

Max Brod In Prag Identität Und Vermittlung Condit

[#Max Brod](#) [#Prague literary scene](#) [#German-Jewish identity](#) [#cultural mediation](#) [#Kafka's editor](#)

Explore the profound impact of Max Brod in Prague, focusing on his intricate identity and crucial role in cultural mediation. This analysis delves into how Brod, a pivotal figure in the German-Jewish intellectual scene, navigated and shaped the literary landscape of early 20th-century Prague, transmitting significant ideas and influencing the understanding of his contemporaries, including his enduring legacy in preserving Franz Kafka's works.

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Max Brod in Prag: Identität und Vermittlung

This study analyses the career of Max Brod during the first decades of the 20th century in the cultural and political context of Prague and against the background of the problems of identity which were typical for this context. After the failure of his first attempt to solve the problem of identity by espousing an "indifferentist" philosophy of life, Brod developed a personal conception of Judaism which took Buber as its starting point. Working from the discovery of this identity, he plays an active role in the Zionist movement and in the political life of the first Czechoslovak Republic working for the recognition of Jewish nationality and as a cultural mediator for the benefit of members of the Prague Circle and Czech artists.

Franz Kafka in Context

Accessible essays place Kafka in historical, political and cultural context, providing new and often unexpected perspectives on his works.

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie der im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Veröffentlichungen

Explores European civilisation as a concept of twentieth-century political practice and the project of a transnational network of European elites. This title is available as Open Access.

European Elites and Ideas of Empire, 1917-1957

In Stanley Corngold's view, the themes and strategies of Kafka's fiction are generated by a tension between his concern for writing and his growing sense of its arbitrary character. Analyzing Kafka's work in light of "the necessity of form," which is also a merely formal necessity, Corngold uncovers the fundamental paradox of Kafka's art and life. The first section of the book shows how Kafka's rhetoric may be understood as the daring project of a man compelled to live his life as literature. In the central part of the book, Corngold reflects on the place of Kafka within the modern tradition, discussing

such influential precursors of Cervantes, Flaubert, and Nietzsche, whose works display a comparable narrative disruption. Kafka's distinctive narrative strategies, Corngold points out, demand interpretation at the same time they resist it. Critics of Kafka, he says, must be aware that their approaches are guided by the principles that Kafka's fiction identifies, dramatizes, and rejects.

Franz Kafka

Not an autobiography in the customary sense, Benjamin's recollection of his childhood in an upper-middle-class Jewish home in Berlin's West End at the turn of the century is translated into English for the first time in book form.

Berlin Childhood Around 1900

In the spring of 1945, Fuhrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler, President Edvard Benes, and Marshal Josip Broz Tito stood as examples of the complete rupture between the Germans and Austrians on the one hand, and the Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, and Bosniaks on the other. The total break that occurred in World War II with war crimes, crimes against humanity, and even genocides (particularly against the Jews and "Gypsies") had a long pre-history, beginning with violent nationalist clashes in the Habsburg Monarchy during the revolutions of 1848/49. Therefore, this monograph - based on a broad range of international primary and secondary sources - explores the development of the political, legal, economic, social, and cultural "communities of conflict" within Austria-Hungary, especially in the Bohemian and South Slavic countries, the making of the Paris Peace Treaties in 1919/20 by violating President Wilson's principle of self-determination, particularly in drawing new borders and creating new economic units, and the perpetuated ethnic-national conflicts between Czechs and Germans, Slovaks and Magyars, Slovenes and Germans, Croats and Serbs as well as Serbs and Germans in the successor states, deepening the differences between the nations of East-Central Europe. Although many kings, presidents, chancellors, ministers, governors, diplomats, business tycoons, generals, Nazi-Gauleiter, higher SS and police leaders, and Communist functionaries have appeared as historical actors in the 170 years of East-Central and Southeastern European history, Hitler, Benes, and Tito remain especially present in historical memory at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Hitler - Beneš - Tito

