



An alternative account of the EU as a racialised project. The European Union is often seen as a cosmopolitan rejection of violent nationalism. Yet the idea of Europe has a long, problematic history - in medieval times, it was synonymous with Christianity; in the modern era, it became associated with 'whiteness'.

Eurowhiteness exposes the EU as a vehicle for imperial amnesia. Narratives of European integration emphasise the lessons of war and the Holocaust, but not the lessons of colonial history. The EU is about power as much as peace - and civic ideas of Europe are being displaced by ethnic and cultural ones.

Since the 2015 refugee crisis, whiteness has become even more central to European identity - a troubling new turn in Europe's long civilisational project. It is time to confront the relationship between ideas of Europe and ideas of race.

Hans Kundnani is an associate fellow and former Europe programme director at Chatham House. He writes regularly for The Observer, The Guardian, The New Statesman and Foreign Affairs, and is also the author of *Utopia or Auschwitz*, *The Paradox of German Power*.

'Kundnani's book is more than an insightful one, it is a necessary one.' - Financial Times

'[Eurowhiteness] decries the continent's subtler form of chauvinism. ... By highlighting the way colonial horrors were memory-holed, Mr Kundnani rightly points out that other sins were mostly ignored.' - The Economist When Eastern Europeans fight Russians they capture the sympathies of the West, and are celebrated as the valiant defenders of democracy against authoritarianism. This was so in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. It is so today in Ukraine, which is making an even greater sacrifice. Eastern Europeanist prejudice functions as a binary divider, with Eastern Europe pictured as the direct opposite of the West. When people in the region say they are 'Central Europeans' they mean that they are not like the Russians and want to be seen as more Western. But the West won't always listen. Prejudices thrive on even the minimum of apparent evidence. As the world was trying to comprehend the brutal Russian attack on innocent Ukrainian villagers in Bucha, Hungary's illiberal leader, Viktor Orbán, celebrated an election victory so huge that he joked it could be seen from the moon, and certainly from Brussels. This book shows that the anti-liberalism of Central Europeans is in large part a reaction to their exclusion from privileges reserved for the core Western countries of the North Atlantic. Their rebellion needs to be seen in the global context, where illiberalism has everywhere become a powerful response to the unfettered neoliberal globalisation of the nineties. Kalmar argues that dismissive attitudes towards 'Eastern Europeans' are a form of racism and explores the close relation between racism towards Central Europeans and racism by Central Europeans: a people white but not quite.

Ivan Kalmar is professor in the Department of Anthropology and at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the University of Toronto.



It is widely understood that race is a social fact with profound implications for life chances, group identity, collective representation and for the social order. 'Whiteness', the source of race-based inequality and injustice is perpetuated through power, violence and an array of complex processes which help protect the status quo. While there has been much focus on the psychological harm of racism on people of colour, less attention has been paid to the role of psychological functioning of white groups in maintaining unequal social configurations.

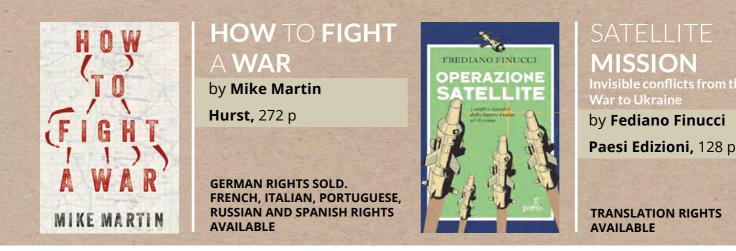
In this much-needed book, Guilaine Kinouani, a leading thinker and commentator on race, deftly cuts to the heart of the problem, arguing that whiteness is a historically and socially located psychosocial phenomenon as much as one which evades time and space locations. She examines how the psychological and psychic factors involved in the reproduction of whiteness intersect with macro structures, shedding light on everyday race dynamics, race inequality and racial violence of interest to all who seek to understand the impact of 'whiteness' so they can be more effective anti-racists.

Guilaine Kinouani is a psychologist and the director and founder of Race Reflections. She taught Critical Psychology and Black Studies at Syracuse University in London and her long-standing involvement in antiracism has deeply influenced her scholarship and thinking. Her award-winning work and writing have been featured in the media and her first book *Living While Black* exposed the impact of lived experiences of racism on black minds and bodies. The debate about racism has reached the reception of the history of philosophy and shaken it to the core: Are racist structures part of the heritage or even the essence of philosophy, or can its works be read independently of the accusation of racism?

A tremendous accusation is being made and is pervasive in philosophical debates: Kant and Hegel were racists. The accusation contaminates their philosophical systems, shakes their principles and casts a shadow that goes back to the philosophy of ancient Greece. Is it still possible to free philosophy from this accusation, or do we have to accept that racism is part of the legacy of its history? But how can we approach Kant when his eye-opening, enlighting works has already failed iin being enlightened? And how to read Hegel if his reasons were to develop from a Eurocentric racism? And how do we encounter the works of Plato and Aristotle? Can and should we read these works if they do not administer anti-racist medicine, but rather racist poison? Illuminated by Maria Bussmann's commentary drawings, Sven Jürgensen makes his way through this heated debate.

Sven Jürgensen is head of the Erich Maria Remarque Peace Center in Osnabrück and teaches Philosophy at the university there.

Maria Bussmann is an artist and lecturer at the University of Applied Arts Vienna. She lives in Vienna and New York.



An indispensable guide to understanding modern warfare, especially the decisions made by politicians and generals - both good and bad.

Has any war in history gone according to plan? Monarchs, dictators and elected leaders alike have a dismal record on military decision-making, from overambitious goals to disregarding intelligence, terrain, or enemy capabilities. This not only wastes the lives of civilians, the enemy and one's own soldiers, but also fails to achieve geopolitical objectives, and usually lays the seeds for more wars down the line.

Conflict scholar and former soldier Mike Martin takes the reader through the hard, elegant logic to fighting a conclusive interstate war that solves geopolitical problems, and reduces future conflict. In cool and precise prose, he outlines how to orchestrate military forces, from infantry to information, and from strategy to tactics.

How to Fight a War explains the unavoidable, yet seemingly elusive, art of using violence to force your enemies to do what you want. It should be read by everyone seeking to understand today's wars, as well as those wishing to lead us through the coming decades of conflict.

Mike Martin is senior visiting research fellow in the Department of War Studies at King's College London, where he speaks and writes on conflict. His previous books, also published by Hurst, are An Intimate War, Crossing the Congo and Why We Fight.

The world is naked. Satellite technology makes it possible to have a world where no one can hide, but above all, this possibility is now within everyone's reach: the governements, the armies, the civilians. As it happened with Elon Musk's Starlink, for example, whose bionic eye sees what is happening in the whole world as well as - and maybe more - than the Pentagon. What does all this mean? The essay, which also reveals previously unpublished details on the latest technologic generation, investigates satellite espionage, up to the so-called "First Satellite World War", i.e. the skirmishes between states in orbit that began in 2014, during the Russian occupation of Crimea, when, for the first time in history, the United States shot down enemy satellites.

Frediano Finucci is a journalist. He is the head of the Economy-Foreign editorial team of the La7 news programme and Brussels correspondent for the same channel. He has been special correspondent on economics and news in Italy and abroad (United States, Asia). Since 1992 he has worked in Milan covering the entire Mani Pulite investigation as a court reporter.



Selected as one of the 'Books to Read in 2023' in the Financial Times. Selected as one of The Federal's '75 Books to Look Out for in 2023'

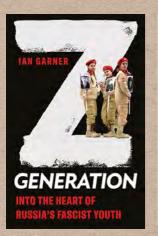
How a revolution in Ukraine precipitated an international economic conflict affecting us all. Vladimir Putin's first invasion of Ukraine, in 2014, set off a global economic clash, as the West used its clout with international markets to deter and penalise the Kremlin. The battlelines of this 'war by other means' traversed a series of deep economic connections, built up during Russia's oil, gas and commodities boom: global equity and capital markets, and transnational kleptocracy. This book lifts the lid on Russia's response to Western sanctions, and the ensuing skirmishes in London's courts, on Swiss trading desks and in boardrooms in New Delhi. He explores how pipelines, mines, loans and crypto-markets were weaponised. This narrative sets the stage for Putin's all-out assault on Kyiv in February 2022, which turned financial, food and fuel markets into bona fide battlefields, bringing the fight into everyone's home, a conflict over finance, energy and capital markets. How such economic warfare turns out will determine the future of liberalism and democracy; it will also set a precedent for economic relations between the West and China, as the two diverge into rival spheres of influence and power.

Maximilian Hess is a political risk analyst and consultant, as well as a fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute. He has written for the Financial Times, the New Statesman and Foreign Policy, alongside a regular column for Al Jazeera.

Demography, climate change, scarcity of natural resources and now a pandemic and a war. What may look like the plagues of Egypt to common folk are simply the new assets of international food policies. Add in food sovereignty, the banner, or perhaps the chimera, of political movements and governments, united in the quest for freeing themselves from the international dynamics that revolve around food: how it is produced, distributed and consumed.

Food sustainability is a geopolitical factor. The agrifood industry - which has a high impact on the environment - weighs on economic structures (global raw material supply chains) and on the balance between the blocs (West versus East, North versus South of the world). It is the subject of unscrupulous financial speculation in which the gap between rich and poor is much more evident than in other contexts, as well as of risky and unrealistic investments and innovations: from synthetic food to imaginative product labeling, from apps for personalized diets to flours of insects.

