passive recipients” of a Western-style education. This book puts at the center of the analysis pupils' own understanding of what it meant to be female, Chinese, and possibly Christian during the wars and revolutions of the first half of China's turbulent twentieth century. By focusing on the experiences of women who attended these schools, the book provides fresh perspectives on the role of Christianity in the emergence of the Chinese New Woman. It explores how students experimented with new roles as they tried on overlapping school, Christian, patriotic, gendered, and Communist identities. In the process they envisioned a new form of gendered Christian modernity which became a part of an elite identity for Chinese women in the Republican era.

- 20 Making The Presidency: John Adams And The Precedents That Forged The Republic/ Chervinsky, Lindsay M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 426p. E-720

After George Washington retired, many Americans genuinely wondered if the presidency would work and the nation would survive. John Adams stepped into the role, knowing it would be nearly impossible. The task required all his diplomatic experience, independence, fierce stubbornness, intelligence, and the unflagging support of his brilliant wife, Abigail. In four years, he secured valuable peace in the face of opposition from his closest advisors and allies in the Federalist Party. He defended the presidency against threats both foreign and domestic. He established critical precedents for executive power. When he left office, the nation was stronger than it had been four years earlier. George Washington created the presidency; John Adams defined it. John Adams's presidency was bookended by the first two peaceful transfers of power at a time

when coups, dictatorships, violence, monarchies, and anarchy were expected. Adams understood that the norms and customs that served as the scaffolding for democratic institutions required repetition over decades to build permanence. The American people had to be taught to cherish democratic elections and the peaceful transfer of power. Yet, he is rarely credited with these monumental achievements. The time is ripe for reconsideration of Adams's contributions. Before January 6, 2021, many Americans and scholars took the peaceful transfer of power for granted, John Adams did not.

- 21 The Eastern International: Arabs, Central Asians, And Jews In The Soviet Union's Anticolonial Empire/ Kirasirova, Masha - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 401p. E-721

The Eastern International is a study of how the concept of “the East” was used by the world’s first communist state and its mediators to organize space and to project, channel, and contest power across Eurasia. It is a story of how various intermediaries tried to shape the global conversation about decolonization in an effort to build support and win global legitimacy for the Soviet Union as an anticolonial state power. They succeeded in this task because the ideas of anticapitalism, antifascism, and liberation from colonial exploitation inspired so many around the world. Recontextualizing Soviet history within a global frame, the volume shows how the USSR popularized critiques of capitalism, fascism, and colonialism through propaganda, education, cultural relations, and later, through political and economic aid in international “Eastern” regions, as it all the while concealed other inequalities and forms of exploitation, including in its “domestic East.” By telling these stories while concealing others, these mediators contributed to the marginalization of the Soviet Union from conversations about cultural and political decolonization happening in the Middle East and elsewhere. The book reinscribes Soviet history into postcolonial studies and global history.

- 22 The Institutional Foundations Of Ukrainian Democracy: Power Sharing, Regionalism, And Authoritarianism/ Kibita, Nataliya - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 370p. E-722

Ukraine and Russia are today at opposite ends of the political spectrum. Despite 300 years of full submersion into Russian authoritarian system, Ukraine has rejected authoritarianism. To explain why and how Ukraine’s road diverged from Russia’s, this monograph investigates the origins of regionalism in Ukraine, which is at the foundation of the Ukrainian institutional system. ‘Weak centre, strong regions’ was characteristic of both Ukraine and Russia in the early post-Soviet years. However, what was a detour for Russia was a long-standing framework in Ukraine. The story follows the relationship between Moscow, Kyiv, and the Ukrainian regions in the period from spring 1917 to summer 1994. Based on new archival material and guided by the theory of institutions, the book examines how interlinked political and economic incentives and constraints determined the opportunities and institutional interests of the Ukrainian leadership and the Ukrainian regions, and how the institutional framework affected the dynamic of the relationship between the central leadership in Moscow, the Ukrainian leadership, and the regions. It shows that, once established, the configuration of ‘weak centre, strong regions’ did not change, even when the Soviet centralized party-state system collapsed. The failure of the Ukrainian leadership to reconfigure the interplay of incentives and constraints that dictated the behaviour of the Ukrainian regions determined not only the insignificance of the disintegration of the Soviet system, but also the institutional

weakness of the new Ukrainian executive branch and the failure by President Kravchuk to establish some form of authoritarian rule.

- 23 The Damietta Crusade, 1217-1221: A Military History/ Marvin, Laurence M. - E-723
Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxvi, 230p.

The Damietta Crusade offers the first book-length monograph of the Fifth Crusade in almost forty years, and only the second in over a century. It emphasizes what made this campaign unique, from its planning, choice of target, its “brown-water” or amphibious nature, course, and result. It argues that the crusade’s planners worked from an achievable grand strategy: Jerusalem’s restoration to Latin Christian hands. Operationally the crusaders invaded Egypt, designed as a stratagem to threaten the economic hub of Cairo to force Jerusalem’s return. Once in Egypt, the crusaders had to deal first with the city of Damietta, which is where the main military campaign took place. Written for non-specialists, The Damietta Crusade offers a narrative and analysis grounded in the primary and relevant secondary sources. It presents a multi-sided perspective by describing and analyzing the Egyptians and other groups in the eastern Mediterranean who played a role in mounting a successful defense against Latin Christian forces. It contends that the crusade failed not because it derived from an unachievable or flawed grand strategy, but because of shifting operational goals, leadership issues, the social dynamics within the army, the arrival and departure of participants, and the effective defense led by Egypt’s sultan, al-Kamil. One of the surprises of this story is that the crusade ended with the men of the respective armies on relatively good terms with one another, suggesting it was never a “clash of civilizations.”

- 24 From Tudor To Stuart: The Regime Change From Elizabeth I To James I/ Doran, Susan - E-724
Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 631p.

Based on letters, state papers, drama, poetry, and material objects, this book tells the story of the troubled accession and exciting first decade of James I’s reign. After a chapter on Elizabeth I’s death, funeral, and afterlife, the book turns to the new king, first his reign in Scotland and afterwards his first year in England. These chapters detail the problems that he initially faced: the legacy of his predecessor’s reign, questions about his legitimacy, plots in England, and unrest in Ireland. Overall, this section of the book challenges the traditional assumption that James’s accession was smooth, seeing it instead as a very bumpy ride. The succeeding chapters assess the extent of change that occurred in national political life and royal policies by examining how far the establishment of a new Stuart dynasty resulted in fresh personnel in power, alterations in monarchical institutions, shifts in political culture, and a different direction in governmental policies. The book offers a fresh look at James and his wife Anna, providing some new interpretations of their characters and qualities. Other personalities are not neglected, whether Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Robert Cecil, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, or the Scots who filled James’s inner court. The book also brings to life national events and politics of the early seventeenth century, including the 1605 Gunpowder Plot, the establishment of Jamestown in Virginia, the plantations in Ulster, James’s troubles with parliament, and his doomed attempt to bring about union with Scotland.

- 25 The Enlightenment: An Idea And Its History/ Clark, JCD - Oxford University E-725
Press, London, 2024; xx, 561p.

Many books claim to explain the Enlightenment, but they all assume that it was a thing. This is the first book to show what it actually was, namely an

historiographical concept. It is a critical historical analysis of the Enlightenment in England, Scotland, France, Germany, and the United States, from c.1650 to the present. It argues that the degree of commonality between social and intellectual movements in each, and between the five societies, has been overstated for polemical purposes, some of which it explores. It contends that the concept of 'the Enlightenment' was not widely adopted in those societies until the mid twentieth century; indeed it was unknown in the eighteenth. Without the concept, people at the time were unable to act in ways that would have created the Enlightenment as a movement. Since the conventional account has been that the Enlightenment was a phenomenon, the idea could be used as a component of what has been called a 'civil religion', a summing up of the myths of origin, aims, and essential values of a society from which dissent is not permitted. An appreciation that it was instead an historiographical concept in turn undermines the idea that there was, in these societies, a great transition to what came to be called 'modernity'. Currently 'the Enlightenment' is a term widely accepted across popular culture and in many academic disciplines, notably history, philosophy, political theory, political science, literary studies, and theology; this book calls for fundamental reconsiderations in each.

- 26 *Against The Liberal Order: The Soviet Union, Turkey, And Statist Internationalism, 1919-1939/* Hirst, Sameul J. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 231p. E-726

Against the Liberal Order is a history of interactions between the interwar Soviet Union and early Republican Turkey, and it documents a distinctly state-led international politics. It begins in the aftermath of the First World War, when the victorious Allies sought to build an interconnected world with connections regulated by Western-led multilateral organizations. In this formative moment, the most prominent challengers to the new liberal order were Soviet and Turkish revolutionaries. As Mustafa Kemal Atatürk took up arms in 1920 to overturn the terms of the Paris Peace Conference, Vladimir Lenin provided military and economic aid as part of a partnership that both sides described as anti-imperialist. Over the course of the next two decades, the Soviet and Turkish states orchestrated bilateral exchange in spheres ranging from aviation to linguistics. Most importantly, Soviet engineers and architects helped colleagues in Ankara launch a five-year plan and erect massive state-owned factories to produce textiles and replace Western imports. As they explored joint measures to accelerate development, Bolshevik and Kemalist elites gradually arrived at a statist alternative to liberal internationalism. Their improvisations reveal much about the international politics of the interwar period, and their solutions prefigured Moscow's outreach to states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the Cold War and beyond.

- 27 *Emily Davies And The Mid-victorian Women's Movement/* Hendry, John - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 302p. E-727

This book combines the first scholarly biography of Emily Davies, a central figure in the mid-Victorian women's movement, with a radically new account of that movement, focusing on its rapid growth, increasing acceptance, and subsequent division. With Emily Davies as its focus, it traces the movement as it grew from a small network of radical Unitarian families in the 1850s into a major presence in the intellectual life of Britain in the 1860s, cutting across religious and political boundaries. At the centre of operations, the socially and politically conservative but fiercely determined Davies found common ground with the leading intellectual churchman of the day and understood better than

most of her colleagues the values that led people to resist change, even while accepting at least part of the women's case. As the movement grew in size and influence it came to encompass a growing range of social and political ideals and priorities, and by the 1870s it had effectively split into three separate strands, each with its own subdivisions, one focused on legal change and women's rights, one on the protection of vulnerable women, and one on the improved education of girls and young women. Following Davies's particular priorities and strategic instincts, the book focuses on the battle for secondary and especially university education, but the achievements of all three sets of campaigns are assessed and compared in the context of the different priorities guiding them.

- 28 *Emotions Of Conflict, Israel 1949-1967/* Rozin, Orit - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 312p. E-728

Israel's citizens have had to cope with the emotional challenges of the threats their country has faced during its first two decades. The book unpacks the history of citizens' emotions—an analysis of the reports about how they felt and of the emotional regime—the emotional repertoire designed by political leaders and cultural agents wishing to mold the feelings of Israeli citizens. Policy makers—Prime Minister and Defense Minister David Ben-Gurion first and foremost—sought to fortify the spirits of Israelis and to inculcate an emotional regime that would rise to the challenges of the new frontier state. Israel's emotional regime was meant to mitigate fear, foster preparedness, and instill a shared feeling of purpose, belonging, and solidarity; it served as foundation for the political elite's ideology and nurtured a model of citizenship. This emotional regime imbued Israelis with a sense of moral rectitude and equipped them with tools to manage their fears and, in extreme cases, despair. Most significantly, it met the human need for existential meaning in times of crisis, meaning that is essential to overcome the fear of impending death. Yet the emotional regime sometimes failed, as in the cases of immigrants unable to acculturate and adopt Israel's norms and practices and soldiers and citizens unable to withstand the thirst for revenge. The perspective of the history of emotions leads to hitherto untapped and nuanced insights about the weaknesses and strengths of Israelis, and reveals new connections between identity, morality, state-sanctioned violence, politics, and law, along with a new understanding of the motivations behind policy makers' decisions.