First published in its English translation during World War II in 1944, the first part of this book is composed of lectures originally delivered (in German) during the pre-war period, whilst the second part of the book represents author Franz Werfel's present point of view, arriving at the difficult conclusion that "complete human detachment is the first psychological symptom of spirituality..." "The outstanding contribution of this book is its frank rejection of the materialistic philosophy and an emphasis in favor of the spiritual interpretation of life. There are beautiful passages written with characteristic artistry."—Kirkus Review

Between Heaven and Earth

Complex Pleasure deals with questions of literary feeling in eight major German writers—Lessing, Kant, Hölderlin, Nietzsche, Musil, Kafka, Trakl, and Benjamin. On the basis of close readings of these authors Stanley Corngold makes vivid the following ideas: that where there is literature there is complex pleasure; that this pleasure is complex because it involves the impression of a disclosure; that this thought is foremost in the minds of a number of canonical writers; that important literary works in the German tradition—fiction, poetry, critique—can be illuminated through their treatment of literary feeling; and, finally, that the conceptual terms for these forms of feeling continually vary. The types of feeling treated in Complex Pleasure include wit (the startling perception of likeness) and the disinterested pleasure of aesthetic judgment; Hölderlin's "swift conceptual grasp," in which "the tempo of the process of thought is stressed"; "artistic imagination," mood, sadistic enjoyment, rapturous distraction, homonymic dissonance, and courage as a mode of literary experience. At the same time, through the deftness, range, and surprise of its execution, the book itself conveys complex pleasure. The reader will also find fascinating, hitherto untranslated material by Nietzsche ("On Moods") and Kafka (important sections from his journals and from his unfinished novel *The Boy Who Sank Out of Sight*).

Complex Pleasure

This cultural history maps the "territories" carved out by German-Jewish artists and intellectuals living in Prague at the dawn of the 20th century. It explores the social, cultural, and ideological contexts in which Franz Kafka and his contemporaries flourished.

Prague Territories

Is thinking personal? Or should we not rather say, "it thinks," just as we say, "it rains"? In the late nineteenth century a number of psychologies emerged that began to divorce consciousness from the notion of a personal self. They asked whether subject and object are truly distinct, whether consciousness is unified or composed of disparate elements, what grounds exist for regarding today's "self" as continuous with yesterday's. If the American pragmatist William James declared himself, on balance, in favor of a "real and verifiable personal identity which we feel," his Austrian counterpart, the empiricist Ernst Mach, propounded the view that "the self is unsalvageable." *The Vanishing Subject* is the first comprehensive study of the impact of these pre-Freudian debates on modernist literature. In lucid and engaging prose, Ryan traces a complex set of filiations between writers and thinkers over a sixty-year period and restores a lost element in the genesis and development of modernism. From writers who see the "self" as nothing more or less than a bundle of sensory impressions, Ryan moves to others who hesitate between empiricist and Freudian views of subjectivity and consciousness, and to those who wish to salvage the self from its apparent disintegration. Finally, she looks at a group of writers who abandon not only the dualisms of subject and object, but dualistic thinking altogether. Literary impressionism, stream-of-consciousness and point-of-view narration, and the question of epiphany in literature acquire a new aspect when seen in the context of the "psychologies without the self." Rilke's development of a position akin to phenomenology, Henry and Alice James's relation to their psychologist brother, Kafka's place in the modernist movements, Joyce's rewriting of Pater, Proust's engagement with contemporary thought, Woolf's presentation of consciousness, and Musil's projection of a utopian counter-reality are problems familiar to readers and critics: *The Vanishing Subject* radically revises the way we see them.

