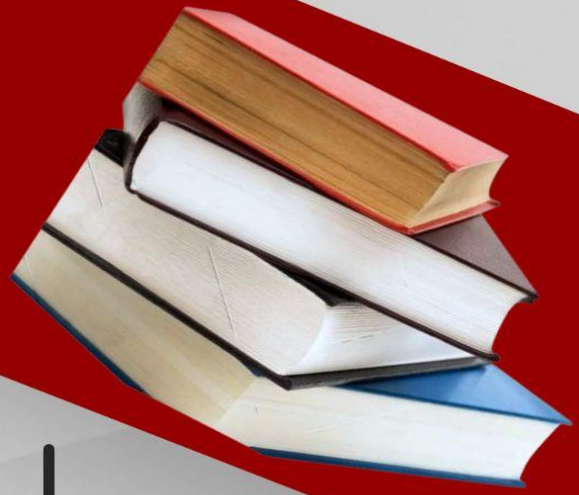
NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 1

NEW ARRIVALS

(LIST OF NEW ADDITIONS WITH SUMMARIES)





AUGUST, 2026

Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
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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 August, 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	The New Suburbia: How Diversity Remade Suburban Life In Los Angeles After 1945/ Nicolaides, Becky M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 556p. The New Suburbia explores how the suburbs transitioned from bastions of segregation into spaces of multiracial living. They are the second generation of suburbs after 1945, moving from starkly segregated whiteness into a more varied, uneven social landscape. The suburbs came to hold a broad cross-section of people—rich, poor, Black American, Latino, Asian, immigrant, the unhoused, and the lavishly housed, and everyone in between. In the new suburbia, white advantage persisted, but it existed alongside rising inequality, ethnic and racial diversity, and new family configurations. Through it all, the common denominators of suburbia remained—low-slung landscapes of single-family homes and yards and families seeking the good life. On this familiar landscape, the American dream endured even as the dreamers changed. The New Suburbia focuses on Los Angeles, at the vanguard of this trend. It tells stories of the Asian Americans, Black Americans, and Latinos who moved into white suburbs that once barred them. They bought homes, enrolled their children in schools, and began navigating suburban life. Internal divisions surfaced in some communities—between homeowners and renters, citizens and noncitizens, long-term residents and the newly arrived. In some cases, diverse suburbanites continued long-lived habits of resisting the poor, the unhoused, renters, even ethnic landscapes, and that resistance became multiracial. The end result was persistent inequality across the metropolis even as the suburbs became much more diverse. At the same time, the new suburbia witnessed the arrival of more inclusive values, pointing the way toward an emerging multicultural suburban ideal.	E-801
2	Abbatial Authority And The Writing Of History In The Middle Ages/ Pohl, Benjamin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 416p. This book argues that abbatial authority was fundamental to monastic historical writing in the period c.500–1500. Writing history was a collaborative enterprise integral to the life and identity of medieval monastic communities, but it was not an activity for which time and resources were set aside routinely. Each act of historiographical production constituted an extraordinary event, one for which singular provision had to be made, workers and materials assigned, time carved out from the monastic routine, and licence granted. This allocation of human and material resources was the responsibility and prerogative of the monastic superior. Drawing on a wide and diverse range of primary evidence gathered from across the medieval Latin West, this book is the first to investigate systematically how and why abbots and abbesses exercised their official authority and resources to lay the foundations on which their communities' historiographical traditions were built by themselves and others. It showcases them as prolific authors, patrons, commissioners, project managers, and facilitators of historical narratives who not only regularly put pen to parchment personally, but also, and perhaps more importantly, enabled others inside and outside their communities by granting them the resources and licence to write. Revealing the intrinsic relationship between abbatial authority and the writing of history with unprecedented clarity, this book urges us to revisit and revise our	E-802

understanding of monastic historiography, its processes and protagonists in ways that require some radical rethinking of the medieval historian's craft in communal and institutional contexts.

3 America In Italian Culture: The Rise Of A New Model Of Modernity, 1861-1943/ Bonsaver, Guido - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 554p. E-803

This book examines the influence of American culture in Italy during the decades between unification in 1861 and the implosion of Mussolini's Fascist regime in July 1943. During this period the country witnessed large-scale social and economic modernization as well as an unprecedented explosion of mass culture. Focusing on six key fields of study—the press, literature, cinema, music, radio and the comics industry—the book traces a gradual shift from the hegemonic influence of France on Italy's highbrow culture to the emergence of the USA as a new transnational model of modernity, able to address all social classes. This phenomenon coincided with the mass migration of Italians, whose hopes for a better life across the ocean produced a positive image of America that was largely at loggerheads with a more dismissive reaction from Italy's educated elite. By tracing the presence of American culture in Italy, this book offers new perspectives on the development of Italian culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also offers a thorough revision of how Mussolini's regime responded to American culture, from jazz music to Hollywood films, and dismisses the myth of a fundamentally anti-American totalitarian regime. While scholarship to date has focused on the pervasive influence of American culture in the aftermath of the Second World War, this book tells the story of its first arrival, at a time when the French model was still dominant and Italy was beginning to embrace modernity and mass culture. The book is divided into two parts, each containing five chapters: Part One is entitled 'The Discovery of America, 1861–1919', while Part Two covers 'America in Fascist Italy, 1922–1943'.

4 Consistent Democracy: The "Woman Question" And Self-government In Nineteenth-century America/ Butler, Leslie - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 305p. E-804

Consistent Democracy offers an intellectual history of the arguments, advocacy, and commentary about the so-called woman question and American popular government from the 1830s through the 1890s. What did it mean, a range of observers asked, that the world's first mass democracy only enfranchised white men? The inconsistency of women's "political nonexistence" provoked a movement for change, led by familiar figures such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Movement voices were one part of a noisy and often discordant chorus. Only by attending to this broad range of competing voices can popular political thought in nineteenth-century America be understood. Foreign observers and domestic advice gurus, activists and educators, novelists and journalists, and countless others explored contested sites of democratic womanhood: their individual autonomy, their household roles, and their participation in the polity with the franchise and without it. Tracking these investigations as they ranged across genres and through decades of a turbulent century that witnessed the violent end of slavery, Consistent Democracy shows how grappling with the woman

question forced Americans to confront their aspirations and anxieties about popular government.

5 Enlightened Oxford: The University And The Cultural And Political Life Of Eighteenth-century Britain And Beyond/ Aston, Nigel - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 819p. E-805

How far was the eighteenth-century University of Oxford, still often dismissed as a moribund and marginal institution, actually something of an 'enlightened' presence? This book offers some answers as it seeks to discern, establish, and clarify the multiplicity of connections between the University, its members, and the world outside; to offer readers a fresh, contextualised sense of the University's role in the state, in society, in scholarly and cultural life between the Glorious Revolution and the first decade of the nineteenth century, the era loosely describable as England's ancien régime. It looks at where Oxford fitted in to that wider polity, locates its importance in Church and state, and ponders its place as an institution that upheld confessional entitlement in an ever-shifting intellectual world where national and confessional boundaries were under scrutiny. Patronage, clientage, connection, and, at times, blatant jobbery, figure considerably, as they would in any study of an eighteenth-century institution. But, equally, ties of friendship, kinship, and moral obligation are emphasised, all of them having an Oxonian dimension with consequences in the conduct of public life. Oxford based academics and authors were nurturing ever closer connections with the commercial print world. Increasingly, they did not want to stand apart, to restrict consideration of what they wrote to an academic audience at home and abroad. It is a reminder that Oxford deserves treatment within the multiple contexts of Enlightenment Britain, and against versions of the Enlightenment found elsewhere in Europe.

6 Entitlement And Complaint: Ending Careers And Reviewing Lives In Post-revolutionary France/ Troyansky, David G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 236p. E-806

Entitlement and Complaint explores the early history of the right to retirement and the shaping of the modern life course, applying cutting-edge insights from social, cultural, and political history as well as gerontology to an extraordinarily rich collection of retirement dossiers from the post-revolutionary French Ministry of Justice. While it tracks career patterns, with all their continuities and interruptions, it reveals the original ways that people were coming to understand the course of their personal, professional, and political lives in an era of revolutionary turmoil and how they reconfigured those lives in the half-century that followed. The book argues that a succession of political regimes and a shift from a world of favour and privilege to a world of right formed the context for changes in how people spoke of their own lives, careers, and desires and how they juxtaposed their own life histories with emerging narratives of a more public and national history. It uses the example of the magistracy to get at ideas of public service and entitlement, but it balances the development of state institutions with people's uses of those institutions, and it shows how people tried to make sense retrospectively of their experiences as they made themselves both heroes and victims on the French historical stage. As they aged and as one

cohort replaced another, their narratives of self and career evolved into something increasingly formulaic and recognizably modern.

7 Global Trade And The Shaping Of English Freedom/ Pettigrew, William A. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 213p. E-807

This book offers a new account of the connections between seventeenth-century English history and the history of the rest of the world. Eschewing nationalist narratives, it demonstrates how greater engagement with the world beyond Europe shaped signature aspects of the English experience. Early modern trading corporations are the central actors in the story. The book offers a profoundly altered reading of the practices of these entities. The companies were not monolithic entities pursuing narrow nationalist interests overseas. Nor were they inefficient monopolies doomed to commercial failure. In the seventeenth century, as this book shows, they were driven and transformed by the immediate and local interests of company agents and their foreign networks. Because the trading companies were the most important bridge between international contexts and English legal and political debates, they connect non-European power and preference to those debates. These unappreciated actors within the corporate sphere play leading roles in this book as the shapers of English debate about the meaning of English freedom and the futures of the trades they participated in overseas. The book offers a new perspective on the foreign actors who shaped English commercial and legal ideas and practices in the seventeenth century, as well as the Ottoman, Bantenese, Huedan, Siamese, and Mughal contributions to the ideological, institutional, and procedural underpinnings that would develop, slowly but surely, into the British Empire.

8 Latin Scientific Literature, 1450-1850/ Korenjak, Martin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 524p. E-808

This book provides the first overview of the vast natural scientific literature written and published in Latin in the early modern era. During this period, the emergence of what ultimately became modern science took place mainly in Latin, the international language of educated discourse. Hundreds of thousands of scientific texts were published in Latin from the invention of print to the demise of Latin as a language of science (c.1450–1850). Despite its importance, our knowledge of this literature is very limited at present. The book, which aims to rectify this situation, approaches the field, not from the perspective of a natural scientist or a historian of science, but from that of a literary scholar. Instead of the scientific content or methodology of the works under consideration, it is the genres of scientific literature and their communicative functions which are the focus of attention. The book falls into two main parts: Part I (‘Contexts’) introduces four aspects of early modern intellectual culture which are crucial for an understanding of the scientific literature of the time in as many chapters: the development of science, the role of Latin, the notion of literature, and the rise of print. Part II (‘Texts’) offers a detailed review of Neo-Latin scientific literature. In five chapters defined by the communicative functions of the texts under discussion—making sources accessible, presenting facts, arguing for certain positions, summarizing knowledge, and publicizing science—twenty pertinent genres are presented and analysed.

9 States Of Anxiety: Scarcity And Loss In Revolutionary Russia/ Rosenberg, William G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 585p. E-809

What were the effects of scarcity and loss in Russia between 1914 and 1922: scarcities of necessary goods as well as their accompanying insecurities and anxieties, unimaginable loss in the carnage of war as well as its physical, socioeconomic, and psychological displacements? And why has the vast literature on revolutionary Russia largely ignored the importance of these effects? Based on archival and other contemporary sources, this study attempts to answer these questions by "putting the Russian revolution in its place," examining the period by contextualizing the grave issues of scarcity and loss that each successive regime was forced to address. In the process, it focuses not on the well-known efforts of the individuals and parties that sought to shape Russia's historical future, although these are duly referenced, but on the locations and nature of power in terms of their ability to manage the determining effects of scarcity and loss that increasingly defined the material and emotional deprivations of revolutionary Russia as a whole. The emphasis throughout is on the continuity of these underlying processes through radically different regimes during Russia's "long world war" from 1914 to 1922. A brief concluding epilogue suggests their continuation in various ways throughout the Stalinist and post-Stalinist periods, as well as perestroika and its aftermath. States of Anxiety is thus written to further inform general readers about this seminal historical moment as well as to stimulate scholars to reconsider the ways the Great Stories of Russia's revolution, as well as others, have largely been told.

10 The British Miner In The Age Of De-industrialization: A Political And Cultural History/ Arnold, Jörg - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 328p. E-810

Drawing on the theorizing of Raymond Williams and Reinhart Koselleck, the study makes use of previously inaccessible records to offer a new account of the British miner in the age of de-industrialization. The book reinserts the industry's 'new dawn' of the 1970s into the story of coal. It argues that Britain's miners went through a cyclical movement—from loser to winner and back again—as Britain underwent a de-industrial revolution in the final decades of the twentieth century. The industry's reversal of fortunes proved short-lived. It was significant all the same. Its significance, the book argues, did not lie in affecting the long-term trajectory of the industry. Rather, the 'new dawn' was important in raising the political and cultural stakes. The figure of the coal miner became invested with sharply contrasting characteristics: proletarian traditionalist and standard bearer of socialist advance, hero and villain, underdog and enemy. The miners were no mere spectators in this process. They were agents, thought to be uniquely powerful by their numerous opponents, and half-believing in this power themselves. The miners' special nature, however, jarred with the aspiration to lead an ordinary life, producing tensions that were most cruelly exposed in the year-long strike of 1984/5. As the industry's reconstruction intensified in the aftermath of the strike, mineworkers were transformed from awe-inspiring agents wielding collective power into admirable but pitiful symbols of the changes wrought by de-industrialization itself, as the study shows.

11 The Gambling Century: Commercial Gaming In Britain From Restoration To Regency/ Eglin, John - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 272p. E-811

The Gambling Century traces the role of commercial entrepreneurship in the expansion of certain forms of gaming, and the relationship of commercial gaming to the institutions of social and cultural exchange that emerged in seventeenth and eighteenth century Britain. It is concerned with the prototypes of casino gambling, games of chance played against a 'house' that derives profit from the mathematical edge it enjoys over long series of chance episodes. Rather than focus on the gambler as a character or an archetype, or on gamblers collectively, it shifts attention to those who enabled, facilitated, and profited from gaming. It is also concerned with the spaces that gaming occupied, and the way that these were configured or reconfigured in response to efforts either to regulate gaming or turn it into a reliable profit centre. Gaming as a commercial venture thrived in the institutions of social and cultural exchange that a generation of scholars associated with a 'public sphere.' The book accordingly follows gaming from the courtly to the commercial sector, from the Groom Porter's lodge into coffeehouses and 'ordinaries,' then back into relative sequestration in private clubs and 'at-homes,' all of which prefigure that quintessentially modern gambling space, the casino.