- 29 *Fugitive Of Empire: Rash Behari Bose, Japan And The Indian Independence Struggle/* Mcquade, Joseph - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xv, 276p. E-729

In 1912, Rash Behari Bose made his dramatic entrance into India's anti-colonial freedom movement when he orchestrated a bomb attack against the British Viceroy during a public procession in Delhi. Forced to flee his homeland, Bose settled in Japan, becoming the most influential Indian in Tokyo and earning the affectionate title "Sensei" among Japanese youth, military personnel, and far-right ultranationalists. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Bose remained a perpetual thorn in the side of the British Empire as he built and maintained a global network of anti-colonialists, radicals, smugglers, and intellectuals. After siding with Imperial Japan against his British adversaries during the Second World War, Bose died in 1945—just two years before India gained its independence. A complex, controversial, and often contradictory figure, Bose has been described as a committed democrat, an authoritarian, an advocate of religious harmony, a Hindu chauvinist, an anti-Communist, a political pragmatist, an idealist, a Japanese collaborator, an anti-racist, a cultural conservative, a Pan-Asianist, an Indian nationalist, and much more besides.

Drawing on extensive archival research in India, Japan and the UK, this refreshing new biography brings to life the largely forgotten story of one of twentieth-century Asia's most daring revolutionaries.

- 30 More Than Nothing: A History Of The Vacuum In Theoretical Physics, 1925-1980/ Wright, Aron Sidney - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 410p. E-730

This book is a history of how it came to be that our best physical theories of particles, gravity, and spacetime are theories of the vacuum, of empty space. Today, physicists calculate “vacuum expectation values,” predict the influence of “vacuum fluctuations,” and describe universes and black holes composed of dynamic, yet empty, spacetime. More than this, vacuum physics seems paradoxical. Physicists depict the vacuum as by turns placid and roiling; as a rippling sheet and a crashing sea. More than Nothing provides new interpretations of seminal advances in the history of relativistic quantum theory, including Paul Dirac's positron theory and Richard Feynman's and Julian Schwinger's Quantum Electrodynamics. It provides sustained analysis of understudied figures, including John Wheeler's geometrodynamics, Roger Penrose's diagrammatic methods, and Sidney Coleman's false vacuum. These studies analyze physicists' diverse interests. This reveals surprising connections between positron theory and mathematical beauty; between fluctuations and Marxian philosophy; between the psychology of “impossible objects” and drawings of black holes; and between symmetry breaking and science fiction. The development of the physics of the vacuum was inseparable from the development of aesthetics, art, psychology, fiction—from culture. By analyzing scientific practice—as documented in notes, correspondence, drawings, laboratory notebooks, and published material—this book shows that physicists chose to center the vacuum because of its utility. Over and again, theorists found the vacuum useful.

- 31 Muslim Women In Britain, 1850-1950: 100 Years Of Hidden History/ Cheruvallil-Contractor, Sariya (ed.); Gilham, Jamie (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xix, 264p. E-731

The history of British Islam and British Muslims is a growing area of interest among historians and the general public. But, whilst Muslim women have featured in some research, their lives and experiences have remained obscure, if not “hidden,” in both academic and popular discussion. Uncovering Muslim women's experiences and contributions to society in past generations is essential for us to build a full picture of Muslim life in Britain, then and now. This is the first book to address that gap, telling the stories of Muslim women who lived in Britain between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, from Victorian times to the years immediately after the Second World War—just before immigration profoundly affected the size and composition of Britain's Muslim communities. It reveals a rich variety of experiences, including Muslim women who travelled to or away from Britain, and many who converted to Islam within the British Isles. Underpinned by feminist historical approaches, this ground-breaking book aims to make women visible where they have been hidden from or within history. Its fascinating accounts reinstate Muslim women as actors, storytellers and storymakers who have shaped the history of Britain and of “British Islam.”

- 32 Patriot Presidents: From George Washington To John Quincy Adams/ Leuchtenburg, William E. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 227p. E-732

Patriot Presidents: From George Washington to John Quincy Adams discusses the history of the founding fathers of the United States. The opening chapter on the Constitutional Convention of 1787 analyzes how the founding fathers created a unique institution, the presidency. They were determined to authorize an effective chief executive but cautious of monarchy. The presidency that developed over the next generation was fashioned less by the clauses in the Constitution than by the way that the first presidents responded to challenges. Patriot Presidents focuses on the incumbencies of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams.

- 33 Print Markets And Political Dissent In Central Europe: Publishers In Central Europe, 1800-1870/ Brophy, James M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xx, 460p. E-733

German publishers transformed the political culture of central Europe. Their presses, bookshops, and commercial networks promoted oppositional politics, especially those of liberalism and democratic radicalism. Adapting a centuries-long legacy of marketing forbidden literature to the modern era, the book trade vigorously contested the censorship regimes of Prussia and Austria with an array of legal and illegal tricks. Driven by profit and political conviction, publishers became cultural brokers and political actors, and their achievements are many. Alongside the smuggling of banned books, they promoted a broad spectrum of legal dissent—from highbrow journals to middlebrow lexica to flyers. They circulated Western political ideas through extensive translation, devised new formats to widen the reception of commentary, and designed marketing schemes to broaden the reading nation. But the aspiration of popularizing political dissent had mixed results. If the book trade established liberalism as an inexorable political force, democratic radicalism never achieved mainstream status. Between the Carlsbad Decrees of 1819 and the Imperial Press Law of 1874, governments criminalized republicanism and other democratic doctrines, denying them necessary access to broader audiences. Recounting the triumphs and setbacks of marketing political dissent, James Brophy's study brings alive the turbulent world of publishing. This sweeping narrative redefines the political public sphere in nineteenth-century central Europe.

- 34 Radicalisation: A Global And Comparative Perspective/ Lewis, James R. (ed.); Awan, Akil N. (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 429p. E-734

Radicalization has become an important part of the twenty-first-century security and political landscape. It is a seemingly ubiquitous term, employed by academics, policymakers, civil society actors, practitioners, and media alike, in ever-expanding ways—describing everything from changing domestic social movements to the growth of international terrorism. This volume provides a comprehensive treatment of “radicalization”: the processes during which individuals or groups adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious beliefs, positions, or aspirations, particularly in cases associated with the use of violence. Adopting a multifaceted and comparative approach, the contributors interrogate this phenomenon from wide-ranging social, ideological, religious, and historical angles. The first part of the book explores how academia has engaged with the concept of radicalization, including the ontological and epistemological concerns of Critical Terrorism Studies; theoretical models for understanding radicalization; and approaches to radicalization through the various lenses of identity, gender, youth, and media. The second part explores manifestations of radicalization through a range of diverse case studies,

including the Falun Gong movement; Aum Shinrikyo; Far-Right transnationalism; white nationalist lone wolves and the “Great Replacement” thesis; ISIS and Western jihadists; deradicalization programs; hero myths; the Extreme Right in Eastern Europe; and the dark side of globalization.

- 35 *Serpent In Eden: Foreign Meddling And Partisan Politics In James Madison's America/* Reeder, Tyson - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 402p. E-735

Serpent in Eden traces early America’s troubled history of foreign meddling and political conflict through the career of James Madison. Spanning the period from the American Revolution to the War of 1812, it reveals a nation ensnared by partisanship and foreign hostility. Foreign governments exploited party distrust and interfered in US elections to advance their own agendas and weaken the United States. As political animosity mounted, Americans confused dissent with disloyalty, imperiling the United States. As a leading delegate at the Constitutional Convention, Republican congressional leader, secretary of state, and president, Madison grappled with foreign meddling over three decades. At the same time, he emerged as a party leader, feeding the very partisanship that bred foreign intrigues. His career embodies the calamitous barrage of accusations and counteraccusations of foreign collusion that culminated in the War of 1812. Madison left a complicated legacy as a fierce adversary of foreign meddling and determined champion of political debate—but also as a partisan operative who facilitated the first by inflaming the second. Forged in partisan conflict, the United States remains vulnerable to foreign powers that aggravate political discord. Americans continue to test whether the constitutional system Madison was so central in implementing can withstand foreign interference while accommodating intense political strife. That question remained inconclusive during his lifetime, but his successes and failures, along with his original vision of the Constitution and party politics, may help Americans chart a path away from political hysteria and polarization.

- 36 *South Asia, The British Empire, And The Rise Of Classical Legal Thought: Toward A Historical Ontology Of The Law/* Chaudhry, Faisal - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 529p. E-736

The book considers the legal history of colonial rule in South Asia from 1757 to the early twentieth century. It charts a shift in the ontology by which notions and practices of sovereignty, land control, and adjudicatory rectification were aligned. This involved a transition from a formative period under East India Company rule focusing on ‘the laws’ more than ‘the law’. Underpinning the Company’s ontology of ‘the laws’ was an idea of absolute property that was translated into doctrinal terms as a duty of remitting rent more than any notionally physical dominion. Leaving property extrinsic to law, early colonial South Asia’s ontology of the legal was put on a very different footing from the Anglo-common law mainstream. In South Asia it was only after Company rule gave way to Crown Raj that conditions ripened for ‘the law’ to emerge as its own ostensibly irreducible institutional fact. As the book contends, among these conditions was the rise of what scholars have called classical legal thought. Even more than under the Company, then, under Crown rule there were two distinct forms of discourse through which the ontology of the legal was reconstituted around a globalizing notion of ‘the law’ as an object in its own right. These are identified in terms of one variety of—doctrinal—discourse through which propositions of the law could be verbalized and that had qualities of ‘operativeness’ and ‘administrability’ and another variety—of ordinary language discourse—through which propositions about the law could be articulated.

- 37 *The Spiritual Lives And Manuscript Cultures Of Eighteenth-century English Women: Writing Religious Communities/ Aalders, Cynthia* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxii, 269p. E-737
- The *Spiritual Lives and Manuscript Cultures of Eighteenth-Century English Women* explores the vital and unexplored ways in which women's life writings acted to undergird, guide, and indeed shape religious communities. Through an exploration of various significant but understudied personal relationships—including mentorship by older women, spiritual friendship, and care for non-biological children—the book demonstrates the multiple ways in which women were active in writing religious communities. The women discussed here belonged to communities that habitually communicated through personal writing. At the same time, their acts of writing were creative acts, powerful to build and shape religious communities: these women wrote religious community. The book consists of a series of interweaving case studies and focuses on Catherine Talbot (1721–70), Anne Steele (1717–78), and Ann Bolton (1743–1822), and on their literary interactions with friends and family. Considered together, these subjects and sources allow comparison across denomination, for Talbot was Anglican, Steele a Baptist, and Bolton a Methodist. Further, it considers women's life writings as spiritual legacy, as manuscripts were preserved by female friends and family members and continued to function in religious communities after the death of their authors. Various strands of enquiry weave through the book: questions of gender and religion, themselves inflected by denomination; themes related to life writings and manuscript cultures; and the interplay between the writer as individual and her relationships and communal affiliations. The result is a variegated and highly textured account of eighteenth-century women's spiritual and writing lives.
- 38 *Towards Jihad?: Muslims And Politics In Postcolonial Mozambique/ Morier-Genoud, Eric* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xv, 240p. E-738
- Since 2017, Mozambique has been confronted with a jihadi insurgency. This book looks at its origins and the broader and longer history of the relationship between Islam and politics in the country. Did Mozambique's Muslim politics always point towards jihad? The book examines the period after independence, when the state engaged in anticlericalism; it then moves across the decades to the 2000s, when the ruling party and the opposition alike courted Muslims for electoral purposes, before reaching the 2010s, when tensions between “mosque and state” returned. Along the way, it explores a wide variety of phenomena, including the rise of Wahhabism, religious competition, state mediation, secularism, the alleged growth and radicalisation of Islam, and the origins of the ongoing insurgency. The volume offers a rich history, attentive to different branches and elements of the Muslim community, looking far beyond the narrow perspective of jihad. Taking a socio-historical perspective, the book unpacks a complex dynamic which the jihadi insurgency is now disrupting. Understanding the long history of Muslims' engagement with politics in Mozambique sheds light on where the country has come from, where it stands now amidst violent unrest, and where it might go next.
- 39 *Wales In England, 1914-1945: A Social, Cultural, And Military History/ Ugolini, Wendy* - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 297p. E-739
- Wales in England 1914–1945: A Social, Cultural, and Military History* unearths a vast array of English people with parental, ancestral, diasporic, affinity, affective, and elective connections with Wales in the first half of the twentieth

century for whom a sense of ‘Welshness’ held meaning. It considers the ways in which Welshness was imagined, performed, and self-fashioned in England in the period from 1914 to 1945 and argues that this diasporic construction of Welshness held a wide urban appeal which had significant implications for military enlistment, cultural production, suburban transculturality, and commemorative practices. In particular, it addresses the heightened expression of dual identifications with both Wales and England during the First World War and Second World War, making use of individual English Welsh case studies from the worlds of art, literature, politics, and soldiering. It argues that, for English men and women of Welsh origin, the idea of being in some part ‘Welsh’ both informed and reaffirmed their own understanding of what it meant to ‘be British.’

