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Humans are rather weak when compared with many other animals. We are not particularly fast and have no natural weapons. Yet Homo sapiens currently number nearly 7.5 billion and are set to rise to nearly 10 billion by the middle of this century. We have influenced almost every part of the Earth and as a consequence, are changing its global environmental and evolutionary trajectory. So how did we become the world’s apex predator and take over the planet?

Fundamental to our success is our intelligence, not only individually but more importantly collectively. But why did evolution favour the brainy ape? Given the calorific cost of running our large brains, not to mention the difficulties posed for childbirth, this bizarre adaptation must have given our ancestors a considerable advantage. In this book, Maslin brings together the latest insights from hominin fossils and combines them with evidence of the changing landscape of the East African Rift Valley to show how all these factors led to selection pressures that favoured our ultrasocial brains. Astronomy, geology, climate, and landscape all had a part to play in making East Africa the cradle of humanity and allowing us to dominate the planet.

Mark Maslin (FRGS, FRSA) is currently a Royal Society Industrial Fellow. He was the former Director of the UCL Environment Institute and Head of the Department of Geography, and in recent years has presented over 45 public talks, at the UK Space conference, Oxford, Cambridge, Tate Modern, Royal Society of Medicine, British Museum, Natural History Museum, Freshfields, Goldman Sachs, and both the Norwegian and UK Government. He has been published in multiple journals, and is the author of *Climate: A Very Short Introduction* (OUP, 2013), and *Climate Change: A Very Short Introduction* (OUP, 2014), now in its third edition.
Sex, Lies, and Brain Scans
How fMRI Reveals What Really Goes on in Our Minds

Barbara J Sahakian, Professor of Clinical Neuropsychology, and Julia Gottwald, PhD student, University of Cambridge

The recent explosion of neuroscience techniques has proved to be game changing in terms of understanding the human brain. *Sex, Lies, and fMRI* takes readers beyond the media headlines. Sahakian and Gottwald consider what the technique of functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging involves, and what information it can give us, showing which applications are possible today, and which are science fiction. They also consider the important ethical questions these techniques raise. Should individuals applying for jobs as teachers or judges be screened for unconscious racial bias? What if the manipulation of love using ‘love potions’ was misused? How far will we allow neuroscience to go? It is time to make up our minds.

9780198752882
Jan-17 | £16.99 | 192pp

The Fragile Brain
The Strange, Hopeful Science of Dementia

Kathleen Taylor, Research scientist, University of Oxford

Neurodegenerative diseases, such as a stroke, Alzheimer’s, and dementia, are now tragically commonplace in the west. In this book, Taylor presents the research into the causes of these life-changing conditions, focusing on the relatively new field of neuroimmunology - the important role of the immune system in the brain. Interweaving the latest scientific ideas on neurodegenerative diseases with accounts of the devastation which illnesses affecting the brain can cause, *The Fragile Brain* is not only an important account of current research in this field, but a very personal study. As instances of dementia rise in our ageing populations, many harbour anxieties concerning the future. This book is about knowing the enemy.

9780198726081
Nov-16 | £20.00 | 358pp

Sacred Bovines
The Ironies of Misplaced Assumptions in Biology

Douglas Allchin, Historian and Philosopher of Science

This book is a collection of short essays, each challenging a commonplace assumption about biology. The essays highlight amusing ironies and fascinating details, such as organisms that blur the distinction of male and female, tool use and language among non-humans, errors made by Charles Darwin or Nobel Prize winners, and how research on cells was enriched by a Marxist perspective. A final Epilogue profiles the value of the style of thinking exemplified throughout the book - namely, the light-hearted challenging of assumptions as a source of creative insight. An additional ‘Afterword for Teachers’ highlights how the essays can foster learning about the nature of science and describes some practical classroom strategies.

9780190490362
Jan-17 | $35.00 | 368pp

Awaiting jacket image

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Quantum Leaps in the Wrong Direction
Where Real Science Ends...and Pseudoscience Begins

Charles M. Wynn, Professor of Chemistry, Eastern Connecticut State University, Arthur W. Wiggins, Professor of Physics, Oakland Community College, with illustrations by Sidney Harris

Get the straight, scientific story on topics like astrology, ghosts, spontaneous human combustion, psychic surgery, and extrasensory perception. You hear about these fantastic happenings every day on television and in the supermarket tabloids. Is any of this true or are they making it all up? While many people tune in just for laughs, plenty of readers believe their outrageous claims - often because they simply don’t have a clear notion of what science really is. So how do you figure out what constitutes real science and what is nonsense? Quantum Leaps in the Wrong Direction carefully deconstructs five examples of pseudoscience - UFOs, out-of-body experiences, astrology, creationism, and extrasensory perception - and gives easy recipes to test other dubious notions so that you can tell what lies in the realm of real science and what more properly deserves the tag of pseudoscience.

This second edition of Quantum Leaps in the Wrong Direction includes a brand new chapter on alternative medicine, up-to-date links for reliable skeptical websites, organisations and meetings, and a fully updated additional reading section. Written in an easily accessible, popular style, and brilliantly illustrated by America’s ‘premier science cartoonist’, this is popular science writing at its best.
Bioscience - Lost in Translation?
How Precision Medicine Closes the Innovation Gap

Richard Barker, Director, Centre of the Advancement of Sustainable Medical Innovation, Oxford

Medical innovation as it stands today is fundamentally unsustainable. There is a widening gap between what research promises and the impact that it is currently achieving, in terms of patient benefit and health system improvement. This book contrasts the progress in biomedicine with other areas of scientific endeavour, such as information technology, where there are faster and more reliable returns for society. The new era of precision medicine holds some promise of closing this ‘innovation gap’. Along with techniques such as open innovation and adaptive development, powerful new genomics and digital health tools are poised to transform the productivity of life sciences.

Climate Change and the Health of Nations
Famines, Fevers, and the Fate of Populations

Anthony McMichael (1942-2014), Australian epidemiologist who retired from the Australian National University in 2012

When we think ‘climate change,’ we usually think of man-made global warming, but natural climate change has occurred throughout human history, and populations have had to adapt to its vicissitudes. In this important new book, McMichael takes us on a tour of human history seen through the lens of climate change. From the very beginning of our species some five million years ago, human biology has evolved to adapt to cooling temperatures, new food sources, and changing geography. This sweeping magnum opus is not only an innovative and fascinating exploration of how the climate affects the human condition, but also a clarion call to recognise our species’ utter reliance on the Earth as it is.

Processes in Human Evolution
The Journey from Early Hominins to Neandertals and Modern Humans

Francisco J. Ayala, University of California, Irvine and Camilo J. Cela-Conde, University of Balearic Islands

Written by two leading authorities in the fields of physical anthropology and molecular evolution, this title presents a reconsidered overview of hominin evolution, synthesising data and approaches from a range of fields. The authors pay particular attention to population migrations, which precipitated the dispersion of different genera and species in each continent, and the emergence of lithic cultures and their impact on cognitive capacities. This book is ideal as a primary textbook for university courses on human evolution, and as supplementary reading for graduates. It will also interest general readers seeking a readable, up-to-date, and inclusive treatment of human origins and evolution.

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The Dark Side of Technology

Peter Townsend, Emeritus Professor of Experimental Physics in Engineering, Sussex University, UK

Technological progress comes with a dark side where good ideas and intentions produce undesirable results. The many unexpected outcomes of technology span from the humorous to the bizarre, and even result in situations which threaten our survival. The Dark Side of Technology spans a very wide spectrum of ideas, but no previous scientific knowledge is required, making it ideal for general readers intrigued and concerned by human progress. Other books have focussed on different topic areas, but none have previously presented the generality of the patterns across medicine to agriculture, electronics, a global economy, and a burgeoning population. Development can be positive for some, but negative and isolating for others (e.g. older or poorer people). Progress is often transient, as faster electronics and computers dramatically shorten retention time of data and knowledge, with documents, data, and photos becoming unreadable within a generation. Our reliance on technology is now matched by vulnerability to natural events (e.g. intense sunspot activity) which could annihilate advanced societies by destroying satellites or power grid distribution.