Antonio Picasso is a journalist specializing in Middle Eastern affairs and the Islamic world. He contributes to "La Stampa" and holds pivotal roles at ISPI (Institute for International Political Studies) and the Luigi Einaudi Documentation and Research Centre. With a storied career, he has previously written for prominent publications like "Il Riformista," "Liberal," "Limes", "East" and others focused on global politics. In 2010, he authored "The Christian Middle East," followed by its influential sequel, "What Remains of Them – Christians in the East." His insightful analysis of geopolitical dynamics continues to shape global discourse.



Z GENERATION Into the heart of Russia's fascist youth

by lan Garner

Hurst, 256 p

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Selected as one of the 'Books to Read in 2023' in the Financial Times:

'A chilling investigation into the widespread support for the violence and ideology of fascism among Russia's youth-and how Putin has used this to his advantage.'

A disturbing portrait of the fascist youth movements warping Russian society and politics.

How did Vladimir Putin win Russians' support for his genocidal war in Ukraine and why are so many of them willing to embrace fascism? This vivid, bottom-up narrative reveals the dark realities of youth fascism in Russia - and the darker future awaiting the country if that hold cannot be broken. Wartime Russia is drowning in fascist symbols. Zealous patriots attack journalists, opposition activists, and anyone suspected of betraying the motherland. Hordes of online trolls and sleek videos of angry young men urge citizens to join the cause. State television terrifies viewers with false tales of anti-Russian conspiracies and genocidal yearnings. Child soldiers proudly parade across Red Square. This is Russia in the 2020s: a land of performative rage and nationalist untruth, where pretence and broken promises are a way of life, and an apocalyptic mindset is seizing tomorrow's Russians.

As compelling as it is chilling, Z Generation shows how Russia has ended up here, and where its young people may be headed: a fascist generation more violent and ideological than anything the country has seen before. 'When they're not lip-syncing to western pop tunes, thousands of young Russians are using social media to share pro-war memes and nationalist conspiracy theories. More than one million have joined the state Youth Army.' - Ian Garner

'An incandescent indictment of [Putin's] regime... Garner writes with dash and panache, and pulls no punches as he rips through the evolution of the Putin regime.' - The Sunday Times

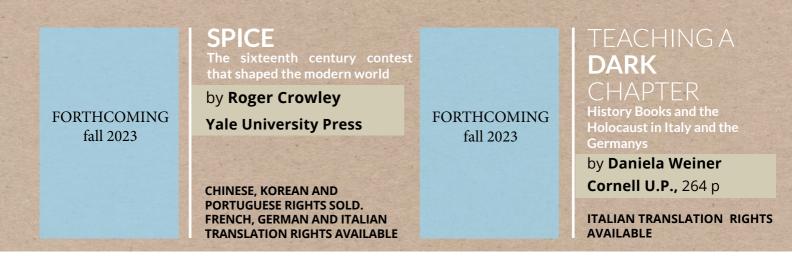
'A brilliantly detailed portrait of the ideological and cultural atmosphere engineered by the Russian state, media and Church... a chilling and essential book.' - Times Literary Supplement

'A chilling and eye-opening primer on how the Kremlin is cultivating a new generation of foot soldiers who will ensure that its ugly ideology survives even if the current regime falls.' - The Moscow Times

'[*Z* Generation] is invaluable to understanding how the conflict may well progress.' - Diplomatic Courier, '15 Books to Look Forward to in 2023'

Ian Garner's research focuses on Soviet and Russian War Propaganda. The author of *Stalingrad Lives: Stories of Combat and Survival*, he studied at the Universities of Bristol and Toronto, and at the St. Petersburg State Conservatory.

lan Garner recently discussed his book *Z Generation* on The Times' Stories of Our Times podcast.



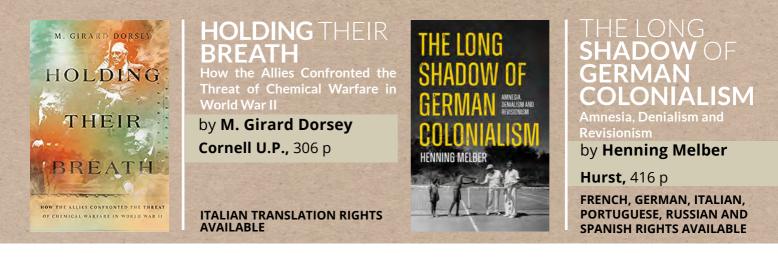
Columbus did not seek to discover the Americas. Magellan never intended to circumnavigate the world. Their ill-defined goal was the Indies, the aim to track spices back to their source and cut out the Islamic middle man. Spices were the engine of the world economy, for Europeans they represented riches on an unprecedented scale. While the great land empires of China and India remained aloof, the spice voyages created maritime empires across distances unmatched in human history and gave birth to world trade.

Spice is the story of six crucial decades, 1511-1571, from the Portuguese conquest of Malacca to the founding of Manila – a defining moment, when the world 'went global'. It is a narrative of epic sweep that now defines every aspect of our lives, and the relationship with the great empires of the East, particularly China, that has returned to obsess us. The book encompasses a huge geographical terrain – from the coasts of Spain and Portugal to the vastness of the Pacific void, Macau, Nagasaki, the spice islands and the Arctic seas and provides multi-dimensional narratives: the fierce competition between European states, anthropological encounters between different peoples, extraordinary maritime feats, brutal sea battles, sieges and shipwrecks, personal tales of endurance, the growth of European capitalism, scientific developments in navigation, ship-building and cartography.

Roger Crowley is the bestselling author of Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, Empires of the Sea, Empires of the Wind, The Accursed Tower, Conqueros and City of Fortune.

Teaching a Dark Chapter explores how textbook narratives about the Fascist/Nazi past in Italy, East Germany, and West Germany followed relatively calm, undisturbed paths of little change until isolated "flashpoints" catalyzed the educational infrastructure into periods of rapid transformation. Though these "flashpoints" varied among Italy and the Germanys, they all roughly conformed to a chronological scheme and permanently changed how each "dark past" was represented. Historians have often neglected textbooks as sources in their engagement with the reconstruction of post-fascist states and the development of postwar memory culture. But the book demonstrates, textbooks suggest a new chronology of the changes in postwar memory culture that other sources overlook. Daniela Weiner reveals how, long before 1968, textbooks served as important tools to influence public memory about Nazi/Fascist atrocities. As fascism had been spread through education, then education must play a key role in undoing the damage. Thus, to repair and shape postwar societies, textbooks became an avenue to inculcate youths with desirable democratic and socialist values. *Teaching a Dark Chapter* weds the historical study of public memory with the educational study of textbooks to ask how and why the textbooks were created, what they said, and how they affected the society around them.

Daniela Weiner is a lecturer in Civic, Liberal, and Global Education at Stanford University. She has published in Journal of Modern Jewish Studies, Journal of Educational Media, Memory, and Society, and Journal of Contemporary History.



Holding Their Breath is a remarkable analysis of international wartime military partnerships. Dorsey thoroughly explores the Allies' reluctance to use chemical weapons - one of the great unsolved mysteries of World War II - and provides a timely discussion of both the achievements and limitations of prohibitions against chemical warfare. Thomas Faith, US Department of State, author of Behind the Gas Mask

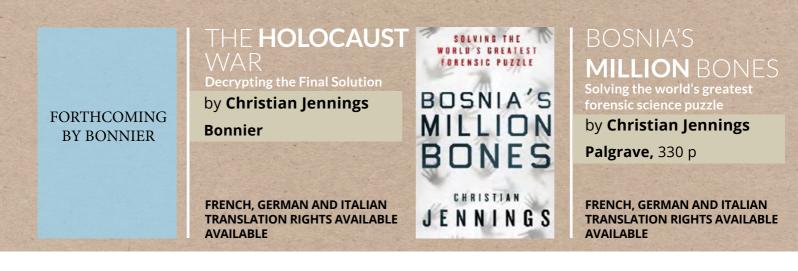
Holding Their Breath uncovers just how close Britain, the United States, and Canada came to crossing the red line that restrained chemical weapon use during World War II. Unlike in World War I, belligerents did not release poison gas regularly during the Second World War. Yet, the looming threat of chemical warfare significantly affected the actions and attitudes of these three nations as they prepared their populations for war, mediated their diplomatic and military alliances, and attempted to defend their national identities and sovereignty. The story of chemical weapons and World War II begins in the interwar period as politicians and citizens alike advocated to ban, to resist, and eventually to prepare for gas use in the next war.

Holding Their Breath provides insight into these potentialities by untangling World War II diplomacy and chemical weapons use in a new way.

M. Girard Dorsey is professor of History, Program Coordinator of Justice Studies, and core faculty of Medical Humanities, Society, & Ethics at the University of New Hampshire. She is author of *A Strange and Formidable Weapon.* A no-holds-barred account of how German society struggles with its colonial legacy.

From 1884 to 1914, the world's fourth-largest overseas colonial empire was that of the German Kaiserreich. Yet this fact remains virtually absent from most school textbooks. While debates are now common in France and Britain over the impact of empire on former colonies and colonising societies, German imperialism has only more recently become a topic of wider public interest. In 2015, the German government belatedly and half-heartedly conceded that the extermination policies carried out over 1904-1908 in the settler colony of Namibia qualify as genocide. But the recent invigoration of debate on Germany's colonial past has been hindered by continued amnesia, denialism and a populist right endorsing colonial revisionism. A recent campaign against postcolonial studies sought to denounce and ostracise any serious engagement with the crimes of the imperial age. Melber presents an overview of German colonial rule and analyses how its legacy has affected and been debated in German society, politics and the media. He also discusses the quotidian experiences of Afro-Germans, the restitution of colonial loot, and how the history of colonialism affects institutions such as the Humboldt Forum.

