

A Country Adrift The 1944 1945 Wartime Diaries Of Miksa Fenyo

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Delve into the compelling wartime diaries of Miksa Fenyo, offering an intimate and crucial perspective on Hungary during the tumultuous years of 1944-1945. Titled 'A Country Adrift,' this personal account illuminates the profound challenges and daily realities faced as World War II drew to a close, providing invaluable historical insight into a nation navigating ultimate uncertainty.

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A Nation Adrift

Miksa Fenyo (1877–1972) a Hungarian writer and intellectual served as member of parliament and briefly was a member of the Hungarian cabinet. He was targeted by the Hungarian fascists and Hitler and had to go into hiding in 1944 after Hungary was occupied by its German allies. This memoir is his diary of the ten months in which he was in hiding. Written by an erudite, well-informed man who, while moving from safe haven to safe haven, nevertheless is able to look at the events of this period with his intellect, who was aware of what was happening in his country and the atrocities being perpetuated in its name, but who never lost his spirit and his hope. Fenyo's fear was never for himself but for his family and for his life long friends. This is a powerful diary and a "real time" recounting of one of the most devastating and shameful periods of Hungarian history. Translated by his son, Mario Fenyo a well known historian and translator, this book which is a valuable recounting of the period that has long deserved to be made available to the Anglophone reader is at last available in English. There is no doubt that it will take its place amongst the most powerful diaries written about the Holocaust.

Bosom Friends

A dual biography of bachelor politicians James Buchanan and William Rufus King that analyzes a much-discussed intimate friendship in nineteenth-century American politics.

Notes from the Velvet Underground

**** COMPELLING - The Sunday Telegraph CONTROVERSIAL ... Sounes' book pushes the standard Reed narrative - The New York Times Lou Reed, who died in 2013, was best known to the general public as the grumpy New Yorker in black who sang 'Walk on the Wild Side'. To his dedicated admirers, however, he was one of the most innovative and intelligent American songwriters of modern times, a natural outsider who lived a tumultuous and tortured life. In this in-depth, meticulously researched and

very entertaining biography, respected biographer Howard Sounes examines the life and work of this fascinating man, from birth to death, including his time as the leader of The Velvet Underground - one of the most important bands in rock'n'roll. Written with a deep knowledge and understanding of the music, Sounes also sheds entirely new light on the artist's creative process, his mental health problems, his bisexuality, his three marriages, and his addictions to drugs and alcohol. In the course of his research, Sounes has interviewed over 140 people from every part of Lou Reed's life - some of whom have not spoken publicly about him before - including music industry figures, band members, fellow celebrities, family members, former wives and lovers. This book brings Lou Reed and his world alive.