12 Tudor Networks Of Power/ Ahnert, Ruth; Ahnert, Sebastian E. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 265p. E-812

Tudor Networks of Power is the product of a collaboration between an early modern literary historian and a physicist specialising in complex networks. Together they have reconstructed the information networks that underpinned a century of Tudor history. The British State Papers 1509–1603 include a body of 132,747 letters which provide crucial information about the organisation of the communication network centred on the Tudor government. Now, for the first time, we know that this epistolary network is composed of 20,560 separate people, covering a geographical span whose peripheries stretch from Manila to Aleppo, Moscow to Havana, Goa to Terceira. By using methods from the field of network science and through the development of bespoke digital approaches, this book examines the contours of this archive to explore the multitude of perspectives it captures and those it obscures. Proceeding as a set of experiments, it examines how the archive records different types of power, from government hubs, to diplomatic brokers, and female mediators. In so doing it provides new perspectives on the Tudor government's control of its intelligence networks by illuminating its personnel, its geographical coverage, and its concerns.

13 Aristocratic Power In The Spanish Monarchy: The Borromeo Brothers Of Milan, 1620-1680/ Weber, Samuel - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 209p. E-813

Aristocratic Power in the Spanish Monarchy uses the Borromeo family from Milan as a lens through which to study the transformation of aristocratic power in the composite Spanish monarchy of the seventeenth century. It details the Borromeos' growing entanglement with the Spanish monarchy in the seventeenth century and the ways in which this Milanese family negotiated that transition. In Italy, the Borromeos have long been held up as a rare example of

paternalist aristocrats who withstood the temptations of self-enrichment so many of their peers fell for. This monograph challenges this myth and explains how it came about. Based on research in the previously inaccessible Borromeo private papers, the volume charts the family's increasing involvement with, and dependence on, the patronage of the Spanish crown over the course of the seventeenth century. At the center of the analysis are the ways in which this representative family sought to rationalize and conceal this rapprochement in the face of popular opposition to their pay-to-play. As their self-seeking behavior came under scrutiny, the erstwhile clients of successive minister-favorites reinvented themselves as courtiers committed to delivering good governance for the subject populations who had contested their rule. The book offers new answers to old questions: through a case study of a representative noble family, it explains a major shift in aristocratic power in the seventeenth century, uncovering how dissimulation and subterfuge became central to the preservation of social privilege in an age of unprecedented threats to established power from below.

14 American Poly: A History/ Gleason, Christopher M. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 232p. E-814

This book provides a narrative of history of polyamory over the past century. It uses personal journals, underground newsletters, and other countercultural publications to trace the evolution of polyamorous thought and practice, setting it within the broader context of American culture. It reconstructs polyamory's intellectual foundations, highlighting its unique blend of conservative political thought and countercultural spiritualism. It argues that while polyamory has its early foundations in the Roaring Twenties among bohemians, its core concepts were a product of the religious and sexual experimentation of 1960s counterculture. During that time practitioners of emerging New Religious movements drew from diverse sources including libertarianism, science fiction, neo-Paganism, pantheism, and goddess worship to create a new sexual ethics to replace the Judeo-Christian morality they rejected. Polyamory emerged as a coherent concept in the 1980s as these advocates embraced relational commitment while continuing to reject monogamy. They organized, held conferences, and created a national network. Throughout the 1990s, polyamorists utilized the internet to spread their ideas. When they did this, younger polyamorists took up their ideas, leaving behind their previous religious significance. It argues that the result was many different forms of polyamory proliferating within the American mainstream.

15 Angels Tapping At The Wine-shop's Door: A History Of Alcohol In The Islamic World/ Matthee, Rudi - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 384p. E-815

Islam is the only major world religion that resists the juggernaut of alcohol consumption. In many Islamic countries, alcohol is banned; in others, it plays little role in social life. Yet, Muslims throughout history did drink, often to excess—whether sultans and shahs in their palaces, or commoners in taverns run by Jews or Christians. This evocative study delves into drinking's many historic, literary, and social manifestations in Islam, going beyond references to "hypocrisy" or the temptations of "forbidden fruit." Rudi Matthee argues that alcohol, through its "absence" as much as its presence, takes us to the heart of

Islam. Exploring the long history of this faith—from the eight-century Umayyad dynasty to Erdoğan's Turkey, and from Islamic Spain to modern Pakistan—he unearths a tradition of diversity and multiplicity in which Muslims drank, and found myriad excuses to do so. They celebrated wine and used it as a poetic metaphor, even viewing alcohol as a gift from God—the key to unlocking eternal truth. Drawing on a plethora of sources in multiple languages, Matthee presents Islam not as an austere and uncompromising faith, but as a set of beliefs and practices that embrace ambivalence, allowing for ambiguity and even contradiction.

16 Another India: The Making Of The World's Largest Muslim Minority, 1947-77/ Anil, Pratinav - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 438p. E-816

Another India tells the story of the world's biggest religious minority. Weaving together vivid biographical portraits of a wide range of Indian Muslims—elite and subaltern, secular, and clerical; activist and apolitical—it brings the experience of the country's Muslims under a single focus; and, by throwing light on the Indian Muslim condition during the first thirty years of independence, reflects on the true character of democratic India. What we have here is a rather different picture from received accounts of the "world's largest democracy." Challenging traditional histories of Nehru's India, Pratinav Anil shows that minority rights were neglected right from independence. Despite its best intentions, the Congress regime that ruled for three decades was often illiberal, intolerant, and undemocratic. Muslims had to contend with discrimination, disadvantage, deindustrialisation, dispossession, and disenfranchisement, as well as an unresponsive leadership. Anil demonstrates how the Muslim elite encouraged depoliticization, taking up seemingly noble but largely inconsequential causes with little bearing on the lives of ordinary members of the community. There was no room for mass protests or collective solidarity in this version of Muslim politics. Another India explores this elite betrayal, whose consequences are still felt by India's 200 million Muslims today.

17 Bystander Society: Conformity And Complicity In Nazi Germany And The Holocaust/ Fulbrook, Mary - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 470p. E-817

Based on an extraordinary archive of personal accounts from the Nazi period, Bystander Society shifts the focus from the individual "bystander" to the wider context, highlighting the significance of changing social and political circumstances. Interpersonal relations in everyday life shifted under Nazi rule, weakening emotional connections, such that former fellow citizens could be viewed as outcasts. Changing structures of power and repression also affected people's ability to act effectively; with a sense of impotence came unwillingness to intervene if this meant putting oneself or one's family at risk. Conformity and compliance with a repressive regime could, over time, turn into complicity and even involvement in perpetration. Tracing individual stories of experiences within the Third Reich and in selected areas of eastern Europe both before and during the war, Bystander Society illuminates the responses of ordinary people under Nazi rule, and reconceives the notion of "bystanding" in terms of social relations and the circumstances of action.

18 Duce: The Contradictions Of Power: The Political Leadership Of Benito Mussolini/ Williamson, Peter J. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 375p. E-818

Eighty years after the fall of Benito Mussolini, controversy remains about what his dictatorship represented. This reflects the different sides to the Duce's leadership: while adept at nurturing and enforcing his personal political power, Mussolini's lack of insight into the requirements of governance prevented him from converting this power into influence to achieve his aims. His efforts to maintain the support of Italy's conservative elites—economic, social, and political—also created tensions with his radical Fascist ambitions, diminishing the momentum behind his regime. Mussolini is frequently portrayed as a charismatic leader, but his rule was secured principally by repressive means of coercion, violence and a "spoils system." Nonetheless, his personality cult had significant popular appeal, even if based upon a political myth. This enabled him to consolidate his position and to dominate his Fascist colleagues—but at a price of over-centralized, dysfunctional decision-making. Mussolini's Fascist rule saw the establishment of a political, economic, and social order in Italy that was distinctly conservative in character and protective of the existing social order. Beyond that, the regime struggled to successfully pursue Mussolini's radical nationalist-Fascist aims, particularly that of social engineering the character of Italians and achieving territorial expansion. Many of the regime's economic and social policies in support of these aims significantly failed to deliver the expected results as the regime pursued stability over serious radical change.

19 Feminist Lives: Women, Feelings, And The Self In Post-war Britain/ Abrams, Lynn - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 257p. E-819

Feminist Lives adopts a woman-centred approach to understand how British women charted a new way of being female in the three decades before the Women's Liberation Movement. Focusing on the so-called 'transition' generation of women who were born in the long 1940s and who grew to maturity in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, this book shows how this generation of women developed the aspirational model of womanhood that then emerged after 1970 as the norm amongst women in the Global North. Feminist Lives seeks to fill 'the feminist history gap', countering a narrative that has for too long neglected this generation of women as fusty and failing, and as just not feminist enough. Using women's voices as the book's evidential and emotional core as they describe themselves, their lives, relationships, feelings, and actions, this study analyses the modes by which women constructed a modern self, built upon new ways of living, feeling, and being.

20 History Of Universities: Volume Xxxvi / 2/ Feingold, Mordechai (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; iv, 276p. E-820

This book contains the customary mix of learned articles and book reviews on the topic of the hstory of higher education. Chapters cover topics such as professionalisation of the theology curriculum at the University of Louvain, 1432-1600; Thomas Hobbes at the University of Oxford; intellectual culture in a seventeenth-century Parisian convent; and Anglican moral theology and the reception of John Locke's essay 'Concerning Human Understanding'. Further

topics covered include David Gregory's and John Keil's Newtonian pedagogy and the fate of the soul in mid-eighteenth-century Oxford. The book finishes with two review chapters.

21 India In The Second World War: An Emotional History/ Gupta, Diya - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 319p. E-821

In 1940s India, revolutionary and nationalistic feeling surged against colonial subjecthood and imperial war. Two-and-a-half million men from undivided India served the British during the Second World War, while three million civilians were killed by the war-induced Bengal Famine, and Indian National Army soldiers fought against the British for Indian independence. This captivating new history shines a spotlight on emotions as a way of unearthing these troubled and contested experiences, exposing the personal as political.Diya Gupta draws upon photographs, letters, memoirs, novels, poetry, and philosophical essays, in both English and Bengali languages, to weave a compelling tapestry of emotions felt by Indians in service and at home during the war. She brings to life an unknown sepoy in the Middle East yearning for home, and anti-fascist activist Tara Ali Baig; a disillusioned doctor on the Burma frontline, and Sukanta Bhattacharya's modernist poetry of hunger; Mulk Raj Anand's revolutionary home front, and Rabindranath Tagore's critique of civilization.This vivid book recovers a truly global history of the Second World War, revealing the crucial importance of cultural approaches in challenging a traditional focus on the wartime experiences of European populations. Seen through Indian eyes, this conflict is no longer the "good" war.

22 Safe Haven: The United Kingdom's Investigations Into Nazi Collaborators And The Failure Of Justice/ Silverman, Jon; Sherwood, Robert - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 309p. E-822

This book provides a forensic examination of the police and legal inquiries which took place in the UK into Nazi collaborators after the passage of the controversial War Crimes Act in 1991. It provides revelatory information about some of the suspects from Eastern Europe given refuge in Britain after 1945 and explains, for the first time in print, why there was only one conviction out of hundreds of cases looked at. Disclosures by senior lawyers and police officers in the war crimes units, buttressed by archival documents, including transcripts of interviews with suspects, show that by imposing restrictive criteria about who should be prosecuted, the UK effectively divorced the war crimes process from the Holocaust. Detailed case histories make clear that, as a result, senior figures in locally recruited units which killed thousands in Belarus and Latvia, lived in the UK with impunity for half a century after the war.

23 The Genius Of Their Age: Ibn Sina, Biruni, And The Lost Enlightenment/ Starr, S. Frederick - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 301 E-823

The Genius of their Age provides an overview of the life and works of Ibn Sina and Biruni from Central Asia. Both thinkers achieved stunning breakthroughs in various fields, such as medicine, astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, geography, and physics. Moreover, Biruni and Ibn Sina referenced the works of ancient Greeks and earlier Muslim thinkers to improve their respective canons.

While Biruni produced precise measurements of the world, Ibn Sina's grand thesis of medical knowledge became the standard in Europe, the Middle East, and India for the next six centuries. The Genius of Their Age also paints a picture of the Arab enlightenment by considering the age when Muslim scientists and philosophers from Central Asia anticipated the Western renaissance of science by half a millennium.

24 The Hijacking Of American Flight 119: How D.B. Cooper Inspired A Skyjacking Craze And The Fbi's Battle To Stop It/ Wigger, John - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 284p. E-824

The Hijacking of Flight 119: How D.B. Cooper Inspired a Skyjacking Craze and the FBI's Battle to Stop It discusses the legend of D.B. Cooper that triggers the most extraordinary eras in American aviation history. In November 1971, Cooper hijacked a Northwest Airlines flight, parachuted from the Boeing 727 with $200,000 in ransom, and was never seen again. The hijacking case remained open for four decades before it was finally determined as a cold case. Over the following seven months of his crime, many air pirates imitated Cooper's crime with varying motivations such as politics, greed, derring-do, and boredom. The Hijacking of Flight 119 also details the impact of Cooper's legend on the public, media, and law enforcement.

25 The Poverty Of The World: Rediscovering The Poor At Home And Abroad, 1941-1968/ Jahanbani, Sheyda F.A. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 374p. E-825

The Poverty of the World explores the origins of a conception of “global poverty” in twentieth-century American thought, politics, and culture. Following a group of American intellectuals, policymakers, and activists—John Collier, Oscar Lewis, John Kenneth Galbraith, Michael Harrington, and Sargent and Eunice Shriver, among others—who came into contact with mass poverty because of the profound reshuffling of the international system after 1945, this book argues that these liberals worked to advance a vision of American power in the world that put poverty-fighting at its center. After the war, owing to growing anxieties about the conspicuousness of American affluence and the strategic imperatives of fighting the Cold War, the US government adopted this fight against poverty in the newly independent nations of what came to be called the “Third World.” For liberals, seeing and making sense of deprivation abroad fundamentally altered the way in which they came to understand poverty as a social problem at home. By linking the histories of New Deal and Great Society domestic social programs with those of Cold War–era development programs, the book demonstrates how ideas about and policies addressing poverty in the United States and “underdevelopment” in the Third World became intertwined, fueling a global war on poverty. Their vision of empire ultimately failed, overwhelmed by the empire of force the US government deployed most aggressively in Southeast Asia. Capturing a moment in which many Americans saw poverty-fighting as their nation’s purpose, the book offers a new interpretation of postwar liberalism.