Henning Melber is director emeritus of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and former research director of the Nordic Africa Institute. Since joining Namibia's anti-colonial movement, he has been a scholar-activist. Also available among his books: *Understanding Namibia* and *Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations and the Decolonisation of Africa.*



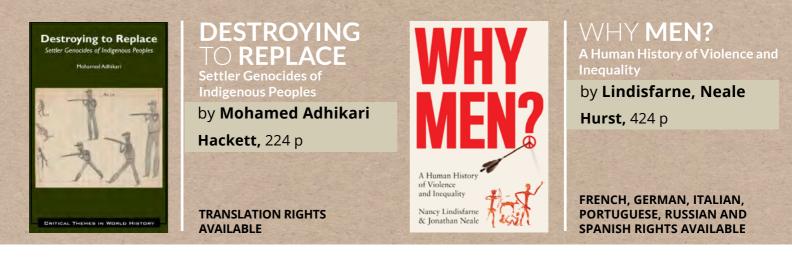
The urgent, dramatic and untold story of how British and Allied codebreakers broke into thousands of secret SS and Gestapo messages detailing the mass killings of the Holocaust, and how the Germans in turn used cryptanalysis to try and conceal their persecution of Europe's Jews.

The Holocaust Codes tells the compelling and fastpaced story of the decryption of the Final Solution from the points of view of two central and opposing characters who never meet: at Bletchley Park, Britain's legendary wartime codebreaking centre, was the brilliant but undersung British codebreaker Nigel De Grey, 'The Dormouse' as he was nicknamed.

In Occupied Poland, SS Major Hermann Hoefle was an acolyte of Himmler and one of the Third Reich's leading bureaucrats of mass death. He lead an Einsatzkommando execution squad in Poland, oversaw the eradication of the Warsaw Ghetto, and then ran extermination operations that killed over a million Jews. Fully aware the Allies could be reading his secret messages, he used complex codes and signals intelligence to try and conceal what was taking place in the camps he ran.

From 1941 to 1945, from the massacres of Jews in the Ukraine and the Baltic states, to the Warsaw Ghetto and the extermination camps at Auschwitz and Treblinka, the dynamic between De Grey and Hoefle shaped the reports about the Final Solution, Controversy surrounds whether some were actually used as evidence at Nuremberg, while some were deliberately destroyed, some lost, some archived and some deliberately concealed. What it would be like to be tasked with finding, exhuming from dozens of mass graves, and then identifying the intermingled human remains and mangled body-parts of the estimated 8.100 victims of the 1995 Srebrenica massacre in eastern Bosnia? It would be like "solving the world's greatest forensic science puzzle." And in 1999 one DNA laboratory run by one small international organisation in Sarajevo, the International Commission on Missing Persons set themselves the task of doing just that, becoming the world's acknowledged leaders in the extraordinary, rarified world of using DNA-assisted technology and forensic science. The story of how they did it is set against the story of the sixteen-year manhunt for Ratko Mladic, the most high-profile warcrimes suspect to stand trial since the Nazis, indicted on the first charges of genocide to have taken place in Europe since the Holocaust. Mladic vanished in 1997 in Bosnia after the end of the war, and was next seen in a tiny rural village in central Serbia in 2011, arrested by two dozen Serbian intelligence agents, and then transferred to face trial in The Hague. This book is the story of real-life CSI, and the anatomy of a manhunt. It draws on inside access to world-class forensic scientists from ICMP, war-crimes investigators from The Hague, as well as police officers, soldiers, intelligence agents, diplomats and humanitarians from sixteen different countries.

Christian Jennings is a best-seller British writer and freelance foreign correspondent. Among his books, translated in several languages: *At War on the Gothic Line: Fighting in Italy 1944-45*, and *Flashpoint Trieste: First Battle of the Cold War* and *The Third Reich is Listening*.



"This book explores settler colonial genocides in a global perspective and over the long durée. It does so systematically and compellingly, as it investigates how settler colonial expansion at times created conditions for genocidal violence, and the ways in which genocide was at times perpetrated on settler colonial frontiers. This volume will prove invaluable on imperialism, colonialism, and human rights." - Lorenzo Veracini, Swinburne University of Technology.

"A succinct, insightful, and highly readable text discussing an issue that deserves to be integral to any world history course. Using four finely crafted, yet widely dispersed, case studies Adhikari strikingly shows how vulnerability and resistance occur as the waves of global capitalism hit indigenous societies." -Robert Gordon, University of Vermont

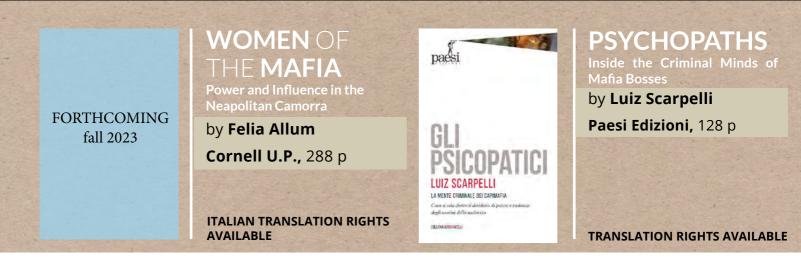
"Illuminating and compelling. This is a volume about genocide, a recurrent phenomenon in world history that, disturbingly, has created our modernity. Mohamed Adhikari equips the reader with a sound conceptual introduction, then provides four detailed yet clear accounts of genocide in the Canary Islands, Queensland, California, and German Southwest Africa. He has expertly provided the big picture as well as the specifics true to each history." - Lora Wildenthal, Rice University

Mohamed Adhikari is emeritus associate professor of History, University of Cape Town and received the inaugural Impact Award from the International Network of Genocide Scholars in 2020. How did humans, a species that evolved to be cooperative and egalitarian, develop societies of aggressively enforced inequality? Why did our ancestors create a world of patriarchal power, war and abuse? Did it have to be this way?

Powerful elites have always called hierarchy and violence unavoidable facts of human nature. The 'science' of evolution, they say, caused - and causes - men to fight, and people to have different, unequal roles, starting with men and women. But that is bad science.

In this fascinating, fun and important book, two anthropologists tell the real story of humanity, from early behaviours to contemporary cultures. From bonobo sex and prehistoric childcare to human sacrifice, Joan of Arc, Darwinism and Abu Ghraib, they reveal humankind's evolutionary predisposition to both equality and inequality. Very old ideas of difference, invented by the earliest class societies, have hidden this truth, causing much female, queer and minority suffering. But there is hope. *Why Men?* is not a book about what men and women are or do. It's about what privileges humans claim, how they rationalise them, and how we unpick those ideas about our roots. It will change how you see the nature of injustice, violence and even yourself.

Nancy Lindisfarne is an anthropologist who previously studied and taught at SOAS University of London. Her most recent book, written with Richard Tapper, is Afghan Village Voices. **Jonathan Neale** is an historian and professional writer. His most recent book is Fight the Fire: Green New Deals and Global Climate Jobs.



Women of the Mafia dives into the Neapolitan criminal underworld of the Camorra as seen and lived by the women who inhabit it. It tells their life stories and unpacks the gender dynamics by examining their participation as active agents in the organization as leaders, managers, foot soldiers, and enablers. Felia Allum shows that these women are true partners in crime.

The author offers an innovative interdisciplinary analysis that demystifies the notion that the Camorra is a sexist, male-centric organization. She links her analysis of Camorra culture within the wider Neapolitan context to show how mothers and women act and are treated in the private sphere of the household and how the family helps explain the power women have found in the Neapolitan Camorra.

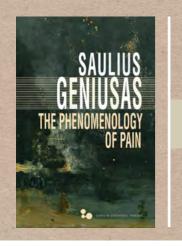
It is civil society and law enforcement agencies that continue to see the Camorra using traditional gender assumptions which render women irrelevant and lacking independent agency in the criminal underworld. In *Women of the Mafia*, Allum debunks these assumptions by revealing the power and influence of women in the Camorra.

Felia Allum is professor in the department of Politics, Languages and International Studies at the University of Bath (UK). Her research focuses on organized crime, Italian Mafias, criminal mobility, gender and political corruption. She is the award-winning author of *The Invisible Camorra*. What lies behind the violent aspirations of professional criminals

Until a few decades ago, organized crime imposed its control over the territory through the indiscriminate use of violence, carrying out massacres, murders and kidnappings. Today, their modus operandi has changed. What hasn't changed, however, is the mentality of the leaders. Mob bosses follow rituals and rigid codes of conduct, sitting at the top of hierarchical structures cemented by respect for principles unchanged over time, from silence to blind obedience and loyalty towards the "family". The same principles that guaranteed Matteo Messina Denaro a peaceful hiding for over thirty years. Even if their violence is less evident, this does not mean that criminals are less brutal than they once were.

The same goes for Cosa Nostra, the 'Ndrangheta and the Camorra, the American narcos, the Japanese Yakuza and many other mafia-type organizations. This essay provides an unprecedented "clinical picture" of the way of thinking of the men in command of contemporary international crime. With the contribution of Federico Trobia, psychiatrist and teacher.

Luiz Scarpelli is an Italian-Brazilian lawyer. He is registered with a number of Brazilian and European Bar Associations. He holds a Master of Laws in Corruption and Institutional System and a Master of Laws in Criminology, Legal Psychology and Forensic Psychiatry.