- 40 Male Professionals In Nineteenth Century Britain: Families, Intergenerational Mobility, And The Rise Of The Professions/ Brockliss, Laurence; Smith, Harry - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xx, 506p. E-740

Male Professionals in Nineteenth-Century Britain is the first statistically based social, cultural, and familial history of a fast-growing section of the Victorian propertied classes. It is built around a representative cohort of 750 men who were recorded in the 1851 census as practising a profession in eight British provincial towns with distinctive economic and social profiles. The book provides a collective account of the cohort’s lives and the lives of their families across four generations, starting with their parents and ending with their grandchildren. The book aims to throw light on the extent to which nineteenth-century professionals had a distinctive socio-cultural profile, as sociologists and some historians have claimed, or were largely indistinguishable from other members of propertied society, as most historians today assume without further investigation. In exploring this question, particular attention is paid to the cohort families’ wealth, household size, education, occupational history, geographical mobility, choice of marriage partner, kinship and friendship circles, political allegiance, and leisure activities. The book demonstrates that male professionals in the Victorian era were not a homogeneous group, but were divided in many ways, especially by wealth. These divisions largely determine how far they and their families display endogenous or exogenous characteristics. The book also demonstrates that even the most successful professional families got poorer over time, and reveals how easily in the age of industrialization branches of families and sometimes complete families could drop out of the elite.

- 41 Home Front Battles: World War II Mobilization And Race In The Deep South/ Bolton, Charles C. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 373p. E-741

Home Front Battles focuses on World War II mobilization and the battles it sparked in the Deep South. Economic mobilization reshaped agriculture and ushered in a new wave of industrialization. Rural migrants flocked to the new businesses, where they encountered an unfamiliar world of work. As war towns boomed, they faced a host of difficulties. Although the federal government tried to help solve these social problems, those efforts were only partly successful. One of the primary home front battles during World War II occurred along the color line. With the creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee (1941) and the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act (1940), the federal government promoted the ideal of nondiscrimination as part of its mobilization efforts. In the Deep South, where race relations operated in an openly discriminatory manner, federal nondiscrimination directives and southern tradition clashed in war industries and in and around military camps. White

politicians in the Deep South—ranging from the liberal Georgia governor Ellis Arnall to Theodore Bilbo, the reactionary US senator from Mississippi—disagreed about the long-term impact of wartime mobilization. At the same time, African Americans mobilized to change the southern system of race relations. The fight for Black rights culminated with the elections of 1946—when Black men and women in the Deep South tried to vote on a scale unprecedented in the twentieth century. White Southerners, however, closed ranks to beat back the effort with tactics ranging from intimidation to violence.

- 42 Bloody Tuesday: The Untold Story Of The Struggle For Civil Rights In Tuscaloosa/ Giggie, John M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 368p. E-742

This book recounts one of the last great untold stories of the civil rights movement. At 10:15 a.m. on Tuesday, June 9, 1964, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, police attacked more than six hundred Black men, women, and children hiding inside First African Baptist Church, the center of the movement in West Alabama. They had been marching against segregation since Reverend King launched the Tuscaloosa campaign three months earlier, and they now faced over seventy law enforcement officers, as well as hundreds more deputized white citizens and Klansmen. Over the next hour, police smashed the one-hundred-year-old church's stained-glass windows with water shot from a high-pressure hose, and fired rounds of tear gas inside. As demonstrators streamed from the church, they were beat with nightsticks, cattle prods, and axe handles. The police arrested nearly one hundred people, and sent over thirty to the hospital. Many more sought aid at a local barbershop. Survivors dubbed the day "Bloody Tuesday." For them and the thousands of Black residents living in Tuscaloosa, it was the most important moment of their lives. It was also among the most violent days in the nation's struggle for civil rights. Bloody Tuesday is recounted through the eyes of locals: the charismatic Black preacher trained by Reverend King; an aging police chief; the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan; and Black women. They tell of a Southern city unwilling to shed its history of racial control until forced to do so by their armed self-defense groups, a bus boycott, and the federal government. They call attention to a forgotten campaign that took place between Reverend King's Birmingham crusade in 1963 and the Selma-to-Montgomery march for voting rights in 1965.

- 43 A European Elizabethan: The Life Of Robert Beale, Esquire/ Gehring, David Scott - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 292p. E-743

This book brings Robert Beale, a man usually in the background and shadows of Elizabethan England, into the light. By situating him in his European contexts of education, travel, religion, and politics, it illuminates the ways in which Beale's experiences in the Holy Roman Empire and France prepared him for a career in the engine room of Elizabethan government. A man of modest origins, he enjoyed the patronage, protection, and friendship of some of Queen Elizabeth's top officials like William Cecil and Francis Walsingham, but he was also personally insecure and financially vulnerable. Beale's own religious inclinations, political principles, legal positions, and personal life all come into full colour here, as do the ways in which Beale engaged with many large and overlapping issues in Elizabethan politics and religion, like the royal succession, Puritanism, international relations, and the wars of religion. By thoroughly investigating Beale's personal reference archive, which remains largely intact at the British Library, and additional material across the UK, mainland Europe, and the USA, this book endeavours to mirror Beale's own archival practices in collation, reading, reflecting, and writing that made him simultaneously a jack-

of-all trades and a master of them all. By considering a man with identities and experiences both particularly English and broadly European, the book offers a route forward for thinking about Europe was in England, and England was in Europe.

- 44 Symbolic Reproduction In Early Medieval England: Secular And Monastic Households/ Sykes, Katharine - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; x, 229p. E-744

In the early middle ages, the conversion of the early English kingdoms acted as a catalyst for significant social and cultural change. One of the most visible of these changes was the introduction of a new type of household—the monastic household—which reproduced through education and training, rather than biological means, and whose inhabitants practised celibacy as a lifelong state, rather than as a stage in the life-course. Because monastic households were dependent on secular households for the production of the next generation of recruits, previous studies have tended to view them as more mutable than their secular counterparts, which are implicitly regarded as natural and ahistorical. This book charts some of the key changes to the structure of households between the seventh and eleventh centuries, as ideas that were first fostered in monastic households, such as ideas of spiritual, non-biological reproduction, were adopted in royal households in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and as ideas about kinship that were generated in secular households, such as the relationship between genealogy and inheritance, were picked up and applied by their monastic counterparts. In place of binary divisions between secular and monastic, biological and spiritual, real and imagined, this study demonstrates that different forms of kinship and reproduction were intimately linked.

- 45 Defining Corruption In The Ottoman Empire: Morality, Legality, And Abuse Of Power In Premodern Governance/ Ergene, Boğaç A. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvii, 320p. E-745

How did the Ottomans understand corruption in politics and public office before the nineteenth century? To answer this question, *Defining Corruption in the Ottoman Empire* surveys premodern Ottoman perceptions of administrative abuse. Identified in jurisprudential texts, state-generated documents, political literature, foreign sources, and, in some rare instances, in the voices of those accused of being corrupt, the book examines a discursive spectrum that reflects the multiple meanings and practices of self-regarding predatory behavior by state authorities. The book also paints a broad picture of the institutional features of a premodern polity that allowed, however inadvertently, transgressions associated with corruption, and the ways in which the Ottoman state attempted to control and discipline such acts. *Defining Corruption* is a conceptually oriented work that engages seriously with non-Ottoman historiographies and multiple disciplines besides history.

- 46 Stephen I, The First Christian King Of Hungary: From Medieval Myth To Modern Legend/ Berend, Nora - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 254p. E-746

This book questions the central importance of Stephen I of Hungary (reigned 997–1038) in narratives of Hungarian history and national identity as the founder of the Hungarian state and church. It argues that instead of conceptualizing modern political medievalism separately as an ‘abuse’ of history, we must investigate history’s very fabric, because cultural memory is woven into the production of the medieval sources. Medieval myth-making served as a firm basis for centuries of further elaboration and reinterpretation, both in

historiography and in political legitimizing strategies. In many ways, we cannot reach the 'real' Stephen, but we can do much more to understand the shaping of his myths. The author traces the origin of crucial stories around Stephen, contextualizing both the invention of early narratives and their later use. A challenger to Stephen's rule who may be a medieval literary invention became the protagonist of a rock opera in 1983, also standing in for Imre Nagy, a key figure of the 1956 revolution; moreover, he was reinvented as the embodiment of true Hungarian identity. The alleged right hand relic was 'discovered' to provide added legitimacy for Hungary's kings and then became a protagonist of the entanglement of Church and state. A medieval crown was invested with supernatural status, before turning into a national symbol. This book analyses the often-seamless flow that has turned medieval myth into modern history, showing that politicization was not a modern addition, but a determinant factor from the start.

- 47 After The Flying Saucers Came: A Global History Of The UFO Phenomenon/ Eghigian, Greg - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 388p. E-747

After the Flying Saucers Came tells the story of the world's fascination with UFOs and the prospect that they were the work of visitors from outer space. While accounts of great wonders in the sky date back to antiquity, reports of UFOs took place against the unique backdrop of the Cold War and space age, giving rise to disputed government inquiries, breath-taking news stories, and single-minded sleuths. This book traces how a seemingly isolated incident in 1947 sparked an international drama involving shady figures, questionable evidence, suspicions of conspiracy, hoaxes, new religions, scandals, unsettling alien encounters, debunkers, and celebrities. It examines how descriptions, theories, and debates about unidentified flying objects and contact with aliens changed over time and how they appeared in the United States, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Russia. And it explores the impact UFOs have had and continue to have on our understanding of space, science, technology, politics, and ourselves up through the present day.

- 48 Frances Oldham Kelsey, The Fda, And The Battle Against Thalidomide/ Warsh, Cheryl Krasnick - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xiv, 404p. E-748

In the 1960s, Dr. Frances Oldham Kelsey of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) became one of the most celebrated women in America when she prevented a deadly sedative from entering the US market. A Canadian-born pharmacologist and physician, Kelsey saved countless Americans from the devastating side effects of thalidomide, a drug routinely given to pregnant women to prevent morning sickness. As a result of Kelsey's efforts, thalidomide was never sold in the United States. The incident led Congress to pass the 1962 Kefauver-Harris Amendments to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, which fundamentally changed drug regulation in America. One of a small minority of women to earn an advanced degree in science in the 1930s, Kelsey faced challenges that resonate with women scientists to this day. Revered by the public as a "good mother of science," she went on to act as a formidable gatekeeper against other suspect drugs, such as diethylstilboestrol (DES) and laetrile. Based upon FDA archival records, private family papers, and interviews with family and colleagues, this biography brings to light the efforts and legacy of a pioneering woman of science whose contributions remain influential.

- 49 Gda'nsk: Portrait Of A City/ Loew, Peter Oliver - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xii, 278p. E-749

Gdańsk: Portrait of a City tells the story of the city of Gdańsk, from the prehistoric origins of its Baltic surroundings on the Vistula and Motława rivers and its entry into written history in 997 ce, through its more than seven centuries as the German-speaking city of Danzig, and on to the city's position in present-day Poland. The book explores the political, cultural, religious, and economic history of Gdańsk seen as an important, oft-disputed Baltic port city greedily sought by surrounding powers. At times, Gdańsk has stood at the center of modern European history. It was the site of the beginning of the Second World War as well as the cradle of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" (Solidarność), which would play a key role in the fall of European communism. Gdańsk has seen revolts and sieges, and it has suffered nearly total annihilation more than once. The city has been subject over the centuries to local dukes, Teutonic Knights, the Polish crown, Prussia, the German Empire, the Third Reich, and the USSR. While these powers, particularly those informed by the nationalist paradigms of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, frequently rewrote the city's history and identity to fit it into their enforced narratives, the city still developed its own distinct identity that shrugs off such oversimplifications. Gdańsk: Portrait of a City examines such tendentious interpretations as it traces the development of a distinct municipal identity created through the city's unique geography, population, and history.