The Vanishing Subject

In 1903 Otto Weininger, A Viennese Jew who converted to Protestantism, published *Geschlecht und Charakter* (Sex and Character), a book in which he set out to prove the moral inferiority and character deficiency of "the woman" and "the Jew." Almost immediately, he was acclaimed as a young genius for bringing these two elements together. Shortly thereafter, at the age of twenty-three, Weininger committed suicide in the room where Beethoven had died. Weininger's sensationalized death immortalized him as an intellectual who expressed the abject misogyny and antisemitism. This collection of essays, many translated into English for the first time, examines Weininger's influence and reception in Western culture, particularly his impact on important writers such as Ludwig Wittgenstein, Sigmund Freud, Franz Kafka, and James Joyce. One essay considers the ways Weininger's ideas were used to further Nazi ideology, and several offer feminist approaches to interpreting the intersection of anti-semitism and misogyny. The concluding essay explores Weininger's surprising role in Israel's ongoing sociopolitical self-definition through the bold production of Joshua Sobol's play, "The Soul of a Jew (Weininger's Last Night)." This volume's close examination of Weininger's ideas, and their subsequent appearance in other well-known texts, suggests how the legacies of prejudice affect Western culture today. Author note: Nancy A. Harrowitz is author of *Antisemitism, Misogyny and the Logic of Cultural Difference*; Cesare Lombroso and Matilde Serao and editor of *Tainted Greatness: Antisemitism and Cultural Heroes* (Temple). Barbara Hyams is Lecturer with the rank of Assistant Professor of German at Brandeis University.

Jews & Gender

A comprehensive and interpretative biography of Franz Kafka that is both a monumental work of scholarship and a vivid, lively evocation of Kafka's world.

The Nightmare of Reason

We live in an age of distraction. Contemporary analyses of culture, politics, techno-science, and psychology insist on this. They often suggest remedies for it, or ways to capitalize on it. Yet they almost never investigate the meaning and history of distraction itself. This book corrects this lack of attention. It inquires into the effects of distraction, defined not as the opposite of attention, but as truly discontinuous

intellect. Human being has to be reconceived, according to this argument, not as quintessentially thought-bearing, but as subject to repeated, causeless blackouts of mind. The Problem of Distraction presents the first genealogy of the concept from Aristotle to the largely forgotten, early twentieth-century efforts by Kafka, Heidegger, and Benjamin to revolutionize the humanities by means of distraction. Further, the book makes the case that our present troubles cannot be solved by recovering or enhancing attention. Not-always-thinking beings are beset by radical breaks in their experience, but in this way they are also receptive to what has not and cannot yet be called experience.

The Problem of Distraction

Theodor Fontane (1819-98), widely regarded as Germany's most significant novelist between Goethe and Thomas Mann, pioneered the German novel of manners and upper-class society, following a trend in European fiction of the period. The Stechlin is Fontane's last book and his political testament. Like Effi Briest, his great work on the place of women in Bismarck's empire, it is set at the apex of the Wilhelmine era, both in Berlin and on the estate of a Prussian Junker on the shores of Lake Stechlin. It is a significant historical and cultural document, probably the finest chronicle of the life style of the German upper classes in the late nineteenth century; Fontane portrays the best in the life and ways of the passing Prussian aristocrats, while describing his hopes for the future of Germany and its nobility, which were never to be fully realized. Although this novel has been translated into many languages, it has never before been available in English; this edition thus fills an important gap in the significant works of European literature accessible to English readers.

The Stechlin

The study of Austrian and German modernist literature has a long and venerable history in this country. There have been no attempts yet, however, to reassess German and Austrian literary modernism in light of current discussion of modernity and postmodernity. Addressing a set of historical and theoretical questions central to current reevaluations of modernism, this volume presents American readers with a state-of-the-art account of German modernism studies in the eighties. Essays by Jochen Schulte-Sasse, Russell A. Berman, Peter Uwe Hohendahl, Judith Ryan, Mark Anderson, Klaus R. Scherpe, Biddy Martin, Klaus L. Berghahn and Acbar Abbas, center around German and Austrian literary and philosophical prose of the early twentieth century. Texts by well-known authors -Kafka, Rilke, Musil, Döblin, Benjamin, Benn, and Junger - and less well-known ones -Franz Jung, Carl Einstein, Ernst Bloch, Lou Andreas-Salomé, are examined. Particular attention is paid to the processes and strategies by which certain experiences of "modern life" are translated into modern aesthetic forms. The unique contribution of this volume is that it combines theory with an attempt to reintroduce an historical and contextual dimension. The authors believe that their revisions of Austrian and German modernism will themselves be informed by a new set of questions pertinent to the modernist debate.