THE Phenomeno-Logy of Pain

by Saulius Geniusas

Ohio U.P., 264 p

BULGARIAN, DUTCH, FINNISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN, ROMANIAN AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Winner of the 2021 Edward Goodwin Ballard Prize in Phenomenology

Winner of the 2022 International Institute of Hermeneutics Hermes Award

Groundbreaking, systematic, and illuminating, The phenomenology of pain opens a dialogue between phenomenology and such disciplines as cognitive science and cultural anthropology to argue that science alone cannot clarify the nature of pain experience without incorporating a phenomenological approach. Building on this premise, Geniusas develops a novel conception of pain grounded in phenomenological principles: pain is an aversive bodily feeling with a distinct experiential quality, which can only be given in original first-hand experience, either as a feelingsensation or as an emotion. Geniusas crystallizes the fundamental methodological principles that underlie phenomenological research and offers a phenomenological clarification of the fundamental structures of pain experience and contests the common conflation of phenomenology with introspectionism. Geniusas analyzes numerous pain dissociation syndromes, brings into focus the de-personalizing and re-personalizing nature of chronic pain experience, and demonstrates what role somatization and psychologization play in pain experience.

Saulius Geniusas is associate professor of Philosophy at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is the author of *The Origins of the Horizon in Husserl's Phenomenology*, and author of close to fifty articles for various philosophy journals and anthologies.



THE AFFECTION

From Common Sense to Sensing in Common

by April Flakne

Ohio U.P., 284 p

BULGARIAN, DUTCH, FINNISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN, ROMANIAN AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Exposing a fundamental but forgotten capacity to sense with others, this fresh approach to ethics centers on expressive, moving bodies in everyday affective encounters.

Common sense has yet to yield its golden promise: robust selves, a stable sense of reality, and bonds of solidarity. The Affection in Between argues that reimagining common sense involves tackling two intractable philosophical puzzles together: the problems of sensory integration and of "other minds." Construing common sense as either an individual cognitive capacity or a communal body of beliefs and practices, as our tradition of philosophical and political thought has done for too long, constricts possibilities of self and other, ethics and politics. Neither register alone can evade political manipulation and deliver common ground between confident yet unavoidably porous selves. The book proposes a new interpretation of the Aristotelian concept of sunaisthesis, an embodied, interactive capacity to create overlapping meaning through the cultivation of a sensibility that is neither individual nor communal but unfolds between bodies in movement. Bolstering Aristotle's concept with classical and contemporary phenomenology, Flakne offers fresh answers to a pressing and legitimate skepticism about selfhood and the role that ethics might play in countering disorientation and manufactured division.

April Flakne is a professor of Philosophy at New College of Florida. She has published numerous articles and book chapters on Aristotle, phenomenology and political philosophy.



"Everyone seems to be talking about care these days, but why should I care? In this book, Todd May offers a lucid and comprehensive overview of the current discussions about the many philosophical meanings of care." - Joan Tronto, author of Moral Boundaries: A Political Argument for an Ethic of Care

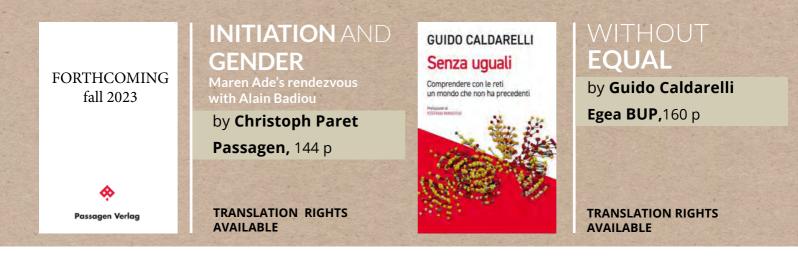
Caring is a central aspect of our being. Without it, we would just float along in the world, attaching ourselves superficially to one activity after another as they came up. Caring anchors us to the world and to each other. And yet, understanding what caring is and how it operates in our lives is a challenge. Todd May meets that challenge, canvassing various approaches to care and offering an overview of the key role it plays in our lives. With wit and insight, May addresses the difficulties between understanding care as a reflective attitude and as an emotion, between care and love, between caring for humans and for non-human animals, between self-care and concern for others, and between care and vulnerability.

Todd May is a political philosopher who has been teaching at Clemson for nearly thirty years with specialization in recent French thought, especially that of Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze. He writes on topics of anarchism, poststructuralism, and post-structuralist anarchism. More recently he has turned his attention to broader life concerns: meaning in life, coping with suffering, acting with moral decency, and so on. He is the author of sixteen books of philosophy. He was recently philosophical advisor to the hit Netflix series *The Good Place*.

In this essay, Stefan W. Schmidt approaches the phenomenon of nostalgia through the relationships that connect people with certain places. In what way does what we call home become a concrete concept? And how does its loss manifest itself?

Homelands are places where the world becomes familiar. Home only becomes tangible and feels real in certain places, and since these places are subject to constant change, our motherlands, the places we belong, are also threatened with the concept of disappearence and loss. Nostalgia relies essentially on memory, but memory serves neither to orientate ourselves in the present nor to plan for the future, rather it is completely absorbed by the past. The nostalgic loses the ability to shape his future in one place. He becomes an imaginative tracker of past homes. To do this, he uses not only episodic memories of experiences, but also body memory, which contains the traces that past places have left in our bodies.

Stefan W. Schmidt works as a research assistant at Pforzheim University in the field of design and teaches philosophy at the University of Wuppertal.



The male gender has lost its bite, one sometimes hears from rather suspicious quarters. Let Toni Erdmann's oversized carnival teeth prevent this. Erdmann is the secret hero of Alain Badiou's new gender differentiation, in that he testifies that men should show teeth again, as long as they are false ones.

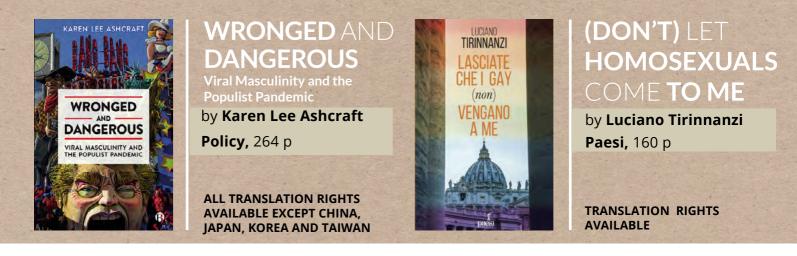
Will the traditional gender difference ever become irrelevant? Maybe, says Badiou, but only because there will be new gender differences. In the future, men will forever be juvenile clowns, while women will be hyperrealistic adults who have always skipped their rebellious phase. How can one imagine the topics of women's identity disappearing, while masculine's one remain to define? Christoph Paret digs into deadlocked gender debates, whose participants act in reversed roles, and asks: Has modernity gone through all (gender) initiations, or is it a single, permanent initiation? Could we ever imagine nudity beyond sexuality? The most clear-sighted reflection of the new gender differences comes from Maren Ade, who entrusts an old white man with the mission of leading people out of their dead ends: Toni Erdmann.

Christoph Paret is a philosopher and cultural scientist and has been an assistant at the University of Vienna since 2020. Is it easier to meet a 2.50 meters tall man in the street or that a virus born in a wild animal market spreads around the world and becomes a global health emergency? How is wealth distributed and what generates growing inequalities in the population? Why do fake news spread so fast? Why does it never rain but it pours? And, above all, what do all these questions have in common?

The answer is in the science of networks, the ideal compass to understand a world "without equal" like the one that gives the title to this book.

Professor of theoretical physics and mathematical models, a leading international expert in the science of networks and complex systems, **Guido Caldarelli** takes us into an increasingly connected and complex reality, revealing the mechanisms that "regulate the disorder" between all things.

In fact, the complexity of reality is articulated in network structures where connections are chosen from a large "disordered" number of possibilities, all more or less equally probable. The surprising fact is that these structures have many properties in common. Thanks to the study of networks we can understand how order or disorder are created and predict the behaviour of chaotic systems even in delicate areas such as the social and economic ones. Understanding complexity means to realize how interconnected the variables at stake are and Ito learn how to predict their evolution so as to plan a better, more sustainable world with more opportunities for everyone.



Much of the world recently had a laugh at the expense of former professional kickboxer Andrew Tate. In case you missed it, Tate garnered attention as the latest poster boy for brutal internet misogyny — until he made the mistake of baiting climate activist Greta Thunberg. The result? He was swiftly bested by her and, later, arrested.

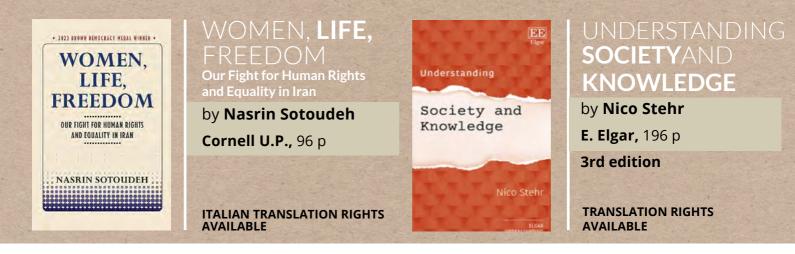
Tate is one small node in a global swell of sentiment that has become so galvanising and consequential, it deserves its own name: 'aggrieved manhood'. Aggrieved manhood refers to the conviction that masculinity is under attack: and the argument states that, in order to set society right, it must be restored. In plain terms, it's the gnawing feeling that 'real men' - especially the straight white Western Christian kind - have been getting a bad rap. Over the last decade, the manosphere has exploded into a vast and thriving global economy: misogyny, homophobia, racism, anti-Semitism, white supremacy and more. It serves up one basic sentiment - rightful virility, wrongly denied - in heady brews that range from anti-feminist irony to full-strength virulent violence. This is not a call for empathy with entitled rage, rather, taking it seriously means recognising aggrieved manhood for what it is - a public health problem - and admitting that its risks are escalating quickly. Everyone is vulnerable to it, including people of all politics.

Karen Lee Ashcraft is professor of Communication at the University of Colorado Boulder.Her research examines how gender interacts with race, class, sexuality, and more to shape organizational and cultural politics. What is the real stance of the Catholic Church towards homosexuals?

