School of Liberal Arts
Faculty Showcase
Reception
Celebrating Major Accomplishments
December 5, 2018
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A MESSAGE FROM
DEAN EDWARDS

Our annual showcase provides an opportunity to recognize the scholarly and creative achievements of faculty in the School of Liberal Arts. This year, we celebrate 32 books, 6 solo exhibitions, 2 theatrical performances, and 3 musical recordings—a remarkable collective accomplishment. With these works, professors in SLA advance scholarly conversations in a range of fields and disciplines, and our arts faculty bring both beauty and provocative creative thinking to publics near and far. SLA’s faculty helps us to understand the world we live in—past, present, and sometimes future—and expand our own sensibilities. They inspire their students and bring the lessons of their labors into the classroom, educating and inspiring by their discoveries and their example. So let’s pause together to take stock of an exceptional year and to applaud our colleagues for their work and success.
The Ottoman Empire was unprepared for the massive conflict of World War I. Lacking the infrastructure and resources necessary to wage a modern war, the empire’s statesmen reached beyond the battlefield to sustain their war effort. They placed unprecedented hardships onto the shoulders of the Ottoman people: mass conscription, a state-controlled economy, widespread food shortages, and ethnic cleansing. By war’s end, few aspects of Ottoman daily life remained untouched. When the War Came Home reveals the catastrophic impact of this global conflict on ordinary Ottomans. Drawing on a wide range of sources—from petitions, diaries, and newspapers to folk songs and religious texts—Yiğit Akın examines how Ottoman men and women experienced war on the home front as government authorities intervened ever more ruthlessly in their lives. The horrors of war brought home, paired with the empire’s growing demands on its people, fundamentally reshaped interactions between Ottoman civilians, the military, and the state writ broadly. Ultimately, Akin argues that even as the empire lost the war on the battlefield, it was the destructiveness of the Ottoman state’s wartime policies on the home front that led to the empire’s disintegration.

The central issue debated at each successive legislative session for over a decade, Louisiana’s significant fiscal problems have remained unresolved despite efforts to mitigate the state’s financial woes and avoid cutting key services or resorting to stop-gap solutions. Louisiana created its current tax structure in the 1970s, with some subsequent revisions in response to new economic realities. While many developments in Louisiana’s fiscal picture lie outside the state’s control, other changes including shifting tax rates, shrinking the tax base, and increasing the number of exemptions, deductions, and tax credits, resulted from decisions made by the legislative body. In Exploring Long-Term Solutions for Louisiana’s Tax System, James A. Richardson, Steven M. Sheffrin, James Alm, and other contributors advocate for establishing financial reforms geared to long-term change and more stable fiscal prospects.

With a focus on practicality and accessibility, the authors explore the complexities of Louisiana’s economic reality and explain the state’s current tax structure. In so doing, they suggest several reforms that challenge the state’s use of sales tax, application of the individual income tax, approach to corporate taxation, and allocation of other taxes such as mineral revenues. Crucial for those who want to engage with their representatives, colleagues, and fellow voters on the topic of taxation, this book equips readers with timely information about policy and, more importantly, nonpartisan solutions that could secure a more prosperous future for Louisiana.
One evening in 1980, a group of white friends, drinking at the Duke of Edinburgh pub on East Ham High Street, made a monstrous five-pound wager. The first person to kill a “Paki” would win the bet. Ali Akhtar Baig, a young Pakistani student who lived in the east London borough of Newham, was their chosen victim. Baig’s murder was but one incident in a wave of antiblack racial attacks that were commonplace during the crisis of race relations in Britain in the 1970s and 1980s. Ali Akhtar Baig’s death also catalyzed the formation of a grassroots antiracist organization, Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) that worked to transform the racist victimization of African, African Caribbean, and South Asian communities into campaigns for racial justice and social change.

In addition to providing a 24-hour hotline and casework services, NMP activists worked to mitigate the scourge of racial injustice that included daily racial harassment, hate crimes, and antiblack police violence. Since the advent of the War on Terror, NMP widened its approach to support victims of the state’s counterterror policies, which have contributed to an unfettered surge in Islamophobia.

These realities, as well as the many layers of gendered racism in contemporary Britain, come to life through intimate ethnographic storytelling. The reader gets to know a broad range of east Londoners and antiracist activists whose intersecting experiences present a multifaceted portrait of British racism. Mohan Ambikaipaker examines the life experiences of these individuals through a strong theoretical lens that combines critical race theory and postcolonial studies. Political Blackness in Multiracial Britain shows how the deep processes of everyday political whiteness shape the state’s failure to provide effective remedies for ethnic, racial, and religious minorities who continue to face violence and institutional racism.