Modernity and the Text

The Country Doctor Franz Kafka - The plot follows a country doctor's hapless struggle to attend a sick young boy on a cold winter's night. A series of surreal events occur in the process, including the appearance of a mysterious groom in a pig shed.

The Country Doctor

Die Beiträge dieses Bandes gehen auf ein Symposium zurück, das 1994 vom Franz-Rosenzweig-Forschungszentrum der Hebräischen Universität in Jerusalem veranstaltet wurde. Ziel war die Erarbeitung eines methodischen Rahmens zur Analyse deutsch-jüdischer Interkulturalität. Im Mittelpunkt stand der Versuch einer Definition des 'Zwischenraums' zwischen zwei Kulturen, der einerseits die Bedingung für mögliche kulturelle Erneuerung darstellt, andererseits aber auch für die realen Katastrophen im Kontext interkultureller Begegnungen. Die Problematik interkultureller Übersetzung ist ihrerseits als Theorie und Praxis dieses 'Zwischenraums' zu verstehen, insofern sie im Zwischenraum zwischen Übersetzbarkeit und Unübersetzbarkeit angesiedelt ist.

Zwischen den Kulturen

Though the history of the German railway system is often associated with the transportation of Jews to labor and death camps, Todd Presner looks instead to the completion of the first German railway lines and their role in remapping the cultural geography and intellectual history of Germany's Jews.

Treating the German railway as both an iconic symbol of modernity and a crucial social, technological, and political force, Presner advances a groundbreaking interpretation of the ways in which mobility is inextricably linked to German and Jewish visions of modernity. Moving beyond the tired model of a failed German-Jewish dialogue, Presner emphasizes the mutual entanglement of the very categories of German and Jewish and the many sites of contact and exchange that occurred between German and Jewish thinkers. Turning to philosophy, literature, and the history of technology, and drawing on transnational cultural and diaspora studies, Presner charts the influence of increased mobility on interactions between Germans and Jews. He considers such major figures as Kafka, Heidegger, Arendt, Freud, Sebald, Hegel, and Heine, reading poetry next to philosophy, architecture next to literature, and railway maps next to cultural history. Rather than a conventional, linear history that culminates in the tragedy of the Holocaust, Presner produces a cultural mapping that articulates a much more complex story of the hopes and catastrophes of mobile modernity. By focusing on the spaces of encounter emblematically represented by the overdetermined triangulation of Germans, Jews, and trains, he introduces a new genealogy for the study of European and German-Jewish modernity.

Mobile Modernity

This volume contains the lectures delivered at an international conference in Israel devoted to the topic of Franz Kafka (1883-1924) and Zionism. Kafka's interests in Hebrew, Yiddish, and Jewish Nationalism and his various relationships to his Zionist friends and his participation in Jewish national and Zionist-related activity are explored from a number of different critical vantage points. Likewise, his writings are considered within the specific framework of Jewish nationalism and Zionism.

Kafka, Zionism, and Beyond

Kafka's modernist innovations in fiction were strongly influenced by non-literary sources which he encountered during his formative years as a writer: cognitive psychology, philosophy of mind and language, jurisprudence and theology. This title takes a different route, drawing on over 50 published and unpublished sources: letters from teachers and friends, discussing their intellectual interests; book reviews and articles on philosophy and law by the same teachers; a course transcript; criminal and procedural law texts; and transactions on historical and contemporary Judaism and Christianity.

The Intellectual Contexts of Kafka's Fictions

Frederick C. Beiser presents a study of the pessimism that dominated German philosophy from the 1860s to c. 1900: the theory that life is not worth living. He explores its major defenders and chief critics, and examines how the theory redirected German philosophy away from the logic of the sciences and toward an examination of the value of life.