"Sodomite" sinners to be treated and condemned, or people with legitimate rights who deserve to be recognized and not discriminated against? Why so much aversion towards homosexuals, while the Vatican is full of priests with exactly this sexual orientation? Is it right to forbid a gay man from becoming a priest when in reality there are many homosexuals in seminaries? And what does Pope Bergoglio really think of all this?

A unique journalistic investigation, which pierces the veil of silence and hypocrisy on the subject of homosexuality in the Church. And it introduces the hypothesis of a breach in Catholic doctrine by Pope Francis, whose reforms are increasingly opposed by a handful of conservatives who would like to see him renounce the throne of Peter, especially after the death of Joseph Ratzinger and internal disagreements in the Roman Curia.

Luciano Tirinnanzi graduated in Political Science and International Relations at the University of Pisa. A professional journalist, he has been writing for the weekly Panorama for many years and was editor-inchief of the geopolitical magazine LookOut News. He is the author of the novel *Crepi quel Lupo!* and numerous non-fiction books, including *The seeds of evil* (2020), *Communists do it better* (2021) and *This is war, baby!* (2022).



2023 Brown Democracy Medal Winner

The Laurence and Lynne Brown Democracy Medal, presented by the McCourtney Institute for Democracy at Penn State, recognizes outstanding individuals, groups, and organizations that produce innovations to further democracy in the United States or around the world.

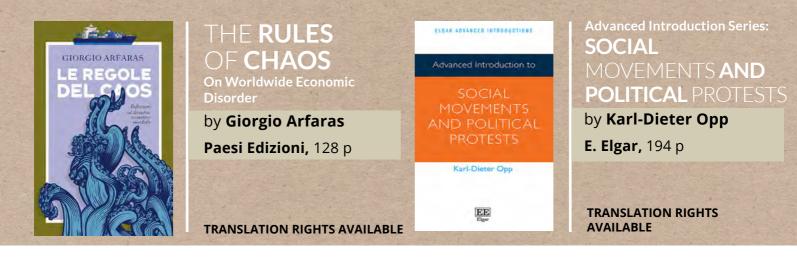
Nasrin Sotoudeh is an Iranian lawyer and human rights activist who has been called "Iran's Nelson Mandela." Sotoudeh is a longtime opponent of the death penalty, advocate of improving imprisonment health conditions, and an activist dedicated to fighting for the rights of women, children, religious and ethnic minorities, journalists and artists, and those facing execution. As a result of her advocacy, Sotoudeh has been repeatedly imprisoned by the Iranian government for crimes against the state; she served one sentence from 2010 to 2013 and was sentenced again in 2018 to thirty-eight years and six months in prison and 148 lashes. Her work has been featured in the 2020 documentary *Nasrin*, by filmmakers Jeff Kaufman and Marcia S. Ross.

For this important work, she is the recipient of the 2023 Brown Democracy Medal from the McCourtney Institute for Democracy, marking the award's tenth year.

'Nico Stehr draws on several decades of research on the thesis that we live in a knowledge society. One of the many interesting questions he discusses is if knowledge society will turn into knowledge capitalism and what this entails.' - Richard Swedberg, Cornell University, US.

Understanding Society and Knowledge proposes that knowledge, rather than nature, violence, or power, provides the basis of and driving force behind human action in modern society. It demonstrates how the legal containment of knowledge enables the transformation of the knowledge society into knowledge capitalism. Providing an overview of the history of knowledge societies, Nico Stehr analyses the concept of knowledge aswellasthenature of post-industrial societies. Chapters examine the genealogy of social scientific theories of modern society; the role of knowledge as a capacity to act or as an intersubjective resource; and recent changes in the structure of the material economy. The book concludes by discussing the political challenges of the knowledge society, highlighting the ways in which discoveries in modern knowledge and subsequent political responses continue to generate controversies. This illuminating book will be an essential resource for students and scholars of economics, political science, sociology and sociological theory, as well as science and technology studies.

Nico Stehr was Karl Mannheim professor for Cultural Studies at the Zeppelin University in Friedrichshafen, Germany and Founding Director of the European Center for Sustainability Research.



The West is witnessing the return of the State in economic matters, together with a surge in high and low-skill jobs. These, however, have put the middle class in crisis, giving it a push towards populism and the consequential crisis of democracy.

Meanwhile in the East, Russia and China have consolidated autocratic models and pushed the State to control the economy. The economic clash between West and East thus plays on their peculiarities: the West dominating technological and financial markets, and the East owning the raw materials.

On a political level, the idea that free trade would bring about development and democracy has not yet manifested itself in the East. This essay highlights this political-economic challenge between two opposing models of the future.

Giorgio Arfaras has worked in industry and finance at Pirelli, Prime and Credit Suisse. Among his works: *II Grande Ammiraglio Zheng He e l'economia globale* (Guerini, 2008) and La Storia non è finita (Guerini, 2021). He directed the Economic Letter of the Einaudi Center in Turin from 2009 to 2020. Today, he collaborates with newspapers and YV channels such as II Foglio, La Stampa, Radio Radicale, Liberi Oltre, Tgcom24, Rai Uno. This *Advanced Introduction* is an accessible and critical review of the most important theories and concepts in the field of social movements and political protests. Karl-Dieter Opp precisely outlines the strengths and weaknesses of the different approaches and investigates how they can be unified into a structural-cognitive model.

This book will be crucial reading for scholars interested in political participation, political protest, and social movements as well as those looking for an excellent introduction to this fascinating ever evolving area of study.

This truly impressive book offers an integrated theoretical approach to social movements and political protests. Opp applies his approach to help our understanding of major events, past and present, like the spread of the Protestant Reformation, and protests against the Russian invasion of the Ukraine. A must-read for social scientists.'

– Sascha O. Becker, Monash University, Australia and University of Warwick, UK

This is a careful book on an important topic. It is well worth reading as it offers many new insights into a complex phenomenon with applications for current social issues, including wars.'

- Bruno Frey, University of Basel, Switzerland

Karl-Dieter Opp is professor emeritus of Sociology, Department of Sociology at the University of Leipzig and visiting professor, Department of Sociology at the University of Washington, Seattle, US.



Taking a critical perspective, this book rethinks public space in the context of contemporary global health and economic crises, as well as technological, political and cultural change. In order to do so, Ali Madanipour brings together two often unrelated discourses: public space and social inclusion, interrogating the potential for public spaces to contribute to inclusive social practices.

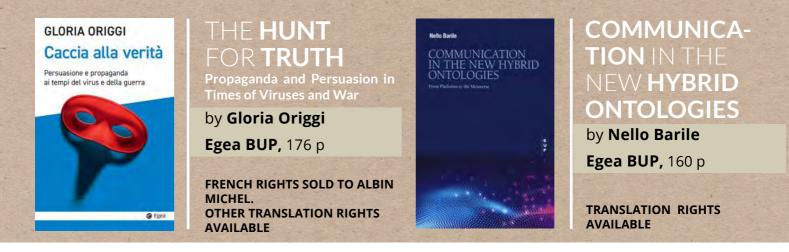
Organized in two parts, the book first highlights various common meanings and philosophical concepts of public space, examining them in their constitution and application. Madanipour runs these concepts past the test of social practice, through the economic, political and cultural dimensions of social exclusion and inclusion. Chapters further analyse public space in its different forms: physical, institutional and technological, offering a wide-ranging and thoughtprovoking take on the concept.

Timely and innovative, this book will be an invigorating read for urban studies, planning and human geography scholars, particularly those focusing on public space, social inclusion and urban processes.

Ali Madanipour has practised, researched, and taught architecture, urban design and planning, winning design and research awards, and working with academic and municipal partners from around the world. His work has been translated into French, German, Italian, Japanese, Mandarin, Persian and Spanish A critical look at the cultural impact of the Internet with a speculative gaze. A discussion about hidden causal chains, secret constraints and seductive promises of the digitalization era.

What kind of times are these in which people wander through the streets like zombies looking at their cell phones and the Internet makes slaves out of all of us through instant gratification? We are witnessing the end of walking and waiting, and the loss of impulse control in front of advertising. Space and time get caught in the web and our digital relationships with them is becoming more and more volatile to us. We are witnessing a world in transition, threatening and promising at the same time and with an uncertain outcome. Could the Metaverse or the Social Credit System save the day? It's high time to recognize the symptoms of this upheaval, and read beyond their obvious meaning to their most secret plans.

Roberto Simanowski is a cultural and media scientist and has been a distinguished fellow of Global Literary Studies in the Excellence Cluster "Temporal Communities" at the Free University of Berlin since 2020. For his book *Death Algorithm. The Dilemma of Artificial Intelligence*, also available, he was awarded the Tractatus Prize of the Philosophicum Lech in 2020.



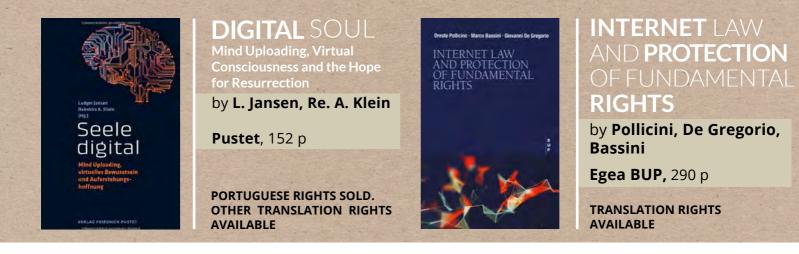
What is truth? Over a century has passed since this concept was "showed the door" by philosophy and science, yet not a day goes by without millions of people asking themselves exactly this question.