Technology invariably advances faster than our understanding of side effects, or our realisation that we have become vulnerable to natural events that could eliminate advanced nations, nor that mutagenic changes may not be apparent for one or two generations. This is therefore both an alarm call and a guide to survival.

Peter Townsend is involved in very diverse activities in academia, industry, and national labs in 8 countries, covering over 15 fields of study. He has initiated 5 new areas of research, supervised 67 postgraduate students, and has written over 530 publications plus patents, with more than 500 co-authors.
The Turing Guide

Edited by Jack Copeland, Jonathan Bowen, B. Mark Sprevak, and Robin Wilson

Alan Turing has long proved a subject of fascination, but following the centenary of his birth in 2012, the code-breaker, computer pioneer, mathematician (and much more) has become even more celebrated with much media coverage, and several meetings, conferences, and books raising public awareness of Turing’s life and work.

This volume will bring together contributions from some of the leading experts on Alan Turing to create a comprehensive guide to this fascinating figure that will serve as a useful resource for researchers in the area as well as the increasingly interested general reader. The book will cover aspects of Turing’s life and the wide range of his intellectual activities, including mathematics, code-breaking, computer science, logic, artificial intelligence, and mathematical biology, as well as his subsequent influence.

Quantum Weirdness

William J. Mullin, Professor Emeritus, University of Massachusetts

Quantum mechanics allows a remarkably accurate description of nature and powerful predictive capabilities. At the same time, the analyses of quantum systems and their interpretation lead to many surprises, for example, the ability to detect the characteristics of an object, without ever touching it in any way via ‘interaction-free measurement,’ or the teleportation of an atomic state over large distances, and to somewhat strange world views like Everett’s multi-universes. The results can seem bizarre.

Quantum mechanics usually involves complicated mathematics, yet most texts for general audiences avoid all mathematics, leading the reader to miss out on a deep understanding of the subject. This book assumes that someone with just a background in high-school level algebra and trigonometry mathematics can learn so much more about quantum mechanics. A wide range of readers including not only university science students, but a general audience interested in science, even those at the high-school level, can understand even the most bizarre behaviours of the quantum world.
In his latest book, Scerri presents a completely original account of the nature of scientific progress. It consists of a holistic and unified approach in which science is seen as a living and evolving single organism. Instead of scientific revolutions featuring exceptionally gifted individuals, Scerri argues that the ‘little people’ contribute as much as the ‘heroes’ of science. To do this he examines seven case studies of virtually unknown chemists and physicists who, in the early twentieth century, set to discover the structure of the atom. These include the amateur scientist Anton van den Broek who pioneered the notion of the atomic number as well as Edmund Stoner, a then physics graduate student, who provided the seed for Pauli’s Exclusion Principle. Another case is the physicist John Nicholson who is virtually unknown and yet was the first to propose the notion of quantisation of angular momentum that was soon put to good use by Niels Bohr.

Instead of focusing on the logic and rationality of science, Scerri elevates the role of trial and error and multiple discovery and moves beyond the notion of scientific developments being right or wrong. While criticising Thomas Kuhn’s notion of scientific revolutions he agrees with Kuhn that science is not drawn towards an external truth but is rather driven from within. The book will enliven the long-standing debate on the nature of science, which has increasingly shied away from the big question of ‘what is science?’

“Eric Scerri’s A Tale of Seven Scientists is wonderfully written and enjoyably provocative. Above all, it is a book by a man who truly loves science and wants to share his excitement and awe with others” - Michael Ruse, Professor of Philosophy, Florida State University
Living the Revolution
Urban Communes & Soviet Socialism, 1917-1932

Andy Willimott, Lecturer in Modern Russian and Soviet History, University of Reading

This is a pioneering insight into the world of early Soviet activists who were determined to live according to their principles. First seizing hold of urban apartments in the wake of the October Revolution, youthful enthusiasts tried to offer practical examples of socialist living. Calling themselves ‘urban communes’, they embraced total equality and shared everything from money to underwear. They actively sought to overturn the traditional family unit, reinvent domesticity, and promote a new collective vision of human interaction. In the first definitive account of the urban communes, this volume uses newly uncovered archival materials to chart the rise and fall of this revolutionary impulse. Laced with personal detail, it illuminates the thoughts and aspirations of individual activists as the idea of the urban commune grew into a cultural phenomenon involving tens of thousands of people.

Part of the Oxford Studies in Modern European History series.

The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921

Mark D. Steinberg, Professor of History, University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign

This new history of Russia’s revolutionary era follows the experience of the people who lived through it. Major events and trends, from Bloody Sunday in 1905 to the end of the civil war in 1921, are viewed through the doubled perspective of the professional historian looking backward, and the contemporary journalist reporting and interpreting history as it happened. The volume then turns toward particular places and people: city streets, peasant villages, the margins of empire, women and men, workers and intellectuals, artists and activists of all kinds. We spend time with famous figures like Lenin and Trotsky, as well as those whose names we don’t even know. Key themes include difference and inequality, power and resistance, violence, and ideas about justice and freedom. Written for both students and general readers, this history relies extensively on contemporary texts and voices in order to bring the past and its meanings to life.

Part of the Oxford Studies in Modern European History series.
Russia in Revolution

An Empire in Crisis, 1890 to 1928

S. A. Smith, Professor of History, University of Oxford

The Russian Revolution of 1917 transformed the face of the Russian empire, politically, economically, socially, and culturally, and also profoundly affected the course of world history for the rest of the twentieth century. Now, to mark the centenary of this epochal event, Smith presents a panoramic account of the history of the Russian empire, from the last years of the nineteenth century, through the First World War and the revolutions of 1917 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, to the end of the 1920s, when Stalin simultaneously unleashed violent collectivisation of agriculture and crash industrialisation upon Russian society.

Drawing on recent archival scholarship, Russia in Revolution pays particular attention to the varying impact of the Revolution on the various groups that made up society: peasants, workers, non-Russian nationalities, the army, women and the family, young people, and the Church.

In doing so, it provides a fresh path into the big, perennial questions about the Revolution and its consequences: Why did the attempt by the tsarist government to implement political reform after the 1905 Revolution fail? Why did the First World War bring about the collapse of the tsarist system? Why did the attempt to create a democratic system after the February Revolution of 1917 not get off the ground? Why did the Bolsheviks succeed in seizing and holding on to power? Why did they come out victorious from a punishing civil war? Why did the New Economic Policy they introduced in 1921 fail? Why did Stalin prevail in the power struggle inside the Bolshevik party after Lenin’s death in 1924?

A final chapter then reflects on the larger significance of 1917 for the history of the twentieth century - and, for all its terrible flaws, what the promise of the Revolution might mean for us today.
Therapeutic Fascism
Experiencing the Violence of the Nazi New Order

Ana Antic, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Birkbeck, University of London

During World War Two, death and violence permeated life for ordinary people in Eastern Europe. The realities of mass murder and incarceration meant that people lived with daily public hangings and stumbled on corpses of their neighbours. *Therapeutic Fascism* tells the story of the tremendous impact of such pervasive political violence, and looks at ordinary citizens’ attempts to negotiate these extraordinary wartime pressures. Examining Yugoslav psychiatric documents, this book provides an original perspective on the effects of wartime violence through the history of mental illness.

Joint winner of the Fraenkel Prize in Contemporary History 2015.

Part of the Oxford Studies in Modern European History series.