- 50 Love And The Working Class: The Inner Worlds Of Nineteenth Century Americans/ Lystra, Karen - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; 348p. E-750

Based on over five thousand letters written by both Black and white working-class Americans in the period 1830–1880, Love and the Working Class features the personal expression of ordinary Americans as they find a mate, joke or boast about sex, argue with their spouse, and express their feelings of attachment in both prose and poetry. Most of the letter writers had no more than a third- or fourth-grade education, and some of them were illiterate. Yet they or their scribe took pen and pencil in hand, often sounding out words as they wrote. Readers can "hear" them speak to each other as they expressed their sense of intimacy within the collective relationships of their local community or tribe. Their sense of community included an almost universally accepted yet unspoken demand for racial homogeneity in courtship and marriage. Love and the Working Class makes an innovative and distinctive contribution to the history of emotions as well as American social and cultural history. The focus on courtship and marriage includes an original analysis of nonromantic love. Poetry, letter-writing, and the range of emotions surrounding death are also featured. Working-class feelings are interpreted in response to a wide-range of nineteenth-century experiences, including the Civil War. It is through the lens of personal letters that poor, unschooled Americans show us how they felt about love and how they created meaningful attachments in their uncertain lives.

- 51 Military Medicine And The Hidden Costs Of War/ Fazal, Tanisha M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 240p. E-751

Decisions to go to war are often framed in cost-benefit terms. But what if we are getting the costs wrong? Dramatic improvements in military medicine, alongside the expansion of veterans' benefits, have increased the long-term costs of war in the United States today. Military personnel return home having survived wounds they would not have survived in the past. Veterans, their families, and the government bear these increased costs of war, which are greatly underestimated by policymakers. In a deep dive into the history of military medicine and veterans' benefits, the book traces the developments that underlie these hidden

costs of war from the Civil War to the present. This analysis clearly demonstrates how US policymakers have repeatedly misunderstood the costs of war because they neglect to anticipate these changes. Underestimating the costs of war increases willingness to use force abroad, with profound consequences for global politics in an era of heightened great power competition.

- 52 The Making Of Lay Religion In Southern France, C. 1000-1350/ Arnold, John H. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvii, 517p. E-752

What was Christianity like for ordinary people between the turn of the millennium and the coming of the Black Death? What changed and what continued in their experience of being Christian across this period? This book answers those questions, through a focus on one specific region—southern France—across a particularly fraught period of history, beset by the changes wrought by the Gregorian reforms (late eleventh–twelfth century), the growing spectre of heresy (Cathars, Waldensians), the violence of the Albigensian crusade (1209–29), and the coming of inquisition (1231 onwards). The book uses an array of different historical documents and some archaeological evidence to explore the material contexts of Christian worship from the eleventh through to the fourteenth centuries, the shifting episcopal expectations of the ordinary laity, the changes wrought through wider socioeconomic developments, and periods of sharp inflection brought by the Albigensian crusade and its aftermath. Throughout, the book explores the complex spectrum of lay piety, finding enthusiasms and doubts, faith and scepticism, agency and negotiation. The book tracks change over time, but also explores various key topics thematically: the spaces of Christian worship, the ways in which lay people were instructed in their faith, the particularly ‘disciplinary’ dynamics to sin, confession, and penance, modes of lay negotiation and agency, and in the lived experience of ‘being Christian’ in the late thirteenth/early fourteenth century. The book argues that across these key centuries Christianity became a more interiorized and affective faith; and, it is argued, can be said to have become truly a ‘religion’—a structured and demanding faith, as understood from an anthropological perspective—for the vast mass of Christian believers.

- 53 The Thought Of Bal Gangadhar Tilak: An Intellectual Biography/ Upton, Robert E. - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 315p. E-753

This work offers a systematic study of Bal Gangadhar Tilak’s thought, focusing on his views on ‘communal’ relations within the Indian polity, on caste and reform in Hindu society, and on political ethics regarding violence and non-cooperation. It adopts a contextualist approach, situating Tilak’s ideas in local Maharashtrian as well as all-Indian and global cultural-intellectual contexts. The approach blends Tilak’s quotidian journalism and speeches alongside his canonical texts on Aryan history and on the Bhagavad Gita. The work marks a departure from current interpretations, emphatically arguing that Tilak is misappropriated and/or misunderstood as a proto-Hindutva thinker. Tilak instead emerges as a majoritarian pluralist in inter-community terms, a radical liberal in his espousal of counter-autocratic violence, and both self-strengthening, masculinity-focused reformer and Brahmin supremacist, substantially hemmed in by nineteenth-century frameworks while self-consciously committed to refashioning India for the challenges of modernity. The work also studies Tilak’s contesting and reworking in India’s public sphere since his death, in turn helping to situate the range of historiographical responses to him. Underlining Tilak’s remarkable hailing as a national ‘founding father’ from 1920, it particularly shows how Tilak’s subsequent appropriation by Gandhi was contested by those

celebrating Tilak's violence to oppose him, in the crucial mid-1920s period when Tilak was enduringly connected to re-emergent Hindutva. More recently, a growing ahistorical demi-official insistence on his social progressivism illustrates a change in India's public culture—as does the use of popular or even legal pressure to delegitimize perennial criticism of Tilak's socio-political positions.

- 54 An Unholy Traffic: Slave Trading in the Civil War South/ Colby, Robert K.D. - E-754
Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 344p.

During the American Civil War, Confederates bought and sold thousands of men, women, and children. A robust and surviving slave trade, the extension of a traffic that had emerged to support the rise of the Cotton Kingdom, enabled them to do so. Even though the war destroyed the economy that had long underpinned American slavery, Confederates nevertheless traded people from Fort Sumter to Appomattox. Some took advantage of the enduring slave trade to shape their experiences of the war, using their ability to force people into motion to mobilize for the conflict or to weather the numerous crises it created on the homefront. Others speculated wildly, investing in the enslaved during the war to fight off inflation and to buy shares in the slaveholding future for which they fought. Still others traded people to ward off the progress of emancipation. For those held in slavery, meanwhile, the surviving slave trade dramatically shaped the ways in which they encountered freedom, preventing many from achieving it by yanking them back into bondage even as it inspired others to take the risk of escaping. The Civil War slave trade thus profoundly shaped the experience of the conflict for all residents of the American South. Regardless of the choices they made—to buy or to sell people, to risk sale or to flee from it—the effects of the slave trade reverberated throughout the conflict and produced legacies that endured long after the guns fell silent.

- 55 Does Counter-terrorism Work?/ English, Richard - Oxford University Press, E-755
London, 2023; xiv 249p.

State responses to terrorism have shaped politics and society globally. But how far, and in what precise ways, has counter-terrorism actually succeeded? This book offers an interrogation of the effectiveness of state responses to terrorist violence. The text defines what effective counter-terrorism would involve, and then tests that layered framework through cross-case, balanced, historically focused comparison of important counter-terrorist campaigns. Chapters assess in detail the strategic, tactical, and personal or political achievements and failures evident in this blood-stained field of work. It is a story of analytical, but also practical, importance for us all.

- 56 Information, Institutions, And Local Government In England, 1550-1700/ E-756
Griffiths, Paul - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 341p.

Information, Institutions, and Local Government in England, 1550–1700 examines key shifts in local government when towns and villages developed information systems to levels of finesse that were distinctive. We have work on the central 'information State', but this book demonstrates that local magistrates relied on surveillance for what they called 'good government'. England's first nationwide system of incarceration inside bridewells developed over the same time. Government and regulation were turning inside, and a constant theme is the shifting balance and coexistence between 'public' (outside) and 'private' (inside) government and regulation. Age-old dependence on representing authority in public—'manifestacon'—remained, but many of its parts (e.g. civic

rituals, clothing, or buildings) were coming under closer scrutiny. This was partly the consequence of sharpening 'precision' in culture and government that put emphasis on being 'exact'. One important part of 'manifestation', punishing petty offenders in public, began long-term transformations around 1600 with emerging vocabularies and practices of 'private' correction, whipping inside bridewells and civic buildings in particular. The steady spread of bridewells across England changed penal practices and cultures. They became indispensable for 'good government', with close conceptual and practical connections to developing local information systems through which quantification classification and recording made local government more effective. Based on research in nearly three dozen archives, *Information, Institutions, and Local Government in England, 1550–1700* offers important new perspectives on local government, for example visual representation, penal cultures, institutions, incarceration, and surveillance.

- 57 *Intra-muslim Polemics In South India/ Menon, Nandagopal R.* - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 191p. E-757

How do we understand differences and disputes among various branches of Islam? This book places intimacies, rather than radical incompatibilities, at the centre of its in-depth ethnographic account of mass-publicized theological polemics among Sunni Muslims in the south Indian state of Kerala. What unites Muslims of different Sunni groups also divides them and incites polemics—Islam as a shared system of knowledge and practices, bonds of kinship and other social relations, and the common condition of being a beleaguered religious minority in a Hindu majoritarian democracy. Diverging from works that have focused on how Islamic practices like ritual prayers facilitate the fashioning of theologically grounded pious selves, the book argues that intra-Muslim polemics marginalize theology and have little to do with cultivating piety. Instead, polemics constitute inter- and intra-religious socialities, enable Muslims to articulate their connections to India and other imaginaries, and produce Islam as a public religion in a secular nation-state.

- 58 *Making Makers/ Finch, Michael P. M.* - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 258p. E-758

Making Makers presents a comprehensive history of a seminal work of scholarship which has exerted a persistent attraction for scholars of war and strategy: *Makers of Modern Strategy*. It reveals the processes by which scholars conceived and devised the book, considering both successful and failed attempts to make and remake the work across the twentieth century, and illuminating its impact and legacy. It explains how and why these influential volumes took their particular forms, unearths the broader intellectual processes that shaped them, and reflects on the academic parameters of the study of war in the twentieth century. In presenting a complete genesis of the *Makers* project in the context of intellectual trends and historical contingency, this book develops a complex and nuanced appraisal of the development of scholarship on war. In so doing it also offers contributions to the intellectual biographies of key twentieth-century figures in the history of war, such as Edward Mead Earle, Peter Paret, Gordon Craig, and Theodore Ropp. *Making Makers* contributes to an intellectual history of military history and contextualizes the place of history and historians in strategic and security studies. It is not only a history of the book, but a history of the networks of scholars involved in its creation, their careers, and lines of patronage, crossing international boundaries, from Europe to the USA, to Asia

and Australia. It is an investigation of ideas, of individuals and groups, of work completed and visions unrealized, of context and contingency.

- 59 Nepal: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present/ Michaels, Axel - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxviii, 402p. E-759

This book is a history of cultural, religious, and socio-political diversity in a landlocked state, squeezed between India and China (Tibet), a country with 125 ethnic groups and 123 languages and a plethora of religions, textual and art historical traditions, and power centers. It thus deals with transcultural histories of the regions, political claims and forms of organization, multiple and fluid identities, and cross-border transcultural, transreligious, and economic entanglements. It presents the infrastructure, the mountains along with the ever-threatening earthquakes, the importance of water reserves and forests. It deals with the different population groups and the resulting challenges such as migration, social hierarchies, caste, and the position of women. Another focus is on religions: Buddhism with its tantric Vajrayana, the strongly syncretic Hinduism, and the numerous folk religions. The political history is dealt with in a span from prehistoric times to the elections in 2022. In addition, the focus is on neglected topics that have so far hardly been dealt with in other histories, such as relations with India and China, land and administrative structures, the labor situation and slavery, democratization, and the Maoist movement as well as the lesser-known history of selected ethnic groups such as the Sherpa, Mustangi, or Rai-Limbu in eastern Nepal. A common thread running through the book is the question of how the country's major challenges in terms of social conflicts, nationalization, infrastructure, education, migration, or divided forms of rule and political instability can be addressed without sacrificing the impressive ethnic and cultural diversity.