What is then that we are talking about when we speak of truth? What role does it have in our lives, in public discourse, in the collective project of building a common world that represents facts in the best possible way? Although today it has taken on a real political connotation, the "war" for truth (and against it) dates back to Western philosophy and is the same one that Plato fought against the sophists, the sellers of uncertainty who subverted the consciences of citizens, preventing them from contemplating the harmonious agreement between mind and facts. Today, philosophy is much more skeptical about the existence of truth as something outside of us, yet this has not disappeared from our discussions and our concerns: it is at the basis of our political positions, of our decisions to act, of our sense moral.

Gloria Origgi is research director at the CNRS, Institut Nicod, of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris. A visiting professor at Columbia University in New York and at Sciences Po, her fields of research are epistemology and social philosophy. She is the author of numerous scientific articles and has published the books: *An Introduction to Quine, La reputation e Filosofia* (with G. Piredda). Her works have been covered by France Culture, The New Stateman, The Guardian, Financial Times and La7. This book explores the recent evolution of the digital media and communication. If media are not just tools, but complex environments capable of reshaping our social identities and cultural values, it is fundamental to understand their interactions with our being. Between the recent enthusiastic narrative on the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Neo-Critical approaches against the domination of algorithms, this work investigates the complex relationship between digital media and human creativity, a relationship that continuously generates new hybrid ontologies. Therefore, the book explores two main trajectories: the convergence between production and consumption (prosumption) and the integrations between the digital and the physical sphere (phygital). In this phygital world based on new hybrid ontologies, everything that exists can be individualized, emotionalized, communicated, and exploited in a complex and competitive market of identities.

The time has come to reflect both on the desirable and regrettable aspects of contemporary innovations, exploring this "brand new world" made up of smart objects, customized contents, tangible images, and lucid emotions, at the same time enriching and saturating our daily experiences.

Nello Barile teaches Sociology of media and cultural processes at the IULM University of Milan, where he coordinated the Masters in Management of creative processes for six years. He has published numerous books and articles on consumption, new technologies and political communication in Italy and abroad.



The technical advances of the last years and of the impending future raise a lot of questions concerning human consciousness. Questions that are not merely scientific, but philosophical and spiritual in nature, as well.

Can we achieve eternal life by technical means? Can a person's spirit be stored as a dynamic data structure and preserved as a functional unit beyond the ephemeral body?

Such technical utopias are now not just a playful motif in literature and film, but also a serious goal for computer scientists and tech start-ups. Is this project feasible? What impact would a successful implementation of mind uploading have on our ideas of human individuality and personal identity?

How is the project to be evaluated ethically and how does it relate to the Christian hope of a resurrection and eternal life that follows? The volume illuminates these questions from a philosophical, theological and socio-ethical perspective.

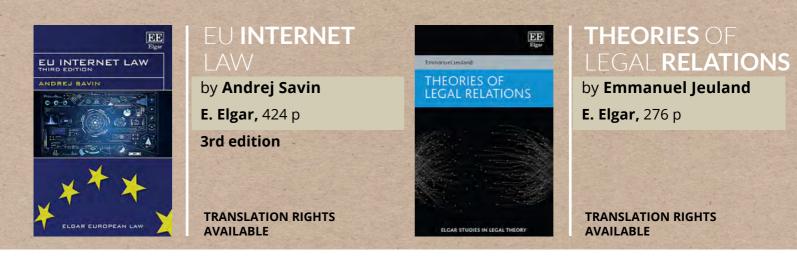
Ludger Jansen is an adjunct professor at the Institute for Philosophy at the University of Rostock, where he heads a research project on the philosophy of science in bionics.

Rebekka A. Klein is a professor of Systematic Theology with a focus on ecumenism and dogmatics at the Protestant Theological Faculty of the Ruhr University in Bochum.

The protection of fundamental rights is increasingly relevant in the digital age. The massive spread of digital and algorithmic technologies raises inherently constitutional questions. Rights and freedoms are exposed both to opportunities and challenges of digital technologies, thus leading to different constitutional responses. This book offers an overview of the most important challenges posed by the rise of cyberspace from a legal standpoint. After some preliminary chapters on the Internet landscape, it focuses on how the advent of digital technologies has impacted content and data, thus exploring the effects in terms of protection of freedom of expression, the right to privacy and data protection.

By addressing these topics, this book aims to provide readers with a background to understand the constitutional issues raised by digital technologies.

Oreste Pollicino holds an LLM in European Law from the College of Europe, in Bruges. He is a full professor of constitutional law at the Bocconi University in Milan and a cassation lawyer. **Giovanni De Gregorio** is Postdoctoral Researcher working with the Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Oxford and Academic Fellow at Bocconi University. **Marco Bassini** is Adjunct Professor of Constitutional Law at Bocconi University, where he also serves as programme coordinator for the LL.M. in Law of Internet Technology and teaches Internet Law, Fundamentals of IT Law and Free speech and human rights in the cyberspace.



This extensively revised and updated third edition of EU Internet Law offers a state of the art overview of the key areas of EU Internet regulation, as well as a critical evaluation of EU policy-making and governance in the field. It provides an in-depth analysis of the ways in which relevant legal instruments interact, as well as comparative discussions contrasting EU and US solutions.

Examining the constitutional context within which the Internet is regulated, and the policies that have informed this regulation over the years, Andrej Savin explores recent policy documents on illegal and harmful content online, communications on platforms and the 2020 Digital Single Market strategy, as well as further developments in the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. He also investigates key issues such as electronic commerce, jurisdiction, content regulation, intellectual property, consumer protection, criminal regulation, and recent developments in GDPR.

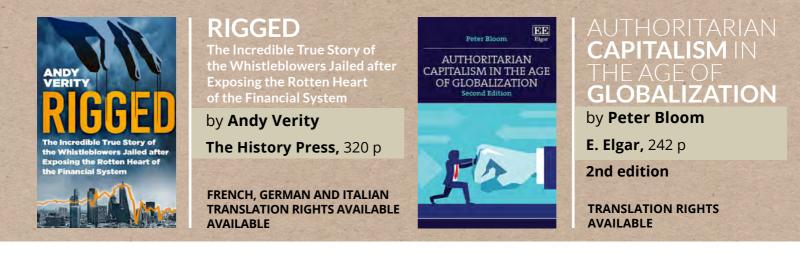
This third edition of EU Internet Law will be a crucial read for academics, students, and practitioners working at the intersections of the Internet, technology, and commercial, economic and information law across the EU and beyond.

Andrej Savin is professor of CBS Law at the Copenhagen Business School, Denmark.

Theories of Legal Relations is an astute examination of existing legal systems that explores the notion of legal relationships and frameworks, using various analytical approaches to legal theory including subjectivist, objectivist, psychological and empirical.

Emmanuel Jeuland defends the logical anteriority of relationships in law and their universality (e.g. in the new Chinese Civil Code), addressing new issues such as the possibility of legal relationships with natural and artificial entities. He delves into the consequences of these potential relationships in terms of theory of law, legal reasoning and theory of justice. Chapters discuss legal relationships within legal systems globally, including the intention to create a legal relationship in the UK, declaratory judgments in the US, relationship of courtesy in Germany, and the commercial relationship in France. Providing a well-rounded analytical investigation into legal relations involving relational autonomy, this timely book will be an ideal read for both legal and interdisciplinary scholars interested in legal philosophy, society and culture. Other academics concerned with relationships with natural or artificial entities will also find this book to be a stimulating read.

Emmanuel Jeuland is Law Professor at the Sorbonne Law School, University of Paris, France.

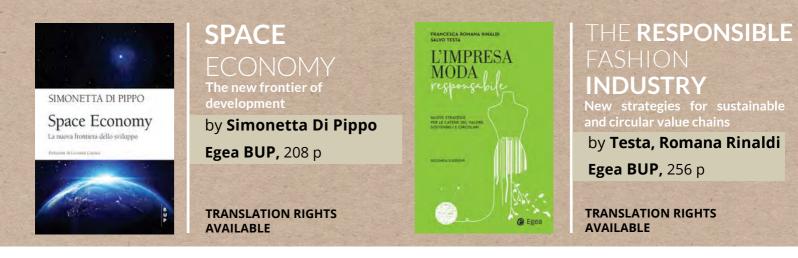


Rigged exposes a cover-up at the highest level on both sides of the Atlantic, upending the official story of the biggest scandal since the global financial crisis. It picks up where The Big Short leaves off, as the dark clouds of the financial crisis gather. Banks' health is judged by an interest rate called Libor (the London Interbank Offered Rate). The higher the Libor, the worse off the bank; too high and it's goodnight Vienna. Libor is heading skywards. To save themselves from collapse, nationalisation and loss of bonuses, banks instruct traders to manipulate Libor down - a criminal practice known as lowballing. Outraged, traders turn whistleblowers, alerting the authorities. As Rigged reveals, their instructions come first from top bosses - then from central banks and governments. But when the scandal explodes into the news, prosecutors allow banks to cover up the evidence pointing to the top. Instead, they accuse 37 traders of another kind of interest rate 'rigging' that no-one had seen as a crime. In nine trials from 2015 to 2019, nineteen are convicted and sentenced. Rigged exclusively shows why all the defendants are innocent, and how any real culprits go unpunished. How could this happen? Turns out, it's not just the market that's rigged. It's the entire system.

Andy Verity is the award-winning economics correspondent for BBC News, covering finance and business on the BBC radio as well as reporting for Panorama, BBC Newsnight and BBC Radio 4's investigative strand, File on Four. He wrote BBC2's TV series *The Truth About Property* and he's broadcast and published high-impact investigative stories. His more recent film is *Following the Drug Money*.