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Women in the Holocaust
A Feminist History

Zoë Waxman, Senior Research Fellow, Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies

This title examines the ways in which socially and culturally constructed gender roles were placed under extreme pressure during the Holocaust, but continued to operate as an important arbiter of experience. Pregnant women, as well as women accompanied by young children or those deemed incapable of hard labour, were sent straight to gas chambers. The very qualities which made them women were manipulated and exploited by the Nazis as a source of dehumanisation. Moreover, women were less likely to survive the camps even if they were not selected for death. Gender in the Holocaust, therefore became a matter of life and death.

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The Waffen-SS
A European History

Edited by Jochen Böhler, Research Associate, Imre Kertész Kolleg, Jena, and Robert Gerwarth, Director, Centre for War Studies, University College Dublin

This is the first systematic pan-European study of the hundreds of thousands of non-Germans who fought, either voluntarily or under different kinds of pressures, for the Waffen-SS. Building on the findings of regional studies by other scholars - many of them included in this volume - *The Waffen-SS* aims to arrive at a fuller picture of those non-German citizens. The book adopts an approach that does justice to the complexity of the subject, adding a more nuanced, empirically sound understanding of collaboration in Europe during World War II, while also seeking to push the methodological boundaries of the historiographical genre of perpetrator studies by adopting a transnational approach.

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Heartthrobs
A History of Women and Desire

Carol Dyhouse, Emeritus Professor of History, University of Sussex

What can a cultural history of the heartthrob teach us about women, desire, and social change? From dreams of Prince Charming or dashing military heroes, to the lure of dark strangers and vampire lovers; from rock stars and rebels to soulmates, dependable family types or simply good companions, female fantasies about men tell us as much about the history of women as about masculine icons.

When girls were supposed to be shrinking violets, passionate females risked being seen as ‘unbridled’ or dangerously out of control. Change came slowly, and young women remained trapped in double-binds. You may have needed a husband in order to survive, but you had to avoid looking like a gold-digger. Sexual desire could be dangerous: a rash guide to making choices. Show attraction too openly and you might be judged ‘fast’ and undesirable. Education and wage-earning brought independence and a widening of cultural horizons. Young women in the early twentieth century showed a sustained appetite for novel-reading, cinema-going, and the dancehall. They sighed over Rudolph Valentino’s screen performances as tango-dancer, Arab tribesman, or desert lover. Contemporary critics were snippy about ‘shop-girl’ taste in literature and in men, but as consumers, girls had new clout.

In Heartthrobs, social and cultural historian Dyhouse draws upon literature, cinema, and popular romance to show how the changing position of women has shaped their dreams about men, from Lord Byron in the early nineteenth century to boy-bands in the early twenty-first. Reflecting on the history of women as consumers and on the nature of fantasy, escapism, and ‘fandom’, she takes us deep into the world of gender and the imagination. A great deal of feminist literature has shown women as objects of the ‘male gaze’: this book looks at men through the eyes of women.
A Vision of Europe
Franco-German Relations during the Great Depression, 1929-1932

Conan Fischer, Professor of History, University of St Andrews

It is commonly held that the inter-war era marked little more than a ceasefire between two world wars, with the improvement in German-Allied relations forged at Locarno in 1925 cut short by the global economic turmoil that followed the 1929 Wall Street Crash. Fischer challenges this received wisdom, offering a fundamental re-evaluation of inter-war Franco-German relations during the Great Depression and providing a fuller understanding of the historical origins of today’s European Union. It demonstrates that rather than lapsing into mutual recrimination and national egotism, France and Germany engaged with the challenges of the post-1929 slump by way of plans for a Franco-German customs union and wider bilateral economic collaboration.

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The Plague of War
Athens, Sparta, and the Struggle for Ancient Greece

Jennifer T. Roberts, Professor of Classics and History, City University of New York Graduate Center

The struggle between Athens and Sparta that embroiled the Greek world for an entire generation was a war that almost did not happen. Both sides entered it with hesitation, and the fortunes of war swung back and forth so wildly that either side could have won. The Plague of War provides a superlative narrative of this famous conflict, authoritatively examining its origins and its impact on the culture and social structure of the participants. Roberts’ history will be distinguished for placing the war in a wider historical context, and includes one of the most infamous episodes in Greek history, which was partly a direct consequence of the war: the trial and execution of Socrates.

9780199996643
Mar-17 | $34.95 | 432pp

Approaching the Roman Revolution
Papers on Republican History

Ronald Syme, late Camden Professor of Ancient History, University of Oxford, edited by Federico Santangelo, Newcastle University

This volume collects twenty-six previously unpublished studies on Republican history by the late Sir Ronald Syme (1903-1989), drawn from the archive of Syme’s papers at the Bodleian Library. This set of papers sheds light on many aspects of Republican history that were either overlooked or tangentially discussed in Syme’s published work. Taken as a whole, they enable us to reach a more comprehensive assessment of Syme’s intellectual and historiographical profile. The papers are preceded by an introduction that places them within the context of Syme’s work and of the current historiography on the Roman Republic, and are followed by a full set of bibliographical addenda.

9780198767060
Nov-16 | £90.00 | 448pp

Growing the Tree of Science
Homi Bhabha and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

Indira Chowdhury, Scholar-in-Residence, Srishti School of Art, Design and Technology, Bangalore

How does a premier institute of science come into being? How does it foster a culture promoting free thinking and original research? What impact do the policies of a newly independent nation have on the way it functions? Exploring such themes and analysing the dissonances between institutional records and individual recollections, this book narrates the unique history of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai. Using both archival documents and detailed interviews, this is a fascinating account in which personal connections, novel forms of philanthropy, art and architecture, and international training networks, all come together in the creation of a vibrant culture of science at TIFR.

9780199466900
Sep-16 | £33.99 | 320pp
A Short History of Gardens

Gordon Campbell, Professor of Renaissance Studies, University of Leicester

Gardens take many forms and have a variety of functions. They can serve as spaces of peace and tranquility, a way to cultivate wildlife, or as places to develop agricultural resources. Globally, gardens have inspired, comforted, and sustained people from all walks of life, and since the Garden of Eden, many iconic gardens have inspired great artists, poets, musicians, and writers.

In this short history, Campbell embraces gardens in all their splendour, from parks and fruit and vegetable gardens to ornamental gardens, and takes the reader on a globe-trotting historical journey through iconic and cultural signposts of gardens from different regions and traditions. Ranging from the gardens of ancient Persia to modern day allotments, he concludes by looking to the future of the garden in the age of global warming and the adaptive spirit of human innovation.

Einstein and Twentieth-Century Politics

‘A Salutary Moral Influence’

Richard Crockatt, Emeritus Professor of American History, University of East Anglia

Albert Einstein, world-renowned as a physicist, was also publicly committed to radical political views. Despite the vast literature on Einstein, this is the first comprehensive study of his politics, covering his opinions and campaigns on pacifism, Zionism, control of nuclear weapons, world government, freedom, and racial equality. Most studies look at Einstein in isolation but here he is viewed alongside a ‘liberal international’ of global intellectuals, including Gandhi, Albert Schweitzer, and Bertrand Russell. Frequently called upon to join campaigns on great issues of war, peace, and social values, they all knew or corresponded with Einstein. This volume examines how Einstein and comparable intellectuals sought to exert a ‘salutary influence’, as Einstein put it in a letter to Sigmund Freud, and close attention is given to the unique qualities Einstein brought to his interventions in political debate. Studying Einstein’s politics, Crockatt argues, takes us not only into the mind of Einstein but to the heart of the great public issues of the twentieth century.

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Dystopia
A Natural History

Gregory Claeys, Professor of History, Royal Holloway, University of London

This is the first monograph devoted to the concept of dystopia. Taking the term to encompass both a literary tradition of satirical works, mostly on totalitarianism, as well as real despotisms and societies in a state of disastrous collapse, this volume redefines the central concepts and the chronology of the genre and offers a paradigm-shifting understanding of the subject.