- 60 Sand Rush: The Revival of the Beach in Twentieth-Century Los Angeles/ Devienne, Elsa - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 303p. E-760

Los Angeles's shoreline is among the world's most iconic natural landscapes, yet how natural is it? How did it come to embody the quintessential modern beach experience? In the early 1900s, Angelenos lamented the condition of LA's shores; many beaches were private and inaccessible to the public. Sand Rush recounts the beach modernization campaign that transformed Los Angeles into one of the world's greatest coastal metropolises, revealing how the city's man-made shores hosted the reinvention of seaside leisure and the triumph of modern bodies. Between the 1920s and 1960s, LA engineers, city officials, urban planners, and the business elite collaborated to transform relatively untouched beaches into modern playgrounds for the white middle class. They cleaned up and artificially enlarged the beaches, destroying old piers and barracks to make room for new accommodations. This powerful beach lobby adapted the beach experience to the suburban age, preventing much-feared white flight from the coast. Southern California became a national reference point for beach planning, with vast public spaces created for Angelenos to express themselves and forge lively subcultures. By mid-century, Southern California's beaches were a global cultural phenomenon, yet these transformations adversely affected certain beachgoers—especially African Americans, gay men and women, and bodybuilders—whose presence there did not align with the beach lobby's vision. In Los Angeles, modern expectations of the beach and beach bodies took shape. When rising sea levels threaten the world's shorelines, Sand Rush reveals the web of environmental, social, and cultural factors that created these influential American spaces.

- 61 *The First Amerasians: Mixed Race Koreans from Camptowns to America/* Doolan, Yuri W. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 241p. E-761
- In the years surrounding the Korean War, thousands of mixed race children were born to American military personnel and local Korean women in the camptowns neighboring US bases. *The First Amerasians* tells the powerful, oftentimes heartbreaking story of how Americans created and used the concept of the Amerasian to remove these children from their mothers to adoptive US homes during the 1950s and 1960s. In recovering this history, Yuri W. Doolan reveals how the Amerasian is not simply a mixed race person fathered and abandoned by a US serviceman in Asia, nor a racial term used to describe individuals with one American and one Asian parent like its popular definition suggests. Rather, the Amerasian is a Cold War construct whose “rescue” has been utilized to repudiate accusations of US imperialism and achieve sentimental victories in the aftermath of wars not quite won by the military. From such constructions, Americans lobbied Congress twice: first, in the 1950s to establish international adoption laws that would lead to the placement of hundreds of thousands of Korean children in the United States, then, later in the 1980s, when the plight of mixed race Koreans would be invoked again to argue for Amerasian immigration laws culminating in the migrations of tens of thousands of mixed race Vietnamese and their relatives.
- 62 *The Last Great Plague Of Colonial India/* Sarkar, Natasha - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 240p. E-762
- Plague has attained pandemic proportions on three occasions in recorded history, and it is within the context of the third, modern pandemic that this book unfolds. Colonial India was not new to the disease, but when plague resurfaced in the late nineteenth century, it took over twelve million lives in India alone. A crisis of such magnitude is captured for the first time in a book-length treatise on India’s encounter with the plague, detailing the nature and progression of the disease in a complex colonial environment. It raises broad concerns regarding colonial assumptions and attitudes, exploring deep-seated colonial anxieties about governing India, and reflecting a space where disease carriers were identified and scapegoats stigmatized. While anti-plague measures signified perceptions of the disease, both old and new, the clash between Western imperialism and its speedy developments in biomedicine on the one hand, and older indigenous medical systems on the other, was inevitable. The book throws a revealing light on the mentalities of Indian society. It studies what the indigenous population made of the disease, and investigates whether social prejudices became increasingly polarized in a colonial environment. It locates the disparate, heterogeneous voices across communities, for the Indians encapsulated all the contradictions that came from being a multi-religious, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural society. This book examines with meticulous attention the last great plague of colonial India and its political, social, economic, and demographic dimensions.
- 63 *The Silver Empire: How Germany Created Its First Common Currency/* Volckart, Oliver - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 356p. E-763
- The book examines how the Holy Roman Empire created a common currency in the sixteenth century. It analyses the problems that gave rise to the widespread desire to introduce a common currency, showing that while trade was able to cope with the parallel circulation of many different types of coin, common people and political authorities were harmed. Authorities in particular suffered

from the effects of Gresham's Law. Debasement of their own coinage was no solution: It triggered rounds of competitive debasements until all realized that a common currency was the only answer that addressed the core of the problem. The book examines the conditions that shaped the monetary policy-outlook of the members of the Empire. In following the negotiations that prepared the common currency, it shows which interest groups were formed, who pushed which agenda with which ulterior motives in mind, how alliances were forged, and how it was eventually possible to form a majority that agreed on a specific type of currency. The book analyses how this silver-based currency was introduced in 1559–66 and which rules the members of the Empire implemented to make sure that it became a success.

- 64 Vienna and the New Wohnkultur, 1918-1938/ Jackson-Beckett, Michelle - E-764
Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 243p.

Vienna and the New Wohnkultur, 1918–1938 examines interior design exhibitions, press, and debates about modern living in interwar Vienna, an overlooked area of modern European architecture and design history. The book argues for a reconsideration of the contours of European modernism. It analyzes varied interpretations of modern domestic culture (Wohnkultur) in Vienna and why these interpretations were distinct from other strands of European modernism. The book introduces new research and translations of primary sources on flexible, adaptable, and affordable design by architects, designers, and retailers. Vienna's design discourse also prefigured important postmodern and contemporary discussions on historicism, eclecticism, empathy, and user experience. While the domestic sphere might seem tangential to the dire political situation and humanitarian crises of interwar Europe, it was nevertheless at the forefront of debates about cultural identity and economic policy in the Viennese press, culture, and arts. This book explores why and how the Viennese design landscape was set apart—aesthetically and theoretically—from other European explorations of modern design.

- 65 Why The Nineties Matter/ Anderson, Terry H. - Oxford University Press, E-765
London, 2023; xvi, 344p.

Why the Nineties Matters examines the significant events, people, themes from the collapse of the Soviet Union and Desert Storm to the Tragedy of 9/11. Politically the book concerns the elections of 1992, 1996, 2000, the administrations of George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and legislation they signed that changed America and foreign policies in Iraq, Middle East, Bosnia, and Northern Ireland that altered the world. After the 1994 midterm election Newt Gingrich decreased bipartisanship as compromise became a dirty word to many conservative Republicans. Gingrich shut down the government instead of compromising on the budget; this became more commonplace. Socially, angry white men appeared and proliferated, contributing to the rise of militias, conservative talk radio, and a new network airing their views, Fox News. Mid-decade was the Nervous Nineties, demonstrated by many events including the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Japanese economic competition, Ruby Ridge, the Waco siege, and the Oklahoma City bombing. Technological advances included the Hubble Space Telescope, mapping the human genome, laptops, the dot.com revolution, and smart cellphones. Culturally, many themes accelerated contributing to Anything Goes America. Obscenity, four-letter words, and pornography moved into the mainstream, continually broadcast over the internet. Hip-hop became the most popular music genre, and reality TV shows proliferated. The end of the century witnessed the Anything Goes President

immersed in a year-long scandal involving Monica Lewinsky, and his impeachment. The book ends with the strange 2000 election, the tragic 9/11 attack, and conclusions that answer Why the Nineties Matter.

- 66 Between Prophecy and Apocalypse: The Burden of Sacred Time and the Making of History in Early Medieval Europe/ Gabriele, Matthew - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 145p. E-766

This book maps the movement between two intellectual stances, best described as a shift from prophetic to apocalyptic thinking in medieval Europe. Although the roots of this change lay in late antiquity, the fulcrum of this transition lies in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Biblical commentators in the fourth and fifth centuries enforced a particular understanding of sacred time that held until the ninth century, when exegetes found in their commentaries a different plan for God's new chosen people. This came into stark relief as the new kingdom of Israel (the Frankish empire under the Carolingians) had splintered in the 840s during the Carolingian civil war. What was perhaps unforeseen was that these commentaries that were written in this specific context would be heavily copied and read for the next 200 years. Ideas that formed in a world that actively lamented the loss of empire had to be translated to a world that could only dream of that empire. As they spread across Europe, these ideas became the basis for monastic educational practices and bled into other types of textual production, such as supposedly "secular" histories. A movement towards surety can be seen in our sources, as in the eleventh century, when medieval Europeans began to try to enact what they thought was God's plan, often with fire and sword.

- 67 COMBEE: Harriet Tubman, the Combahee River Raid, and Black Freedom during the Civil War/ Fields-Black, Edda L. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxxiv, 742p. E-767

This book offers the first full account of Harriet Tubman's Civil War service and the Combahee River Raid. It details how Tubman commanded a ring of spies, scouts, and pilots and participated in military expeditions behind Confederate lines. It also recounts the story of enslaved families living in bondage and fighting for their freedom, using their own distinct and individual voices. The book uses more than 175 US Civil War pension files of the regiments of Second South Carolina Volunteers, including Tubman's. It is based on original documentation and written by a descendent of the enslaved men and women who fought in it, and in the process liberated themselves.

- 68 Empire of Rags and Bones: Waste and War in Nazi Germany/ Berg, Anne - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 347p. E-768

This book argues that waste management was at the center of the Nazi regime's imperialist practice, its genocidal war, and the Holocaust. Since waste was simultaneously a contaminating threat, a sign of inefficiency, and a precious resource, ideas about waste avoidance and recycling informed calculations about labor exploitation and murder. With the proclamation of the Four-Year Plan in 1936, the idea of a closed-loop economy undergirded Nazi preparations for war and bound ordinary Germans to the regime and its genocidal logic, precisely because salvaging, scrapping, and extending resources were seen as inherently good and orderly behaviors. The regime developed an economic rationale that linked waste utilization, imperial expansion, and internal purging. The concentration camp complex thus became an essential part of the regime's waste management infrastructure. Concentrating, removing, and exploiting the labor of Jews and other targets of the Nazi racial state, the regime removed unwanted

populations and built up a slave-labor complex for recycling secondary materials, junk, and other discards. Given that most of the labor performed in ghettos and camps was waste labor, even when in the service of strategic goals, the experts who managed labor and allocated raw materials constantly adjusted the economy of value, moving people and things into and out of the category of waste in a desperate effort to meet competing demands of the war economy and the security apparatus. As the regime imploded, wastes of varying sorts piled sky-high, structuring German experiences of defeat and shaping the world's understanding of the German crimes.

- 69 Historical Truth in Fifteenth-Century Italy: Verisimilitude and Factuality in the Humanist Debate/ Mori, Giuliano - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 251p. E-769

Historical Truth in Fifteenth-Century Italy addresses Renaissance history, philosophy, rhetoric, and jurisprudence to shed light on how humanists conceptualized truth and, more specifically, historical truth. While humanists agreed on identifying the main requirement of the historical genre with truthfulness, they disagreed on their notions of historical truth. Some authors equated historical truth with verisimilitude, thus harmonizing the quest for truth with other ingredients of their histories, such as their political utility and rhetorical aptness. Others, instead, rejected the notion of verisimilitude, identifying historical truth with factuality. Accordingly, they sought to produce bare and exhaustive accounts of all the things that pertained to their historical explorations, often resorting to innovative disciplines, such as archeology, philology, and the history of institutions. The humanist historiographical debate is especially significant because the notion of verisimilitude encompassed crucial elements required for the development of methods of critical assessment. By perceiving verisimilitude and factuality as irreconcilable, Quattrocento humanists reached a critical impasse—those who were interested in factual truth mostly lacked the means to ascertain it, while those that developed embryonic notions of historical criticism were not eminently concerned with the factual account of the past. This critical weakness exposed humanists to considerable risks, including that of accepting non-verisimilar historical forgeries passed off as factual. Such forgeries eventually served as a testing ground for sixteenth- and seventeenth-century scholars, who sought to restore factual truth by means of critical criteria grounded in verisimilitude, thus overcoming the humanist impasse.