Weltschmerz

In his day Ernst Toller (1893-1939) was as renowned as the young Bertolt Brecht. High profile persona non-grata in 1933 when the Nazis came to power, Toller fled to London, went on a lecture tour to the U.S. in 1936, and tried to make a go of it as a screenwriter in Los Angeles. Dispirited, despondent upon learning that his brother and sister had been sent to a concentration camp and convinced that the world as he knew it had succumbed to the forces of darkness, Toller was found dead by hanging, a presumed suicide, in his room at the Hotel Mayflower on May 22, 1939. Conceived in the German theatrical tradition of Jakob Michael Reinhold Lenz's *The Soldiers* and Georg Büchner's *Woyzeck*, Toller's devastating tragedy *Hinkemann* is a painfully poetic plaidoyer for the overlooked vision and voice of the victim.

Counter-figures: An Essay on Anti-metaphoric Resistance. Paul Celan's Poetry and Poetics at the Limits of Figurality

Die Einsicht in die Polyvalenz poetischer Texte zahlt die noch jeder Form diskursiver Analyse von Kunstwerken eigene Tendenz, Sinn und Bedeutung festzuschreiben. Im Spannungsfeld zwischen der anarchischen "Lust am Text" (Roland Barthes) und der "Wut des Verstehens" (Jochen Horisch) behaupten sich die 'Lektüren', die als Verstehensangebote der Vieldeutigkeit literarischer Werke durch Analysen von Form und Inhalt zur Sichtbarkeit verhelfen wollen, ohne ihnen den Atem abzuschneiden. Ihr Ziel ist es nicht, das "Ratsel" (Adorno) literarischer Kunstwerke zu lösen, sondern es als "Ratsel" in seinen vielfältigen Bedeutungsdimensionen erfahrbar zu machen, "Sinn" mithin als Ergebnis

eines kommunikativen Prozesses prinzipiell offen zu halten. Ausgehend von diesen Überlegungen versammelt der Band "Neulektüren - New Readings" Neulektüren bzw. neue Lektüren von Texten, Autoren und Motiven von der Antike bis zur unmittelbaren Gegenwart - als Angebot zum Gespräch und Herausforderung, Texte als Mittel intensiver Blicköffnungen zu begreifen, was nichts anderes heisst als: immer wieder aufs Neue zu lesen. Der Band enthält Studien zu Medea-Bildern (Anna Chiarloni), Marie von Ebner-Eschenbachs Das Schadhliche (Erika Tunner), der Figur des Juden in romantischen Märchen (Martha B. Helfer), der Reitergeschichte Hugo von Hofmannsthal (Heinz-Peter Preusser), der frühen Romantikerinnenrezeption (Anke Gilleir), Franz Kafkas Das Urteil (Gerhard P. Knapp), Robert Walsers Tobold II (Jaak DeVos), Lion Feuchtwangers Moskau 1937 (Anne Hartmann), der Exilerfahrung im Werk Franz Werfels (Hans Wagener), Erich Frieds Nachdichtung von Dylan Thomas' Under Milk Wood (Jörg Thunecke), der Raumkonzeption in Erzähltexten Volker Brauns (Hans-Christian Stillmark), Eli Amirs Roman Nuri (Heidy Margrit Müller), Bild und Text in Christa Wolfs Sommerstück (Roswitha Skare), Urs Widmers Der blaue Siphon (Henk Harbers), Christoph Marthalers Stunde Null (Christopher B. Balme), der Lyrik Heinz Czechowskis (Anthony Visser), Erzähltexten von Judith Hermann und Susanne Fischer (Monika Shafi), Werner Fritschs Grabungen (Norbert Otto Eke) und zum Problem des Wissens um den Autor bei Neulektüren von Texten (Elrud Ibsch). Die Herausgeber: Norbert Otto Eke ist Professor für Neuere deutsche Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität Paderborn, Gerhard P. Knapp ist Professor für deutsche und vergleichende Literaturwissenschaft an der University of Utah

Hinkemann

This volume of essays takes as its point of departure Martin Buber's principle of dialogue, which he applied as a comprehensive hermeneutic method for the study of various cultural phenomena. The volume critically evaluates the methodological purchase to be gained by the introduction of Buber's conception of dialogue in political theory, psychology and psychiatry, and religious studies.