Part One assesses the theory and prehistory of ‘dystopia’. By contrast to utopia, conceived as promoting an ideal of friendship defined as ‘enhanced sociability’, dystopia is defined by estrangement, fear, and the proliferation of ‘enemy’ categories. A ‘natural history’ of dystopia thus concentrates upon the centrality of the emotions of fear and hatred in modern despotisms. The work of Le Bon, Freud, and others is used to show how dystopian groups use such emotions. Utopia and dystopia are portrayed not as opposites, but as extremes on a spectrum of sociability, defined by a heightened form of group identity. The prehistory of the process whereby ‘enemies’ are demonised is explored from early conceptions of monstrosity through Christian conceptions of the devil, witchcraft, and heresy.

Part Two surveys the major dystopian moments in twentieth century despotisms, focusing in particular on Nazi Germany, Stalinism, the Chinese Cultural Revolution, and Cambodia under Pol Pot. The concentration here is upon the political religion hypothesis as a key explanation for the chief excesses of Communism in particular.

Part Three examines literary dystopias. It commences well before the usual starting-point in the secondary literature, in anti-Jacobin writings of the 1790s. Two chapters address the main twentieth-century texts usually studied as representative of the genre, Aldous Huxley’s Brave New World and George Orwell’s Nineteen Eighty-Four. The remainder of the section examines the evolution of the genre in the second half of the twentieth century down to the present.
Asia and the Great War
A Shared History

Guoqi Xu, Professor of History, The University of Hong Kong

There is no single volume that shines a light on Asia’s collective involvement in the First World War, and the impact that war had on its people. Moreover, no volume in any language explores the experiences Asian countries shared as they became embroiled in the war and its repercussions. Asia and the Great War moves beyond the national level by presenting a ‘shared’ history from non-national and transnational perspectives. Asian involvements make the Great War not only a true ‘world’ war but also a ‘great’ war. The war generated forces that would transform Asia both internally and externally. Asian involvement in the First World War is a unique chapter in both Asian and world history, with Asian participation transforming the meaning and implications of the broader conflict.

Genocide
A World History

Norman M. Naimark, Professor of East European Studies, Stanford University

This book addresses the main episodes in the history of genocide from the beginning of human history to the present, examining cases of genocide as distinct episodes of mass violence, but also in historical connection with earlier episodes. Unlike much of the literature in genocide studies, Naimark argues that genocide can also involve the elimination of targeted social and political groups, providing an insightful analysis of Communist and anti-Communist genocide. He pays special attention to settler (sometimes colonial) genocide as a subject of major concern, illuminating how deeply the elimination of indigenous peoples, especially in Africa, South America, and North America, has influenced recent historical developments. At the same time, the ‘classic’ cases of genocide in the twentieth Century - the Armenian Genocide, the Holocaust, Rwanda, and Bosnia — are discussed, together with recent episodes in Darfur and Congo.

Part of the New Oxford World History series.

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Beyond the Northlands
Viking Voyages and the Old Norse Sagas

Eleanor Rosamund Barraclough, Lecturer in Medieval History and Literature, Durham University

In the dying days of the eighth century, the Vikings erupted into the international stage with brutal raids and slaughter. Throughout the Middle Ages, long-ships transported these voyagers far and wide, where they not only raided but also traded, explored, and settled new lands. In this exciting new volume, Barraclough takes her own trip through the dramatic landscapes that Old Norse-Icelandic sagas describe. Along the way, she illuminates the rich saga accounts with a range of other evidence: archaeological finds, runestones, medieval world maps, and texts from as far away as Byzantium and Baghdad. By situating the sagas against this new evidence, we can begin to understand how the Vikings experienced their world.

9780198701248
Oct-16 | £25.00 | 352pp

The Oxford Illustrated History of Witchcraft and Magic

Edited by Owen Davies, Professor of Social History, University of Hertfordshire

This richly illustrated history provides a readable and fresh approach to the extensive and complex story of witchcraft and magic. From the dawn of writing in the ancient world to the globally successful Harry Potter films, the authors explore a wide range of magical beliefs and practices, the rise of the witch trials, and the depiction of the Devil-worshipping witch. The book also focuses on the more recent history of witchcraft and magic, from the Enlightenment to the present, exploring the rise of modern magic, the anthropology of magic around the globe, and finally the cinematic portrayal of witches and magicians, from The Wizard of Oz to Charmed and Buffy the Vampire Slayer.

9780199608447
Feb-17 | £25.00 | 320pp

Inside the Clinton White House
An Oral History

Russell L. Riley, Associate Professor and Co-Chair, Presidential Oral History Program, University of Virginia

The portrait of the Clinton presidency provided here is based on some 400 hours of conversations with more than sixty people. These interviews track Bill Clinton’s emergence as a national political figure with the New Democrat movement, take the reader inside the hectic 1992 campaign, and then detail the ups and downs of life inside the Clinton White House as experienced by those who were there. Since most official presidential records of the Clinton administration are still decades away from being opened, this resource will be for a long time the most authoritative insider’s account of the Clinton presidency.

Part of the Oxford Oral History Series

9780190605469
Nov-16 | $29.95 | 464pp

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Technology and the Virtues
A Philosophical Guide to a Future Worth Wanting

Shannon Vallor, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Santa Clara University

The twenty-first century offers a dizzying array of new technological developments: robots smart enough to take on white collar jobs, social media tools that manage our most important relationships, ordinary objects that track, record, analyse and share every detail of our daily lives, and biomedical techniques with the potential to transform and enhance human minds and bodies to an unprecedented degree.

Emerging technologies are reshaping our habits, practices, institutions, cultures, and environments in increasingly rapid, complex, and unpredictable ways that create profound risks and opportunities for human flourishing on a global scale. How can our future be protected in such challenging and uncertain conditions? How can we possibly improve the chances of human families not only living, but living well, into the twenty-first century and beyond?

This book locates a key to that future in the distant past: specifically, in the philosophical traditions of virtue ethics developed by classical thinkers from Aristotle and Confucius to the Buddha. Each developed a way of seeking the good life that equips human beings with the moral and intellectual character to flourish even in the most unpredictable, complex, and unstable situations - precisely where we find ourselves today.

Through an examination of the many risks and opportunities presented by rapidly changing technosocial conditions, Vallor makes the case that if we are to have any real hope of securing a future worth wanting, then we will need more than just better technologies. We will also need better humans.

*Technology and the Virtues* develops a practical framework for seeking that goal by means of the deliberate cultivation of technomoral virtues: specific skills and strengths of character, adapted to the unique challenges of twenty-first century life, that offer the human family the best chance of learning to live wisely and well with emerging technologies.
Debating Climate Ethics

Stephen M. Gardiner, Professor of the Human Dimensions of the Environment, University of Washington, Seattle, and David A. Weisbach, Professor of Law and Senior Fellow, University of Chicago

This book presents arguments for and against the relevance of ethics to global climate policy. Gardiner argues that climate change is fundamentally an ethical issue, since ethical concerns, such as justice, political legitimacy, and humanity’s relationship to nature, are at the heart of many of the decisions that need to be made. Consequently, climate policy that ignores ethics is at risk of ‘solving’ the wrong problem, perhaps even to the extreme of endorsing forms of climate extortion. By contrast, Weisbach argues that existing ethical theories are not well suited to addressing climate change. As applied to climate change, existing ethical theories suffer from internal logical problems and suggest unfeasible strategies. Weisbach argues that the central motivation for climate policy is straightforward: it is in their common interest for nations to agree to policies that reduce emissions and prevent terrible harms.

Part of the Debating Ethics Series

Meaningful Work

Andrea Veltman, Associate Professor of Philosophy, James Madison University

This book examines the importance of work in human well-being, addressing several related philosophical questions about work and arguing on the whole that meaningful work is central to human flourishing. Work impacts flourishing not only in developing and exercising human capabilities but also in instilling and reflecting virtues such as honour, pride, dignity, self-discipline, and self-respect. Work also attaches to a sense of purposefulness and personal identity, and meaningful work can promote both personal autonomy and a sense of personal satisfaction that issues from making oneself useful. A guiding argument of the book is that promoting meaningful work is a matter of ethics, more so than a matter of politics.