Colouring the Caribbean offers the first comprehensive study of Agostino Brunias’s intriguing pictures of colonial West Indians of colour—so called ‘Red’ and ‘Black’ Caribs, dark-skinned Africans, and Afro-Creoles, and people of mixed race—made for colonial officials and plantocratic elites during the late-eighteenth century. Although Brunias’s paintings have often been understood as straightforward documents of visual ethnography that functioned as field guides for reading race, this book investigates how the images both reflected and refracted ideas about race commonly held by eighteenth-century Britons, helping to construct racial categories while simultaneously exposing their constructedness and underscoring their contradictions. The book offers provocative new insights about Brunias’s work gleaned from a broad survey of his paintings, many of which are reproduced here for the first time.
Robert Birdwell

The Radical Novel and the Classless Society

Rowman and Littlefield, 2018

The Radical Novel and the Classless Society analyzes utopian and proletarian novels as a single socialist tradition in U.S. literature. Utopian novels by such writers as Edward Bellamy, William Dean Howells, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Sutton E. Griggs and proletarian novels by such writers as Robert Cantwell, John Steinbeck, Richard Wright, Meridel Le Sueur, Claude McKay, and Ralph Ellison can help us conceive of a unity of utopian and Marxist socialisms. We can combine the imagination of the future classless society with present-day socialist strategy. Utopian and proletarian novels help us to imagine—and realize—the classless society as achieving the utopian goal of recognizing race and gender and the Marxist goal of overcoming social class.

Ryan Boehm

City and Empire in the Age of the Successors

University of California Press, 2018

In the chaotic decades after the death of Alexander the Great, the world of the Greek city-state became deeply embroiled in the political struggles and unremitting violence of his successors’ contest for supremacy. As these presumptive rulers turned to the practical reality of administering the disparate territories under their control, they increasingly developed new cities by merging smaller settlements into large urban agglomerations. This practice of synoikism gave rise to many of the most important cities of the age, initiated major shifts in patterns of settlement, and consolidated numerous previously independent polities. The result was the increasing transformation of the fragmented world of the small Greek polis into an urbanized network of cities. Drawing on a wide array of archaeological, epigraphic, and textual evidence, City and Empire in the Age of the Successors reinterprets the role of urbanization in the creation of the Hellenistic kingdoms and argues for the agency of local actors in the formation of these new imperial cities.
William C. Brumfield
Pereslavl-Zalesskii: Architectural Heritage in Photographs
{Moscow: Tri Kvadrata Publishers, 2018}

Volume sixteen in the series “Discovering Russia,” written and photographed by William Brumfield, is devoted to Pereslavl-Zalesskii, one of the major centers of medieval Russian spiritual and artistic culture. Located on the main route from Moscow northeast to the vast territory of the Russian North, Pereslavl-Zalesskii benefited over the centuries from court largesse and as a pilgrimage center. The first part of the book, documented with the author’s color photographs, contains an analysis in parallel Russian and English texts of architectural monuments in their historical context. At the center is the mid-twelfth century Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Savior, one of the earliest Russian white stone (limestone) churches. Located amid remnants of the town ramparts, the cathedral is surrounded by churches built from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

The text continues with a detailed survey of the town’s five major monasteries, each of which displays a range of architectural and decorative forms. Of particular note is the Trinity-Danilov Monastery, whose sixteenth-century Trinity Cathedral contains an Apocalypse fresco cycle that is among the most significant examples of medieval Russian art. The concluding section of the text surveys parish churches and secular architecture.

The second part of the volume consists of a detailed photographic survey of architectural monuments mentioned in the text. This visual documentation is in black-and-white, with a color section devoted to the Trinity Cathedral frescoes. All of the captions contain precise dates as a record of the author’s documentary fieldwork, which extends three decades from 1984 to 2013.

Amy Chaffee
A Light Romp Through the Minefield of Sexual Harassment
{Director/Playwright, Broadwater Theatre in Los Angeles and The Rose Theatre, London, UK, 2018}

Playwright, voice artist, director, and dialect coach, Amy Chaffee directed and produced her latest original play, A Light Romp Through The Minefield of Sexual Harassment (Romp/Harass). After opening in June, 2018 in Los Angeles at the Hollywood Fringe Festival, Romp/Harass then travelled to London where it was featured at the Rose Theatre housed at Rose Bruford College of Theatre and Performing Arts as part of the 5th Annual Freedom and Focus Conference, which featured 37 artists from 11 different countries over 5 days. The two-handed play traces the emotional freefall of a mediocre white male lawyer, John, through his divorce and sex/love addiction problems. The female role neatly divides onstage time between a trusted female work ally and John’s female therapist of mysterious international origin.

Romp/Harass takes sharp aim at the uneven playing ground of corporate culture and how bystanders are rarely innocent. This play is the second in a trilogy of feministy comedies. The first, Your Mother’s Vagina opened in 2016 in Los Angeles, Ireland, Belgium, and Scotland. The third, A LadyCaper will open in New Zealand in 2020.
Amy Chaffee

Killer Joe

{Dialect Coach, Empire Street Productions at the Trafalgar Studios, West End, London, UK, 2018}

In Spring of 2018, Voice/Acting Professor Amy Chaffee coached film star Orlando Bloom in his first foray onstage since 2013 in the West End production of Killer Joe by Tracy Letts at Trafalgar Studio Stage in London, UK. Bloom’s film career from the Pirates of the Caribbean franchise to the Lord of the Rings franchise has been rooted in playing quintessentially English roles. In taking the eponymous role of Killer Joe in this iconically Texan play, Bloom had to battle to shed his “star” persona utterly while he was onstage.