26 Women And The Miners' Strike, 1984-1985/ Sutcliffe-Braithwaite, Florence; Thomlinson, Natalie - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 279p. E-826

Women and the Miners' Strike, 1984–1985 is the first academic study of women's experiences in the miners' strike of 1984–5, in coalfields all around England, Scotland, and Wales. It uncovers how women's activism to support the strike developed, the struggles activists had to support the strike, and their achievements—though it also qualifies the popular impression that the support movement was a mass uprising of apolitical coalfield women who were transformed for ever by their activism. It looks at experiences that are typically much less visible in accounts of the strike: the women who went out to work to support their families, who remained within the home during the strike, and even those who opposed the strike, offering their support to husbands who chose to work through the strike, or to return to work early. Through examining the stories of women and their varied experiences during the strike, the book sheds new light on working-class women's relationship to 'feminism', to the 'political', and the 'ordinary', and demonstrates the ways in which gender roles, working-class lifestyles, and coalfield communities, had changed in Britain over the postwar period.

27 Americans In A World At War: Intimate Histories From The Crash Of Pan Am's Yankee Clipper/ Blower, Brooke L. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxviii, 528p. E-827

On February 21, 1943, Pan American Airways' celebrated seaplane, the Yankee Clipper, took off from New York's Marine Air Terminal and island-hopped its way across the Atlantic Ocean. Arriving at Lisbon the following evening, it crashed in the Tagus River, killing twenty-four of its thirty-nine passengers and crew. Americans in a World at War traces the backstories of seven worldly Americans aboard that plane, their personal histories, their politics, and the paths that led them toward war. Combat soldiers made up only a small fraction of the millions of Americans, both in and out of uniform, who scattered across six continents during the Second World War. This book uncovers a surprising history of American noncombatants abroad in the years leading into the twentieth century's most consequential conflict. Long before GIs began storming beaches and liberating towns, Americans had forged extensive political, economic, and personal ties to other parts of the world. These deep and sometimes contradictory engagements, which preceded the bombing of Pearl Harbor, would shape and in turn be transformed by the US war effort. As the Yankee Clipper's passengers' travels take them from Ukraine, France, Spain, Panama, Cuba, and the Philippines to Java, India, Australia, Britain, Egypt, the Soviet Union, and the Belgian Congo, among other hot spots, their movements defy simple boundaries between home front and war front and upend conventional American narratives about World War II.

28 Colonized By Humanity: Caribbean London And The Politics Of Integration At The End Of Empire/ Waters, Rob - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 293p. E-828

Colonized by Humanity is a study of racial liberalism in London at the end of empire. It explores the projects to cultivate racial integration developed in the

two decades between the arrival of the Empire Windrush and the passage of the first Race Relations Act. These were the years that integrationism took hold as a social phenomenon, its reflexes lodged deep in an English culture that took the idea of 'tolerance' as its watchword. It was, as this book describes it, an ambivalent culture, which sought to do away with the discriminations of race but operated through a racial vision: the white English were to lead the way in integration, reforming away the problems of racial otherness that marked their darker-skinned neighbours. Viewing integrationism through the eyes of Caribbean Londoners, Colonized by Humanity allows us to see it, as they did, with its colonial and racial dynamics up close.

29 Connoisseurship/ Stewart, Peter (ed.); Anderson, Christina M. (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 240p. E-829

Within the rarefied world of art collecting, connoisseurship signifies esoteric knowledge used to judge the quality, exclusivity, desirability, and even authenticity of art. As this collection of essays demonstrates, however, connoisseurship is not confined to the art world but rather practiced in a variety of settings by elites and consumers alike. This volume presents a fresh approach to connoisseurship, creating a broad international dialogue about its meaning and application. It ranges across such diverse fields as consumer history, sociology and ethnography, earth science, forensic science, and art history. It demonstrates that connoisseurship can be both intuitive and scientific, utilizing comparison and tied to measures of value and market dynamics.

30 England And The Papacy In The Early Middle Ages: Papal Privileges In European Perspective, C. 680-1073/ Savill, Benjamin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 330p. E-830

This monograph provides the first dedicated, book-length study of interactions between England and the papacy throughout the early middle ages. It takes as its lens the extant English record of papal privileges: legal diplomas drawn-up on metres-long scrolls of Egyptian papyrus, acquired by pilgrim-petitioners within the city of Rome, and then brought back to Britain to negotiate local claims and conflicts. How, why, and when did English petitioners choose to invoke the distant authority of Rome in this way, and how did this compare to what was taking place elsewhere in Europe? How successful were these efforts, and how were they remembered in later centuries? By using these still-understudied papal documents to reassess what we know of the worlds of Bede, the Mercian Supremacy, the West Saxon 'Kingdom of the English', and the Norman Conquest—locating them in the process within a comparative, Europe-wide setting—this book offers important new contributions to Anglo-Saxon studies, legal and documentary history, papal history, and the study of early medieval Europe more widely. It also includes an annotated handlist of the corpus of English papal privileges up to 1073—a critical reference work for future research in the field.

31 Estate Management Around Florence And Lucca 1000-1250/ Tabarrini, Lorenzo - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 234p. E-831

This book describes the forms of estate management, and the way they changed, around Florence and Lucca during the central Middle Ages. It is based mainly on the notarial charters preserved in the ecclesiastical archives of both cities dating to the period 1000–1250, with a focus on the years between c. 1180 and c. 1230—which were characterized by a process of overall economic growth. The Florentine and Lucchese countryside are worth comparing, as they are believed to have had very different historical trajectories. The so-called manorial system (sistema curtense in Italian) is believed to have ceased to exist in the Lucchesia around the beginning of the tenth century, whereas in the Fiorentino its disappearance can be dated to the early thirteenth century. Similarly, the Florentine countryside is generally regarded as the birthplace of a particular type of sharecropping tenure, the mezzadria poderale, which spread over much of central Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and would later become an essential component of Italian agrarian identity. On the contrary, the mezzadria poderale is thought to have never developed at any point in the history of medieval and early modern Lucchesia. Thus, the book sets out to examine the transformations of estate management around both cities over the central Middle Ages in their own right; that is to say, by detaching those transformations from any teleological view, and by placing them within the economic and socio-political context of the period 1000–1250.

32 Heir Through Hope: Thomas Jefferson's Lifelong Investment In William Short/ Thompson, Peter - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 292p. E-832

This book traces the relationship between Thomas Jefferson and William Short that was developed in years shared in France and carried forward through the French Revolution and Short's return to the United States, and on into Jefferson's retirement. It describes Jefferson's lifelong concern for Short's moral well-being and his practical management of Short's career and estate. It analyzes disagreements between the two men over land use, American politics, French culture, and the meaning of the French Revolution. It places Short's disinclination to follow Jefferson's advice within the larger context of the problematic transfer of republican values in the Early National period of US history while describing how each man sought to make an imaginary yet heartfelt father–son relationship work. It assesses the impact on their relationship of three aspects of Short's life without counterpart in Jefferson's experience: Short's fourteen-year affair with Duchess Rosalie de La Rochefoucauld, his subsequent avoidance of marriage, and his status as a childless bachelor. Jefferson's generosity toward Short is shown in creative tension with his political and moral principles.

33 Islam And Democracy In The 21st Century/ Parray, Tauseef Ahmad - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxx, 362p. E-833

This book attempts to analyse and examine, on theoretical grounds, the relationship between Islam and its socio-political concepts and institutions and the principles of (modern) democracy, in the views of (selected) prominent Muslim scholars of the last-two-and-half-centuries—of the Arab world and South Asia. A crucial question that has highly intensified since 1980s, gained momentum in the post-9/11 era, and again came to limelight with the inception of 'Arab Spring' is: Is Islam compatible with democracy? It seeks to address this

very crucial question by highlighting key concepts and figures that have been essential in framing the contemporary debates surrounding Islam and democracy. It (i) attempts to tread through diverse theoretical Islamic texts like the Qur'an, Sunnah, and other more contemporary works by eminent scholars on Islam–democracy (in) compatibility; (ii) endeavours to create a discursive terrain for theorizing the notions of convergence vis-à-vis the notions of divergence inherent in the debates surrounding Islam and democracy; (iii) provides an assessment of some operational key concepts/institutions of democracy in Islam, including Shura (Mutual Consultation), Bay'ah (Oath of Allegiance), and Mithaq al-Medina (the Constitution of Medina), etc.; (iv) provides an assessment of the views and visions of some selected modern Muslim scholars (on Islam–democracy compatibility, globally (proponents) (v) deliberates, very succinctly, on the objections of the 'Opponents' of Islam–democracy relation. It is a helpful source for the students and scholars of Islamic political thought, comparative politics, and Islamic studies and is equally fascinating for the readers interested in knowing the contemporary political dynamics of the Muslim world.

34 Life In Early Medieval Wales/ Edwards, Nancy - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 511p. E-834

The period c. ad 300–1050, spanning the collapse of Roman rule to the coming of the Normans, was formative in the development of Wales. This book considers how people lived in late Roman and early medieval Wales and how their lives and communities changed during this period. It uses a multidisciplinary approach, focusing on the growing body of archaeological evidence set alongside the early medieval written sources. It begins by analysing earlier research and the range of sources, the significance of the environment and climate change, and ways of calculating time. Discussion of the fourth–sixth centuries focuses on the disintegration of the Roman market economy, fragmentation of power, and the emergence of new kingdoms and elites. Early medieval Wales was an entirely rural society. Analysis of the settlement archaeology includes key sites, alongside the development of new farming and other rural settlements. Consideration is given to changes in the mixed farming economy reflecting climate deterioration and a need for food security, as well as craftworking and the roles of exchange, display, and trade. At the same time cemeteries and inscribed stones, stone sculpture and early church sites chart the course of conversion to Christianity, the rise of monasticism, and the increasing power of the Church. Finally, discussion of power and authority analyses emerging evidence for sites of assembly, the rise of Mercia together with the significance of Offa's and Wat's Dykes, increasing English infiltration, and the Viking impact. Throughout the evidence is placed within a wider context.

35 Making Empire: Ireland, Imperialism, And The Early Modern World/ Ohlmeyer, Jane - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 336p. E-835

Empire and imperial frameworks, policies, practices, and cultures have shaped the history of the world for the last two millennia. It is nation states that are the blip on the historical horizon. This book re-examines empire as process—and Ireland's role in it—through the lens of early modernity. It covers the two hundred years between the mid-sixteenth century and the mid-eighteenth century. How did the English empire actually function in early modern Ireland

and how did this change over time? What did access to European empires mean for people living in Ireland? This book answers these questions by interrogating four interconnected themes: first, that Ireland formed an integral part of the English imperial system; second, that the Irish operated as agents of empire(s); third, that Ireland served as laboratory in and for the English empire; finally, it examines the impact that empire(s) had on people living in early modern Ireland. What it meant to be Irish and the 'trans-imperialism' of people from Ireland are themes explored throughout. What becomes clear is that colonisation was not a single occurrence but an iterative and durable process that impacted different parts of Ireland at different times and in different ways. That imperialism was about the exercise of power, violence, coercion, and expropriation. Strategies about how best to turn conquest into profit, to mobilise and control Ireland's natural resources, especially land and labour, varied but the reality of everyday life did not change and provoked a wide variety of responses ranging from acceptance and assimilation to resistance.

36 Radegund: The Trials And Triumphs Of A Merovingian Queen/ Dailey, E. T. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 213p. E-836

Radegund: The Trials and Triumphs of a Merovingian Queen is a biography of a sixth-century princess, war captive, queen, deaconess, nun, and saint. This book examines her life, times, and legacy, illuminating the society in which she lived and narrating her personal history in an accessible way, written to appeal to a general audience, yet without compromising its merit as a work of scholarship that offers important new insights for experts in the field. Radegund succeeded in establishing a place for herself within this difficult and dangerous world, despite the trials she faced, and thus distinguished herself as a figure worthy of detailed biographical study. Unique among her peers, Radegund achieved a position of prominence as a woman in a foreign land, without resorting to the violence, intrigue, and murder that characterized the lives of other prominent women during this period, like Brunhild or Fredegund. Departing from the portrait of an idealized saint offered by her early medieval hagiographers, and from the traditional narrative established in more recent academic works, this book presents a new interpretation of this remarkable woman with many insights about the history of a crucial period in the transition from Roman to medieval epochs.

37 Reds In Blue: Unesco, World Governance, And The Soviet Internationalist Imagination/ Porter, Louis Howard - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 299p. E-837

This book examines Soviet participation in UNESCO from when the country joined the UN agency in 1954 until the eve of détente in 1967, providing the first analysis of the Soviet reception of the idea of world governance through noncommunist international organizations. Situating the USSR's involvement in UNESCO in longer Soviet and Russian internationalist traditions, it tells the story of how the country went from boycotting UNESCO under Josef Stalin to embracing the organization in the years after his death. By doing so, it demonstrates that the Soviet decision to join UNESCO and other noncommunist international organizations in the post-Stalin period amounted to a recognition of the UN system as the legitimate venue for world governance. A result of the

converging premises of the UN and the USSR as enlightenment projects for a better world, this endorsement of the UN made the world body a staple in the Soviet internationalist repertoire, enabling Soviet citizens to experiment with utopian visions of world governance, world civic duty, and international community. Soviet white-collar professionals worked for world governance as international civil servants in the UNESCO Secretariat. Members of the Soviet intelligentsia contributed to the international communities made by UNESCO gatherings and collaborative projects. Last, Soviet readers joined international reading publics engendered by UN print culture, creatively engaging with UN ideas as a result. Taken together, these Soviet citizens of the world used the UN to strive for a better future, practicing the dream of one world amid the realities of the Cold War.