Authoritarian capitalism is rapidly evolving, intensifying and spreading across the globe. This updated second edition book demonstrates that the recent resurgence of fascism and repressive democracies are connected to and symptomatic of the fundamental authoritarianism of capitalism. Analysing how marketization is promoting political authoritarianism across the world, Peter Bloom tells a story of authoritarian progress in which capitalist sovereignty is replacing liberal and social democracy. In doing so, Bloom rethinks the structural and discursive role of sovereign power within capitalism, illustrating how the free market relies upon a range of authoritarian political fantasies not just for its growth but for its very survival. The book reveals how this had led to an evolution from corporate globalization to a new era of 'popular authoritarianism', based on the political competition between far-Right ethno-capitalism and politically repressive capitalist democracy. Exploring new perspectives such as 'the commons' and 'degrowth development', it points to new possibilities for resisting authoritarian capitalism and reinvigorating democracy.

Peter Bloom is a senior lecturer and head of the department of People and Organisations at the Open University and co-founder of the research group REEF (Research into Employment, Empowerment, and Futures). Among his books: *Beyond Power and Resistance: Politics at the Radical Limits, The Ethics of Neoliberalism: The Business of Making Capitalism Moral, The Bad Faith in the Free Market: The Radical Promise of Existential Freedom, and The CEO Society: The Corporate Takeover of Everyday Life co-written with Carl Rhodes.*

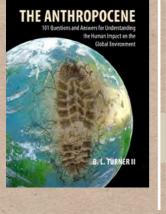


According to the OECD definition, space economy is the full range of activities that create value to human beings through exploring, researching, understanding, managing, and utilizing space. It includes all actors engagedindeveloping, providing and using space-related products and services: research and development, space infrastructure, space-derived applications, as well as the resulting scientific knowledge. Space economy thus goes far beyond the space sector in the narrowly meant sense and encompasses many others: just think of agriculture, environmental protection, natural resource management and transportation, to name a few. The space economy is now worth \$469 billion globally, with double-digit percentage growth forecast for the coming decades. Most importantly, it will provide opportunities for less developed countries, contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals. From these first considerations begins the fascinating journey tdescribed in this book: space exploration and tourism, extra-terrestrial communications, asteroid economics, Made in Space products, but also space debris jamming the traffic of increasingly congested orbits.

Simonetta Di Pippo, astrophysicist, was director of Observation of the Universe at the Italian Space Agency, director of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. She is currently director of the Space Economy Evolution Lab of SDA Bocconi School of Management. She is an academic of the International Academy of Austronautics and a member of the World Economic Forum Global Future Council on Space. In 2008, the asteroid 21887 Dipippo was named after her.

A book about the big changes of the fashion sector towards a more sustainable and ethical model, through the enhancement of links with territory and consumers, and the leveraging of circular economy and new technologies. Although concepts as sustainability and ethics are on the crest of the wave, the fashion sector remains among the most polluting on the planet, leaving a still long way to go to achieve reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Labour exploitation, too is a big challenge in this sector where opaque and complex production chains make it difficult to understand how and where our clothes are made. Yet, something is really changing, and for the better. This is certified -with the help of data and concrete casesby this second edition of this book, where the result is shared of careful monitoring of sustainable value chains and the rapid transformation towards circular models proposed few years ago. Updates are given on the recently approved European regulations, and the fashion sector is analyzed in relation to its links with territory, figurative arts, culture and the media, fashion being, to all intents and purposes, a cultural industry which requires the definition of a highly specific business model.

Francesca Romana Rinaldi, PhD, teaches at Bocconi University and SDA Bocconi School of Management, is a consultant on the issues of sustainability, circularity, transparency and traceability for companies and institutions. **Salvo Testa**, former professor of Management at Bocconi University and SDA Bocconi School of Management, holds roles of director and management consultant at various companies in the fashion industry.





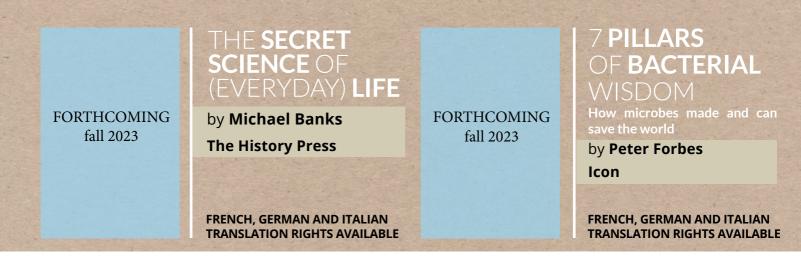
The Anthropocene is an authoritative desk-top reference work for students of geography, the environment and sustainability. Through a series of 101 interconnected questions and answers spanning ten thematic sections, the book provides a comprehensive survey of humankind's impact on the global environment from the Late Stone Age to the present day. Unrivalled in scope, the book distills the latest research findings and scholarship across a remarkable range of topics concerning the evolving human-environment relationship. These include the broad history of human-induced changes in the environmental conditions of the planet; the major human impacts on the Earth and their consequences; and the different causes and rationales applied to understanding these environmental changes. All questions are answered succinctly and rigorously and draw on a wealth of contemporary evidence and scientific theories. The book is colour illustrated throughout, answers are fully cross-referenced and further readings are suggested for those wishing to delve deeper. For anyone seeking to understand the human-induced changes to our planet and the challenges these pose for sustainability, this book is an invaluable resource. It provides a masterly presentation of the human footprint on the Earth system.

B. L. Turner II is regents' professor and Gilbert F. White professor of Environment and Society at Arizona State University. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (US), American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of American Geographers.

How do we – and how should we – engage with the natural environment through the concepts of rights and responsibilities? In this book, Michael Cox develops the theory and practice of environmental property rights, moving beyond simplistic assumptions that do not reflect the diversity of arrangements we see in the world. To do this, he examines four questions that any environmental property regime must answer: who has rights, how are they allocated, what does a right enable an actor to do, and with what results?

The framework for the book is based on the distinction between community and society, or the personal versus impersonal ways in which we engage with each other and the natural environment. Cox argues that other dimensions roughly follow from this distinction, including informal versus formal, political versus technical, intrinsic versus extrinsic motivation, and essentialist versus relational types of thinking. Each of these dimensions are considered before examining and comparing a wide range of case studies of environmental rights.

Michael Cox is an associate professor in the Department of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College. He has a PhD in Public Affairs from Indiana University, where he studied under Elinor Ostrom.



What's the best way to brew the perfect coffee? What does physics say about love (and divorce)? How can you finally rid your garden of snails and slugs? *The Secret Science of (Everyday) Life* will answer these questions and many more.

The Secret Science of (Everyday) Life is a revealing and humorous journey through the science of everyday life. From how to cook amazing pizza to pouring the perfect glass of champagne, many aspects of life can be explained – and indeed enriched -- with the help of physics.

The book follows a typical day, beginning at breakfast and the morning routine followed by daytime activities with the family including going to zoo and playing sports before finishing off with typical evening pursuits such as having a take-away and enjoying a film. Binding it all together is physics and what theories or experimental techniques can reveal regarding these everyday situations.

The Secret Science of (Everyday) Life will reveal the hidden science in our daily lives.

For over the past decade, **Michael Banks** has been news editor of the international monthly magazine Physics World, where he covers the latest developments in physics. In addition to Physics World, Michael has written for Nature, BBC Focus and Science Uncovered as well as appeared on BBC Radio 4 and at science festivals. Michael's first book, *The Secret Science of Baby*, examines the fascinating, and surprising, physics behind conception, pregnancy and babyhood. 7 *Pillars of Bacterial Wisdom* tells the story of the earth from this point of view and shows how the remediation of the planet can be achieved by acting upon what we've learnt.

Books and articles are currently hovering around urgent issues dealing with the increasingly obvious malign effects of human civilisation on the planet's life support system. They cover diminished biodiversity, environmental degradation, the threat of major extinctions, resource crises... the list goes on. But there is a missing link between all these: the earth system that is now so disturbed is ruled both by the very small - the nanoworld world of life that exists in every living cell and which evolved around 4 billion years ago in bacteria - and the great cycles of chemicals that take place in these nanomachines of life across the domains of the air, the land, the waters, and living things. These fluxes keep the earth within the bounds that can sustain life. Burning tens of millions of years of stored carbon in about 275 years since the industrial revolution cannot be accommodated within this natural process. Hence our crisis. We have to realise that nature doesn't care which creatures play the roles in the system – it only cares about the balance. And when the system fails the apex fails with it: as for the dinosaurs, so it will be for us.

Peter Forbes is a chemist and worked in pharmaceutical and popular natural history publishing, whilst writing articles for magazines such as New Scientist and World Medicine, Guardian, Independent, Daily Mail, Financial Times, Scientific Amercian, New Scientist, World Medicine, and other magazines.



A child has ARFID (Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder) if they eat too little and/or very selectively because of decreased interest in food, sensitivity to the sensory features of food, or irrational thoughts about eating certain foods. Children can become socially isolated as a result, because eating at school is difficult, treats have to be declined and holidays, wich involves food unknown to them, are problematic. A child might also fear to participate in activities such as children's parties, sleepovers, and school camps. Research into this disorder is still ongoing and much is still unknown, so parents and caregivers are often at a loss and face a lack of understanding for what others perceive as 'pickyness' or spoiled behaviour. They need professional information and advice as well as recognition and recognition from fellow sufferers.