Black Hand Over Europe

Black Hand Over Europe is an English translation of Henri Pozzi's book "La Guerre Revient", originally written in French, and published in London in 1935. For nearly thirty years the author was a member of the French and English intelligence service in the Balkans and Central Europe, and for ten years was in charge of Le Temps' Balkans Secret Service. He was the best qualified person to explain and predict the events that were to happen in the 1930s, which he described in his book "War is Coming Again". Pozzi's book, Black Hand Over Europe, was written to warn the Western World of the dangers to which they would be exposed if they continued to support Serbia's expansionist project. Based on the combined efforts of King Aleksandar Karaorđević, Serbian radical and extremist parties supported by individuals in the army, the Serbian Orthodox Church, paramilitary organizations, some with their legal and other secret terrorist wings, such as the "Black Hand" (Crna ruka), "Unity or Death" (Ujedinjenje ili smrt), "Slavic South" (Slavenski jug), "People's Defense" (Narodna odbrana) etc. The author also surveys the political situation in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SHS), renamed Yugoslavia in 1929, and shows how the Yugoslav state was created for the simple purpose of implementing Serbian domination over non-Serb nations within Yugoslavia, and infiltrating neighboring countries with secret agents. This book is distinguished by Pozzi's excellent knowledge of the political situation in Central and South East Europe and represents a valuable testimony of his time. Following the suicide of Vojislav M. Petrović (a Montenegrin, ex-attaché to the Yugoslav Legation in London, who had been preparing a small book on the history of the Sarajevo assassination in the light of the knowledge of the Pan-Serbian organization called the Black Hand), Mr. Francis Mott, a well-known English publisher, received a letter from Paris, claiming that Petrović's death was only one in a long series of crimes committed by the Pan-Serbian terrorist organization Narodna Odbrana, which bore direct responsibility for the First World War. The author of the letter urged the publisher to print Petrović's unfinished manuscript, along with Pozzi's book, on the basis of the author's personal experiences and sources of information, warning the English of the dangers all Europe would be exposed to if they continued supporting Serbian expansionist political parties. The Black Hand, Unity or Death and the other mentioned organizations with similar purposes trace their roots back to 1903 and the assassination of Serbian King Aleksandar Obrenović and his wife. At that time, born among the conspirators of that act, the idea of organizing a secret organization whose purpose would be to fight for the unity of all Serbs in Southeastern Europe, to live in the same state. The preparations for such an organization would continue until 1911, when the organization was formed under the leadership of D. Dimitrijević-Apis. At that time, the constitution and by-laws of the organization were made, as well as a seal and a flag. The flag showing a skull, two bones and a dagger. During the oath taking ceremony, they had on the table the flag, dagger, bomb and a bottle of poison. Members were required to take an oath, and should they fail to complete a given task, they were to drink the poison, otherwise they would be killed by the other members. In the constitution, when describing the unity of the Serbs, mentioned as Serbian provinces are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Old Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia, Slavonia, Vojvodina and Primorje; areas where Serbs live and wanted to incorporate into Greater Serbia. From the time of publication of Pozzi's books until today, the occurrences described in the Black Hand have been repeated on several times or occasions. Alarming, the situation today, with the "process of Western Balkans\

Traces of the Holocaust

A multi-perspectival, broadly thematic exploration of ghettoization and deportation in Hungary as spatio-temporal processes, integrating the so-called 'spatial turn' in the humanities into Holocaust Studies.

The Book of Hrabal

An elaborate, elegant homage to the great Czech storyteller Bohumil Hrabal (author of *Closely Watched Trains*), *The Book of Hrabal* is also a farewell to the years of communism in Eastern Europe and a glowing paean to the mixed blessings of domestic life.

Curtain of Lies

'Curtain of Lies' examines the role of truth in the political culture of the Cold War by looking at Eastern Europe during the period from 1948-1956. It examines how actors on both sides of the Iron Curtain tried to delineate the 'truth' of Eastern Europe and how this worked to set the parameters of knowledge about the region

The Esperanto Movement

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE brings to students, researchers and practitioners in all of the social and language-related sciences carefully selected book-length publications dealing with sociolinguistic theory, methods, findings and applications. It approaches the study of language in society in its broadest sense, as a truly international and interdisciplinary field in which various approaches, theoretical and empirical, supplement and complement each other. The series invites the attention of linguists, language teachers of all interests, sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, historians etc. to the development of the sociology of language.

Begin the Begin

Robert Dean Lurie's biography is the first completely researched and written since R.E.M. disbanded in 2011. It offers by far the most detailed account of their formative years—the early lives of the band members, their first encounters with one another, their legendary debut show, touring out of the back of a van, initial recordings, their shrewdly paced rise to fame. The people and places of 'the South' are crucial to the R.E.M. story in ways much more complex and interesting than have been presented thus far, says Lurie, who explores the myriad ways in which the band's adopted hometown of Athens, Georgia, and the South in general, have shaped its members and the character and style of their art. The South is more than the background to this story; it plays a major role: the creative ferment that erupted in Athens and gripped many of its young inhabitants in the late 70s and early 80s drew on regional traditions of outsider art and general cultural out-there-ness, and gave rise to a free-spirited music scene that produced the B-52's and Pylon, and laid the ground for R.E.M.'s subsequent breakout success. Lurie has tracked down and interviewed numerous figures in the band's history who were under-represented in or even absent from earlier biographies, and they contribute previously undocumented stories as well as casting a fresh light on the familiar narrative.