“Andrea Veltman’s Meaningful Work raises the bar for all future contributions to this topic: she marshals overwhelming evidence that work is central to human flourishing and demolishes the popular view that our need for work that is meaningful is just one preference among others.” - Paul Gomberg, University of California, Davis

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What Is Buddhist Enlightenment?

Dale S. Wright, Professor of Religion, Occidental College, Los Angeles

What kind of person should I strive to be? What ideals should I pursue in my life? These questions, or versions of them, are commonly thought of as the essential building blocks of the human condition, but Wright argues that the question at the heart of them all is one most commonly associated with Buddhism: What is enlightenment? Wright offers a wide-ranging exploration of issues that have a bearing on the contemporary meaning of enlightenment. While taking as his point of departure an examination of what enlightenment has been in past Buddhist traditions, his historical considerations are subordinate to the question that our lives press upon us—what kinds of lives should we aspire to live here, now, and into the future?

God Over All

Divine Aseity and the Challenge of Platonism

William Lane Craig, Professor of Philosophy, Talbot School of Theology, Houston

This book is a defense of God’s aseity and unique status as the Creator of all things apart from Himself in the face of the challenge posed by mathematical Platonism. After providing the biblical, theological, and philosophical basis for the traditional doctrine of divine aseity, Craig explains the challenge presented to that doctrine by the Indispensability Argument for Platonism, which postulates the existence of uncreated abstract objects. Craig provides a detailed examination of a wide range of responses to that argument, both realist and anti-realist, with a view toward assessing the most promising options for the theist. A synoptic work in analytic philosophy of religion, this groundbreaking volume engages discussions in philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of language, metaphysics, and metaontology.

Christmas as Religion

Rethinking Santa, the Secular, and the Sacred

Christopher Deacy, Reader in Theology & Religious Studies, University of Kent

This title explores the premise that religion plays an elementary role in our understanding of the Christmas festival. Deacy argues that Christmas films or radio programmes may comprise a non-specifically Christian, but nonetheless religiously rich, repository of beliefs, values, sentiments, and aspirations. Therefore, this book makes the case for laying to rest the secularisation thesis, with its simplistic assumption that religion in Western society is undergoing a period of escalating and irrevocable erosion, and instead suggests that the secular may itself be a repository of the religious. Deacy argues that Christmas is religious per se, and that its very secularity is what makes it a compelling, and even transcendent, religious holiday.
Nearly six years after the Arab uprisings began it is clear that any dream of a pan-Islamic awakening is now more elusive than ever. The wave of unrest has deepened ethnic and religious tensions between Sunni and Shi’a - largely contained in previous years - pushing them once again to the fore. Religious difference and how Muslims define themselves have emerged as salient characteristics within Arab society, displacing the broader conflict between Muslims and the West as the primary challenge facing Islamic societies of the Middle East. The conflict is also likely to replace the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as the key issue mobilising Arab political life.

*The New Sectarianism* considers the causes for growing Sunni-Shi’a animosity in key countries such as Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. The book demonstrates how sectarian contestation, now recognised as one of the long-term effects of the Arab uprisings, presents the international community with new dilemmas and challenges. This new, renewed sectarianism is particularly corrosive in the face of the generally weak states and hapless state actors, which today characterise much of the region. It also illustrates how Shi’a and Sunni perceive one another after the Arab uprisings, and how these perceptions have affected Arab life. In doing so, the book argues that religion in Arab society matters, not only in how it is instrumentalised by extremists, moderate Islamists, and dictators alike for political purposes, but how it perpetually evolves and is perceived and practiced among the vast majority of Muslims in its own right.
The Face on Film

Noa Steimatsky, Visiting Associate Professor of Italian Studies, University of California, Berkeley

The human face is said to have been rediscovered with the advent of motion pictures, in which it was often viewed as expressive locus and even as the essence of the cinema, but how has this modern, mass-circulating medium revealed the face in such distinct ways? Drawing on precedents from the traditional arts and photography and juxtaposing popular and art cinema, Steimatsky interrogates the convergence of archaic powers and modern anxieties in our experience of the face on film.

9780199863167
Mar-17 | $125.00 | 304pp

Tradition: A Feeling for the Literary Past

Seth Lerer, University of California, San Diego

In Tradition, Lerer presents an original take on tradition in the literary imagination. He asks how we can have a genuine, affective relationship to the literary past in an age marked by historical self-consciousness, critical distance, and shifts in cultural literacy. Fiction, poetry, and criticism are all explored in this snappy monograph, as the foundations of what makes up our inherited traditions. Ultimately, Tradition affirms the value of close and nuanced reading for our understanding of both past and present.

Part of the Literary Agenda Series

9780198736288
Sep-16 | £14.99 | 160pp

Gandhi in Bombay

Towards Swaraj

Usha Thakkar, Institute of Research on Gandhian Thought and Rural Development
and Sandhya Mehta, Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalya, Gandhi Museum, Mumbai

When Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa in 1915 and landed in Bombay, the city became the site for his first nationwide protest. This moment gave birth to a great relation between the man and the city that spanned decades and strengthened over many events. Drawing on primary sources from the Maharashtra State Archives as well as archival materials and photographs, this volume narrates the story of the man and his struggle for the nation’s independence.

9780199470709
Dec-16 | $11.87 | 432pp

The Icon Project

Architecture, Cities, and Capitalist Globalization

Leslie Sklair, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, London School of Economics

The Icon Project argues that the transnational capitalist class mobilises two forms of iconic architecture – unique icons recognized as works of art, notably designed by global ‘starchitects’, such as Frank Gehry and Zaha Hadid, and typical icons copying elements of unique icons – in order to promote the same ideological message: the culture-ideology of consumerism.

9780190464189
Feb-17 | $34.95 | 336pp

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The Happiness Effect
How Social Media is Driving a Generation to Appear Perfect at Any Cost

Donna Freitas, University of Notre Dame’s Center for the Study of Religion and Society

Sexting. Cyberbullying. Narcissism. We hear constantly about the dangers that lurk online and about young people’s seemingly pathological desire to share anything and everything about themselves with the entire world. This book argues that while we focus on the problems that make headlines, we are ignoring the seemingly mundane, but much more widespread, problems that occur every day. Young people feel enormous pressure to appear happy all the time, regardless of how they actually feel, and constant exposure to the seemingly perfect lives of other people on social media only makes them feel worse. Far from wanting to share everything about themselves, they are terrified of sharing something that will come back to haunt them later in life. An eye-opening look at the real world of social media today, backed by online survey data and in-depth, personal interviews with students from thirteen college campuses across the US.

The Death of Expertise
The Campaign Against Established Knowledge and Why it Matters

Tom Nichols, Professor of National Security Affairs, US Naval War College

The rise of the internet and other technologies has made information more easily-accessible than ever before. While this has had the positive effect of equalising access to knowledge, it also has lowered the bar on what depth of knowledge is required to consider oneself an ‘expert.’ A cult of anti-expertise sentiment has coincided with anti-intellectualism, resulting in massively viral yet poorly informed debates ranging from the anti-vaccination movement to attacks on GMOs. This surge in intellectual egalitarianism has altered the landscape of debates: all voices are equal, and ‘fact’ is a subjective term. Nichols is certainly not opposed to information democratisation, but rather the enlightenment people believe they achieve after superficial internet research. His ultimate, larger goal is to explain the benefits that expertise and rigorous learning regimes bestow upon all societies.
Theory of the Border

Thomas Nail, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Denver

In *Theory of the Border*, Nail presents the original thesis that societies and states are products of the process of bordering, and not the other way around. He develops an original theoretical framework called ‘kinopolitics’ in order to reinterpret borders as forms of social motion and pioneers a new methodology of ‘critical limology,’ which provides fresh tools for the analysis of contemporary border politics. Given how form and function have become too complex, too hybrid, in our current world, Nail argues that what we need now is a theory of the border that can make sense of this hybridity across multiple domains of social life.