38 Selling Ancestry: Family Directories And The Commodification Of Genealogy In Eighteenth Century Britain/ Jettot, Stéphane - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 386p. E-838

Often quoted but rarely studied in their own right, family directories allow a reconsideration of how ancestry and genealogy became an object of widespread commercialization across the 18th century. They replaced the expensive, locally produced early modern artefacts (tombs, windowpanes, illuminated pedigrees) and by doing so, reached a wide audience of readers in the British Isles and the colonies. From the first Peerage in 1709 to the guidebooks of Debrett's and Burke's in the 1830s, the book offers an insight into the cumulative process leading to the creation of hybrid products, at the intersection between court almanacs, county histories, and town directories. Employed by contemporaries as reference tools to navigate through a dynamic and changing society, they should also be used as a means to probe contemporary attitudes towards social status and political events. Published by the most prominent London booksellers who shared their copyrights among themselves, they relied on the considerable involvement of thousands of families in the counties. In their correspondence with publishers, many new and old elites desired to insert their own narrative into a general history of Britain by dispatching documents, quotations, and anecdotes. Based on a unique source-base, this book provides a systematic review of these directories, their production and sale, but also their potential role in shaping the character of social change. It demonstrates the wider ramifications of genealogy and its structural ability to reinvent itself, associate amateurs and antiquarians alike, and thrive on the wavering lines between facts and fiction.

39 The Boundary Of Laughter: Popular Performances Across Borders In South Asia/ De, Aniket - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 255p. E-839

The Boundary of Laughter explores the historical transformation of popular imagination and performance in relation to the emergence of national borders in modern South Asia. Combining archival research with ethnographic fieldwork, it analyses how peasants and laborers presently dwelling on either side of the Indo-Bangladesh border have used the performance tradition known as Gambhira to taunt oppressors, mobilize political sentiment, frame socio-economic demands and respond to seismic political shifts since 1900. Rejecting the idea of 'communalism', or the theory of perpetual conflict between the Hindus and Muslims, the book explores Gambhira as a shared social space,

constituted through relations across national and religious boundaries. The history of Gambhira shows how the performance existed seamlessly, harnessing both Muslim and Hindu life-worlds and uniting them in the face of colonial oppression. Then came Partition: when, after a troubling process of alignment, a border was forcefully imposed on the region, aiming to place Muslims on one side and Hindus on the other; this ultimately produced two versions of Gambhira, each with their particular postcolonial histories and postcolonial performative forms (one still featuring Shiva, the other taking up the trope of the grandfather/grandson). The shared cultural space of Gambhira, in other words, have not been confined to the territorial boundaries of nation-states. The book uses Gambhira as a lens to examine how performances at South Asia's borders serve to mediate between larger political-economic changes and smaller, lived worlds of popular expression.

40 The Changing World Of A Bombay Muslim Community, 1870 - 1945/ Tyabji, Salima - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 331p. E-840

Muslims formed a disparate and unwieldy 'community' in Bombay in the nineteenth century. The Islam that was professedly held in common by various groups could barely provide a sense of unity or cohesion to people so widely diverse in terms of language, customs, and also of forms and practices of belief. By the middle of the nineteenth century, a class of wealthy ship owners, ship-builders, and merchants, belonging to the varied communities that constituted the city, of which Muslims formed an important part, had emerged. This class was outward-looking, 'modern', and generally reformist in outlook: Gujarati or Maharashtrian, its goals of social reform, education, as well as political awareness, were gradually beginning to be perceived as goals held across communities, and increasingly across different regions. The questions that were being raised in the social turmoil of the period amongst Hindus were over issues of female education, the age of marriage, widow remarriage, and female seclusion. These issues were not foreign to the Muslim community; and the part played by Muslim leaders in Bombay in discussing and negotiating them was not an insignificant one, taking into account the size and relative backwardness of the community. Within this context, this book traces the evolving identity of a Bombay family and its changing social and political views in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, using three main sources: their family journals, an individual memoir/journal, and letters written home from Europe.

41 The Muslim Secular: Parity And The Politics Of India's Partition/ Sohal, Amar - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 328p. E-841

Muslim political thought in modern South Asia has often been associated with religious nationalism and the creation of Pakistan. The Muslim Secular complicates that story by reconstructing the ideas of three prominent thinker-actors of the Indian freedom struggle: the Indian National Congress leader Abul Kalam Azad, the popular Kashmiri politician Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, and the non-violent Pashtun activist Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Revising the common view that they were mere acolytes of their celebrated Hindu colleagues M.K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, this book argues that these men produced a distinct Muslim secularity from within the grander family of secular Indian nationalism. At a time when many across the decolonizing world were separating

identity-based majorities and minorities into sovereign equals, Azad, Abdullah, and Ghaffar Khan thought differently about the problem of religious pluralism in a postcolonial democracy. The minority, they contended, could conceive of the majority not just as an antagonistic entity, but as a category to which it can belong and which it can uniquely complete. Premising its claim to a united India upon Islam's universalism, the Muslim secular jettisoned the demographic inequality between Hindus and Muslims by redefining equality itself. Rejecting its liberal definition for being too abstract and thus prone to majoritarian assimilation, these thinkers replaced it with their own rendition of parity to simultaneously evoke (cultural and ethical) commonality and (religious and regional) distinction between different Indians. Retaining their Muslimness and Indian nationality in full, equality-as-parity challenged both Gandhi and Nehru's abstractions and Mohammad Ali Jinnah's supposedly dangerous demand for Pakistan.

42 Facing The Sea Of Sand: The Sahara And The Peoples Of Northern Africa/ Cunliffe, Barry - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 402p. E-842

Northern Africa is dominated now by the Sahara Desert stretching across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. This book is about the people who lived around the edges of the Desert and the different ways in which they responded to its challenges, establishing networks of communication across the great waste. But the Sahara has not always ben a Desert. From about 9000 BC the region began to enjoy a warm humid period allowing vegetation to flourish and wild animals to move in. Humans soon followed practising pastoral economies but with the onset of harsher conditions once more around 3000 BC the desert reclaimed its own. Since then fluctuations in climate have continued to affect the lives of the people living around the desert fringes. The communities occupying the North African coast and the Nile Valley have come under the states dominating the Near East and the Mediterranean, but those living in the Sahel to the south of the desert have developed their own distinctive cultures. The book tells the story of the links between the two worlds showing that Africa played a crucial part in the development of the Old World before it was drawn into the story of the New World.

43 Borders And The Politics Of Space In Late Medieval Italy: Milan, Venice, And Their Territories/ Zenobi, Luca - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 267p. E-843

This book is about how societies shaped and were shaped by space, and about the role of borders in the making of states and communities. It centres on the fifteenth century and on the establishment of a frontier which would shape much of Italy for over three centuries. In contrast to other treatments, the book takes an all-encompassing approach to the topic of borders, charting how they were conceptualized (Chapter 1), negotiated (Chapter 2), disputed (Chapter 3), delimited (Chapter 4), crossed (Chapter 5), recorded (Chapter 6), and mapped (Chapter 7). Three arguments are developed. First, the book demonstrates that far from being porous and ill-defined, as is often assumed by scholars, pre-modern borders could be precisely located and widely understood by contemporaries. It does so by showing that borders were never universal artefacts; rather, their nature and meaning varied, depending upon the actors and

cultures through which they were shaped. Second, the book establishes that border-making was a fundamentally interactive process, one driven by peripheral interests as much as central designs and by everyday practices as much as authoritative projections. In turn, this challenges the preconception that exerting power over space in pre-modern Europe was primarily a top-down affair. Finally, the book offers a radical reinterpretation of Italian states, by deconstructing their borders and questioning their reputation as territorial polities.

44 Cleaning Up Renaissance Italy: Environmental Ideals And Urban Practice In Genoa And Venice/ Crawshaw, Jane L. Stevens - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 208p. E-844

People and goods from across the globe filled the vibrant ports of Genoa and Venice during the Renaissance. This book takes us onto the streets, bridges, and waterways of these significant, sensuous cities to reveal the ambitious schemes undertaken to promote the cleanliness and health of their communities. Along the way, we encounter a broad and fascinating cross-section of Renaissance society—from courtesans to street-food sellers and architects to canal diggers—and, using new archival sources, uncover both the ideals and lived experiences of health and environmental management. An illuminating and original account of social policies, urban design, and environmental management between 1400 and 1600, Cleaning Up Renaissance Italy provides a new, multidisciplinary history of Renaissance Italy.

45 Dürer's Lost Masterpiece: Art and Society at the Dawn of a Global World/ Rublack, Ulinka - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 448p. E-845

This book is about the celebrated German artist Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), his time, and his legacy. It tracks the history of a crucial, and often overlooked, turning point in his career, when Dürer stopped painting altarpieces after falling out with the Frankfurt merchant Jakob Heller over a commission. The story of this painting, as Dürer’s lost masterpiece, functions as a lens through which to view the new relationship developing between art, collecting, and commerce in Europe up to the Thirty Years’ War (1618–48) when global trade and cultural exchanges were increasing. At the heart of the book is the argument that merchants, and their mentalities, were crucial for the making of Renaissance art and its legacy for modern art. The book draws on a decade of research, and uniquely draws the reader into the rich emotional worlds of three merchants each of whom typified the evolving relationship between art and commerce in that entrepreneurial and often ruthless age. It brings to life Dürer’s determined fight for creative makers to be adequately paid, and explores the big questions about how European societies came to value the arts and crafts that remain relevant to our time.

46 Empires Of The Dead: Inca Mummies And The Peruvian Ancestors Of American Anthropology/ Heaney, Christopher - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 358p. E-846

Empires of the Dead is a history of the collection of Inca, Andean, and ancient Peruvian mummies and skulls, from 1532 to the present. That history started with Spain’s invasion of the Inca empire of Tawantinsuyu in 1532, which revealed

that South America was home to the world's oldest cultures of artificial mummification. Those cultures' climax were the Inca rulers and sacred Andean ancestors who commanded rains, lightning, and their descendants after death. To convert those descendants to Christianity, the Spanish confiscated these ancestors—the first European collection of Indigenous remains in the Americas. They destroyed many but studied others, such that by the end of colonial rule, in 1821, scholars believed that "Inca mummies" and "ancient Peruvian" skulls could be collected and measured to question the antiquity and "civilization" of the American "race." Peruvian and foreign scholars populated their museums and nineteenth-century world's fairs with these Indigenous human remains, encouraging the looting of Indigenous American tombs elsewhere. Yet Peruvian and Indigenous scholars like archaeologist Julio César Tello (1880–1947) also studied that dead as an anti-racist gesture, arguing that mummification and a pre-Hispanic cranial surgery named trepanation were ancient Andean bodily knowledges disrupted by colonialism. By mapping the exhumation and movement of these Peruvian ancestors of American anthropology, this book explains how "ancient Peruvians" became the single largest population in the Smithsonian and many other museums in Peru and around the world, and it explores what their recollection means to the researchers and communities who seek and curate them today.

47 Fate Unknown: Tracing The Missing After World War Ii And The Holocaust/ Stone, Dan - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 432p. E-847

This book tells the story of the last great unknown archive of Nazism, the International Tracing Service. Set up by the Allies at the end of World War II, the ITS has worked until today to find missing persons, to aid survivors, and to reunite them with loved ones. Fate Unknown uncovers the history of this remarkable archive and its more than 30 million documents. The book shows how, under the leadership of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the tracing service became one of the most secretive of postwar institutions, unknown even to historians of the period. And, by delving deeply into the archival material, it reveals how we can understand the real horror of the Holocaust, following the Nazis' victims through the Nazi camp system. Examining the little-known sub-camps and, after the war, the survivors' experience of displaced persons' camps, and with a chapter on the Child Search Branch, the book brings to life remarkable stories of tracing. The postwar period was an age of shortage of resources, bitterness, and revenge. Yet the ITS tells a different story: of international collaboration, of commitment to justice, and, albeit in the context of Cold War suspicion, of helping survivors and their relatives. The stories contained in the book speak to a remarkable attempt by the ITS, before the Holocaust was a subject of worldwide interest, to carry out a programme of ethical repair, that is to say, to counteract some of the worst effects of the Nazis' crimes in the name of decency and humanity.

48 Forging Nations: Currency, Power, And Nationality In Britain And Ireland Since 1603/ Blaazer, David - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 329p. E-848

This book is a study of the relationships between money, power, and nationality in England, Scotland, and Ireland from the first attempts to unify their currencies following the Union of the Crowns in 1603 to the aftermath of the Global

Financial Crisis of 2007–8. Through successive crises spanning four centuries, Forging Nations examines critical struggles over monetary power between the state and its creditors, and within and between nations during the long, multifaceted process of creating the United Kingdom as a monetary as well as a political union. It shows how and why centuries of monetary dysfunction and conflict eventually gave way to the era of the sterling gold standard, when elite and popular beliefs about money converged around a set of almost unassailable monetary dogmas that transcended differences of nationality, party, and class. Sustained by a mixture of historical myths and imperial hubris, this consensus effortlessly reinforced the authority and served the interests of the monetary elite, even after its economic foundations had collapsed under the pressure of war and international competition. The book concludes by showing how the end of the UK's global hegemony and the prospect of Scottish independence have resuscitated historical differences between England, Ireland, and Scotland in attitudes to currency's role in defining national identity, while the Global Financial Crisis has revived forgotten debates over the nature of money and monetary power.

49 Lifting The Chains: The Black Freedom Struggle Since Reconstruction/ Chafe, William H. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 347p. E-849

Lifting the Chains: The Black Freedom Struggle in Americas Since Reconstruction discusses the history of the Black experience in America since the Civil War. Using scores of oral history interviews with Black activists conducted over the last fifty years by Duke scholars, as well as traditional written sources, it argues that the long battle against racism in America was carried forward primarily by Black Americans through their churches, civil rights organizations, and community activist groups. Despite repeated defeats, culminating with the era of Jim Crow and disenfranchisement in the early 20th century, Black insurgents persisted, and aided by the changes wrought by their involvement in World War II, the civil rights movement of the 1940s, 50s, and 60s struggled to reshape America. The book elaborates on this struggle, the relationship between political equality and economic equality, and what remains to be achieved before the promises of the Declaration of Independence can be realized.