Utopian Horizons

The 500th anniversary of Thomas More's *Utopia* has directed attention toward the importance of utopianism. This book investigates the possibilities of cooperation between the humanities and the social sciences in the analysis of 20th century and contemporary utopian phenomena. The papers deal with major problems of interpreting utopias, the relationship of utopia and ideology, and the highly problematic issue as to whether utopia necessarily leads to dystopia. Besides reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary utopian investigations, the eleven essays effectively represent the constructive attitudes of utopian thought, a feature that not only defines late 20th- and 21st-century utopianism, but is one of the primary reasons behind the rising importance of the topic. The volume's originality and value lies not only in the innovative theoretical approaches proposed, but also in the practical application of the concept of utopia to a variety of phenomena which have been neglected in the utopian studies paradigm, especially to the rarely discussed Central European texts and ideologies.

Will's Son and Jake's Peer

Anthony Burgess combined high artistic seriousness with very broad popular appeal. The writer of *A Clockwork Orange* and *Napoleon Symphony* variously cast himself in the roles of uncompromising artist and willing entertainer. What links these contradictory aspirations is Burgess' ambivalent relationship with James Joyce. In his daring experimentation with the novel form, Burgess always had the Joycean example to emulate, but he also invoked the great precursor to vindicate the rawer components of his art. The author is not blinded by his comparative agenda to Burgess' debts incurred elsewhere. Burgess' work reverberates with echoes of lesser masters as well as securely canonized classics: his

voices include the Maughamesque and the Shakespearean as they do the Eliotian and, of course, the Joycean. Anthony Burgess is thus reintroduced as a (post)modern classic himself: Jake's deserving peer and Will's true son.

Faith and Science in Russian Religious Thought

Faith and Science in Russian Religious Thought provides a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between science and faith in Russian religious thought. Teresa Obolovitch offers a synthetic approach on the development of the problem throughout the whole history of Russian thought, starting from the medieval period and arriving in contemporary times. She considers the relationship between science and religion in the eighteenth century, the so-called academic philosophy of the 19th and 20th century, the thought of Peter Chaadaev, the Slavophiles, and in the most influential literature figures, such as Fedor Dostoevsky and Lev Tolstoy. The volume also analyses two channels of the formation of philosophy in the context of the relationship between theology and science in Russia. The first is connected with the attempt to rationalize the truths of faith and is exemplified by Vladimir Soloviev and Nikolai Lossky; the second with the apophatic tradition is presented by Pavel Florensky and Semen Frank. The book then describes the relation to scientific knowledge in the thought of Lev Shestov, Nikolai Berdyaev, Sergius Bulgakov, and Alexei Losev as well as the original project of Russian Cosmism (on the examples of Nikolai Fedorov, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, and Vladimir Vernadsky). Obolovitch presents the current state of the discussion on this topic by paying attention to the Neopatristic synthesis (Fr Georges Florovsky and his followers) and offers the brief comparative analysis of the relationship between science and religion from the Western and Russian perspectives.

Beyond Tula

Andrei Egunov-Nikolev's *Beyond Tula* is an uproarious romp through the earnestly boring and unintentionally campy world of early Soviet "production" prose, with its celebration of robust workers heroically building socialism. Combining burlesque absurdism and lofty references to classical and Russian High Modernist literature with a rather tongue-in-cheek plot about the struggles of an industrializing rural proletariat, this "Soviet pastoral" actually appeared in the official press in 1931 (though it was quickly removed from circulation). As a renegade classics scholar, Egunov was aware of the expressive potential latent in so-called "light genres"—*Beyond Tula* is a modernist pastoral jaunt that leaves the reader with plenty to ponder.

Napoleon Symphony: A Novel in Four Movements

Anthony Burgess draws on his love of music and history in this novel he called "elephantine fun" to write. A grand and affectionate tragicomic symphony to Napoleon Bonaparte that teases and reweaves Napoleon's life into a pattern borrowed—in liberty, equality, and fraternity—from Beethoven's Third "Eroica" Symphony, in this rich, exciting, bawdy, and funny novel Anthony Burgess has pulled out all the stops for a virtuoso performance that is literary, historical, and musical.