Governing Global Health

Who Runs the World and Why?

Chelsea Clinton, Vice Chair of the Clinton Foundation and Mailman School of Public Health Lecturer, Columbia and Devi Sridhar, Professor, University of Edinburgh Medical School and Chair in Global Public Health

An even-handed and thorough empirical analysis of one of the most pressing topics in world affairs, *Governing Global Health* aims to reshape our understanding of how organisations can more effectively prevent the spread of communicable diseases like AIDS and reduce pervasive chronic health problems like malnutrition. Using principal-agent theory in which governments are the principals directing international agents of various type, they take a closer look at two major PPPs (public-private partnerships) – the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria, and the GAVI Alliance – and two major more traditional international organisations – the World Health Organization and the World Bank.
Waging Insurgent Warfare
Lessons from the Vietcong to the Islamic State

Seth G. Jones, Director, International Security and Defense Policy Center, RAND Corporation

There are over three dozen violent insurgencies around the globe today, including those in such high-profile countries as Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, and Ukraine. If we are to understand modern warfare, we need to understand insurgencies. Waging Insurgent Warfare weaves together an impressive analysis of how groups start, wage, and end insurgencies. In this highly readable, empirically sophisticated, and historically informed volume, Jones compiles data on all 181 insurgencies between 1946 and 2015 and includes data on more than one hundred factors for each insurgence. It is the first book to bring together all that we know about insurgencies into one accessible volume that policymakers can understand and use.

Guardians of God
Inside the Religious Mind of the Pakistani Taliban

Mona Kanwai Sheikh, Danish Institute for International Studies

Guardians of God is an account of the emergence and expansion of the Pakistani Taliban since 2001, with a focus on the role of religion in their actions, policies, and worldviews. The author draws upon first-hand research comprising participant observation, interviews, and analysis of recruitment videos, recorded speeches, and press releases. The book demonstrates how religion simultaneously appears as an object to be defended, as a threat, as the purpose of violence, and as the source of motivational imagery and myths. Sheikh makes a plea for a more informed and empathetic approach instead of the purely militaristic stance towards extremism, which has only helped it grow in the past.

Arguing Islam after the Revival of Arab Politics

Nathan J. Brown, Director of the Institute for Middle East Studies, George Washington University

This book examines various sites of Arab public life to explore how politics operates. Four kinds of public spheres are brought into focus: small group discussions that straddle the public/private divide (such as diwaniyyas in Kuwait or piety groups in Egypt), public spaces of assembly (such as public squares and mosques), media (both new and old), and parliaments (an institution etymologically founded in philosophising and pontificating rather than legislating). Further, the author gives due attention to the ways in which these spheres interact to explore how these gradations, affirmations, and subversions of hierarchy, status, and power make up the current political landscape of the Middle East.
Refugee Economies
Forced Displacement and Development

Alexander Betts, Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs and Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, Louise Bloom, Research Officer, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, Josiah Kaplan, Research Associate, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford and Naohiko Omata, Senior Research Associate, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Refugees have rarely been studied by economists. Despite some pioneering research on the economic lives of refugees, there remains a lack of theory and empirical data through which to understand, and build upon, refugees’ own engagement with markets. Yet, understanding these economic systems may hold the key to rethinking our entire approach to refugee assistance. If we can improve our knowledge of the resource allocation systems that shape refugees’ lives and opportunities, then we may be able to understand the mechanisms through which these market-based systems can be made to work better and turn humanitarian challenges into sustainable opportunities.

*Refugee Economies* offers a comparative analysis of the economic lives of refugees across urban areas, protracted refugee camps, and emergency refugee camps. It adopts an inter-disciplinary approach, based on original qualitative and quantitative data on the economic life of refugees, in order to begin to build theory on the economic lives of refugees. It focuses on the case of Uganda as it represents a relatively positive case. Unlike other governments in the region, the country has taken the positive step to allow refugees the right to work and a significant degree of freedom of movement through its so-called ‘Self-Reliance Strategy.’ This allows a unique opportunity to explore what is possible when refugees have basic economic freedoms. The book shows that refugees have complex and varied economic lives, often being highly entrepreneurial and connected to the global economy. The implications are simple but profound: far from being an inevitable burden, refugees have the capacity to help themselves and contribute to their host societies - if we let them.

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Crisis Proofing
How to Save Your Company from Disaster

Tony Jacques, Consultant specialising in issue and crisis management, and Lecturer at RMIT and Swinburne University

For all organisations, one of the greatest vulnerabilities is the belief that it will not happen to them. No organisation is immune: the threat and impact of a crisis applies equally to corporations, governments, charities, and not-for-profit organisations, as well as institutions such as hospitals and schools. Crisis Proofing introduces readers to the concept of crisis proofing to help business executives and communication professionals recognise that a crisis is one of the greatest financial and reputational risks to an organisation. It provides practical steps on what can be done to reduce the chances of a crisis and how to minimise the damage if a crisis should occur.

Be The Innovators
How to Accelerate Team Creativity

Peter Ling, Deputy Dean, School of Media and Communication, RMIT University

Organisations are growing in a complex technology-driven environment and Chief Executives have expressed the need for more creative employees to steer innovation. Be the Innovators provides readers with ideas for benchmarking best practices in innovation, empowering creative excellence, leveraging collective growth, and connecting a spectrum of individual and team ideas. Based on the belief that innovations change people’s lives, Ling provides insights into innovative individuals, companies, and countries. He illustrates how to empower employees to engage in corporate mission, values, and vision.

This is a practical book for private, public, and non-profit organisations to develop and refine leadership skills through innovation. It will trigger new creative connections in readers’ minds to help accelerate innovation through team creativity. It also aims to accelerate the reader’s personal, team, and group creativity processes to help their corporation innovate in many new ways.
Re-Imagining Capitalism
Building a Responsible Long-Term Model

Dominic Barton, Global Managing Director of McKinsey, Dezső Horváth and Matthias Kipping, Schulich School of Business, York University

This unique volume brings together many of the leading proponents for a reformed, re-imagined capitalism from the fields of academia, business, and NGOs. Its contributors have been at the forefront of thought and action in regard to the future of capitalism. Both individually and collectively, they provide powerful suggestions of what such a long-term oriented model of capitalism should look like and how it can be achieved. Drawing on their research and professional experience, they write in an accessible style aiming to reach the broad audiences required to turn a re-imagined capitalism into a reality.

Turn of the Tortoise
The Challenge and Promise of India’s Future

T. N. Ninan, Chairman of the Business Standard in New Delhi

Ninan explores the paradox of a ‘premature superpower’ that has grown from the 12th largest economy in 2008 to what the IMF measures as the 7th largest in 2015, even as its people are poorer than those in Laos and Sudan. He assesses India’s position as a natural counter-weight to China, though fundamentally different from that country and overshadowed by it in an unequal military balance, and in the contest for influence in a region that stretches beyond Asia to Africa. Finally, Ninan looks at how the third-largest contributor to global economic growth remains troubled by slow economic reform, and the poor standards of governance that make it a difficult place in which to do business.