50 Murder In A Mill Town: Sex, Faith, And The Crime That Captivated A Nation/ Dorsey, Bruce - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 369p. E-850

In December 1832, a farmer found the body of a young, pregnant woman hanging near a haystack outside a New England mill town. When news spread that Methodist preacher Ephraim Avery was accused of murdering Sarah Maria Cornell, a factory worker, the case gave the public everything they found irresistible: sexually charged violence, adultery, the hypocrisy of a church leader, secrecy and mystery, and suspicions of insanity. Murder in a Mill Town tells the story of how a local crime quickly turned into a national scandal that became America's first "trial of the century." After her death—after she became the country's most notorious "factory girl"—Cornell's choices about work, survival, and personal freedom became enmeshed in stories that Americans told themselves about their new world of industry and women's labor and the power of religion in the early republic. Writers penned seduction tales, true-crime

narratives, detective stories, political screeds, songs, poems, and melodramatic plays about the lurid scandal. As trial witnesses, ordinary people gave testimony that revealed rapidly changing times. As the controversy of Cornell's murder spread beyond the courtroom, the public eagerly devoured narratives of moral deviance, abortion, suicide, mobs, "fake news," and conspiracy politics. Long after the jury's verdict, the nation refused to let the scandal go. A meticulously reconstructed historical whodunit, Murder in a Mill Town exposes the troublesome workings of criminal justice in the young democracy and the rise of a sensational popular culture.

51 Sound Writing: Voices, Authors, And Readers Of Oral History/ Trower, Shelley - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; viii, 206p. E-851

For all its orality, oral history has a long-standing, closely entwined relationship with writing. Sound Writing considers the interplay between sound recordings and written literature, looking back to antiquity while focusing on the nineteenth to the twenty-first centuries. It also refers to a dream of sound writing itself, enabling voices to reach readers directly, cutting out the need for authorial mediation. Oral histories are nevertheless actively mediated, often turned into and received as written texts. There can be value in transforming spoken oral histories in print or on screen, not least in order to make them "readable" for wider audiences. Indeed, such re-creations can be worthy and wonderful works of scholarship and art—and this book explores a wide range of different forms and media (like the polyphonic novel and hyperlinked websites) that can most effectively convey speakers' narratives on their own terms—but there is also, always, the danger of speakers' voices being distorted or lost in the process of mediation. This book examines how oral histories are co-created, by speakers, by authors, and also by readers. It considers how oral history can inform our understandings of authorship and reading, to reconceive and query their potential as creative, multiple, collective, and activist. Finally, it reflects on the role of authorship in the academy.

52 Spinoza, Life And Legacy/ Israel, Jonathan I. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 1313p. E-852

Contrary to what was long thought, Spinoza was the most controversial and challenging all the thinkers of the early Enlightenment era and also the most frequently attacked and refuted. Already in his own time and the years after his death, many dozens of books and public addresses were published aiming to obliterate his arguments. This biography, using the latest research, which in recent years has revealed a great deal of new information, seeks to present a rounded and detailed picture of Spinoza's remarkable life, activities, and uniquely contested legacy and explain why his ideas proved more controversial, far-reaching in their effects, and more widely and bitterly contested in English, French, Latin, Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, and Italian than those of any other thinker of the age. Rather than portraying Spinoza as reclusive, as many biographers have in the past, the author sets out to correct the balance and show how engaged, active, and involved in the battle of ideas of his time, in the face of near universal opposition, Spinoza actually was, and how his friends and allies forming an underground network, operating to an extent clandestinely, forged Spinoza's philosophy, his books, and ideas into an anti-establishment

subversive ideology designed to overthrow the religious, political, and educational assumptions of the European societies of his day in favour of a freer, more open, more democratic approach.

53 Suharto's Cold War: Indonesia, Southeast Asia, And The World/ Fibiger, Mattias - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 357p. E-853

This book argues that the Indonesian dictator Suharto used the global Cold War to wage his own domestic and regional Cold Wars, mobilizing international capital to construct a counterrevolutionary dictatorship in Indonesia and promote authoritarian reaction in Southeast Asia. In the wake of the murder of the leaders of the Indonesian army by elements of the Communist Party of Indonesia on October 1, 1965, Suharto orchestrated a politicide in which some half a million leftists were killed. But Suharto's ambitions spanned far beyond mass murder. He sought to establish political stability, stimulate economic development, and promote regional security. Debt relief, international aid, and private investment enabled Suharto to bypass the processes of bargaining and compromise that undergird all political orders and establish a much more exclusionary regime than would have otherwise been possible. International capital also helped Suharto reverse a crippling economic crisis and ignite processes of economic development that won the New Order the loyalty of untold numbers of Indonesians. The Suharto regime also internationalized counterrevolution in Southeast Asia, establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to contain Chinese influence and promulgating its authoritarian security doctrine of national resilience across the region. The history of Suharto's Cold War ultimately reveals the pivotal role of capital in the unfolding of the Cold War in the Global South.

54 Text And Textuality In Early Medieval Iberia: The Written And The World, 711-1031/ Barrett, Graham - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 530p. E-854

This book is a study of the functions and conceptions of writing and reading, documentation and archives, and the role of literate authorities in the Christian kingdoms of the northern Iberian Peninsula between the Muslim conquest of 711 and the fall of the Islamic caliphate at Córdoba in 1031. Based on the first complete survey of the over 4,000 surviving Latin charters from the period, it is an essay in the archaeology and biography of text: part one concerns materiality, tracing the lifecycle of charters from initiation and composition to preservation and reuse, while part two addresses connectivity, delineating a network of texts through painstaking identification of more than 2,000 citations of other charters, secular and canon law, the Bible, liturgy, and monastic rules. Few may have been able to read or write, yet the extent of textuality was broad and deep, in the authority conferred upon text and the arrangements made to use it. Via charter and scribe, society and social arrangements came increasingly to be influenced by norms originating from a network of texts. By profiling the intersection and interaction of text with society and culture, this book reconstructs textuality, how the authority of the written and the structures to access it framed and constrained actions and cultural norms, and proposes a new model of early medieval reading. As they cited other texts, charters circulated fragments of those texts; we must

rethink the relationship of sources and audiences to reflect fragmentary transmission, in a textuality of imperfect knowledge.

55 Troubled By Faith: Insanity And The Supernatural In The Age Of The Asylum/ Davies, Owen - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 350p. E-855

The early nineteenth century witnessed the birth of psychiatry, a new medical science that fundamentally changed how mental illness was labelled and understood. Troubled by Faith explores how psychiatrists not only thought they were agents of modernity but that they could also explain the occult mysteries of the past. They bristled with confidence that, in an era of unprecedented change, unlocking the secrets of the mind was essential to an ordered and progressive society. And a progressive society was one that did not believe in witches, ghosts, and fairies, and did not exhibit excited religious emotions and divine communications. Through examining the extensive psychiatric literature from Europe and America, Troubled by Faith charts how once widely-held popular beliefs were pathologized, and how this fundamentally impacted on the notion of criminal and legal responsibility. In the second half of the book, we listen to the voices of asylum patients as recorded in case books. The asylum was an extraordinary cultural space where under one roof prophets, messiahs, the bewitched, and the haunted mixed, and people wrestled with angels, devils, imps, and witches. It was a place filled with talk of infernal machines and sinister electrical forces. Whether seriously ill and deluded, or sane and lucid in their beliefs and imaginings, patients' experiences were, nevertheless, reflective of a society being transformed by technology and yet still rooted in the supernatural.

56 United Kingdoms: Multinational Union States In Europe And Beyond, 1800-1925/ Jackson, Alvin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 435p. E-856

The United Kingdom has been weakening: this book helps to explain why. It seeks to illuminate the UK in the light of the historical experience of similar union states elsewhere. It examines the UK in a sustained comparative perspective across the long 19th century and beyond. The UK was not in fact the only self-styled 'united kingdom' of the time: the book argues that Britain exported the idea of union through the advocacy or encouragement of other multinational united kingdoms at the beginning of the 19th century. It brings together the histories of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England and explores the links between them and Sweden-Norway, the United Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, and the United Canadas—and many other polities across the globe. The work is similarly distinctive in its thematic range: it looks at the institutions and agencies affecting the condition of union—from monarchy, aristocracy, and religion through to class, money, and violence. The book offers new overarching arguments and taxonomies concerning the origins, survival, and fall of all union states. And in doing so it sheds fresh light on the particular history, condition, and fate of the UK.

57 Waiting On Empire: A History Of Indian Travelling Ayahs In Britain/ Datta, Arunima - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 291p. E-857

Waiting on Empire: A History of Indian Travelling Ayahs in Britain is a tale of endless negotiations of migrant colonized subjects with powers that inevitably

kept them waiting. The expansion of the British Empire facilitated movement across the globe for both the colonizers and the colonized. Waiting focuses on a largely forgotten group: South Asian travelling ayahs (servants and nannies), who travelled between India and Britain, but usually due to the irresponsibility of their employers often found themselves destitute in Britain as they struggled to find their way home to South Asia. Using individual case studies uncovered from a diverse range of archives to highlight the agency and activism of the travelling ayahs as they struggled to assert their rights, this book explores the ways in which travelling ayahs negotiated survival and employment opportunities in precarious conditions, capitalized upon social sympathy amongst sections of the British population, and confronted or collaborated with various British institutions and individuals to demand justice and humane treatment. This work seeks to draw attention to the complexities and nuanced aspects of the experience of waiting and its importance in the lives of those involved in transnational labour flows. This study shows that waiting has not been necessarily characterized only by passivity, inaction, paralysis, or lack of agency; rather, it has also been a zone of active negotiation, a zone of becoming, and a zone of constant action for those who wait and those who engage with them.

58 Into The Bright Sunshine: Young Hubert Humphrey And The Fight For Civil Rights/ Freedman, Samuel G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 488p. E-858

This introductory chapter presents the life story and work history of Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey built credentials that included twenty-three years in the U.S. Senate, four years as vice president to Lyndon Johnson, three candidacies for his party's nomination for president, and one very narrow loss as its candidate. Some of Humphrey's works include pressing the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate disarmament amid the nuclear standoff of the Cold War. The chapter considers the decline of Humphrey's health coinciding with the degradation of his public image. It looks into the time that Humphrey acknowledged the wave of civil rights legislation and triggered the partisan realignment that defines American politics right up to the present.

59 The Ruble: A Political History/ Pravilova, Ekaterina - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 543p. E-859

The Ruble is a political history of Russian money from Catherine the Great to Vladimir Lenin. It traces the evolution of the Russian state and society through the analysis of monetary reforms. The Ruble argues that currency constituted an important element of Russian political organization—first, autocratic, and then socialist—while monetary reforms were considered the means of enabling or preventing political transformations. The Ruble shows how politics affected finance and explains why Russia's financial system remained unstable for many decades. The Russian imperial government considered certain financial models, such as independence of the bank of issue, to be incompatible with the principles of autocratic monarchy. The ruble was seen as a projection of monarchal power and a tool of imperial expansion. The Russian government used issuance of money to finance imperial wars and prioritized geopolitical successes over economic development at home. Russia was the last European empire to join the

gold standard system, and the gold ruble differed from other gold-based currencies of the world. The Ruble analyzes the phenomena of the "autocratic" and "Soviet" gold standards and argues that the gold-based ruble differed from other currencies of the gold-standard system. Despite the preponderance of the conservative trend in monetary policy, Russian economists, liberal politicians, and intellectuals argued for a radical reform of Russian money and wanted to liberate the ruble from the control of the state. From Catherine the Great's reform until the 1920s, the ruble remained an object of many political programs, utopian projects, and economic ideologies.

60 Anticommunism In French Society And Politics, 1945-1953/ Clift, Aaron - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 257p. E-860

This book examines the role of anticommunism in French politics and society from 1945 to 1953. It evaluates the prevalence of anticommunism among the French population and examines its causes, character, and consequences through a series of case studies on different segments of French society. These include the scouting movement, family organizations, agricultural associations, middle-class groups, and trade unions and other working-class organizations. It contends that anticommunism was more widespread and deeply rooted than previously believed and had a substantial impact on national politics and on these social groups and organizations. Furthermore, it argues the study of anticommunism allows us a deeper understanding of the values they regarded as the most important to defend. Although anticommunism was a diverse phenomenon, it identifies common discourses, including portrayals of communism as a threat to the nation, the colonial empire, the traditional family, private property, religion, the rural world, and Western civilization. It also highlights common aims (such as the rehabilitation of wartime collaborators) and tactics (such as the invocation of apoliticism). While acknowledging the importance of the Cold War, it rejects the assumption that anticommunism was an American import or foreign to French society and demonstrates links between anticommunism and anti-Americanism. It concludes that anticommunism drew its strength from the connection or even conflation of communism with perceived negative social changes that were seen to threaten traditional French civilization, interacting with the postwar international and domestic environment and the personal experiences of individual anticommunists.

61 Being Single In Georgian England: Families, Households, And The Unmarried/ Harris, Amy - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 247p. E-861

Being Single in Georgian England is the first book-length exploration of what family life looked like, and how it was experienced, when viewed from the perspective of unmarried and childless family members. Using a micro-historical approach, the book covers three generations of the famous musical and abolitionist Sharp family. The abundance of records the Sharps produced and preserved reveals how single family members influenced the household economy, marital decisions, childrearing practices, and conceptions about lineage and genealogy. It also highlights the importance of childhood relationships; siblinghood; socializing patterns not centered on the marriage market; communal decision-making; and the experience of aunting and uncling.

In the process it offers fresh insight into Granville Sharp, the famous anti-slavery activist as well as the philanthropic activities of his sisters and brothers.

62 Company Politics: Commerce, Scandal, And French Visions Of Indian Empire In The Revolutionary Era/ Cross, Elizabeth - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 290p. E-862

Company Politics offers a new interpretation of political economy, imperialism, and the history of the corporation in the age of the French Revolution. The book addresses the history of the Nouvelle Compagnie des Indes, the final iteration of the French East India Company, interweaving national and imperial scales through the frame of the transnational corporate body. Despite its reputation for financial corruption, the New Company emerged from the unique circumstances that France faced in India as a weakened imperial power, in the face of the rise of the sovereign British East India Company (EIC). As India remained integral to the broader French imperial economy, officials and intellectuals accordingly reimagined French power subsisting through an informal empire of trade, rather than a territorial empire of conquest, while simultaneously reimagining the trading company as a private, "purely commercial" actor, rather than a sovereign company-state. In tracing its trajectories through Europe and the Indian Ocean world, the book explores how these fraught boundaries between the Company's public and private attributes played out in disparate geopolitical and diplomatic contexts, revealing the limitations of metropolitan imperial ideologies. As both state and private financial actors clashed over the Company's prerogatives, they envisioned new alignments between state and market, challenged the legitimacy of the Old Regime's economic and imperial policies, and sought to revolutionize the underlying corporation itself. As a result, Company Politics argues that, as dynamic sites of corporate and imperial experimentation, French trading companies are integral to the broader histories of both capitalism and empire.