Killer Joe is set outside Dallas; however, the character of Killer Joe is from the country near the Oklahoma/Texas Border of the Red River. Research for any dialect was challenging to find at a distance—in-person interviews of native speakers of the dialect and YouTube videos of the Oklahoma teachers strike formed some of the core samples Bloom and Chaffee used. The American dialect coach for the entirely British cast in London was chosen on Chaffee’s recommendation, and the two coaches sculpted the sound of the show together. The show ran to sold out houses for its limited run from May – August 2018.

Michael R. Cohen

Cotton Capitalists: American Jewish Entrepreneurship in the Reconstruction Era

{New York University Press, 2017}

In the nineteenth century, Jewish merchants created a thriving niche economy in the United States’ most important industry—cotton—positioning themselves at the forefront of expansion during the Reconstruction Era. Jewish success in the cotton industry was transformative for both Jewish communities and their development, and for the broader economic restructuring of the South. Cotton Capitalists analyzes this niche economy and reveals its origins. Michael R. Cohen argues that Jewish merchants’ status as a minority fueled their success by fostering ethnic networks of trust. Trust in the nineteenth century was the cornerstone of economic transactions, and this trust was largely fostered by ethnicity. Much as money flowed along ethnic lines between Anglo-American banks, Jewish merchants in the Gulf South used their own ethnic ties with other Jewish-owned firms in New York, as well as Jewish investors across the globe, to capitalize their businesses. They relied on these family connections to direct Northern credit and goods to the war-torn South, avoiding the constraints of the anti-Jewish prejudices, which had previously denied them access to credit, allowing them to survive economic downturns.

These American Jewish merchants reveal that ethnicity matters in the development of global capitalism. Ethnic minorities are and have frequently been at the forefront of entrepreneurship, finding innovative ways to expand narrow sectors of the economy. While this was certainly the case for Jews, it has also been true for other immigrant groups more broadly. The story of Jews in the American cotton trade is far more than the story of American Jewish success and integration—it is the story of the role of ethnicity in the development of global capitalism.
Teresa Cole

Saffron

{Solo Exhibition, Lora Robins Gallery of Design from Nature, University of Richmond Museums, 2017}

Teresa Cole’s installation Saffron appeared October 27 through December 8, 2017 in the Lora Robins Gallery of Design from Nature, University of Richmond Museums. Cole is a contemporary artist known for her large-scale installation print work created primarily in relief and screenprinting. Her interest in appropriating varied cultural expressions has led to national and international visiting artist engagements and exhibitions.

Saffron references time spent by the artist in the Mustang region of Western Nepal in April 2015 when an earthquake of great magnitude hit. The country was devastated and more than 8,000 Nepalese lost their lives. Leading workshops with University of Richmond students and the community, the artist has created an installation that brings attention to the immense loss and serves as a memorial for those who are gone. Made of dyed, printed, and laser-cut Japanese paper, the walls of the West Gallery in the Lora Robins Gallery are covered with yellow-orange pages that are each unique and flutter with the slightest movement, and as the artist states, “like a prayer in the wind.”

Aaron Collier

Of Rocks and Ruins

{Solo Exhibition, Octavia Art Gallery, New Orleans, 2018}

The “Everything You Need to Know” website that intends to prepare visitors for the breezy summit and scenic overlook of Palatine Hill in Rome offers the following caution: “Without a guide or guidebook, it can be difficult to make sense of the ruins of the Palatine... you don’t want to be one of those tourists who wanders aimlessly around the hill, with no idea of what they’re looking at.” Failing to click on the host of supplied links for guide services made available to me by this website, I became “one of those tourists” in September of 2017.

The difficulty of making sense of the excavations and remains drove me up that hill. The promise of innumerable fragments, pieces, and ruins (nothing fully intact or scatheless) was the reward of the climb, not the handicap. A profound inability to explain away or see through every layer was the experience and the seat that I hoped to find, one of bewilderment and mystery. This act of looking is one that prizes possibility and questions, rather than answers and identification.

My professional practice as a visual artist is one that implements several modes of image making towards braving the central questions that drive my research: what am I to do with a small and incomplete knowledge of a vast, complex, and multivalent world? What of challenge or gain accompanies an incomplete knowledge of the world? How are images, which are inherently shards or snippets of information, able to picture this inability to know in full?