Germany Will Try it Again

This is the first in a planned series of volumes on science and literature, which grow from three basic assumptions explicit in this first volume: first, that science and literature are two alternative but related expressions of a culture's values and beliefs; and second, that understanding science in its relation to culture and literature requires some understanding not only of its own internal processes, but of pressures exercised by social, political, and psychological forces; third, that the idea of "influence" of one upon the other must work both ways. It is not only science that influences literature, but literature that influences science the authors say. ISBN 0-299-11300-0: \$45.00; ISBN 0-299-11304-3 (pbk.): \$12.95.

Neulektüren

This book studies major works of literature from classical antiquity to the present that reflect crises in the evolution of Western law: the move from a prelegal to a legal society in The Eumenides, the Christianization of Germanic law in Njal's Saga, the disenchantment with medieval customary law in Reynard the Fox, the reception of Roman law in a variety of Renaissance texts, the conflict between law and equity in Antigone and The Merchant of Venice, the eighteenth-century codification controversy in the works of Kleist, the modern debate between "pure" and "free" law in Kafka's The Trial and other fin-de-siècle works, and the effects of totalitarianism, the theory of universal guilt, and anarchism in the twentieth century. Using principles from the anthropological theory of legal evolution, the book locates the works in their legal contexts and traces through them the gradual dissociation over the centuries of law and morality. It thereby associates and illuminates these masterpieces from an original point of view and contributes a new dimension to the study of literature and law. In contrast to prevailing adherents of Law-and-Literature, this book professes Literature-and-Law, in which the emphasis is historical rather than theoretical, substantive rather than rhetorical, and literary rather than legal. Instead of adducing the literary work to illustrate debates about modern law, this book consults the history of law as an essential aid to the understanding of the literary text and its conflicts.

Dialogue as a Trans-disciplinary Concept

For the past 100 years some of the greatest historians and political scientists of the twentieth century have picked apart, analyzed and reinterpreted this sequence of events taking place within a single month in July/early August 1914. The four years of fighting during World War I destroyed the international system put into place at the Congress of Vienna in 1814/15 and led to the dissolution of some of

the great old empires of Europe (Austrian-Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian). The 100th anniversary of the assassination of the Austrian successor to the throne Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo unleashed the series of events that unleashed World War I. The assassination in Sarajevo, the spark that set asunder the European powder keg, has been the focus of a veritable blizzard of commemorations, scholarly conferences and a new avalanche of publications dealing with this signal historical event that changed the world. Contemporary Austrian Studies would not miss the opportunity to make its contribution to these scholarly discourses by focusing on reassessing the Dual Monarchy's crucial role in the outbreak and the first year of the war, the military experience in the trenches, and the chaos on the homefront.

George Grosz, March-April 1970

Presents the correspondence of Thomas and Heinrich Mann

One Culture

A prescient exploration of the fate of the book in the digital age.

The Mirror of Justice

In July 1914, Franz Kafka's fiancée Felice broke off their engagement in a humiliating public tribunal, surrounded by her friends and family, and the other woman with whom Kafka had recently fallen in love. Broken and bereft, Kafka - at the height of his writing powers - turned the experience into his masterpiece, *The Trial*, where his lovers became the faceless prosecutors of Josef K. In *Kafka's Other Trial*, Canetti explores each letter that Kafka wrote to his fiancée, from their first tender moments together to his final letter and his refusal to reconcile. In this affecting book, he offers moving insights into the creativity of Franz Kafka and the torment he suffered as a man, a lover, and a writer.