- 70 Museum Worthy: Nazi Art Plunder in Postwar Western Europe/ Campbell, Elizabeth - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 337p. E-770

A central component of the Nazi Final Solution was the seizure of Jewish assets, including cultural property. Agents of the Third Reich and their collaborators in occupied Europe scoured Jewish homes, galleries, and bank vaults for coveted objects, and manipulated art sales from persecuted owners. All told, they plundered millions of works of art, quality furniture pieces, archives, rare books, musical instruments, and other cultural items. With the defeat of the Third Reich, cultural officers in western Allied forces, popularly known as “the Monuments Men,” tracked down the plunder in castles, churches, and salt mines, and by the mid-1950s returned thousands of items to despoiled individuals. While restitution success stories have been told in books and films such as *The Monuments Men* and *Woman in Gold*, less known is the fate of thousands of objects that were repatriated to countries of origin but never returned to rightful owners. In France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, postwar governments selected

the most coveted unclaimed works for public use, and distributed them to state-run museums and other public buildings. *Museum Worthy* examines the origins of these art custodianships built with so-called heirless art, justified in each case as a restoration of national cultural patrimony—at the expense of private Jewish owners. The quest to recover these items, carried out by descendants of Nazi-era victims, continues today.

- 71 *Reluctant Race Men: Black Challenges to the Practice of Race in Nineteenth-Century America*/ Bryant, Joan L. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 430p. E-771

Activists in the earliest Black antebellum reform endeavors contested and deprecated the concept of race. Attacks on the logic and ethics of dividing, grouping, and ranking humans into races became commonplace facets of activism in anti-colonization and emigration campaigns, suffrage and civil rights initiatives, moral reform projects, abolitionist struggles, independent church development, and interrogations of scientific thought on human origins. Denunciations persisted even as later generations of reformers felt compelled by theories of progress and American custom to promote race as a basis of a Black collective consciousness. *Reluctant Race Men* traces a history of the disparate challenges Black American reformers lodged against race across the long nineteenth century. It factors their opposition into the nation's history of race and reconstructs a reform tradition largely ignored in accounts of Black activism. Black-controlled newspapers, societies, churches, and conventions provided the principal loci and resources for questioning race. In these contexts, people of African descent generated a lexicon for refuting race, debated its logic, and, ultimately, reinterpreted it. Assaults on the validity of race call into question the notion that it is a self-evident site of identity among Black people. Their ideas spotlight legal, social, political, religious, and scientific practices that configured human difference, sameness, hierarchy, and consciousness. They show how diverse actions constituted varied American phenomena dubbed "race."

- 72 *Speculative Time: American Literature in an Age of Crisis*/ Crosthwaite, Paul - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 319p. E-772

Speculative Time: American Literature in an Age of Crisis examines how a climate of financial and economic speculation and disaster shaped the literary culture of the United States in the early to mid-twentieth century. It argues that speculation's risk-laden and crisis-prone temporalities had major impacts on writing in the period, as well as on important aspects of visual representation. The conceptions of time—and especially futurity—arising from the theory and practice of speculation provided crucial models for writers' and other artists' aesthetic, intellectual, and political concerns and strategies. The attractions and dangers of speculation were most spectacularly apparent in the period's pivotal economic event: the Wall Street Crash of 1929. The book offers an innovative account of how the speculative boom and bust of the "Roaring Twenties" affected literary and cultural production in the United States. It situates the stock market gyrations of the 1920s and 1930s within a wider culture of speculation that was profoundly shaped by, but extended well beyond, the brokerages and trading floors of Wall Street. The early to mid-twentieth century was a "speculative time," an age characterized by leaps of economic, political, intellectual, and literary speculation; and the notion of speculative time provides a means of understanding the period's characteristic temporal modes and textures, as evident in work by figures including F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, Nathan Asch, William Faulkner, Federico García Lorca, James N.

Rosenberg, Margaret Bourke-White, Archibald MacLeish, Christina Stead, Claude McKay, Richard Wright, and Ralph Ellison.

- 73 The Speaking Window/ Dutt, Sandeep; Hayat, Faisal; Ritika - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 254p. E-773

Since the very existence of this life-sustaining planet Earth, be it the search for food or a new water resource or a place fit for shelter to sustain life, almost every living being has had to travel hundreds and thousands of miles when needed. This book is about the world's biggest migration in human history which was not a choice of those who migrated! After a long period of struggle for independence when a nation fought for its freedom to liberate itself from the shackles of slavery, little did they know the cost to be paid would come in the form of a new pair of chains... the partition, the scars of which are remnant till date. The partition of 1947 claimed the lives in millions and affected countless families which got burnt in the fire of communal violence. This book is an effort to acknowledge the facts which were collected from the survivors who suffered the atrocities of times and still could muster the courage to rise again. This book has 47 such stories covering 52 cities, across 5 countries, with sole aim of bringing forward the real-life experiences of the people who faced partition, who still feel it should be the harmony and peace that one must seek in their respective story over violent behaviour of mankind in desperate times.

- 74 Venice: The Remarkable History of the Lagoon City/ Romano, Dennis - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 775p. E-774

No city stirs the imagination more than Venice. From the richly ornamented palaces emerging from the waters of the Grand Canal to the dazzling sites of Piazza San Marco, visitors and residents alike sense they are entering, as fourteenth-century poet Petrarch remarked, "another world." During the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Venice was celebrated as a model republic in an age of monarchs. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it became famous for its freewheeling lifestyle characterized by courtesans, casinos, and Carnival. When the city fell on hard times following the collapse of the Republic in 1797, a darker vision of Venice as a place of decay, disease, and death took hold. Today tourists from around the globe flock to the world heritage site as rising sea level threatens its very foundations. This comprehensive account reveals the adaptations to its geographic setting that have been a constant feature of living on water from Venice's origins to the present. It examines the lives of the women and men, noble and common, rich and poor, Christian and Jew, who built the city and its vast empire that stretched from Northern Italy to the eastern Mediterranean. It details Venice's urban transformations in response to environmental vulnerability, industrialization, and mass tourism. It also considers the city's dramatically changing political role—its power as a city-state, regional-state, and overseas empire, and its impact on the development of fascism. Throughout, the city's cultural achievements in architecture, painting, and music are highlighted.

- 75 Family Mourning After War and Disaster in Twentieth-Century Britain/ Foster, Ann-Marie - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 229p. E-775

Across the twentieth century, after war and disaster, families were left to make sense of deaths of their members, and navigate newfound grief. This book is concerned with those who died in war or disaster in Britain across the first four decades of the twentieth century and their memorial legacy. The families of these dead were often denied access to a body, and choice over burial rights, all while dealing with an increased amount of death-based bureaucracy. The domestic

memorials that they created took on additional meaning because of this lack of agency elsewhere. Family reactions to these mass death events tell a history which emphasizes how families were able to push against memorial narratives and create ephemera and objects to help mourn. Although the ways that these families were bereaved took place in different circumstances, the ways that families grieved were recognizable to one another. They drew on common memorial practices, augmented to take on special meaning after sudden death. This memorial material provided a vehicle for families to navigate their loss, but also to communicate the memory of the dead both externally, through donation to museums, and linearly, through ancestral lines. How this nuance was internally articulated inside and outside of the family created powerful memory cultures, which grew apart as the century continued.

- 76 A Widow's Vengeance After The Wars Of Religion: Gender And Justice In Renaissance France/ Hamilton, Tom - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 212p. E-776

Paris, 1599. At the end of the French Wars of Religion, the widow Renée Chevalier instigated the prosecution of the military captain Mathurin Delacanche, who had committed multiple acts of rape, homicide, and theft against the villagers who lived around her château near the cathedral city of Sens. But how could Chevalier win her case when King Henri IV's Edict of Nantes ordered that the recent troubles should be forgotten as 'things that had never been'? A Widow's Vengeance after the Wars of Religion is a dramatic account of the impact of the religious wars on daily life. Based on neglected archival sources and an exceptional criminal trial, it recovers the experiences of women, peasants, and foot soldiers, who are marginalized in most historical accounts. Tom Hamilton shows how this trial contributed to a wider struggle for justice and an end to violence in post-war France. People throughout the society of the Old Regime did not consider rape and pillage as inevitable consequences of war, and denounced soldiers' illicit violence when they were given the chance. As a result, the early modern laws of war need to be understood not only as the idealistic invention of great legal thinkers, but also as a practical framework that enabled magistrates to do justice for plaintiffs and witnesses, like Chevalier and the villagers who lived under her protection.

- 77 Anarchy Or Chaos: M. P. T. Acharya And The Indian Struggle For Freedom/ Laursen, Ole Birk - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 343p. E-777

In this fascinating biography of the Indian revolutionary M. P. T. Acharya (1887–1954), Ole Birk Laursen uncovers the remarkable transnational networks, movements, and activities of India's most important anticolonial anarchist in the twentieth century. Driven by the urge for complete freedom from colonialism, authoritarianism, fascism, and militarism, which are rooted in the idea and politics of the nation-state, Acharya fought for an international vision of socialism and freedom. During the tumultuous opening decades of the 1900s—marked by the globalization of radical inter-revolutionary struggles, world wars, the rise of communism and fascism, and the growth of colonial independence movements—Acharya allied himself with pacifists, anarchists, radical socialists, and anticolonial fighters in exile, championing a future free from any form of oppression, whether by colonial rulers or native masters. Drawing on a wealth of archival material, private correspondence, and other primary sources, Laursen demonstrates that, among his contemporaries, Acharya's turn to anarchism was unique and pioneering in the struggle for Indian independence. Anarchy or Chaos is the first comprehensive study of M. P. T. Acharya. It offers a new

understanding of the global and entangled history of anarchism and anticolonialism in the first half of the twentieth century.

- 78 Beatrice's Last Smile: A New History Of The Middle Ages/ Pegg, Mark Gregory E-778
- Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 487p.

Beatrice's Last Smile outlines the history of the Middle Ages from the fourth to the sixteenth centuries, while encompassing the Eurasian landmass. It discusses how Christianity and Islam evolved out of a shared cultural and religious ferment. Interweaving the history of Muslims with the histories of Christians and Jews helps build the narrative on the relationship of the human and the divine within individuals and their societies between 950 and 1550. Beatrice's Last Smile places Islamic history at the center of the story of Western civilization, which is similar to European Christianity in the West. It also raises the awareness that medieval Latin Christendom was arguably the marginal cultural phenomenon for most of the centuries.

- 79 Bottled: How Coca-cola Became African/ Byala, Sara - Oxford University Press, E-779
London, 2023; xviii, 366p.

Travel to virtually any African country and you are likely to find a Coca-Cola, often a cold one at that. Bottled asks how this carbonated drink became ubiquitous across the continent, and what this reveals about the realities of globalisation, development and capitalism. Bottled is the first assessment of the social, commercial and environmental impact of one of the planet's biggest brands and largest corporations, in Africa. Sara Byala charts the company's century-long involvement in everything from recycling and education to the anti-apartheid struggle, showing that Africans have harnessed Coca-Cola in varied expressions of modernity and self-determination: this is not a story of American capitalism running amok, but rather of a company becoming African, bending to consumer power in ways big and small. In late capitalism, everyone's fates are bound together. A beverage in Atlanta and a beverage in Johannesburg pull us all towards the same end narrative. This story matters for more than just the local reasons, enhancing our understanding of our globalised, integrated world. Drawing on fieldwork and research in company archives, Byala asks a question for our time: does Coca-Cola's generative work offset the human and planetary costs associated with its growth in the twenty-first century?

- 80 Keeping The Peace In The Village: Conflict And Peacemaking In Germany, E-780
1650-1750/ Forster, Marc R. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 216p.