Abstraction, marked as it is by the ability to be both suggestive and silent, proves to be a fitting vehicle for exploring the possibility of paint to simultaneously reveal and conceal. This dichotomy parallels a shifting, evolving world where what we know consistently shares an edge with what we do not. Paintings in Of Rocks and Ruins layer observed positive shapes and negative spaces from historical works such as Leonardo’s Virgin of the Rocks and Hendrick Goltzius’ Pietà to the degree that the individual and original referent becomes difficult to delineate. Piecing together a knowledge or experience of something through remaining or available fragments mimics our daily interactions with the world. Rather than suggest that these interactions foreground a certain lack or shortcoming, I wonder if incomprehensibility can ever be a source of joy?
Clare Daniel
Mediating Morality: The Politics of Teen Pregnancy in the Post-Welfare Era
{University of Massachusetts Press, 2017}

The approach the United States has taken to addressing teen pregnancy—a ubiquitous concern in teen education and perennial topic in popular culture—has changed dramatically over the past few decades. Specifically since the radical overhaul of welfare policy in 1996, Clare Daniel argues, teen pregnancy, previously regarded as a social problem requiring public solutions, is seen as an individual failure on the part of the teens involved.

Daniel investigates coordinated teen pregnancy prevention efforts within federal political discourse, along with public policy, popular culture, national advocacy, and local initiatives, revealing the evidence of this transformation. In the 1970s and 1980s, political leaders from both parties used teen pregnancy to strengthen their attacks on racialized impoverished communities. With a new welfare policy in 1996 that rhetoric moved toward blaming teen pregnancy—seemingly in a race- and class-neutral way—on the teens who engaged in sex prematurely and irresponsibly. Daniel effectively illustrates that the construction of teen pregnancy as an individual’s problem has been a key component in a neoliberal agenda that frees the government from the responsibility of addressing systemic problems of poverty, lack of access to education, ongoing structural racism, and more.

Peter Cooley
World Without Finishing
{Carnegie Mellon University Press, 2018}

World Without Finishing continues Peter Cooley’s search for the “ordinary miraculous,” the subject of his books for four decades. In those liminal spaces where Cooley voyages, the otherworldly is a haunting presence, whether in a painting by Rembrandt, the voices of the dead in a Louisiana cemetery for lepers or a mayfly his imagination conjures for its single day on earth. The gods—and God—are near at hand and far from us in the mysterious riddling of Cooley’s new poems.
In contrast to the standard interpretation that communist regimes ignore the consumption preferences of the population and rule instead through repression, this study argues that communist autocracies gradually come to understand contingent mass support as essential for their survival and use the satisfaction of consumer expectations as the main mechanism for creating such support. This book focuses on several interrelated questions that allow us to shed light on the political logic of socialist consumption: namely, when do communist regimes start paying attention to the consumer preferences of the population; how do they find out what these preferences are; how do they aim to satisfy these preferences; and how does their eventual inability to satisfy these preferences increase the likelihood of systemic collapse. The study contributes to the literature on welfare in autocracies and to the rapidly expanding literature on durable authoritarianism. It is comparative in scope and relies on a large corpus of archival materials from Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, and China collected by the author in a number of archives, libraries, and document repositories in Europe and Asia.

In the past, multinational firms have looked to developing countries as sources of raw materials, markets, or production efficiencies, but rarely as locations for innovation. Today, however, R&D facilities and other indicators of multinational-linked innovation are becoming more common in emerging economies. In this book, Patrick Egan investigates patterns of inward foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries, considering the impact of host country institutions and policy on the innovative activities undertaken by multinational firms. He examines the uneven spread of innovation-intensive foreign direct investment and emerging sectoral distributions, then develops a number of arguments about the determinants of multinational innovation in developing countries. Firms are attracted by a country’s supply of skilled labor and are often eager to innovate close to new markets; but, Egan finds, host country institutions and the configuration of the host country’s investment policies have a strong impact on firm decisions and evolving country investment profiles.

Egan uses econometric analysis to identify determinants of multinational innovation, and examines differences among state institutions as a key variable. He then offers a detailed case study, assessing Ireland’s attempts to use foreign direct investment in innovation as a catalyst for development. While FDI is a potential vehicle for industrial upgrading, Egan cautions, it is neither necessary nor sufficient for development. Furthermore, innovation-intensive investments are not likely to develop linkages with local actors or otherwise embed themselves in host economies in the absence of active, discriminating policies channeled through coherent and coordinated institutions.
AnnieLaurie Erickson’s work investigates the physical apparatus of the Internet and digital surveillance. Into the Digital Mesh includes photographic works from her ongoing Data Shadows series, which examines the traces of information we leave behind as we traverse the digital sea of the Internet. Traveling to every Google Data Center in the United States and Europe, and visiting the largest data facilities of Apple and Facebook, Erickson documents the massive infrastructure that houses our data, juxtaposing their unremarkable exteriors with their brightly colored and tangled interiors. The project calls to attention to the physical scale of information collected by these institutions and considers its impact on our daily experience. Erickson’s work offers a symbolic gesture of “countervellence,” illuminating the locations holding our data through photographs that peer back into the global scale of technology that surveils our digital lives.