63 Conquistadors And Aztecs: A History Of The Fall Of Tenochtitlan/ Rinke, Stefan - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; ix, 315p. E-863

Five hundred years ago, a flotilla landed on the coast of Yucatán under the command of the Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés. While the official goal of the expedition was to explore and to expand the Christian faith, everyone involved knew that it was primarily about gold and the hunt for slaves. That a few hundred Spaniards destroyed the Aztec empire—and its highly developed culture—is an old chestnut, because the conquistadors, who had every means to make a profit, did not succeed alone. They encountered groups such as the Tlaxcaltecs, who suffered from Aztec rule and were ready to enter into alliances with the foreigners to overthrow their old enemy. In addition, the conquerors benefited from diseases brought from Europe, which killed hundreds of thousands of locals. Drawing on both Spanish and indigenous sources, this account of the conquest of Mexico from 1519 to 1521 offers a narrative of these events—including the fall of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan and the flight of the conquerors—and also represents the individual protagonists on both sides, their backgrounds, their diplomacy, and their struggles. It portrays the tens of thousands of local warriors who faced off against each other during the fighting as they attempted to free themselves from tribute payments to the Aztecs.

64 Defectors: How The Illicit Flight Of Soviet Citizens Built The Borders Of The Cold War World/ Scott, Erik R. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 310p. E-864

Defectors fleeing the Soviet Union seized the world's attention during the Cold War. Their stories were heavily reported and were dramatized in spy novels and films. Unlike other refugees, they were pursued by the states they left even as they were sought by the United States and other Western governments eager to claim them. Defectors were willing to take risks to transcend the limitations of the Cold War world. The book follows their treacherous journeys and looks at how their unauthorized flight gave shape to a globalized world. It charts a global struggle over defectors among rival intelligence agencies operating in the shadows of an occupied Europe, in the forbidden border zones of the USSR, in the disputed straits of the South China Sea, and around the walls of Soviet embassies. The book reveals a Cold War world whose borders were far less stable than the notion of an "Iron Curtain" suggests. Surprisingly, the competition for defectors paved the way for collusion between the superpowers, who found common interest in regulating the unruly spaces through which defectors moved. Disputes over defectors mapped out the contours of modern state sovereignty in previously contested places, and defection's ideological framework hardened borders by reinforcing the view that asylum should be granted only to migrants with clear political claims. Although defection all but disappeared after the Cold War, it helped forge an international refugee system whose legacy and limitations remain with us to this day.

65 Fascism, The War, And Structures Of Feeling In Italy, 1943-1945: Tales In Chiaroscuro/ Falasca-Zamponi, Simonetta - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 338p. E-865

The book examines the years immediately after the fall of the fascist regime in Italy. Drawing on personal diaries and correspondence written between 1943 and 1945, it asks: What did Italians feel and think about fascism as they witnessed the regime's demise? Did the historical circumstances, including foreign occupation and a civil war, lead to a hurried, unreflective liquidation of the regime? Ultimately, can we draw on people's experiences of this period to illuminate contemporary Italy's ambiguous relationship to its fascist legacy? By emphasizing the seemingly banal power of everyday experience, the book offers a new interpretive approach to the past.

66 History Of Universities Xxxvi / 1/ Darwall-Smith, Robin (ed.); Feingold, Mordechai (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; iv, 248p. E-866

This latest volume in the series of titles on the history of universities contains a mix of learned chapters and book reviews. Topics covered in this volume include student violence in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Oxford, Jan Brozek, seventeenth-centiry medicine, the evacuation of London colleges to Cambridge during World War II, and general education in post-war Netherlands. There are also reviews on books about Peregrine Horden and John Henry Newman.

67 Re-imagining Democracy In Latin America And The Caribbean, 1780-1870/ Posada-carbó Et Al (Eds) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 420p. E-867

This book explores the ways in which people in Latin America and the Caribbean joined with others in Europe and the United States to re-imagine the ancient term "democracy" so as to give it relevance and power in the modern world. In all these regions, that process largely followed the French revolution; in Latin America it more especially followed independence movements of the 1810s and 1820s. The book looks at how a variety of political actors and commentators used the term to characterize or argue about modern conditions through the ensuing half-century; by 1870, it was firmly established in mainstream political lexicons throughout the region. Following introductory scene-setting and overview chapters, specialists contribute wide-ranging accounts of aspects of the context in which the word was "re-imagined." Six final chapters explore differences in its fortune from place to place.

68 Russian-arab Worlds: A Documentary History/ Kane, Eileen (ed.); Kirasirova, Masha (ed.); Litvin, Margaret (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 388p. E-868

The roots of the Arab world's current Russian entanglements reach deep into the tsarist and Soviet periods. To explore those entanglements, this book presents and contextualizes a set of primary sources translated from Russian, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, French, and/or Tatar: a 1772 Russian naval officer's diary, an Arabic slave sale deed from the Caucasus, an interview with a Russian-educated contemporary Syrian novelist, and many more. These archival, autobiographical, and literary sources, introduced by specialists and in some cases by pairs of scholars with complementary language expertise, highlight connections long obscured by disciplinary cleavages between Slavic and Middle East studies. Taken together, the thirty-four chapters of this book show how various Russian/Soviet and Arab governments sought to nurture political and cultural ties and expand their influence, often with unplanned results. They reveal the transnational networks of trade, pilgrimage, study, ethnic identity, and political affinity that state policies sometimes fostered and sometimes disrupted. Above all, they give voice to some of the resourceful characters who have embodied and exploited Arab-Russian contacts: missionaries and diplomats, soldiers and refugees, students and party activists, scholars and spies. A set of new maps helps orient readers amid the expansion and collapse of empires, border changes, population transfers, and creation of new nation-states that occurred during the two centuries these sources cover.

69 The British Army: A New Short History/ Beckett, Ian F. W. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 226p. E-869

This new history brings together in a single volume past scholarship and the most recent research on the British army and its relationship with state and society from its origins to the present. The constitutional, administrative, political, and military development of the army is set within its international, imperial, national, regional, and local contexts. Such themes as military professionalism, civil–military relations, the army's largely unrepresentative social composition, contrasting strategic views, and the army's image and identity all find their place

alongside wars and campaigns. The story is followed from the origins of the first standing army in the seventeenth century, to the national army of the eighteenth century, the imperial army of the nineteenth century, the people's army of the twentieth century, through to the contemporary aspiration for a continuing global role for the army amid the challenges of changing strategic priorities, changing social and cultural environments, and continuing financial pressures.

70 The Oxford History Of The Renaissance/ Campbell, Gordon (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 522p. E-870

This book by a team of leading historians tells the story of the 'long Renaissance' for a new generation, from Giotto and Dante in thirteenth-century Italy to the English literary Renaissance in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Topics covered include humanism, war, religion, the civilization of the Renaissance, art and architecture in northern and southern Europe, the performing arts, vernacular literature, science, craft, and technology. The final chapter, on the global Renaissance, examines the world beyond Europe, from the cultural interchanges with Spanish America to Renaissance Europe's fertile encounter with the Ottomans and the peoples of Asia.

71 The Oxford History Of The World/ Fernández-Armesto, Felipe (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 516p. E-871

Volume contributors try to see the world whole, as a single unit of study, with objectivity hard to attain for humans trapped in their own history. The volume reviews the changes that really have taken place all over the planet, and present them in a tiny compass, such as a galactic observer might behold from an immense distance in time and space. Humans have a dazzling array of contrasting ways of behaving, whereas other species—though many of them resemble us closely in bodies and genes—encompass a comparatively tiny range of differences. Humans have vastly more lifeways and foodways, social structures and political systems, means of representing and communicating, rites and religions than any other cultural animal—even the great apes who are most like humans. That variety is the subject-matter of this book.

72 The Palatine Family And The Thirty Years' War: Experiences Of Exile In Early Modern Europe, 1632-1648/ Pert, Thomas - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 299p. E-872

This work examines the experience of exiled royal and noble dynasties during the early modern period through a study of the rulers of the Electorate of the Palatinate during the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648). By drawing on a wide range of archival source materials, ranging from financial records, printed manifestos, and considerable quantities of diplomatic and personal correspondence, the book investigates the resources available to the exiled 'Palatine Family' as well as their attempts to recover the lands and titles lost by Elector Frederick V—the son-in-law of King James VI and I of Scotland and England—in the opening stages of the Thirty Years' War. This work focuses on the years between Frederick's death in 1632 and the partial restoration of his son Charles Louis under the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Although the 'Palatine Question' remained one of the most divisive and important issues throughout the

entire Thirty Years' War, the years 1632–1648 have been greatly overlooked in previous examinations of the Palatine Family's exile. By studying the experiences of exiled elites in early modern Europe—such as the relationship between the Palatine Family and the Stuart Dynasty—this work will reveal the influence of dynastic and familial obligations on the high politics of the period, as well as the importance of conspicuous display and diplomatic recognition for exiled regimes in seventeenth-century Europe. The work will demonstrate that dispossessed rulers and houses were not automatically rendered politically insignificant after losing their lands and titles, and could actually remain an important player on the geopolitical stage of early modern Europe.

73 The Social Topography Of A Rural Community: Scenes Of Labouring Life In Seventeenth-century England/ Hindle, Steve - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 472p. E-873

The Social Topography of a Rural Community is the first study of any of the two dozen seventeenth-century English communities which have occupational data recorded in a census and analyses that listing in conjunction with a contemporaneous estate map to offer a pioneering experiment in the spatial history of social and economic relations. The approach taken here is influenced by the 'spatial turn' in its emphasis on the endowment of specific spaces with 'a sense of place' as they were inhabited and experienced; and on the flow of people, goods, and information through space. The substantive chapters take thirteen of the 176 households in the Warwickshire parish of Chilvers Coton as emblematic of the pattern of social, economic, and spatial relations in the parish, and moves between and through them following the itinerary of the jurors of the manorial court of survey who in December 1684 collected information about the names, ages, and professions of each of the householders and the ages and kin relationships of those who were co-resident with them. The studies of each of these households are in part biographical, structured by narratives of birth, migration, marriage, parenthood, bereavement, and death. They are also, however, spatial and material. Particular attention is paid in each case to the location of the specific household in the landscape and its relationship both to its neighbours and to significant sites of authority, labour, leisure, and sociability in the village. Cumulatively, the project reconstructs the lived experience of economic change in a rural community on the cusp of industrialization.

74 Northern Wei (386-534): A New Form Of Empire In East Asia/ Pearce, Scott - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxvi, 355p. E-874

Northern Wei is a study of an Inner Asian people called the *Taghbach (Ch. Tuoba), who half a century after collapse of the Han state (206 bce–220 ce) began the process of building a new kind of empire in East Asia. Though addressing larger historiographical issues, the book's main purpose is, within the limits of our sources, to see this people in and of themselves, in a detailed narrative that follows them from the emergence of the khaghan Liwei in the mid-third century, in the highland frontier between Inner Asia and the Chinese world, and ends almost 300 years later, with the drowning of the dynasty's last matriarch in the Yellow River. Across the centuries, they repeatedly changed their name, nature, and location. What remained relatively consistent, however, was their reliance on cavalry armies, filled with loyal men of Inner Asian origin.

When that ended, the dynasty ended as well. Underlying the narrative are two main issues. One is that the Northern Wei was the first major example of a kind of empire seen often in East Asian histories, the "conquest dynasties," regimes of Inner Asian origin that would over the centuries repeatedly seize control of territories inhabited for the most part by Chinese to create cultural and ethnically complex state systems. The second is historiographical: that this dynasty was renamed and reimagined to fit into the textual tradition of its Chinese subjects. Being our only primary written sources for the dynasty, these texts are here used with care.

75 Women And The Politics Of Education In Third Republic France/ Clark, Linda L. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 312p. E-875

In Third Republic France (1870–1940) the directrice of a normal school for training women teachers was the most important woman representative of public primary education in each department. Her role was central to the republican educational project designed to bolster the establishment of a stable democracy after the Franco-Prussian War. The laicization of public education figured prominently in republican efforts to combat the old alliance of "throne and altar" favoring monarchy and religious instruction in public schools. Although laymen taught most boys in public schools by 1870, many nuns staffed separate girls' public schools. Thus an 1879 law mandated new normal schools to train lay teachers for France and Algeria. This study of 313 normal school directrices between 1879 and 1940, an important group of professional women not previously studied, explores challenges they faced and their responses. Often the target of political hostility, they defended republican schooling as they interacted with local notables and authorities. In an educational system divided by social class as well as by gender, they trained teachers for "children of the people" attending free primary schools, separate from the elite and less numerous secondary schools. Directrices were expected to be role models for women teachers and to emphasize women's duties as wives and mothers. Yet their careers exemplified an alternative to domesticity at a time of much debate about women's appropriate roles. Eventually some pushed against the boundaries of prevailing gender norms as they also joined professional, philanthropic, and feminist associations.

76 An Age To Work: Working-class Childhood In Third Republic Paris/ Sachs, Miranda - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 237p. E-876

In 1870, at the start of the French Third Republic, the average working-class child entered the workforce after completing primary school, and sometimes before. Boys toiled in print shops and girls spent their days sewing. In its first decades, the Republic prioritized protecting these youngsters. Motivated by new ideas about childhood, lawmakers expanded access to education, regulated child labor, and developed child welfare. These policies defined childhood as a distinct, standardized stage of life. Legislators and reformers established institutions, such as vocational schools and juvenile courts, to promote children's development. However, in 1940 at the Republic's close, the average working-class child entered the workforce in his or her teen-aged years. As An Age to Work demonstrates, the Republic's enactment and enforcement of age-based regulations reinforced class- and gender-based divisions in the experience of

childhood. Through regulating age, legislators encoded a specific path to adulthood for working-class children, one that led to the workforce. The agents of the republican welfare state, such as social workers or labor inspectors, protected young people while policing their productivity. The regulation of childhood too affirmed the separation between girls and boys, as girls' work tended to slip outside the purview of the state. An Age to Work enters into the streets and apartments of working-class Paris to examine how the laboring classes envisioned childhood. For working-class parents, childhood was more fluid. But while they resisted the government's efforts to standardize childhood, they too used the Republic's welfare institutions to direct their offspring to the workforce.