1914 Austria Hungary The Origins (Contemporary Austrian Studies, Vol 23)

The German-speaking inhabitants of the Bohemian capital developed a group identification and defined themselves as a minority as they dealt with growing Czech political and economic strength in the city and with their own sharp numerical decline: in the 1910 census only seven percent of the metropolitan population claimed that they spoke primarily German. The study uses census returns, extensive police and bureaucratic records, newspaper accounts, and memoirs on local social and political life to show how the German minority and the Czech majority developed demographically and economically in relation to each other and created separate social and political lives for their group members. The study carefully traces the roles of occupation, class, religion, and political ideology in the formation of German group loyalties and social solidarities.

Letters of Heinrich and Thomas Mann, 1900-1949

The Allied agreement after the Second World War did not only partition Germany, it divided the nation along the fault-lines of a new bipolar world order. This inner border made Germany a unique place to experience the Cold War, and the "German question" in this post-1945 variant remained inextricably entwined with the vicissitudes of the Cold War until its end. This volume explores how social and cultural practices in both German states between 1949 and 1989 were shaped by the existence of this inner border, putting them on opposing sides of the ideological divide between the Western and Eastern blocs, as well as stabilizing relations between them. This volume's interdisciplinary approach addresses important intersections between history, politics, and culture, offering an important new appraisal of the German experiences of the Cold War.

Does Writing Have a Future?

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Kafka's Other Trial

Lydia Davis's collection *Almost No Memory* is a richly inventive array of playful philosophical investigations, involuted domestic disputes, and fables of the dark fantastic. With wittily restrained intensity, she again portrays the contemplative self caught in the paradoxical world. In 'Pastor Elaine's Newsletter,' a harried mother studies a Bible passage; in 'Foucault and Pencil,' a troubled analyst on her way home from a session attempts to distract herself with a difficult French text; in 'Glenn Gould,' a former pianist tries to justify her dependence on a certain television show. The stories in *Almost No Memory* reveal an empathic, sometimes shattering understanding of human relations, as Davis, in a spare but resonant prose all her own, explores the limits of identity, of logic, and of the known and the knowable.

The Politics of Ethnic Survival

The challenges we face today are unprecedented, from the existential crisis of climate change to the global security threats posed by aggression in Ukraine and elsewhere. Add to this the crisis of liberal democracy and we seem to be swirling in a state of moral disarray, unsure whether there are any principles to which we can appeal today that would be anything other than particularistic. In contrast to this view, Markus Gabriel puts forward the bold argument that there are guiding moral principles for human behaviour. These guiding principles extend across cultures; they are universally valid and form the source of universal values in the twenty-first century. In developing what he calls a 'New Moral Realism', Gabriel breathes fresh life into the idea that humanity's task on our planet is to enable moral progress through cooperation. It is only by achieving moral progress in a way that incorporates universal values – and thus embraces all of humanity – that we can avoid the abyss into which we will otherwise slide. Written with verve, wit and imagination, Gabriel's call for a new enlightenment is a welcome antidote to the value relativism and nihilism of our times, and it lays out a moral framework within which we can work together – as surely we must – to deal with the great challenges we now face.

Divided, But Not Disconnected

"After many years abroad, the narrator, Brahim, with his much beloved Scottish wife and two very peppy boys, returns to his home village, El Jadida, in Morocco. Having invented an alter-ego, Inspector Ali, now becoming an incubus, he finds himself "adrift" if "world famous" as the author of the too scrutable, but very Sherlockian sleuth, with great solutions to crimes to his credit." "Then arrive Jock and Susan, his wife's parents from Scotland, loaded down with golf clubs and nervous expectations of a mysterious land." "Islam, bankers, a statuesque cook-maid, bureaucrats, students, bakers, butchers, aging Mercedes taxi drivers, nostalgia, writers bloc, all invade and saturate this volume, crosscutting into the narrative."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Deutsche Pilgerreisen Nach Dem Heiligen Lande

Almost No Memory