The Karamazov Correspondence

The Karamazov Correspondence: Letters of Vladimir S. Soloviev represents the first fully annotated and chronologically arranged collection of the Russian philosopher-poet's most important letters, the vast majority of which have never before been translated into English. Soloviev was widely known for his close association with Fyodor M. Dostoevsky in the final years of the novelist's life, and these letters reflect many of the qualities and contradictions that also personify the title characters of Dostoevsky's last and greatest novel, *The Brothers Karamazov*. The selected letters cover all aspects of Soloviev's life, ranging from vital concerns about human rights and the political and religious turmoil of his day to matters related to family and friends, his love life, and early drafts of his works, including poetic endeavors.

Courage and Fear

Courage and Fear is a study of a multicultural city in times when all norms collapse. Ola Hnatiuk presents a meticulously documented portrait of Lviv's ethnically diverse intelligentsia during World War Two. As the Soviet, Nazi, and once again Soviet occupations tear the city's social fabric apart, groups of Polish, Ukrainian, and Jewish doctors, academics, and artists try to survive, struggling to manage complex relationships and to uphold their ethos. As their pre-war lives are violently upended, courage

and fear shape their actions. Ola Hnatiuk employs diverse sources in several languages to tell the story of Lviv from a multi-ethnic perspective and to challenge the national narratives dominant in Central and Eastern Europe.

Fabricating Authenticity in Soviet Hungary

This book explores the memory of the First Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, which proved crucial for communist Hungarian political culture in the twentieth century. Apor approaches the topic in an innovative way, focusing on the understudied aspects of European memory cultures. Offering great insights on how a dictatorship remembers and the concept of authenticity, Apor's study integrates the broad range of processes through which history is sought to be rendered authentic. The volume successfully reveals the crooked history of the retrospective revisions of the iconic First Republic between the years of its 30th and 40th anniversary, 1949 and 1959.

Permanent Evolution

Yuri Tynianov was a key figure of Russian Formalism, an intellectual movement in early 20th century Russia that also included Viktor Shklovsky and Roman Jakobson. Tynianov developed a groundbreaking conceptualization of literature as a system within—and in constant interaction with—other cultural and social systems. His essays on Russian literary classics, like Pushkin's Eugene Onegin and works by Dostoevsky and Gogol, as well as on the emerging art form of filmmaking, provide insight into the ways art and literature evolve and adapt new forms of expression. Although Tynianov was first a scholar of Russian literature, his ideas transcend the boundaries of any one genre or national tradition. *Permanent Evolution* gathers together for the first time Tynianov's seminal articles on literary theory and film, including several articles never before translated into English.

The Picturegoers

Welcome to the Palladium, Brickley. Once the grandest music-hall south of the river, now its peeling foyer is home to stale popcorn, a depressed manager, and a cast of disparate picturegoers who touch and shape each other's destinies. Amongst them is Mark, the cynical intellectual who seeks sensuality and finds spirituality; Clare, his girlfriend, who loses faith and discovers passion; Father Kipling, the scandalized priest; and Harry, the sexually frustrated Teddy boy. In his astutely observed first novel, David Lodge ushers in a congregation of characters whose hopes, confusions and foibles play out alongside the celluloid fantasies of the silver screen.

Ivan Franko and His Community

This book brings us to the very core of the debates about nations and nationalism. It presents a microhistory of Ivan Franko (1856-1916), a prolific writer and political activist, who was an indisputable leader in forging a modern Ukrainian identity in the late Habsburg Galicia.