Europe’s Growth Challenge

Anders Aslund, Senior Fellow, The Atlantic Council, Washington DC and Simeon Djankov, visiting Fellow at the Peterson Institute of International Economics, Moscow

In the wake of the Great Recession, Europe’s economy has stagnated to a considerable degree-greater even than that of the United States. Forecasts suggest an abysmal annual growth rate of about one percent over the next five years, and it now appears that Europe’s enviable structural features, that is, their superior social safety net, leading educational facilities, and outstanding infrastructure will be in jeopardy if higher levels of growth cannot be achieved in the mid- to long-term. Aslund and Djankov present a call for crucial continental institutional reforms that, if enacted, could reinvigorate the slumping European economy.
The ‘code economy’ refers to the evolving technologically-driven environment we live in. In services or manufacturing, outputs emerge more and more from coded computerised systems and less as assembled mechanical devices. Industries seek algorithms to make software not only more pliable for firms’ development of products and services, but also to market them and ease their purchase and use by consumers. This process automates jobs. It gives increasing economic advantage to entrepreneurs who can harness ‘code’ to serve on a large scale the growing niches into which consumers are organised. Yet, mastering the ‘code’ also gives individuals and informal social networks the resources to bundle products and services and put them up for sale and convenient use at more local levels. The economics of the rest of the twenty-first century will see a movement away from traditional firms and more toward people’s relying on themselves as the sources of their livelihoods.

The code economy has clearly not developed in a vacuum. Invention, innovation, and the pursuit of happiness have characterised human activities for centuries. What is changing is how societies and individuals radically value endeavors in life differently from even a decade ago, most notably away from industries organised as ‘command and control’ systems. In The Code Economy, Auerswald investigates how economists themselves have been hard pressed to gauge new economic indices of satisfaction that go beyond traditional measures. He explores how the ‘shared’ economy reaches into domains such as health, where greater longevity, the popularisation of medical knowledge, and the emphases on preventive care and wellness complement the delivery of medical services. Further, living in the code economy will prompt people to orient their children’s futures to more self-reliant pursuits, and to seek investments that truly serve them.
How Change Happens

Duncan Green, Oxfam GB’s Senior Strategic Adviser and Professor of Practice in International Development, London School of Economics

Human society is full of would-be ‘change agents,’ a restless mix of campaigners, lobbyists, and officials, both individuals and organisations, set on transforming the world. It is therefore striking that universities have no departments of Change Studies, to which social activists can turn for advice and inspiration. Instead, scholarly discussions of change are fragmented with few conversations crossing disciplinary boundaries and rarely making it onto the radars of those actively seeking change.

This book bridges the gap between academia and practice, bringing together the best research from a range of academic disciplines and the evolving practical understanding of activists to explore the topic of social and political change. Drawing on many first-hand examples from the global experience of Oxfam, one of the world’s largest social justice NGOs, as well as the author’s insights from studying and working on international development, it explores the latest thinking on what works to achieve progressive change.

Prosperity for All

How to Prevent Financial Crises

Roger E. A. Farmer, Distinguished Professor of Economics, UCLA and Former Senior Houblon-Norman Fellow, Bank of England

It has been more than eight years since the financial crisis began. While the United States’ economy has recovered somewhat better than those of other developed nations, the global economy has not returned to the level of growth achieved before 2007. Farmer takes a singular view on how the principal actors in the international economy need to pursue financial stability, and thus promote conditions to raise employment rates, keep inflation at bay, and stimulate growth. Farmer contends that there can be no return to macroeconomic theories some tradition-minded orthodox economists continue to advocate. Instead, he maintains that governments need to intervene in asset markets in ways central banks have begun to do so. The primary mechanism for securing such economic stability is to have sovereign nations create sovereign wealth funds, backed by tax revenues.
Russia
What Everyone Needs to Know

Timothy J. Colton, Morris and Anna Feldberg Professor of Government and Russian Studies and the Chair of the Department of Government, Harvard University

This is a thorough exploration of Russia’s rich history and an extensive account of the far-reaching changes surging through the country today. It is an accessible and comprehensive overview of the history and current position of one of the increasingly important political and economic players on the world stage and it provides fundamental information about the origins, evolution, and current affairs of the Russian state and society. It also serves to detail Russia’s current challenges—including economic recession, demographic stress, and political stagnation—and outlines possible responses for the future. Recent headline-grabbing events such as Russia’s annexation of the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine and its military intervention in Syria are also discussed.

Artificial Intelligence
What Everyone Needs to Know

Jerry Kaplan, Serial entrepreneur, Artificial Intelligence expert, and Founder of GO Corporation

Over the coming decades, Artificial Intelligence will profoundly impact the way we live, work, wage war, play, seek a mate, educate our young, and care for our elderly. It is likely to greatly increase our aggregate wealth, but it will also upend our labour markets, reshuffle our social order, and strain our private and public institutions. Eventually it may even outperform us in domains previously believed to be the sole dominion of humans. The emergence of systems capable of independent reasoning and action raises serious questions about just whose interests they are permitted to serve, and what limits our society should place on their creation and use.

Iran
What Everyone Needs to Know

Michael Axworthy, Senior Lecturer and Director of Centre for Persian and Iranian Studies, University of Exeter

Since the beginning of recorded history, Iran has been one of the most important world civilizations. For nearly four decades Iran has occupied world headlines, yet this scrutiny in recent years stems from the impact of the 1979 revolution. Many view Iran through the prism of the Islamic Republic’s adversarial relationship with the US, Israel, and Sunni nations in its region, yet as Axworthy reveals, there is much more to contemporary Iran. Beginning with an account of Iranian history from ancient times and followed with sharp summaries of the key events since the 1979 revolution this will be instrumental reading for anyone wishing to understand Iran’s culture, economy, politics, and people.
THE FUTURE
Jennifer M. Gidley
9780198735281
Mar-17 | £7.99 | 144pp

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Timothy Clifton
9780198729143
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Siva Vaidhyanathan
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Jan-17 | $11.95 | 136pp

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A Guide to Countries of the World

Fourth Edition

Christopher Riches and Peter Stalker, Publishing Professionals, Oxford University Press and HarperCollins Publishers

This A-Z provides a wealth of up-to-date information on every country in the world, including dependent territories. Each entry provides a brief history of the country and outlines its political, economic, and social issues. A quick-reference fact box provides comparative information on land area, population, language, religion, life expectancy, GDP, gender equality, and environmental performance. Supplementary material includes detailed indicator tables showing income and poverty, health and population, and a list of international organisations, such as the EU and the African Union. An ideal reference source for students and teachers of geography, politics, economics, and world history, as well as anyone wanting access to reliable information on any country of the world.

A Dictionary of Contemporary World History

Fourth Edition

Christopher Riches and Ian Palmowski, Publishing Professionals, Oxford University Press and HarperCollins Publishers

This authoritative dictionary provides informative and analytical entries on the most important people, organisations, events, movements, and ideas that have shaped the world we live in. Covering the period from 1900 to the present day, this fully revised and updated edition presents a global perspective on recent history, with a wide range of new entries from the European migration crisis and ISIL to Narendra Modi, Hassan Rouhani, and the Lisbon Treaty. All existing entries have been brought up to date. Handy tables include lists of office-holders for countries and organisations and winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. This dictionary is a reliable resource for students of history, politics, and international relations as well as for journalists and general readers.

A Dictionary of Social Research Methods

Mark Elliot, Ian Fairweather, Wendy Olsen and Maria Pampaka

A Dictionary of Social Research Methods offers succinct, clear, and expert explanations of key terms from both method and methodology in social research, in over 300 entries. It covers the whole range of qualitative, quantitative, and other methods; and ranges from practical techniques, like correlation, to methodological approaches such as ethnography. This wide-ranging approach enables it to cover terms needed by every social science discipline along with business and management, education, health, and other areas that encompass social research within their remit. This is a reliable resource for students, academics, and professional researchers who undertake social research, or need to evaluate and present its results.

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Toxic Cocktail
How Chemical Pollution Is Poisoning Our Brains

Barbara Demeneix, Expert in endocrine disruption for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

In today’s world, everyone carries in their bloodstream a toxic assortment of dozens of industrially produced chemicals. Not only do these adversely affect the health of adults and children, but more worryingly, they damage the development of unborn infants; the amniotic fluid of pregnant women has been found to contain a variety of chemicals, such as pesticides, plasticizers, disinfectant products, flame-retardants, surfactants and UV filters, many of which interfere with foetal physiology.