Christopher J. Fettweis
Psychology of a Superpower: Security and Dominance in U.S. Foreign Policy
{Columbia University Press, 2018}

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States was left as the world’s sole superpower, which was the dawn of an international order known as unipolarity. The ramifications of imbalanced power extend around the globe—including the country at the center. What has the sudden realization that it stands alone atop the international hierarchy done to the United States? In Psychology of a Superpower, Christopher J. Fettweis examines how unipolarity affects the way U.S. leaders conceive of their role, make strategy, and perceive America’s place in the world.

Combining security, strategy, and psychology, Fettweis investigates how the idea of being number one affects the decision making of America’s foreign-policy elite. He examines the role the United States plays in providing global common goods, such as peace and security; the effect of the Cold War’s end on nuclear-weapon strategy and policy; the psychological consequences of unbalanced power; and the grand strategies that have emerged in unipolarity. Drawing on psychology’s insights into the psychological and behavioral consequences of unchecked power, Fettweis brings new insight to political science’s policy-analysis toolkit. He also considers the prospect of the end of unipolarity, offering a challenge to widely held perceptions of American indispensability and asking whether the unipolar moment is worth trying to save. Psychology of a Superpower is a provocative rethinking of the risks and opportunities of the global position of the United States, with significant consequences for U.S. strategy, character, and identity.
Holly Flora

*Cimabue and the Franciscans*
(Brepols/Harvey Miller, 2018)

*Cimabue and the Franciscans* offers a fresh look at the broader question of artistic change in the late thirteenth century by examining the intersection of two histories: that of the artist Cimabue (ca. 1240-1302), and that of the Franciscan Order. While focused on the work of a single artist, this study sheds new light on the religious motives and artistic means that fueled the period’s visual and spiritual transformations. Holly Flora’s study reveals that Cimabue was not just a crucial figure in processes of stylistic change. He and his Franciscan patrons engaged with complicated intellectual and theological ideas about materials, memory, beauty, and experience, creating innovative works of art that celebrated the Order and enabled new modes of Christian devotion. Cimabue’s contributions to the history of art thus can finally be recognized for their wide-ranging scope and impact within the rapidly-evolving religious culture of the late thirteenth century.

Holly Flora

*Art and Experience in Trecento Italy*
[Holly Flora and Sarah S. Wilkins, eds.]
(Brepols, 2018)

The age of Giotto, Dante, and Boccaccio, the fourteenth century in Italy, known as the Trecento, was a pivotal moment in art history and in European culture. The studies in this volume present new approaches to art in this important but often neglected period of the early Renaissance. Scholars at various stages in their careers discuss a wide range of topics including architecture, materiality, politics, patronage, and devotion, contributing to a new understanding of how art was made and experienced in this nodal century. These papers were originally presented at the Andrew Ladis Trecento Conference held at Tulane University in November of 2016.
Kevin H. Jones

Stellar Rays
{Solo Exhibition, The Akiba Art Lab Tokyo, Japan, 2018}

The exhibition Stellar Rays presents new work that examines the fleeting and unattainable through investigating astronomy, high speed photography, and chemistry. By moving from the micro with chemistry to the macro with astronomy, ephemeral moments are captured in various forms. The work titled, Self-Reflective, is a high-speed camera that has been altered to give the illusion that it is melting. By representing the apparatus’ state of being as what can only be seen in slow motion, the sculpture captures what is elusive and unattainable.

Two works in the exhibition use star maps to elicit this mysterious nature. Within the work, Gravitational Field, a star chart is recreated on a tire inner tube evoking a black hole and astrophysics, while the sculpture, Hyperhat, presents the viewer with a silver-plated top hat that has been severed by an intersection of the vast universe as an LCD screen that shows a star map in motion. Both of these works bring the night sky to a more human level, manifested in a more tangible format.

Other works examine graphics related to chemistry and popular culture by bringing clusters of images together that elude meaning. Ultimately the works found in Stellar Rays continue to investigate my interest in the absurd and our attempts to understand the world around us.

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Kevin H. Jones

The New Pollution
{Solo Exhibition, Rudolph Blume Fine Art Artscan Gallery, Houston, TX, 2018}

Kevin Jones’ work challenges the blind faith in all things scientific as the predominant, contemporary credo. He is baffled by the seeming inability of scientific inquiry to explain the innermost workings of nature. Richard Feynman famously said “If you thought that science was certain—well, that is just an error on your part,” so Kevin Jones is ready to help out by suggesting alternative systems.

His mostly digital based work is done in a variety of media including painting, sculpture, time-based media, or digital prints. Jones scrutinizes the underlying hypothesis of much scientific theorizing. A hypothesis by definition is just a temporary proposition that is supposed to give way to a better system, one that can more elegantly explain a greater number of phenomena.