Amoral Communities

In *Amoral Communities*, Mila Dragojević examines how conditions conducive to atrocities against civilians are created during wartime in some communities. She identifies the exclusion of moderates and the production of borders as the main processes. In these places, political and ethnic identities become linked and targeted violence against civilians becomes both tolerated and justified by the respective authorities as a necessary sacrifice for a greater political goal. Dragojević augments the literature on genocide and civil wars by demonstrating how violence can be used as a political strategy, and how communities, as well as individuals, remember episodes of violence against civilians. The communities on which she focuses are Croatia in the 1990s and Uganda and Guatemala in the 1980s. In each case Dragojević considers how people who have lived peacefully as neighbors for many years are suddenly transformed into enemies, yet intracommunal violence is not ubiquitous throughout the conflict zone; rather, it is specific to particular regions or villages within those zones. Reporting on the varying wartime experiences of individuals, she adds depth, emotion, and objectivity to the historical and socioeconomic conditions that shaped each conflict. Furthermore, as *Amoral Communities* describes, the exclusion of moderates and the production of borders limit individuals' freedom to express their views, work to prevent the possible defection of members of an in-group, and facilitate identification of individuals who are purportedly a threat. Even before mass killings begin, Dragojević finds, these and similar changes will have transformed particular villages or regions into

amoral communities, places where the definition of crime changes and violence is justified as a form of self-defense by perpetrators.

Wartime Notebooks

A Polish writer's experience of wartime France, a cosmopolitan outsider's perspective on politics, culture, and life under duress When the aspiring young writer Andrzej Bobkowski, a self-styled cosmopolitan Pole, found himself caught in occupied France in 1940, he recorded his reflections on culture, politics, history, and everyday life. Published after the war, his notebooks offer an outsider's perspective on the hardships and ironies of the Occupation. In the face of war, Bobkowski celebrates the value of freedom and human life through the evocation—in a daringly untragic mode—of ordinary existence, the taste of simple food, the beauty of the French countryside. Resisting intellectual abstractions, his notes exude a young man's pleasure in physical movement—miles clocked on country roads and Parisian streets on his trusty bike—and they reveal the emergence of an original literary voice. Bobkowski was recognized in his homeland as a master of modern Polish prose only after Communism ended. He remains to be discovered in the English-speaking world.

The Lawful Empire

An analysis of law and imperial rule reveals that Tsarist Russia was far more 'lawful' than generally assumed.

Voyage to Kazohinia

A page-turning dystopian classic that stands alongside *Brave New World* and *Gulliver's Travels*. *Voyage to Kazohinia* is a tour de force of twentieth-century literature--and it is here published in English for the first time outside of Hungary. Sándor Szathmári's comical novel chronicles the travels of a modern Gulliver on the eve of World War II. A shipwrecked English ship's surgeon finds himself on an unknown island whose inhabitants, the Hins, live a technologically advanced existence without emotions, desires, arts, money, or politics. Soon unhappy amid this bleak perfection, Gulliver asks to be admitted to the closed settlement of the Behins, beings with souls and atavistic human traits. He has seen nothing yet. A massively entertaining mix of satire and science fiction, *Voyage to Kazohinia* has seen half a dozen editions in Hungary in the seventy years since its original publication and remains the country's most popular cult classic. From the Trade Paperback edition.

The British Museum Is Falling Down

The British Museum Is Falling Down is a brilliant comic satire of academia, religion and human entanglements. First published in 1965, it tells the story of hapless, scooter-riding young research student Adam Appleby, who is trying to write his thesis but is constantly distracted - not least by the fact that, as Catholics in the 1960s, he and his wife must rely on 'Vatican roulette' to avoid a fourth child.

The Post-Chornobyl Library

Honorable Mention - American Association for Ukrainian Studies (AAUS) 2018-2019 Book Prize Having exploded on the margins of Europe, Chornobyl marked the end of the Soviet Union and tied the era of postmodernism in Western Europe with nuclear consciousness. *The Post-Chornobyl Library* in Tamara Hundorova's book becomes a metaphor of a new Ukrainian literature of the 1990s, which emerges out of the Chornobyl nuclear trauma of the 26th of April, 1986. Ukrainian postmodernism turns into a writing of trauma and reflects the collisions of the post-Soviet time as well as the processes of decolonization of the national culture. A carnivalization of the apocalypse is the main paradigm of the post-Chornobyl text, which appeals to "homelessness" and the repetition of "the end of histories." Ironical language game, polymorphism of characters, taboo breaking, and filling in the gaps of national culture testify to the fact that the Ukrainians were liberating themselves from the totalitarian past and entering the society of the spectacle. Along this way, the post-Chornobyl character turns into an ironist, meets with the Other, experiences a split of his or her self, and witnesses a shift of geo-cultural landscapes.