In *Surviving with ARFID*, both professionals and experiential experts share their prospectives. Among the contributions: **Sandra Mulkens**, professor of Nutrition and Eating Disorders, Dr. **Remco Havermans**, rofessor of Youth, Nutrition and Health, **Thomas Fondelli**, psychotherapist and author of the book *Autism and Eating Disorders*, Dr. **Wouter Staal**, professor by Special Appointment of Autism Spectrum Disorders, various specialists from SeysCentra and Altrecht Eating Disorders Rintveld, specialists within the eating teams of the WKZ, the AUMC and many others who are professionally involved in guiding children with ARFID and their parents. *Heart Child* talks in simple terms about the questions young foster children face. It is suitable as a read-aloud book to read together with (foster) parents, but also to read by yourself.

Daan has two mums and two dads. He has a good time with foster mum Sara and foster dad Finn. Sometimes his mum Tess and dad Maarten come to visit. That is always nice, but also quite exciting. And it is sad when they leave again. Extra fun but also extra awkward when he runs into his mum Tess and Maarten unexpectedly. And Father's Day also has two sides.

When mum Sara has a baby in her tummy, questions arise for Daan. Will he be able to stay with mum Sara and dad Finn when the baby has come? He didn't come out of mama Sara's belly. Will she still love him? Mama Sara reassures him. 'You were not born from my belly, but from my heart. You are my heart child.'

Rose Lyons is the mother of two children diagnosed with ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) at a young age and has been researching both it and other mental conditions for the last 15 years. Rose realized that her in-depth research and experience placed her in a unique position to help other families. She is committed to working with parents and increasing awareness of the mental health needs of both children and adults through her writing. Among her books: *Parenting a child with ADHD, Defusing explosive behaviour in children, The special education playbook for parents* and *Parenting ADHD power pack*.



The mother of Angèle Nederlof is regularly placed in a mental institution hospitalised. Her father raises up the four children in his own way. Angèle lives with an unknown aunt and as an adolescent in a large foster family. Once in her mid-twenties, the author leaves to New Zealand for a year. She bids farewell to her mother and this turns out to be the last time she will see her in good health.

In *My Half Mother*, Angèle writes about her childhood and how she freed herself. The author talks candidly about her struggle with guilt and powerlessness. Can she be happy if her mother is not? Despite the bad example, she continues to believe in love. When she develops psychosomatic complaints, Angèle follows Gestalt therapy. This marks a turning point in her life.

My Half Mother is a fascinating book about resilience, perseverance and never giving up.

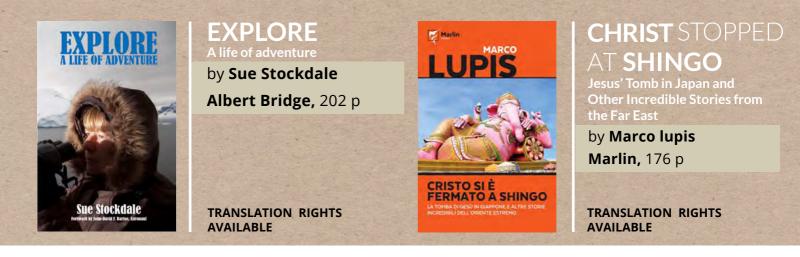
The relationship therapists **Angèle Nederlof** and her life partner Sjaak Vane have written widely on couple terapy basing their researches on their twenty years of practical experience as Gestalt therapists. TAmong their books: *Gestalt therapy in images, Working with Leary's Rose* and *Metaphors speaking*. A book for all teenage foster children. The author has been a foster child for 18 years, and knows from personal experience what foster children can run into. In addition, the author is a social-pedagogical care worker, so the book also has an educational angle.

Foster care offers different types of care when parents are not (or no longer) able to take care of their child themselves - part-time or full-time. Foster care also provides a safety net when a child's safety and development are threatened.

A child placed in foster care can be left with a lot of questions. These are questions that are very difficult to answer from the perspective of the foster parents and social workers. The book aims to answer these questions and offers good information, recognisable stories of experience from foster children themselves and advice, tips and tools.

The book will be able to offer many young people in foster care the extra support they need to develop and flourish positively in society.

Lyona Rose, born in 1990, grew up in a foster family from the age of three. She is trained as a social worker. Her extensive experience as a foster child and expertise gave her the idea to write the book she would have liked to own as a foster child.



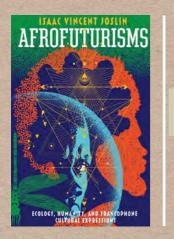
In 1996, Sue Stockdale became the first UK woman to ski to the Magnetic North Pole. Prior to that she has never been further north than Scotland, never done any cross-country skiing and never worn the same clothes for an entire month. She realised that we are all capable of being more than we imagined possible, but often the only person stopping... is you. And from then on, Sue made it her life's work to inspire others to explore their potential.

In *Explore* Sue recounts the story of her adventures from challenging beginnings to exploring some of the world's most remote environments including North Pole, Kenya, Chile, Antarctica and Greenland. She also demonstrates how the adventurous mindset can be applied to business, explaining in her subtly humorous style, how she started up, grew and sold a business, and became a sought-after motivational speaker and executive coach working with CEO's and leaders in some of the world's top companies.

Sue Stockdale is an executive coach, motivational speaker, author and podcaster.

"If one is curious, then life is always energised by the pursuit of answers. Sue satisfied much of her curiosity by being a consummate physical adventurer all over the world, as you will read in this book. Her stories inspire, motivate, and enthral in equal measure. Those who have had the pleasure to hear Sue speak, as I have, will know exactly what I mean." John-David F. Bartoe Retired astronaut, solar physicist and former Research Manager of the International Space Station At the dawn of this millennium, between the winter of the year 2000 and the summer of the following year, the author undertook an itinerant journey through the East. From Hong Kong, where he lived, to many countries in that area: from India to Japan, from Thailand to Laos, from Vietnam to Macao, from the remote Kuril Islands to the southern Philippines. Up to the extreme border, which no longer belongs to any geographical place, but itself represents a new continent: Antarctica. A journey made with no particular haste, regularly sending reports to the newspapers for which he worked. From time to time, however, he came across some fantastic stories, bordering on the credible. Despite real, they seemed to come from a Kipling book, a Conrad dark story or Salgari's unbridled imagination. Be they about Jesus' tomb or new geishas, about sumo wrestlers or child prostitution, means of transport or spies, kangaroos or the emperor's last eunuch, they are fragments of a fantastic Eastern world, stories of a world that has irretrievably disappeared but is described accurately and charmingly.

Marco Lupis, journalist, photoreporter and writer, is a Far East former correspondent for some top Italian newspapers, magazines and broadcast companies. He was among the few journalists to cover the massacres in East Timor, the bloody clashes between Christians and Muslims in the Moluccas, the Bali massacre and the SARS epidemic. He has covered the entire Asia-Pacific area for over a decade, including Hawaiian Islands and Antarctica, interviewing key players of Asian politics as Aung San Suu Kyi and Benazir Bhutto, and denouncing human rights violations in Asia.



AFROFUTURISM

Ecology, Humanity, and Francophone Cultural Expressions

by Isaac V. Joslin

Ohio U.P., 324 p

BULGARIAN, DUTCH, FINNISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN, ROMANIAN AND SWEDISH TRANSLATION RIGHTS AVAILABLE



THE GIRL PRINCE

Virginia Woolf, Race and the Dreadnought hoax

by **Danell Jones**

Hurst, 376 p

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Generally attributed to the Western imagination, science fiction is a literary genre that has expressed projected technological progress since the Industrial Revolution. However, certain fantastical elements in African literary expressions lend themselves to science fiction interpretations, both utopian and dystopian.

When divorced from its Western, rationalist, materialist, positivist underpinnings, science fiction represents a broad imaginative space that supersedes the limits of this world. Whether it be on the moon, under the sea, or elsewhere within the imaginative universe, Afrofuturist readings of select films, novels, short stories, plays, and poems reveal a similarly emancipatory African future that is firmly rooted in its own cultural mythologies, cosmologies, and philosophies. Joslin identifies the contours and modalities of a speculative, futurist science fiction rooted in the sociocultural and geopolitical context of continental African imaginaries. Constructing an arc that begins with gender identity and cultural plurality as the bases for an inherently multicultural society, this project traces the essential role of language and narrativity in processing traumas that stem from the violence of colonial and neocolonial interventions in African societies.

Joslin then outlines the influential role of discursive media that construct divisions and create illusions about societal success, belonging, and exclusion, while also identifying alternative critical existential mythologies that promote commonality and social solidarity.

Isaac Vincent Joslin is an assistant professor of French at Arizona State University.

A new look at a revolutionary writer, a racist empire and a diverse city, brought uncomfortably together by a bold trick on the Royal Navy.

In February 1910, a young Virginia Woolf played the most famous practical joke in British military history. Blackening her face and masquerading as an African prince, with friends she conned her way onto the Dreadnought, the Empire's best battleship. The stunt made headlines around the world for weeks, embarrassed the Royal Navy, and provoked heated discussions in parliament. But who was the 'girl prince' unidentified in public debate at the time, and what was she doing there? The Girl Prince intertwines three fascinating stories: a scandalous prank and its afterlife; Woolf's ideas about race and empire; and the true Black experience in Britain, from real princes to Caribbean writers and South African activists. Woolf's social circle was almost exclusively white, but Black lives edged and echoed hers within the rich fabric of national culture, including in response to the hoax. Using letters, diaries, reporting and newly discovered archives, Danell Jones describes an extraordinary chain of events, exploring how and why this future revolutionary novelist joined in a bigoted blackface prank, and probing what it tells us - about Woolf's Britain and Woolf's work.

Danell Jones is a writer and scholar with a PhD in Literature from Columbia University. She is the author of *The Virginia Woolf Writers Workshop*; the poetry collection *Desert Elegy* and *An African in Imperial London*, which won the High Plains Book Award for Nonfiction. Eulama's Staff is looking forward to hearing from you! Feel free to contact us:

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