One of Jones’ favorite subjects is the periodic table of the elements. They were discovered and described in 1869 by Mendeleev, but still to this day they are tinkered with amid a cloud of uncertainty. Who is to say that Jones’ proposed variations of these elements (based on formal or aesthetic principles) are less viable than the recent spate of newly discovered, but absurdly unstable elements cooked up in a wayward accelerator?

This artist wants the observer to contemplate the thin ice we are all walking on while pursuing the path of scientific logic and its inherent fuzziness. Hopefully, Jones’ images will undermine scientific authority by proposing certain variables that are totally plausible within their own endogenous structure.

Let’s celebrate the realignment of the art/science interface!

Let Feynman have the last word: “I would rather have questions that can’t be answered, then answers that can’t be questioned.”
The focus piece in Gene Koss’s exhibition is Through the Valley, a monumental steel and cast glass sculpture (81 x 192 x 55 inches). Design and fabrication was a two year process. Despite its size, the sculpture is not intimidating. About the piece, which was influenced by the 23rd Psalm, Koss says, “There will be rough times and joyous times in this walk through life and with all of the turmoil in the world today I thought we needed a quiet, tranquil space. I want the viewer to enter the valley, walk through, and look up through the glass towards the heavens and find peace.”

The exhibition also includes Oakville Levee Wall (85 x 56 x 31 inches). The sculpture, corten steel and cast glass, reflects on the comfort provided by the protective flood walls surrounding Koss’s studio in Oakville, LA. Also exhibited were 14 solid glass modeled works and mixed media maquettes.

Zachary Lazar’s powerful and important novel was inspired by a passion play, The Life of Jesus Christ, he witnessed at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. As someone who writes “fiction, nonfiction, sometimes a hybrid of both,” the narrator of Vengeance, a character much like Lazar himself, tries to accurately view a world he knows is “beyond the limits of my small understanding.” In particular, he tries to unravel the truth behind the supposed crime of an inmate he meets and befriends, Kendrick King, who is serving a life sentence at Angola for murder.

As the narrator attempts to sort out what happened in King’s life—paying visits to his devoted mother, his estranged young daughter and her mother, his girlfriend, his brother, and his cousin—the writer’s own sense of identity begins to feel more and more like a fiction. He is one of the “free people” while Kendrick, who studies theology and philosophy, will never get his only wish, expressed plainly as “I just need to get out of here.” The dichotomy between their lives forces the narrator to confront the violence in his own past, and also to reexamine American notions of guilt and penance, racial bias, and the inherent perversity of punitive justice.

It is common knowledge that we have an incarceration crisis in our country. Vengeance, by way of vivid storytelling, helps us to understand the failure of empathy and imagination that causes it.
Nora Lustig  
Commitment to Equity Handbook  
{Brookings Institution Press, 2018}  

A how-to guide for assessing the impact of fiscal policy on inequality and poverty.

Inequality has emerged in recent years as a major topic of economic and political discussion, but it is often unclear whether governments can or should do something about it, and if so, what that something might be. This unique volume, edited by Nora Lustig helps fill that void. Developed by the Commitment to Equity Institute at Tulane, the book examines both the theory and the practical methods for determining the impact of taxation and public spending on inequality and poverty. It provides a step-by-step guide for policymakers, economists, and social planners when analyzing whether fiscal policy has narrowed or widened inequality. The book also has user-written software for conducting a Commitment to Equity Assessment, along with several country studies of these assessments.

In addition to serving as a manual, the book can be used as a stand-alone reference for those interested in the methods for assessing the impact on equity of fiscal policy. It also serves as a textbook for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses on public finance and income distribution.

Anna Mitchell Mahoney  
Women Take Their Place in State Legislatures  
{Temple University Press, 2018}  

How do women strategically make their mark on state legislatures? Anna Mitchell Mahoney’s book traces the development of women’s state legislative caucuses and the influence both gender and party have on women’s ability to organize collectively. She provides a comprehensive analysis of how and why women organize around their gender identity in state legislatures—or why they do not.

Women Take Their Place in State Legislatures includes a quantitative analysis of institutional-level variables and caucus existence in all 50 states. Case studies of caucus attempts in New Jersey, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Iowa between 2006 and 2010 examine attempts at creating women’s caucuses that succeeded or failed, and why. Mahoney’s interviews with 180 state legislators and their staff explore the motivations of caucus creators and participants. Ultimately, she finds that women’s organizing is contextual; it demonstrates the dynamic nature of gender.

Mahoney also provides insights into broad questions regarding gendered institutions, collective action, and political party governance. Women Take Their Place in State Legislatures fills a lacuna in the evaluation of women in government.
Laura Helen Marks
Alice in Pornoland
{University of Illinois Press, 2018}

The unquenchable thirst of Dracula. The animal lust of Mr. Hyde. The acquiescence of Lewis Carroll’s Alice. Victorian literature—with its overtones of prudishness, respectability, and Old World hypocrisy—belies a subverted eroticism. The Victorian Gothic is monstrous but restrained, repressed but perverse, static but transformative, and preoccupied by gender and sexuality in both regressive and progressive ways. Laura Helen Marks investigates the contradictions and seesawing gender dynamics in Victorian-inspired adult films and looks at why pornographers persist in drawing substance and meaning from the era’s Gothic tales. She focuses on the particular Victorianness that pornography prefers, and the mythologies of the Victorian era that fuel today’s pornographic fantasies. In turn, she exposes what pornography reveals about the Victorians and pornography as a genre. A bold foray into theory and other forbidden places, Alice in Pornoland reveals how modern-day Victorian Gothic pornography constantly emphasizes, navigates, transgresses, and renegotiates issues of gender, sexuality, and race.