77 Energy And Power: Germany In The Age Of Oil, Atoms, And Climate Change/ Gross, Stephen G. - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; vi, 408p. E-877

Energy and Power explains the deeper history behind Germany's daring campaign to refashion its energy system on a foundation of renewable power. It shows how the Federal Republic passed through five energy transitions since 1945 that fundamentally reshaped its politics, society, and economics. West Germany's transition to oil in the 1950s and 1960s unleashed a series of crises that politicized energy. This launched the nation on a trajectory that departed radically from the United States in emphasizing first the need for energy savings and eventually calling for the aggressive promotion of renewable power at a federal level. Where most scholars explain Germany's special energy path through its anti-nuclear movement and Green Party, Energy and Power shows how this trajectory resulted from a synthesis of outsiders and political insiders, who wanted to change the nation's energy system for reasons of exports, geopolitical security, modernization, and jobs more than anything else. In contrast to neoliberal policymakers in the United States and Britain, who sought to protect free markets from political intervention after the 1970s, German experts and leaders developed a new energy paradigm—Ecological Modernization—which embraced the fact that social actors working through corporatist negotiation should determine the basic orientation of the energy system. Even before global warming became a pressing concern, and for reasons that had little to do with climate change, Germans integrated ideas about the social cost of energy with new theories of technological change to unleash a novel, state-guided, green energy transition.

78 North To Boston: Life Histories From The Black Great Migration In New England/ Gumprecht, Blake - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 235p. E-878

North to Boston examines the history of Black migration to the city from the South as part of the Great Migration and explores that subject in greater depth through the life histories of ten individuals who moved to the city from 1943 to 1969. Each is the focus of one chapter. Tens of thousands of Black southerners moved to Boston during the twentieth century, transforming the city. North to Boston is the first book, or serious research of any kind, devoted to that subject. The stories of the individuals featured bring to life the history of the Great Migration. They reveal a hidden aspect of Boston's history and shine a spotlight on a singularly important event in the making of Black Boston. They also provide

a rare glimpse into the lives of ordinary people living in one city's Black community.

79 Age Of Emergency: Living With Violence At The End Of The British Empire/ Linstrum, Erik - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 313p. E-879

When uprisings against colonial rule broke out across the world after 1945, Britain responded with overwhelming and brutal force. What did people in Britain know about the use of torture, summary executions, collective punishments, and other ruthless methods? How did they learn about the violence committed in Britain's name? And how did they learn to live with it? The brutality of counterinsurgencies in Malaya, Kenya, and Cyprus rippled through British society, molding a home front defined not by the mobilization of resources, but by moral uneasiness and the justifications they generated in response. Age of Emergency traces facts and feelings about atrocity as they moved through activist campaigns, soldiers' letters, missionary networks, newspaper stories, sermons, novels, plays, and television dramas. While many Britons voiced opposition to colonial violence, an array of tactics employed to undermine dissent proved decisive. Some contemporaries cast doubt on facts about brutality. Others stressed the unanticipated consequences of intervening to stop it. Still others celebrated visions of racial struggle or aestheticized the grim fatalism of dirty wars. Accommodating violence at once remote and inescapable, existential and futile, unsettling and unstoppable, was central to the British experience of decolonization.

80 The Problem Of Immigration In A Slaveholding Republic: Policing Mobility In The Nineteenth-century United States/ Kenny, Kevin - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; x, 325p. E-880

Immigration presented a constitutional and political problem in the nineteenth-century United States. Until the 1870s, the federal government played a very limited role in regulating immigration. The states controlled mobility within and across their borders and set the rules for community membership. This book demonstrates how the existence, abolition, and legacies of slavery shaped immigration policy as it moved from the local to the national level. Throughout the antebellum era, defenders of slavery feared that if Congress controlled immigration, it could also regulate the movement of free black people and the interstate slave trade. The Civil War removed the political and constitutional obstacles to a national immigration policy. Admission remained the norm for European immigrants until the 1920s, but Chinese immigrants fell into a different category. Starting in the 1870s, the federal government excluded Chinese laborers, deploying techniques of registration, punishment, and deportation first used against free black people in the antebellum South. To justify these measures, the Supreme Court ruled that authority over immigration was inherent in national sovereignty and required no constitutional justification. The federal government continues to control admissions and exclusions today, while the states play a role in regulating immigrants' lives, varying by politics and location. Some monitor and punish immigrants; others offer sanctuary and refuse to act as agents of federal law enforcement. By examining the history of immigration in a slaveholding republic, this book reveals the tangled origins of

border control, incarceration, deportation, and ongoing tensions between local and federal authority in the United States.

81 Ancestral Voices In Irish Politics: Judging Dillon And Parnell/ Bew, Paul - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 239p. E-881

The grand theme of modern Irish history is the political outworking—in a liberal democratic era—of the Catholic majority resentment of historic forcible dispossession. This resentment existed alongside an acute present sense of alienation derived from being a Catholic minority marooned in a majority Protestant state. This book is an attempt to examine the unfolding of this grand theme through the lives of two great Irish political leaders: Charles Stewart Parnell, a Protestant of Ascendancy stock, who built the Irish party in the 1880s into a major force in British politics, and John Dillon, an upper-middle-class Catholic, who was to be the last leader of the Irish party in Westminster. This text deliberately sweeps from broad social issues—in particular the Irish land question—to fine detail of personal behaviour and insider gossip. Ancestral Voices in Irish Politics: Judging Dillon and Parnell is an attempt to re-create the intense drama of these two political careers in a way which illuminates the personal idiosyncrasy of high-wire leadership as it attempts to cope with wider tides of popular emotion. This book also details the emergence of the doctrine of consent as it affected north-east Ulster.

82 The Allure Of Empire: American Encounters With Asians In The Age Of Transpacific Expansion And Exclusion/ Suh, Chris - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xviii, 296p. E-882

Empires were never the agents of progress as their apologists claimed. Yet during the Progressive Era, various people across the Pacific turned to empires as a source of empowerment. While the United States and Japan strove to emerge as the world's great powers, numerous Asians and African Americans embraced Japan to challenge long-standing assumptions of human inequality based on color. Japan's allure, however, was hardly limited to nonwhite peoples. American policymakers perceived Japan as a "progressive" empire akin to their own, and the two powers cultivated an amicable relationship across the color line, even as they competed for influence in Asia and conflicted over Japanese immigration to the American West. The Allure of Empire traces how American ideas about Asians were made and remade on the imperial stage, and how these ideas shaped US foreign and immigration policies. Based on research conducted in South Korea and the United States, it uncovers how Americans justified Japan's colonial rule in Korea by comparing it to the US rule in Cuba and the Philippines. It reveals that the United States refused to exclude Japanese immigrants the same way as it had excluded Chinese and Indian immigrants until American perceptions of Japan took a negative turn, in light of Japan's violent treatment of Koreans and the Chinese. But even after Japanese exclusion in 1924, the mutual respect for "progressive" empires sustained the inter-imperial relationship until World War II, when both sides erased the history of their collaborations to cast each other as incompatible enemies.

83 Politics Of Uncertainty: The United States, The Baltic Question, And The Collapse Of The Soviet Union/ Bergmane, Una - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 242p. E-883

Thirty years after the Soviet collapse, this book aims to tackle the interplay between international and domestic dynamics in the Soviet disintegration process. Based on extensive archival research, it investigates the triangular relations between the US government, Baltic independence movements, and Moscow during the Perestroika years. Occupied and illegally annexed by the USSR in 1940, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were the first Soviet republics to push the limits of Perestroika and demand independence from the Soviet Union. The Baltic problem, minor at first glance, started to gain more and more international visibility and by 1990 risked derailing issues that mattered in the eyes of both Soviet and American leaders—the transformation of the Soviet state and transformation of the European order. Both Washington and Moscow wanted to diffuse the Baltic crisis, but neither was certain how to do it. The United States had never recognized the annexation of the Baltic states and thus tried to perform a highly challenging balancing act of supporting Baltic independence without jeopardizing relations with Kremlin. Meanwhile, Mikhail Gorbachev faced an increasingly pressing choice between democratization and preservation of the Soviet empire. This book studies the relations between those at the top of international and domestic power hierarchies with those situated at their margins. It shows how at the time of deep historical change, the disruption of existing power structures causes uncertainty that limits the agency of the powerful and opens widows of opportunity for those seen as marginal.

84 Landscapes Of The Learned: Placing Gaelic Literati In Irish Lordships 1300-1600/ FitzPatrick, Elizabeth - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 353p. E-884

Gaelic literati were an elite and influential group in the social hierarchy of Irish lordships and overlordships c. 1300–1600. From their borderland estates, they served Gaelic and Old English ruling families in the arts of history, law, medicine, and poetry. They farmed, kept guest-houses, and conducted schools. As political actors, they were involved in the assemblies of chiefs and in memorializing dynastic histories in the landscape. Using theories of extra-social space and historical landscape as cultural practice and an instrument of power, this book pioneers a framework for identifying and interpreting the settings and built heritages of learned kindred estates. It shows that a more textured definition of what this class represented can be achieved through an archaeology of the buildings and monuments they used and an appreciation of where their estates were situated in the political map. The concept of borderscape is adopted as the essential container of the practices of literati and other tangible expressions of the political power of ruling families. Mediated by case studies of the landscapes of their estates, their dwellings, and schools, the methodology is predominantly field based, using archaeological investigation, topographic and spatial analyses, and visual thinking. It draws on historical and literary texts, place names, and lore, to reference named people to places. More widely, this study contributes a much-needed landscape perspective to the study of autochthonous intellectual culture and the exercise of power by ruling families in northern European societies 1300–1600.

85 The Indian Diary Of Vera Luboshinsky (1938-1945)/ Luboshinsky, Vera - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xvi, 432p. E-885

The Indian Diary of Vera Luboshinsky narrates life at the Indian princely court of Bhopal, during the 1940s. Vera was the daughter of Professor M. J. Herzenstein, a member of the State Duma in pre-Revolutionary Russia, and married to Count Mark Luboshinsky. After the Bolshevik Revolution, they emigrated to Czechoslovakia where they met Hamidullah Khan, Nawab of Bhopal, an important political figure during the last decades of the British Empire and India's fight for independence. Impressed by Mark Luboshinsky's managerial abilities, the Nawab invited him to come to India to manage his estates. The couple spent seven years in India (winter 1938–winter 1945). They stayed in and around Bhopal taking part in palace business or travelling across India accompanying the Nawab's family on long journeys. The Diary is a unique and completely unknown text to the anglophone world: a rich primary source for historians of India's princely states, providing an interesting and unusual depiction of the Nawab, his family, acquaintances, and associates, and more generally, of the life of Indians and foreigners in India during the Second World War. With literary flair, Vera describes not only her life in India, but also her intimate relationship with the Begum and British residents of Bhopal, as well as meetings with well-known people like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Fatima Jinnah, Anandamayi Ma, and Paul Brunton. Importantly, the Diary also offers an extremely rare Eastern European female voice in late colonial India: a voice that both submits to and transgresses the orientalist moods of its time.

86 Atlantic Voyages: The East India Company And The British Route To The East In The Age Of Sail/ McAleer, John - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xiv, 258p. E-886

This book explores the experiences of travellers as they navigated the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on board ships of the London-based East India Company. These passengers reflected on who and what they had left behind in Europe, looked forward to new challenges in Asia, and evaluated the sights and smells, sounds and tastes, hopes and expectations, and fears and regrets that regaled their senses and played on their minds as they sailed along the way. The lives of the people carried by East Indiamen were deeply affected by their Atlantic experiences. They confronted the reality of shipboard life: its seasickness and boredom, its cramped living conditions, its questionable dining fare, and its severely restricted privacy. They acclimatized to the rhythms of the ocean and the vicissitudes of the weather. They encountered rites of passage and ceremonies of initiation on the high seas. They prepared themselves for cultural disorientation and a host of unusual sights and sensations. And they wondered at the extraordinary beauty of the elements around them—the sea, the sky, the islands—and the strangeness of their inhabitants, human and animal alike. The ship's passage played a crucial role in shaping the responses and experiences of those individuals surrounded by its wooden walls. Their words bring to life this maritime journey, illuminate the experiences of the people who undertook it, and contribute to our understanding of the place of the Atlantic Ocean in wider histories of the East India Company and the British Empire in this period.

87 Music In Colonial Punjab: Courtesans, Bards, And Connoisseurs, 1800-1947/ Kapuria, Radha - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxiv, 385p. E-887

This book offers the first social history of music in undivided Punjab (1849-1947), unearthing new evidence to argue for the power of female performers and the primacy of classical music for a region conventionally understood as a centre of folk music alone. It maps the historical journey of musicians and dancers in colonial Punjab—whether mirāsī (community of bards), kalāwant (higher-status musicians), kanjrī (subaltern female performers) or tawā'if (courtesans)—from the prominence of Pul Kanjri during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign in the early nineteenth century, to the emergence of the Patiala gharānā (musical lineage) as the epitome of musical excellence in the early twentieth. The volume examines the history of Punjabi socio-musical reform by the newly emerging Anglicised middle classes—whether Hindu, Muslim or Sikh—and the engagement of British colonial administrators with Punjab's musician and performing communities. The author reveals the inherently diverse composition of musical connoisseurship in Punjab and positions gender and caste at the heart of the musical transformations wrought by colonialism in the region. Combining insights from history, ethnomusicology, sociology, literature and geography, Music in Colonial Punjab provides a unique perspective on the social history of an activity that still unites a fascinating region today divided between the rival nation-states of India and Pakistan.