The Postwar Moment

An incisive, comparative study of the development of Post–World War II progressive politics in the United States, Britain, and France After the end of World War II, Britain, France, and the United States

were faced with two very different choices: return to the civic order of pre-war normalcy or embark instead on a path of progressive transformation. In this ambitious and original work, Isser Woloch assesses the progressive agendas that crystalized in each of the three allied democracies, tracing their roots in the interwar decades, their development during wartime, the struggles to establish them after the war's end, and the mixed outcome in each country. A fellow of the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, Woloch is a highly regarded scholar who adds the United States to a discussion that is usually focused solely on Europe. His enlightening work successfully argues that the postwar moment deserves a more prominent place in the history of progressive politics.

Parliamentarism, From Burke to Weber

A revisionist interpretation of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century political ideas, including novel readings of canonical authors such as Burke and Mill.

The Palace Complex

The Palace of Culture and Science is a massive Stalinist skyscraper that was "gifted" to Warsaw by the Soviet Union in 1955. Framing the Palace's visual, symbolic, and functional prominence in the everyday life of the Polish capital as a sort of obsession, locals joke that their city suffers from a "Palace of Culture complex." Despite attempts to privatize it, the Palace remains municipally owned, and continues to play host to a variety of public institutions and services. The Parade Square, which surrounds the building, has resisted attempts to convert it into a money-making commercial center. Author Michał B. Murawski traces the skyscraper's powerful impact on 21st century Warsaw; on its architectural and urban landscape; on its political, ideological, and cultural lives; and on the bodies and minds of its inhabitants. The Palace Complex explores the many factors that allow Warsaw's Palace to endure as a still-socialist building in a post-socialist city.

Earthly Powers

Anthony Burgess' epic work revolves around a writer, Kenneth Marchal Toomey, and the man he is linked to through family ties, Carlo Campanati, an earthy Italian priest destined to become Pope. Toomey, now in his 80s recalls the past.

Night and Day

Night and Day (1934), an unfinished dilogy by Uzbek author Abdulhamid Sulaymon o'g'li Cho'lpon, gives readers a glimpse into the everyday struggles of men and women in Russian imperial Turkestan. More than just historical prose, Cho'lpon's magnum opus reads as poetic elegy and turns on dramatic irony. Though Night, the first and only extant book of the dilogy, depicts the terrible fate of a young girl condemned to marry a sexual glutton, nothing is what it seems. Readers find themselves questioning the nature of Russian colonialism, resistance to it, and even the intentions of the author, whose life and the second book of his dilogy, Day, were lost to Stalinist terror.

Putin v. the People

A fascinating, bottom-up exploration of contemporary Russian politics that sheds new light on why Putin's grip on power is more fragile than we think. What do ordinary Russians think of Putin? Who are his supporters? And why might their support now be faltering? Alive with the voices and experiences of ordinary Russians and elites alike, Sam Greene and Graeme Robertson craft a compellingly original account of contemporary Russian politics. Telling the story of Putin's rule through pivotal episodes such as the aftermath of the "For Fair Elections" protests, the annexation of Crimea, and the War in Eastern Ukraine, Greene and Robertson draw on interviews, surveys, social media data, and leaked documents to reveal how hard Putin has to work to maintain broad popular support, while exposing the changing tactics that the Kremlin has used to bolster his popularity. Unearthing the ambitions, emotions, and divisions that fuel Russian politics, this book illuminates the crossroads to which Putin has led his country and shows why his rule is more fragile than it appears.

Hindu Rashtra Darshan

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, commonly known as Swatantryaveer Savarkar or just Veer Savarkar was a fearless freedom fighter, social reformer, writer, dramatist, poet, historian, political leader and

philosopher. He remains largely unknown to the masses because of the vicious propaganda against him and misunderstanding around him that has been created over several decades. This website attempts to bring the life, thought, actions and relevance of Savarkar before a global audience.