This book examines the state formation in Germany from the perspective of social practice at the local level in the century after the end of the Thirty Years' War, 1650–1750. Based on extensive archival research in local court records from four small territories in Southwest Germany, the study demonstrates the active role rural people took in shaping how they were governed. Rural society was of course riddled with conflicts of all kinds, yet people consistently sought to settle disputes and bring peace to their communities. In this effort, people turned increasingly to the law courts provided by their rulers, using them to strengthen existing methods of settling conflicts. The consequence of this process was popular support for the small states that provided those legal services. The local court records that underpin this study provide many examples of conflict and peacekeeping. The analysis of these sources shows real people, women and men, interacting in particular spaces. Conflicts of all kinds appear in the sources, especially honor conflicts sparked by verbal insults, but also drunken

brawls, sexual assaults, family disputes, and routine fist fights. An analysis of the gender dynamics of conflicts, as well as an examination of the places and spaces where disputes occurred, deepens our understanding of the dynamics of rural society. The argument for state formation from below and the dense analysis of life in villages are the unique characteristics and mutually reinforcing hallmarks of this study

- 81 Kings In All But Name: The Lost History Of Ōuchi Rule In Japan, 1350-1569/ Conlan, Thomas D. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 449p. E-781

In the sixteenth century, the Ōuchi family were kings in all but name over much of the Japanese archipelago. Immensely wealthy, they controlled sea lanes stretching out from Japan to Korea and China, while the Ōuchi city of Yamaguchi functioned as an important regional entrepôt, with an expanding population and a host of temples and shrines. The family was unique in claiming ethnic descent from Korean kings, and—remarkably for this time—such claims were recognized in both Korea and Japan. Their position, coupled with dominance over strategic ports and mines, allowed them to facilitate trade throughout East and Southeast Asia. They played a key cultural role in disseminating Confucian texts, Buddhist sutras, ink paintings, and pottery, and in creating a distinctive, hybrid culture that fused Japanese, Korean, and Chinese beliefs, objects, and customs. This monograph reveals that Japan from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries was an ethnically diverse state, replete with extensive mines, and closely bound in trading ties to Korea and China. It focuses on the Ōuchi, a magnate family from western Japan that was overthrown shortly after the period of initial Portuguese contact. The work provides a chronological narrative of their rule, focusing on the Ōuchi rulers, and showing how rituals, policies, politics, and economics were interwoven, and that what has been thought of as a period of warfare and turmoil was actually a stable and prosperous trading state.

- 82 Lenin Lives?/ Read, Christopher - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 191p. E-782

Lenin was one of the most controversial and also influential figures of the twentieth century. Of all the events of that era, the revolution he inspired in the Russian Empire was the most consequential. It turned the Soviet Union into a superpower, shaped the Chinese Revolution, and dominated political and cultural history all round the globe during the Cold War. Desperate resistance to Leninist revolution evolved into extreme forms of fascism and Nazism. On the occasion of the centenary of Lenin's death, the author examines the key points of Lenin's views and identifies the main elements that gave them global traction and provoked controversy down to the present, and perhaps into the future. Lenin and his ideas have been written off many times but have they actually had their day?

- 83 London, 1984: Conflict And Change In The Radical City/ Brooke, Stephen - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 319p. E-783

Margaret Thatcher remarked that there was 'no alternative' to her reforming agenda in the 1980s. But London in that decade put the lie to that remark: there was an alternative, one that lay in the city itself. London, 1984: Conflict and Change in the Radical City is a history of a city poised between two futures: one shaped by the neoliberalism of the Conservative government, one shaped by a resurgent social democracy out of County Hall in the form of a Labour Greater London Council and the efforts of many community organizations, groups, and

individuals on the ground. The book explores that conflict through an exploration of one year—1984—and the stories of a series of moments, organizations, and artefacts. These include a protest on the Thames against the development of the Docklands, a raid on a gay bookshop, racial violence on an East End estate, efforts to make the city more equal for racial minorities, women, and gay and lesbian people, a major anti-apartheid demonstration, and tensions between the police and the Black community that led to an explosion of violence. London, 1984 is a focused account of a critical year in the history of a city.

- 84 Manufacturing Catastrophe: Massachusetts And The Making Of Global Capitalism, 1813 To The Present/ Nichols, Shaun S. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 362p. E-784

Manufacturing Catastrophe explores the origins of industrial growth and decay in the United States through a study of the paradigmatic case of southeastern Massachusetts. American economic history has long been defined by the classic, waveform narrative of nineteenth-century industrialization, urbanization, and capitalist expansion followed by twentieth-century deindustrialization, globalization, and urban decay. Manufacturing Catastrophe, however, argues that this foundational mythology is deeply flawed. It shows that industrial Massachusetts did not simply “rise” and “fall,” but was made and re-made over and over again, beset by incessant waves of economic collapse and reconstruction. Tracing the successive rise and fall of the Massachusetts whaling, textile, garment, electronics, and high-tech industries over the past 200 years, it shows how Massachusetts business, labor, and political leaders repeatedly mobilized the lure of crisis itself—in everything from cheap labor and slashed tax rates to low rents and high manufacturing subsidies—to pull and push both capital and workers across the continents. Economic catastrophe was skilfully mobilized by business leaders and policymakers to shift the geography of global capitalism to rebuild shattered economies; it was, unexpectedly, a critical ingredient in the making of American industrial hegemony. To that end, Manufacturing Catastrophe suggests that the mad scramble for globally mobile capital—the so-called race to the bottom—is not some unique new problem that affluent nations alone face. As the Massachusetts case shows, it was part and parcel of the global spread of industrial capitalism, stretching back to the nineteenth century.

- 85 The Big Three Allies And The European Resistance: Intelligence, Politics, And The Origins Of The Cold War, 1939-1945/ Piffer, Tommaso - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 275p. E-785

While the Big Three and their continental Allies fought against Nazi Germany for the mastery of Europe, another war was under way on the continent: the war to shape the political landscape of post-war Europe. It often found the British, the Americans, the Soviets, and the partisan movements on opposite sides of the barricades. In the Balkans, the anti-Nazi war overlapped with political and ethnic conflicts, engulfing the region in bloody civil wars. In Central and Eastern Europe, partisan movements engaged the Germans without losing sight of the danger posed by the arrival of the Red Army. In France and in Italy, the adoption of the slogans of national liberation provided the communist parties with a formidable democratic legitimacy, which established them as key players in the political lives of their countries. The British and the Americans did not stand by and watch idly. To stir up, support, control, and direct the resistance groups, London created the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and Washington the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Agents were sent into occupied Europe to

liaise directly with the guerrilla groups: many of them never came back. Through the Comintern, Moscow carefully coordinated the actions of the European communist parties with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which was acting for the first time as a key player in the arena of international relations. The forests and the mountains where the partisans were fighting the Germans soon became a major part of the proxy war that the three Allies waged to shift the geopolitical balance in their favour. Looking for the first time at the three Allies together and spanning Europe from Yugoslavia to Poland, from Greece to France and Italy, this book vividly depicts and sharply analyses how this proxy war shaped the history of the post-war settlement.

- 86 Thomas Hobbes And Political Thought In Ireland C.1660- C.1720: The Leviathan Released/ Ward, Matthew - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 294p. E-786

This is a history of political thought in Ireland c.1660–1730, told from the perspective of the reception in that country of Thomas Hobbes, the English philosopher. Unlike Hobbes, political thought in Ireland has received little attention from historians: it is sometimes assumed that there is not much of a subject to study. The reception of Hobbes in Ireland forces us to challenge this assumption. To begin with, it highlights the variety and sophistication of political thought in Ireland. In his political thought, Hobbes was preoccupied by sovereignty, which he conceptualized in terms of natural law and made the defining characteristic of the commonwealth, or the ‘Leviathan’; but he applied his concept of sovereignty to a broad range of political issues. His political thought was also part of a wider philosophical system which comprehended history, theology, natural philosophy, and mathematics. Together, the key figures in the reception of Hobbes in Ireland—Sir William Petty, John Vesey, and Edward Synge—engaged with Hobbes expansively. But the reception of Hobbes in Ireland also tells of the distinctiveness of Ireland as a context of political thought. In England, Hobbes’s concept of sovereignty was reviled for emasculating parliament, the Anglican Church, and the common law. Too compelling to ignore, the ‘Leviathan’ had to be ‘tamed’. In Ireland, where these institutions were weaker, the ‘Leviathan’ could be released. Petty, Vesey, and Synge engaged with Hobbes on issues that were not prioritized by his English readers and were more sympathetic than they to his concept of sovereignty.

- 87 A Nation Fermented: Beer, Bavaria, And The Making Of Modern Germany/ Terrell, Robert Shea - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 223p. E-787

How did beer become one of the central commodities associated with the German nation? How did a little-known provincial production standard—the Reinheitsgebot, or Beer Purity Law—become a pillar of national consumer sentiments? How did the jovial, beer-drinking German become a fixture in the global imagination? While the connection between beer and Germany seems self-evident, *A Nation Fermented* reveals how it was produced through a strange brew of regional commercial and political pressures. Spanning from the late nineteenth century to the last decades of the twentieth, this book argues that the economic, regulatory, and cultural weight of Bavaria shaped the German nation in profound ways. Drawing on sources from more than a dozen archives and repositories, this book weaves together subjects ranging from tax law to advertising, public health to European integration, and agriculture to global stereotypes. Offering a history of the Germany that Bavaria made over the twentieth century, *A Nation Fermented* both eschews sharp temporal divisions and forgoes conventional narratives centered on Prussia, Berlin, or the

Rhineland. In so doing, the book offers a fresh take on the importance of provincial influences and the role of commodities and commerce in shaping the nation.

- 88 Age Of Wolf And Wind: Voyages Through The Viking World/ Zori, Davide - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 500p. E-788

Age of Wolf and Wind: Voyages through the Viking World is a new introduction into the Vikings Age that capitalizes on recent archaeological discoveries and the breakthroughs in the natural sciences. This book explores key questions of the Viking Age, such as the motivations of Scandinavians to board open wooden ships to raid England or cross the North Atlantic in search of new worlds beyond Europe. Each chapter presents a case study that offers new conclusions about the Vikings—their views on death, their raiding tactics, their forging of powerful medieval states. Together the case studies provide a holistic picture of the Viking Age and show how the productive combination of data sources has resulted in breakthroughs in our understanding of the Vikings.

- 89 By The Numbers: Numeracy, Religion, And The Quantitative Transformation Of Early Modern England/ Otis, Jessica Marie - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 264p. E-789

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, English numerical practices underwent a complex transformation with wide-ranging impacts on English society and modes of thought. At the beginning of the early modern period, English men and women believed that God had made humans universally numerate, although numbers were not central to their everyday lives. Over the next two centuries, rising literacy rates and the increasing availability of printed books revolutionized modes of arithmetical education, upended the balance between the multiple symbolic systems used to express popular numeracy, and contributed to a wider transformation in numbers as a technology of knowledge. By the eighteenth century, English ways of knowing about the world had been fundamentally reoriented to rely on quantification and mathematical analyses in an increasingly wide array of contexts. English men and women still believed they lived in a world made by God, but it was also a world made—and made understandable—by numbers.

- 90 Gendered Publics: Chandraprava Saikiani And The Mahila Samiti In Colonial Assam/ Medhi, Hemjyoti - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxx, 311p. E-790

This is a first of its kind comprehensive appraisal of the relatively unexplored but highly impactful women's association, the Assam Mahila Samiti (1926 cont.) which led one of the most remarkable women's movements in colonial India; Sucheta Kripalani praised it as the 'largest democratic women's association in India' in 1949. Central to the Assam Mahila Samiti story is its founding Secretary, the firebrand feminist Chandraprava Saikiani (1901–72), who while being an unwed mother and belonging to a lower caste, was a celebrated writer, mobilizer, and publisher. The book traverses these individual and collective journeys from the 1920s to the 1950s, and explores how women's movements evolve in conversation/contestation with both traditional spaces such as naam kirtan and contemporary ones of tribal-caste associations, anti-colonial movements, and international ideological paradigms such as the Bolshevik revolution. The book also plots through specific examples, such as the controversy surrounding the Samiti's serving of a legal notice to a groom in 1934 to stop a child marriage, to argue that gender may not function merely as constitutive of the public, but women's collectives may shape, transform, and

orchestrate a veritable gendered public, resistant to both native patriarchy and sometimes to colonial authority. The study makes crucial methodological intervention through an interdisciplinary approach by constantly juxtaposing print sources with handwritten minutes of early mahila samiti meetings, performative spaces such as women's singing of naam kirtan and women's weaving, and women's memory (recorded as part of a digital archive of the mahila samitis in Assam).

- 91 History Of Urban Form Of India: From Beginning Till 1900>'S/ Shankar, Pratyush - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 283p. E-791

The History of Urban Form of India covers key historical moments in the country from the point of view of urban development. The book is divided into ten chapters that are representing a larger regional and historical era or a particular political-economic arrangement. This book is an attempt to make sense of the complex spaces of Indian cities from a historical perspective. The focus is toward understanding the unique morphology of cities in the Indian sub-continent while trying to unearth the forces that influence the same. The author is particularly interested in understanding if at all Indian cities of the past manage to create a public life or public sphere; a hallmark of a true city. For example how the cities of Deccan develop a culture and spatial practice of suburban public spaces on account of the presence of tombs and abodes of the Sufi saints or how Princely states managed to make good of the partial autonomy they enjoyed during the colonial rule and few of them managed to create new urban practices that contributed to social life and well-being of its citizens. The book also has an interesting comparison between the British, French, and Portuguese colonial practices and its different manifestations in the spaces of their respective colonial cities in India. The book is ideal for scholars of architecture, urban planning, urban design, urban studies, and for people generally curious about cities.