88 Sweet Fuel: A Political And Environmental History Of Brazilian Ethanol/ Eaglin, Jennifer - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xii, 268p. E-888

This book traces the ethanol industry from its inception under a state institution in 1933 through the height of government intervention under the national program during the dictatorship to its rebirth with the launch of the flexible fuel car in 2003. It argues that private businessmen, politicians, and rural workers leveraged nationalist interests in a domestic fuel option into one of the most advanced alternative energy initiatives in the world. The industry's connection to the popular ethanol-fueled car connected the sugar-ethanol sector to Brazilian development goals of the twentieth century, but producers and government officials ignored the disproportionate environmental and costs associated with ethanol's expansion. Focused on Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, the largest ethanol-producing region in the country, the book examines how producers' continued dumping of vinasse, a byproduct of ethanol distillation, in local waterways connected the industry to extensive water pollution while exploitative labor laws drove the program's rapid expansion over the course of the twentieth century. Rural communities' efforts to hold producers accountable for these costs contrasts with national and international praise for the industry's potential climate benefits. The book provides a full analysis of ethanol's long-term development to reveal the historical complexities of one of today's premier green energy industries.

89 Reordering Adivasi Worlds: Representation, Resistance, Memory/ Dasgupta, Sangeeta - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xx, 345p. E-889

Recounting the story of the Oraons and Tana Bhagats of Chhotanagpur in the present-day state of Jharkhand, this book questions postcolonial understandings

of the category of ‘tribe’ and unravels the threads of a hierarchical adivasi world. It unpacks colonial ethnography, missionary narratives, and anthropological writings; explores issues of adivasi identity and resistance; and demonstrates how contemporary adivasi protest draws upon memories of the past. Dasgupta argues that nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ideas of ‘tribe’ were not abstract imaginaries but structured colonial interventions. These affected the shaping of customary rights; the understanding of the rural world; and the perception of customs and practices. She analyses the ways in which Tana Bhagats questioned hierarchies among the Oraons; opposed landlords, moneylenders, and the colonial state; and engaged with Gandhi and the Congress. Dasgupta delineates how Tanas allude to their diverse experiences and distinctive memories to negotiate with the sarkar even today.

90 Italy's Christian Democracy: The Catholic Encounter With Political Modernity/ Forlenza, Rosario; Thomassen, Bjørn - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; iv, 281p. E-890

This book is the first comprehensive study of Italian Christian Democracy in English. By unraveling the encounter between Catholicism and democracy from pre-unification Italy in the eighteenth century to the present, the book puts into historical perspective the triumphant emergence of the Christian Democratic political party that ruled Italy from 1948 to 1994. With a focus on critical moments of modern Italian history—the Enlightenment and French Revolution, the Risorgimento, World War I, the Fascist period, World War II, the post-war Republic—the book shows the often dramatic ways in which Catholic thinkers, from laymen to popes, sought to direct democratic thought and practice in line with Catholic ethics. The historical narrative presented demonstrates how a Catholic approach to democracy emerged as a significant alternative to both Fascism and Socialism, liberalism and conservativism. The book contributes to existing scholarship by taking seriously the religious and spiritual impulse behind Christian democratic thought. While zooming in on the Italian case, the argument presented therefore also invites a broader theoretical debate on the relationship between religion and politics. The analysis offered is of particular relevance to the contemporary political scene, marked by the increasing use of religion in political and public discourse, as recently appropriated by new populist parties and movements—in Italy and beyond.

91 Charlemagne And Rome: Alcuin And The Epitaph Of Pope Hadrian I/ Story, Joanna - Oxford University Press, London, 2023; xxii, 403p. E-891

This book is a wide-ranging exploration of cultural politics in the age of Charlemagne. It focuses on a remarkable inscription commemorating Pope Hadrian I who died in Rome at Christmas 795. Commissioned by Charlemagne, composed by Alcuin of York, and cut from black stone quarried close to the king’s new capital at Aachen in heart the Frankish kingdom, it was carried to Rome and set over the tomb of the pope in the south transept of St Peter’s basilica not long before Charlemagne’s imperial coronation in the basilica on Christmas Day 800. A masterpiece of Carolingian art, Hadrian’s epitaph was also a manifesto of empire demanding perpetual commemoration for the king amid St Peter’s cult. In script, stone, and verse, it proclaimed Frankish mastery of the art and power of the written word and claimed the cultural inheritance of imperial

and papal Rome, recast for a contemporary, early medieval audience. Pope Hadrian's epitaph was treasured through time and was one of only a few decorative objects translated from the late antique basilica of St Peter's into the new structure, the construction of which dominated and defined the early modern Renaissance. Understood then as precious evidence of the antiquity of imperial affection for the papacy, Charlemagne's epitaph for Pope Hadrian I was preserved as the old basilica was destroyed and carefully redisplayed in the portico of the new church, where it can be seen today.

92 National Service Life Stories/ Gurney, Peter; Grant, Matthew; Morley, Joel - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; vi, 344p. E-892

National service was a defining feature for a generation of young men in post-war Britain. Around 2.3 million of them were called up between the end of the Second World War and 1963 when conscription finally ended. Based on original oral interviews with well over one hundred men who served their country, this book explores the way in which compulsory military participation reverberates in the memories of interviewees and how their experiences may have shaped their attitudes and behaviour across the life course. Unlike existing accounts, the voices of men from working-class backgrounds are foregrounded particularly in this study, which shines new light on important areas of scholarly interest, including the changing meaning and experience of class, masculinity, and citizenship, as well as the complexities of popular memory.

93 The Eu Constitution In Time Of War: Legal Responses To Russia>'S Aggression Against Ukraine/ Fabbrini, Federico - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 176p. E-893

Russia's aggression against Ukraine has been a watershed moment for the European Union (EU). The return of large-scale conventional warfare to the European continent for the first time since the Second World War shattered the illusions of perpetual peace and forced the EU to face the reality of hard power. This makes an examination of the EU's constitution in times of war compelling. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, this book explores how the EU's constitutional structure has handled the challenges of war. It embraces a comparative analytical framework and examines the EU's legal response to Russia's aggression against Ukraine in five core policy areas: Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy; economic and fiscal policy; justice and home affairs; energy and industrial policy; and enlargement and reform. The book advances a threefold argument. First, it claims that the EU constitution proved flexible enough to allow the EU to act in wartime. Secondly, however, it maintains that the return of conventional warfare in Europe exposed limits in the EU constitution as, on the one hand, structural constraints and governance shortcomings weakened the EU's ability to act with resolve, and, on the other, laws also proved at times too weak to constrain EU action properly—especially regarding respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law. As a result, thirdly, the book posits that the EU constitution must be improved and identifies possible revisions which could help 'form a more perfect Union' for both times of war and peace.

94 Standardizing Personal Data Protection/ Kamara, Irene - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 275p. E-894

The Standardizing Personal Data Protection is the first book focusing on the role of technical standards in protecting individuals as regards the processing of their personal data. Through the lenses of legal pluralism and Transnational Private Regulation, the book studies the interaction of standardization as a private semi-autonomous normative ordering and data protection law. The book addresses two key aspects. First, it explores how data protection law, such as the General Data Protection Regulation, works as a legal basis for technical standards. To identify standardization areas in data protection, the book proposes an analytical framework of standards for legal compliance, for beneficiaries, and meta-rules. Second, the book examines how procedural legitimacy issues, such as questions of transparency, representation, and accessibility frame and limit the suitability of standardization to complement public law, especially law that protects fundamental rights, such as the right to protection of personal data. The book provides a comprehensive account of how a private regulation instrument may complement public law in pursuing its goals and where limits and conditions for such a role should be drawn.

95 Mafia Expansion: The 'Ndrangheta In Established Democracies/ Hauser, Zora L - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xviii, 269p. E-895

Only a handful of mafia organizations exist in the world today. They emerged in very specific settings and at crucial historic junctures, such as the end of Italian feudalism or the fall of the Soviet Union. Over time, however, they have taken root around the globe, including in some of the richest and seemingly most stable countries. Previous studies have argued that the likelihood of mafia resilience revolves around the ability and willingness of the state to govern effectively in contexts of chronic distrust, economic backwardness, and political chaos. If this is so, why do most established democracies, including the United States, Australia, and nearly all European countries, struggle with mafia expansion into their territories? This is the puzzle at the core of this book: how, why, and with what consequences do mafias take root in contexts that are very different from those they emerged in? To answer these questions, a novel typology of mafia expansion is developed, according to which mafia groups either transplant their core business model attempting to govern in the new territory; trade in licit and illicit markets as one criminal actor among many; or become inactive and hibernate in a stage from which they may or may not resurface. Taken together, the book proposes a comprehensive explanation of mafia expansion that goes beyond specific case studies and uncovers relationships between migration, trust, and enforcement dynamics within the context of organized crime in consolidated democracies.

96 Disclosure In Criminal Practice 2e/ Jarvis, Paul (ed.); Glasgow, Oliver (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxxiv, 286p. E-896

Since the first edition of this book was published in 2009, the law around the disclosure of unused material in criminal proceedings in England and Wales has changed dramatically, and this book is both timely and necessary. Barely a year goes by without some significant development in the law of disclosure, often as

a response to a miscarriage of justice case. Part of the reason that miscarriages of justice occur as a result of failures of disclosure is due to the complexity of the law and the overlapping forms of guidance on the operation of the disclosure regime. In order to overcome these difficulties, this book aims to provide judges and practitioners with a single point of reference to resolve any disclosure issue that may arise inside or outside of court. It offers comprehensive coverage of the entire lifespan of a criminal case, from the earliest phase of the investigation—including a suspect's police interview—through to the institution of criminal proceedings, the course of any trial, and matters arising post-conviction, such as the possibility of an appeal to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) or a review of the case by the Criminal Cases Review Commission.

97 The Principle Of Legality: A Moral Theory/ Crummey, Conor - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; viii, 201p. E-897

It is a well-known tenet of public law that judges must interpret a statute consistently with common law rights and principles, unless that statute uses 'clear and express' language to license the violation of such rights and principles. This is the 'principle of legality'. But which rights and principles trigger the principle of legality? How 'clear and express' must statutory language be to license interference with common law rights? Does this method of interpretation apply only to statutes, or should it apply to interpretation of the scope of prerogative powers as well? What does the method of interpretation tell us about the relationship between the rule of law and parliamentary supremacy? This book develops a philosophical theory of the principle of legality to help answer these questions. This book challenges the prevailing notion that the principle of legality is a presumption about the intentions of the legislature. Drawing on debates in the philosophy of language and general jurisprudence, the book shows that these theories fail to account for the principle of legality in a satisfactory way.The book then deploys a non-positivist theory of general jurisprudence to show that judges invoking the principle of legality are engaging in a complex process of moral reasoning. This theory makes sense of these cases in a way that prevailing theories do not, and provides us with satisfying answers to the difficult questions about legality outlined above. This includes answers to some of the most pressing and controversial questions in contemporary public law scholarship.

98 Competition Law And Policy In Digital Markets: A Comparative Analysis Of The Eu And China/ Ioannidou, Maria; Xiong, Bingwan - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xliv, 579p. E-898

The advent of digital technologies has transformed markets and resulted in unprecedented levels of market concentration, with a handful of digital giants controlling the provision of many goods and services. Against these changing market dynamics, Competition Law and Policy in Digital Markets: A Comparative Analysis of the EU and China provides a critical comparative analysis of the application of competition law in digital markets in the European Union (EU) and China. The book deciphers how these two key competition law jurisdictions apply their respective competition laws against different digital giants and the potential impact of those applications in the evolution of digital markets. This book first maps the characteristics of digital markets and the

challenges they raise for competition law enforcement and, second, critically discusses decisional practice and policy developments in the EU and China. The discussion identifies potential competition law problems in the digital economy and covers various types of anticompetitive conduct at the intersection of consumer, data protection, and competition law. It also identifies contentious cases, querying whether competition law can act as a gap filler or whether other regulatory tools are better suited to address such problems. Pioneering and timely, Competition Law and Policy in Digital Markets examines the challenges posed to competition law enforcement by these new dynamics. The similarities and divergent approaches between competition law enforcers in the EU and China are examined in a bid to contribute to a more transparent debate between the two.

99 Jewish Law And International Law: Sovereignty And Exogenous Authority In A Transnational World/ Broyde, Michael J; Mota, Yehonatan Elazar-De - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xvi, 207p. E-899

This book explores the complex relationship between Jewish law (halakhah) and international law, emphasizing the shared characteristics and potential synergies between these two legal systems. Both systems transcend national boundaries and operate beyond territorial constraints, offering frameworks for justice in a globalized world. The authors delve into how Jewish law incorporates local and international legal principles in areas like war, humanitarian law, copyright law, and governance. The manuscript is divided into eight chapters, each addressing a specific aspect of Jewish and international law. It begins by introducing both legal systems and their historical contexts, then moves into case studies where Jewish law has either incorporated or resisted international legal norms. The authors analyze key areas such as the ethical considerations in wartime conduct, the role of copyright and intellectual property, and the broader historical dialogue between Jewish law and international legal standards. Furthermore, the book examines the role of Jewish legal thought in navigating antisemitic legal systems and envisions how future developments in both Jewish and international law could promote justice on a global scale. A major theme of the work is the nonterritorial nature of both legal systems and their reliance on judges and interpretative frameworks. Through this comparative study, the authors encourage scholars from both disciplines to engage in a deeper dialogue, proposing that both legal systems can learn from each other and contribute to a more just global order.

100 Comparative Succession Law: Volume Iv: Administration Of Estates/ Reid, Kenneth G C (ed.); Schmidt, Jan Peter (ed.); Zimmermann, Reinhard (ed.) - Oxford University Press, London, 2024; xxxii, 711p. E-900

The book is a historical and comparative study of how and by whom the estates of deceased persons are administered, drawing upon the leading legal traditions of Europe and beyond. When a person dies, his or her assets (or their value) fall to be transferred to those entitled to succeed to them, whether in terms of the deceased's will or, in the absence of a will, according to the rules of intestate succession. Along the way, the assets have to be identified, located, collected in, and safeguarded. Debts owed by the deceased or arising from the death must likewise be identified and then met (if need be, with the proceeds from a sale of

estate assets). The whole process by which this is done, from the time of the death until the time of final distribution of the assets to those entitled to receive them, is the subject of the present volume. The focus is on the legal systems of Europe and of those countries which have been influenced by the European experience. So there are chapters on the law in Austria, England and Wales, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Scotland, and Spain, as well as on Australia and New Zealand, Canada, China, South Africa, South America, and the United States of America. The historical background to the main legal traditions in Europe is represented by chapters on Roman law, on the customary law of early-modern Continental Europe, and on English law before 1837.

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