Bernice L. McFadden
Praise Song for the Butterflies
{Akashic Books, 2018}

Abeo Kata lives a comfortable, happy life in West Africa as the privileged nineyear-old daughter of a government employee and stay-at-home mother. But when the Katas’ idyllic lifestyle takes a turn for the worse, Abeo’s father, following his mother’s advice, places the girl in a religious shrine, hoping that the sacrifice of his daughter will serve as atonement for the crimes of his ancestors. Unspeakable acts befall Abeo for the fifteen years she is held in the shrine. When she is finally rescued, broken and battered, she must struggle to overcome her past, endure the revelation of family secrets, and learn to trust and love again.

In the tradition of Chris Cleave’s Little Bee, this novel is a contemporary story that offers an eye-opening account of the practice of ritual servitude in West Africa. Spanning decades and two continents, Praise Song for the Butterflies will break your heart and then heal it.
This collection of thirteen essays brings together Italian and American scholars to present a cooperative analysis of the Italian short story, beginning in the fourteenth century with Giovanni Boccaccio and arriving at the twentieth century with Alberto Moravia and Anna Maria Ortese. Throughout the book, the contributors carefully and intentionally unpack and explain the development of the short story genre and demonstrate the breadth of themes—cultural, historical, and linguistic—detailed in these narratives.

Dedicated to a genre “devoted to lightness and flexibility, as well as quickness, exactitude, visibility, and multiplicity,” this collection paints a careful and exacting picture of an important part of both Italian and literary history.

In this book Ari Ofengenden examines the ways that Israel’s integration into global economy has affected its mainstream culture. Ofengenden uses works of Israeli film, literature, and television, from the past 30 years to conceptualize the changes in Israel’s culture. He analyzes the central phenomena associated with Israel’s integration into the global economy including: the demise of realism and the rise of commercial culture, the production of film, television, and novels for western audiences, and the critiques of capitalism in media. Ofengenden also explores the refiguring national identity through critique of masculinity. The book also discusses the affect globalization and marketization has had on modern narratives of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
Louise Reichardt’s songs are Romantic in style, exhibiting influences of her contemporary, Franz Schubert, as well as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Notably, Reichardt published over ninety songs in her lifetime, some under her own name and some under the name of her composer-father—Johann Friedrich Reichardt. Louise Reichardt created a body of work that, despite its breadth and influence, has been historically neglected. Only a handful of Reichardt’s songs have been previously commercially recorded, and this project contributes to the broader ongoing effort of re-assessing Western Art Music’s canon by highlighting compositions of a significant female composer whose work deserves greater recognition.

The songs selected for this recording are grouped by the poets who formed Reichardt’s circle of friends. Among them were the notable Romantic era literary figures Clemens Wenzeslaus Brentano, Novalis, Johann Ludwig Tieck, Karl Philipp Conz, Carl Ludwig Achim von Arnim, as well as Philipp Otto Runge and Karl Wetzl. Also included are the dramatic Sei canzoni di Metastasio, songs based on historical poetry, and three additional songs on Metastasio texts.

Each piece emphasizes Reichardt’s talent for writing sweet, lyrical melodies that unite expressive, melodic text setting and demanding legato line. The harmonies are uncomplicated with understated accompaniments that never overshadow the voice or immediacy of the text. The songs exhibit influences of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Franz Schubert, her contemporary, whose compositional style, in turn, was also influenced by Reichardt’s own father.

Despite the glowing praise and popularity of Louise Reichardt’s work during her lifetime, her musical and personal uniqueness as an active, self-supporting and frequently published female composer, and the likelihood that she helped pave the way for the inclusion of later women composers, including Clara Schumann and Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel, she was largely forgotten. However, upon hearing her songs, characterized by simplicity, lovely melodies and an unpretentious framework, listeners will find them as delightful and interesting as any by her contemporaries.

Souvenance explores César Franck’s seldom-heard mélodies, or songs that share the rich harmonic language and chromaticism of Franck’s larger scale works in miniature form. The recording focuses attention on the sound world and expressivity of this major composer, whose pupils and followers include such song-literature Titans as Chausson and Duparc. Recorded at the historic St. Guillaume Church in Strasbourg and Royaumont Abbey in France, the album includes thirteen mélodies followed by two organ solos played by my collaborator Thomas Kientz.