Toxic Cocktail: How Chemical Pollution Is Poisoning Our Brains makes a warning call to action. A single gland in our bodies, the thyroid, produces thyroid hormone vital for brain development, but many chemicals that we are exposed to are thyroid-disrupting. As the number of chemicals in the environment to which we, and, particularly, developing foetuses and toddlers, are exposed to rises, we are witnessing an unprecedented increase in neurodevelopmental disorders such as autism, ADHD, dyslexia, and IQ loss. The urgent question thus arises: Is chemical pollution poisoning brain development? And if so, as this book convincingly shows, what can be done about it collectively and individually?

Toxic Cocktail explains the developmental processes and chemical disruptions associated with the thyroid hormone, discusses recent activity regarding environmental regulations and industrial lobbying in the United States and European Union, and makes pertinent suggestions for legislators and individuals-providing a ‘self-help’ guide for reducing exposure and limiting the dangerous effects of chemicals on brain development. Toxic Cocktail is an engaging read for parents, general readers, and professionals in the health and education sectors.
Surviving the Storm

Cheryl Krauter, Psychotherapist based in El Cerrito, California

_Surviving the Storm_ presents a humanistic psychological perspective on how to support cancer survivors. It is a book for people who need to tell the story of how they’ve been touched by cancer and to draw strength from the experiences of others. By offering an individualized narrative structure designed to help survivors tell their stories, it introduces a contemplative perspective and gives readers a pragmatic structure to help them tell their unique story. Workbook sections are the core of this book and offer a narrative structure created for patients, partners, families, and friends with an emphasis on the different needs and questions of each group.

Speaking of Sadness

Depression, Disconnection, and the Meanings of Illness

New Edition

David A. Karp, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Boston College

Twenty years after its publication, _Speaking of Sadness_ remains among the few sociological treatments of depression rooted in careful analysis of first-hand accounts. In this brand new edition, Karp uses fifty in-depth interviews in order to voice the personal experiences of those struggling with depression, revealing an account of mental illness that in many cases within society is often marginalised.

Further, he suggests individual lives and supportive communities are shaped and enriched by each other’s narratives, helping readers to feel far less alone and less responsible for their suffering. In addition, Karp discovers recurring, underlying conceptual themes in the depression experience.

Denying to the Grave

Why We Ignore the Facts that Will Save Us

Sara E. Gorman and Jack M. Gorman, Project Manager, Johnson & Johnson Global Public Health

Why do some parents refuse to vaccinate their children? Why do some keep guns at home, despite scientific evidence of risk to their family members? And why do people use antibiotics for illnesses they cannot possibly alleviate? When it comes to health, many people insist that science is wrong, that the evidence is incomplete, and that unidentified hazards lurk to harm us.

In _Denying to the Grave_, Gorman and Gorman explore the psychology of health science denial. The authors argue that the health sciences are especially vulnerable to our innate resistance to integrate new concepts with pre-existing beliefs. They point the way to a new understanding of how science should be conveyed to the public in order to save lives with existing knowledge and technology.
An Intelligent Career
Taking Ownership of Your Work and Your Life

Michael B. Arthur, Suffolk University, Boston, Svetlana N. Khapova, and Julia Richardson, York University

An Intelligent Career serves as a playbook for the modern knowledge worker, with clear guidance and support on taking charge of your own destiny, seeking continuous learning, collaborating with others, recognising and acting on fresh opportunities, determining when it is time to move on, and much more.

Written by three career experts, An Intelligent Career will help readers make sense of their own employment situations - including self-employment and unemployment - and to make positive changes and informed choices in today’s changing world of work. It is a complete guide to examining a range of issues, both personal and environmental, allowing readers to take a composite, dynamic view of a life’s work in the twenty-first century. It is designed to inspire workers across all industries, non-profit and for profit, in today’s work world, presenting an optimistic, forward-thinking vision of careers today and tomorrow.

Strategic Thinking in Complex Problem Solving

Arnaud Chevallier, Associate Vice Provost, Rice University

Strategic Thinking in Complex Problem Solving aims to provide readers with practical tools to help them solve complex problems. Based on theoretical and empirical evidence from many disciplines, this book breaks down the resolution process into four easy-to-follow steps, and provides concrete guidelines to help anyone who is confronted with an unfamiliar, challenging problem requiring significant analysis.

Whether you are a student or a working professional, you can benefit from being better at solving the complex problems that come up in your life. Strategic Thinking in Complex Problem Solving provides a general framework and the necessary tools to help you do so. Based on his ground-breaking course at Rice University, engineer and former strategy consultant Chevallier provides practical ways to develop problem solving skills, such as investigating complex questions with issue maps or using logic to promote creativity.
Homo Prospectus

Martin E. P. Seligman, Director of the Penn Positive Psychology Centre and Zellerbach Family and Professor of Psychology in the Penn Department of Psychology, Peter Railton, Gregory S. Kavka Distinguished University Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Roy F. Baumeister, Frances Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology, Florida State University, Chandra Sripada, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Our species is misnamed. Though sapiens defines human beings as ‘wise’ what humans do especially well is to prospect the future. We are homo prospectus. In this book, Seligman, Railton, Baumeister, and Sripada argue it is anticipating and evaluating future possibilities for the guidance of thought and action that is the cornerstone of human success.

Much of the history of psychology has been dominated by a framework in which people’s behaviour is driven by past history (memory) and present circumstances (perception and motivation). Homo Prospectus reassesses this idea, pushing focus to the future front and centre and opening discussion of a new field of psychology and neuroscience.

The authors delve into four modes in which prospection operates: the implicit mind, deliberate thought, mind-wandering, and collective (social) imagination. They then explore prospection’s role in some of life’s most enduring questions: Why do people think about the future? Do we have free will? What is the nature of intuition, and how might it function in ethics? How does emotion function in human psychology? Is there a common causal process in different psychopathologies? Does our creativity change with age?

In this remarkable convergence of research in philosophy, statistics, decision theory, psychology, and neuroscience, Homo Prospectus shows how human prospection fundamentally reshapes our understanding of key cognitive processes, thereby improving individual and social functioning. It aims to galvanise interest in this new science from scholars in psychology, neuroscience, and philosophy, as well as an educated public curious about what makes humanity what it is.
Montessori
The Science Behind the Genius
Third Edition
Angeline Stoll Lillard, Professor of Psychology, University of Virginia

One hundred and ten years ago, Maria Montessori, the first female physician in Italy, devised a very different method of educating children, based on her observations of how they naturally learn. Lillard presents the research behind nine insights that are foundations of Montessori education, describing how each of these insights is applied in the Montessori model. Reading this book, parents and teachers alike will develop a clear understanding of what happens in a Montessori classroom and, more importantly, why it happens and why it works. In this new edition, she presents recent studies showing evidence that this alternative to traditional schooling does indeed make a difference.

Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
John C. Markowitz, Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Columbia University

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a prevalent, debilitating public health problem. Cognitive behavioural therapies (CBTs), and specifically exposure-based therapy, have long dominated PTSD treatment. Empirically supported treatments all have relied upon the ‘fear extinction model’ of exposing patients to reminders of their trauma until they grow accustomed to and extinguish the fear. While exposure-based treatments work, they have their limits. This title describes a novel approach that has the potential to transform the psychological treatment of PTSD. Drawing on exciting new clinical research findings, this book provides a new, less threatening treatment option for the many patients and therapists who find exposure-based treatments gruelling.

Prospection, Well-being, and Mental Health
Andrew Macleod, Director of Department of Psychology, Royal Holloway, London

This book reviews the growing evidence for the link between prospection and well-being. Many aspects of prospection are discussed, including prediction and anticipation for future events, judging how we will feel when events do happen to us, and how we feel in the here-and-now when contemplating what will happen in the future. It is unique in considering how our expectations about the future (as opposed to our past experiences) can influence our health and mental well-being in the present, as well as considering how our expectations about the future can be inaccurate or biased, and the implications this can have for our well-being.
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