The Struggle for the Streets of Berlin

Contests over Berlin's streets in the interwar period reveal the fragility of consumer capitalism, urban order, and liberal democracy.

The Right to Rule and the Rights of Women

Reveals Queen Victoria as a ruler who captivated feminist activists - with profound consequences for nineteenth-century culture and politics.

Lethal Provocation

Part murder mystery, part social history of political violence, *Lethal Provocation* is a forensic examination of the deadliest peacetime episode of anti-Jewish violence in modern French history. Joshua Cole reconstructs the 1934 riots in Constantine, Algeria, in which tensions between Muslims and Jews were aggravated by right-wing extremists, resulting in the deaths of twenty-eight people. Animating the unrest was Mohamed El Maadi, a soldier in the French army. Later a member of a notorious French nationalist group that threatened insurrection in the late 1930s, El Maadi became an enthusiastic supporter of France's Vichy regime in World War II, and finished his career in the German SS. Cole cracks the "cold case" of El Maadi's participation in the events, revealing both his presence at the scene and his motives in provoking violence at a moment when the French government was debating the rights of Muslims in Algeria. Local police and authorities came to know about the role of provocation in the unrest and killings and purposely hid the truth during the investigation that followed. Cole's sensitive history brings into high relief the cruelty of social relations in the decades before the war for Algerian independence.

Reflections in the Library

In this important new volume we see the great Hungarian writer Antal Szerb at the height of his powers. Though his major novels have enjoyed great popularity in English in recent years, this is the first collection of his important essays to appear in English.

Doll Bones

Playing an endless make-believe game about pirates, mermaids and warriors under the rule of a formidable Great Queen china doll, best friends Zach, Poppy and Alice find their bond tested when Zach is compelled to give up their shared adventures and Poppy begins having dreams about the doll. By the co-author of the best-selling *Spiderwick Chronicles*.

The Warrior, the Voyager, and the Artist

A portrait of empire through the biographies of a Native American, a Pacific Islander, and the British artist who painted them both. Three interconnected eighteenth-century lives offer a fresh account of the British Empire and its intrusion into Indigenous societies. This engaging history brings together the stories of Joshua Reynolds and two Indigenous men, the Cherokee Ostenaco and the Raiatean Mai. Fullagar uncovers the life of Ostenaco, tracing his emergence as a warrior, his engagement with colonists through war and peace, and his eventual rejection of imperial politics during the American Revolution. She delves into the story of Mai, his confrontation with conquest and displacement, his voyage to London on Cook's imperial expedition, and his return home with a burning ambition to right past wrongs. Woven throughout is a new history of Reynolds, growing up in Devon near a key port in England, becoming a portraitist of empire, rising to the top of Britain's art world and yet remaining ambivalent about his nation's expansionist trajectory.

Carnal Spirit

It is rare for a thinker of Charles Péguy's considerable stature and influence to be so neglected in Anglophone scholarship. The neglect may be in part because so much about Péguy is contestable and paradoxical. He strongly opposed the modern historicist drive to reduce writers to their times, yet he was very much a product of philosophical currents swirling through French intellectual life at

the turn of the twentieth century. He was a passionate Dreyfusard who converted to Catholicism but was a consistent anticlerical. He was a socialist and an anti-Marxist, and at once a poet, journalist, and philosopher. Péguy (1873-1914) rose from a modest childhood in provincial France to a position of remarkable prominence in European intellectual life. Before his death in battle in World War I, he founded his own journal in order to publish what he thought most honestly, and urgently, needed to be said about politics, history, philosophy, literature, art, and religion. His writing and life were animated by such questions as: Is it possible to affirm universal human rights and individual freedom and find meaning in a national identity? How should different philosophies and religions relate to one another? What does it mean to be modern? A voice like Péguy's, according to Matthew Maguire, reveals the power of the individual to work creatively with the diverse possibilities of a given historical moment. *Carnal Spirit* expertly delineates the historical origins of Péguy's thinking, its unique trajectory, and its unusual position in his own time, and shows the ways in which Péguy anticipated the divisions that continue to trouble us.