- 92 How To Make A New Spain: The Material Worlds Of Colonial Mexico City/ Rodríguez-Alegría, Enrique - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 323p. E-792

How to Make a New Spain presents an unprecedented view of the material worlds of Mexico City in the sixteenth century based on an original analysis of the probate inventories of thirty-nine Spanish colonizers, and on the excavations by the Programa de Arqueología Urbana. It begins with a critique of theories of materiality that call for scholars to emphasize the agency of things and to set aside their emphasis on society. Rodríguez-Alegría argues that now that scholars have discovered the active roles that Indigenous people played in colonial societies, it is no time to set aside our interest in how people use the material world to shape their social lives. This study takes Indigenous power seriously to reexamine how Indigenous people, colonizers, and Black people created the material and social worlds of colonial Mexico. Chapters focus on money and wealth, architecture and urban planning, furniture, pottery and food, clothing, tools, slaves, and livestock. Different chapters show how people diluted gold in coins and used slips of paper to create wealth. Colonizers adopted Indigenous technologies to create their own items of display, and they also used their own material culture to try to seek distinction from Indigenous people, but simultaneously to negotiate with Indigenous lords. Indigenous people often made some of the most admired items owned by colonizers. People's social strategies, and not their wealth, shaped patterns of consumption. This history of materiality and power compels us to reimagine colonial Mexico and the people who created it materially and socially.

- 93 Sufi Rituals And Practices: Experiences From South Asia, 1200-1450/ Ghani, Kashshaf - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 288p. E-793
- Spiritual practices constitute an integral way of religious expression among Sufi communities across the world. Many of these practices are centuries old, yet they form the most recognizable aspect of Sufism even today. This book is an in-depth study on the history of Sufi rituals in South Asia. It explores the practices of sama (listening to poetry and music) and zikr (remembrance of God) through the careers of the earliest Sufi orders in the region—Chishti and Suhrawardi. The period covered in this book coincides with the early history of Sufi orders in South Asia, which also marks the beginning of a complex phase of institutionalization of the Islamic spiritual tradition. Important facets of this development were the consolidation of the Sufi orders, formalization of the master-disciple relationship, establishment of Sufi lodges, observance of specific rituals and practices, and eventually the codification of spiritual teachings imparted by Sufi masters. Sufi Rituals and Practices allows the reader an insight into issues that are important for the historical understanding of Sufi spiritual exercises—the meaning, structure, and performance of sama, the long debate on its legality as a religious practice, the opinion of Chishti masters on questions around the permissibility of sama, the practice of zikr as a core Sufi exercise, the practice of sama and zikr across orders, and the importance of etiquette in Sufi traditions. Scholars, students, specialists, and general readers will benefit from the translation of treatises on Sufi practices made available for the first time to the English-reading audience.
- 94 The Diary Of Gull Mohammad: A Kashmiri Muslim Boy's Journey From Kashmir To Kerala/ Quraishi, Humra - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 172p. E-794
- This Diary of a young teenaged Kashmiri boy, Gull Mohammad, shows the struggles and challenges he faces, whilst trying to survive in a harsh and heavily surcharged atmosphere. One significant word that kept him going is ‘Sabr’—patience with hope. Gull Mohammad been writing this Diary for just about over a year—from August 2016 till September 2017, to be precise—from (2 August 2016 till 11 September 2017). After he’s shifted from Srinagar to New Delhi, circumstances take him to several other towns and cities. And he describes the people he meets and also the new turns and twists. Destined to be back in Srinagar after a year for a very brief visit he sees the deaths and destruction. His mother and grandparents have died . . . Only his father and twin brother remain alive but in no great shape. Gull Mohammad is devastated and wants to stay back in Srinagar but on his father’s insistence he reaches the safe cum secure ‘Home’ in Kerala’s Calicut . . . It’s here he hears of the death of the Lucknow family he knew and stayed with and was close to . . . Gull Mohammad is over burdened with emotional setbacks and severe shocks.
- 95 Hero Projects: The Russian Empire And Big Technology From Lenin To Putin/ Josephson, Paul R. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 333p. E-795
- “Hero projects”—such large-scale technologies for military, resource exploitation, and power production as smelters and mines, pipelines and railroads, hydropower stations and canals, and nuclear reactors—have been central to Russian development from Lenin and Stalin to Putin. Because Russia’s military might and economic strength depend on its resources, its leaders determined to mine them, enrich them, fire up boilers and turn turbines with them, and use poorly equipped workers and gulag prisoners to tame them. From

Arctic tundra to deep forest taiga, from the northwest to arid Central Asia and the Far East, they built roads and railroads, boilers and factories, canals and irrigation networks, all for the benefit of the state. The embrace of “hero projects,” “projects of the century,” and megaprojects, as successive regimes have called them, continues to be a major feature of Russian political rule in the twenty-first century. If the tools and devices were modernized and became more powerful and efficient, the purposes of enhancing state power and military might have remained. Many Soviet-era and Soviet-inspired projects have been reborn in the twenty-first century through massive infusions of state funding, to the benefit of oligarchs. All of them reflect the desire to enhance state power, placate citizens in a time of economic or military challenges, and demonstrate to the world the nation’s technological verve. Sadly, hero projects have served the Kremlin’s military to seize territory, as the conquering of Eastern Europe after World War II and the ongoing war against Ukraine reveal.

- 96 An Empire Of Magnetism: Global Science And The British Magnetic Survey In The Age Of Imperialism/ Gillin, Edward J. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 300p. E-796

During the 1840s and 1850s, the British government financed a worldwide investigation into how the Earth’s magnetic phenomena operated, consisting of a network of naval expeditions and colonial observatories. Questions surrounding terrestrial magnetism were not just philosophical, but also engendered urgent concerns over the accurate navigation on which Britain’s commercial and colonial power depended. With the guidance of a powerful lobby of scientific and social elites, the British state was able to mobilize the extensive resources of its empire to the collection of magnetic data through carefully coordinated observations. Yet, as *An Empire of Magnetism* argues, the experimental instruments and techniques required to conduct this work were to be found amid Britain’s booming industry, where the harnessing of coal and iron, and use of steam power, shaped a scientific culture prominently concerned with the relationship between heat, pressure, and motion. In particular, it was philosophical apparatus fashioned within the mines of Cornwall that the government conscripted within this worldwide magnetic investigation. These locally produced experimental techniques and technologies proved capable of transformation into a system for obtaining magnetic measurements over great expanses of time and space. As this book demonstrates, this not only resulted in the most eminent global science of the age, but also became inseparable from the proliferation of empire as British naval crews and natural philosophers surveyed previously unknown regions in the search for magnetic data. This vast scientific enterprise had crucial implications for the formation of the ‘modern state’, its use of empirical knowledge, and the expansion of nineteenth-century empire.

- 97 British Philanthropy In The Globalizing World: Entrepreneurs And Evangelicals, 1756-1840/ Allpress, Roshan - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 310p. E-797

Between 1756 and 1840, philanthropy in the British world grew from a domain of small, associational committees, to a vast enterprise of philanthropic and humanitarian societies with global reach. This book traces how philanthropy emerged from intersecting family, religious, and commercial networks, how clusters of entrepreneurial and intellectual collaboration—such as the Clapham Sect—formed and operated within these networks, and how philanthropy expanded globally and developed a common formative culture through transnational projects and networks. It frames the growth of philanthropy as a

series of experiments in effecting social change, from which emerged distinctive models of non-profit organization, increasingly interconnected networks, the idea of the 'philanthropist' as a vocation and identity, and a common intellectual framework for understanding the globalizing world centred on notions of 'trust'. By contextualizing the worlds of key figures such as John and Henry Thornton, William Wilberforce, and Sir James Stephen, drawing together their inner lives, social networks, and global imaginations, *British Philanthropy in the Globalizing World* tells the story of how philanthropy developed as a movement, and how activist networks seeking social and cultural change operate in the modern world.

- 98 *Family And Feuding At The Court Of James I: The Lake And Cecil Scandals/* Luthman, Johanna - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxxiv, 332p. E-798

The Lake and Cecil families became embroiled in a feud that rocked the court of King James I for several years. The families were connected through the marriage of Anne Lake and William Cecil, Lord Roos. The union soon faltered. In 1618, Lady Roos accused her husband's step-grandmother, the countess of Exeter, of having an affair with Lord Roos and attempting to poison her. The countess of Exeter denied the charges and begged the king to intervene. The king investigated and referred the case to the court of Star Chamber, where both sides sued each other for slander. Soon politicians, servants, lawyers, foreign diplomats, ambitious career climbers, and others would get drawn into the maelstrom of the scandal. In Star Chamber, with King James as judge, the Lakes and Lady Roos lost and the countess of Exeter was vindicated. The Lake and Cecil scandal is one of several scandals at the court of King James. Although historians have studied other Jacobean court scandals, they have only briefly mentioned this episode. This book takes a longer perspective, investigating the entirety of the festering family feud for the first time. The men and women tell their own stories and explain the motivations for their actions. The focus remains on how people contextualized those stories, and why people reacted to them in the ways that they did. It provides a window into Jacobean England.

- 99 *Forbidden Desire In Early Modern Europe: Male-male Sexual Relations, 1400-1750/* Malcolm, Noel - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 594p. E-799

This book describes and analyses the nature of male-male sexual relations in Europe, the Ottoman Empire and the European colonies in the Americas and Asia during the period 1400-1750. It discusses the sexual behaviour itself, its social and institutional contexts, the treatment of it in religious doctrine and law (both Christian and Muslim) and the representation of it in literature (both Western and Ottoman). While synthesising, and adding to, a mass of evidence accumulated by historians since the 1980s, it also challenges the fundamental assumptions that have dominated the modern historiography. Previous writers have taken evidence from Southern European countries such as Italy and Spain, where a distinctive pattern of age-differentiated sex predominated, and treated it as universal in Europe before 1700. They have then struggled to explain the existence, well documented soon after that date, of a very different pattern in Northern Europe, concluding that the early 18th century saw the sudden and inexplicable emergence of something resembling modern homosexuality. This book presents an original solution to the problem, both by distinguishing between typical and untypical sexual behaviour in Southern Europe, and by demonstrating that the standard pattern in the South was not replicated in the North. This makes it possible, for the first time, to give a coherent account of the long-term development in Europe of what we now call homosexuality.

- 100 Jewish Soldiers In Nazi Captivity: American And British Prisoners Of War During The Second World War/ Linenberg, Yoram - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 270p. E-800

The book explores the extraordinary story of Jewish POWs in German captivity during the Second World War—extraordinary because of the contrast between Germany’s genocidal policy towards Jews on one hand, and its relatively non-discriminatory treatment of Jewish POWs from western countries on the other. The radicalization of Germany’s anti-Semitic policies entered its last phase in June 1941 with the invasion of the Soviet Union; during the following four years, nearly 6 million Jews were murdered. In parallel, Germany’s POW policies had gone through a radicalization process of their own, resulting in the murder of millions of Soviet POWs, of Allied commando soldiers, and of POW escapees, with Adolf Hitler eventually transferring in July 1944 the responsibility for POWs from the Wehrmacht to Heinrich Himmler, in his role as head of the Replacement Army. And yet, despite all that, Jewish POWs from western countries were usually not discriminated against and were treated, in most cases, according to the 1929 Geneva Convention. Focusing on the experience of American and British Jewish POWs, the book analyses their story from two points of view: bottom-up—from the Jewish POW’s personal experience; and top-down—from the German High Command and the German POW Office’s—and addresses the following questions: what was it like to be an American or British Jewish POW in Nazi captivity; how were these POWs treated by their captors; and why were they treated in that way? Its conclusions will help to reshape our understanding of the Holocaust and of Nazi Germany.

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