Belgian by birth, the modest, simple, and religious composer César Franck claimed France as his adopted homeland leaving an undeniable legacy upon its musical landscape where he emerged as an important and highly influential musical leader.

A widely celebrated organist and skilled improviser, Franck composed numerous works for the instrument, gaining the notice of the great organ builder Aristide Cavaillé-Coll, who tapped Franck to inaugurate several organs in prominent Paris churches. This recording displays the instrument’s orchestral capabilities via the splendid Cavaillé-Coll organ of the L’abbaye de Royaumont (built in 1864), and displays the organ’s versatility, warmth, and musical coloration.

While Franck’s compositional output was substantial, he wrote only eighteen songs or mélodies, as they are called in French, of which thirteen are included here. These works feature texts by such beloved and respected literary figures as Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, and Sully Prudhomme. Considering both, Franck’s overall musical output and his stature as a musical leader, it is somewhat troubling that, today, his songs are barely mentioned in written discussions of the mélodie, are rarely included in French song anthologies, and are seldom performed in concert. It has been noted that Franck’s French prosody is not always the most natural, sometimes resulting in awkwardly-set texts. Despite these ‘quirks,’ which are certainly to be found among the canonic works of other French composers, his songs remain a beautiful and important part of the history of the mélodie.
Amy Pfrimmer

**Eternal Life: Sacred Songs and Arias**  
{MSR Classics, 2017}

Eternal Life offers a sampling of sacred song standards, arias, and spirituals accessible to a broad audience. The composers represented in this collection—Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Schubert, Gabriel Fauré, César Franck, Charles Gounod, Felix Mendelssohn, Olive Dungan, Stephen Adams, Albert Hay Malotte, Moses Hogan, and Hall Johnson—give us works of praise, thanksgiving, encouragement, prayer, and reflection, including a broad spectrum of the best-loved and often performed sacred songs and arias from the soprano repertoire. Various styles, periods, and purposes are represented with particular attention given to selecting a mixture of genres, language, and subject material.

Stephanie Porras

**Art of the Northern Renaissance: Courts, Commerce and Devotion**  
{Laurence King Publishing, 2018}

In this lucid account, Stephanie Porras charts the fascinating story of art in northern Europe during the Renaissance period (ca. 1400–1570). She explains how artists and patrons from the regions north of the Alps—the Low Countries, France, England, Germany—responded to an era of rapid political, social, economic, and religious change, while redefining the status of art.

Porras discusses not only paintings by artists from Jan van Eyck to Pieter Bruegel the Elder, but also sculpture, architecture, prints, metalwork, embroidery, tapestry, and armor. Each chapter presents works from a roughly 20-year period and also focuses on a broad thematic issue, such as the flourishing of the print industry or the mobility of Northern artists and artworks. The author traces the influence of aristocratic courts as centers of artistic production and the rise of an urban merchant class, leading to the creation of new consumers and new art products.

This book offers a richly illustrated narrative that allows readers to understand the progression, variety, and key conceptual developments of Northern Renaissance art.
Gary A. Remer  
*Ethics and the Orator*  
{University of Chicago Press, 2017}

For thousands of years, critics have attacked rhetoric and the actual practice of politics as unprincipled, insincere, and manipulative. In *Ethics and the Orator*, Gary A. Remer disagrees, offering the Ciceronian rhetorical tradition as a rejoinder. He argues that the Ciceronian tradition is based on practical or “rhetorical” politics, rather than on idealistic visions of a politics-that-never-was—a response that is ethically sound, if not altogether morally pure.

Remer’s study is distinct from other works on political morality in that it turns to Cicero, not Aristotle, as the progenitor of an ethical rhetorical perspective. Contrary to many, if not most, studies of Cicero since the mid-nineteenth century, which have either attacked him as morally indifferent or have only taken his persuasive ends seriously (setting his moral concerns to the side), *Ethics and the Orator* demonstrates how Cicero presents his ideal orator as exemplary not only in his ability to persuade, but in his capacity as an ethical person. Remer makes a compelling case that Ciceronian values—balancing the moral and the useful, prudential reasoning, and decorum—are not particular only to the philosopher himself, but are distinctive of a broader Ciceronian rhetorical tradition that runs through the history of Western political thought post-Cicero, including the writings of Quintilian, John of Salisbury, Justus Lipsius, Edmund Burke, the authors of *The Federalist*, and John Stuart Mill.

Oana Sabo  
*The Migrant Canon in Twenty-First-Century France*  
{University of Nebraska Press, 2018}

The *Migrant Canon in Twenty-First-Century France* explains the causes of twenty-first-century global migrations and their impact on French literature and the French literary establishment. A marginal genre in 1980s France, since the turn of the century “migrant literature” has become central to criticism and publishing.

Oana Sabo addresses previously unanswered questions about the proliferation of contemporary migrant texts and their shifting themes and forms, mechanisms of literary legitimation, and notions of critical and commercial achievement. Through close readings of novels (by Mathias Énard, Milan Kundera, Dany Laferrière, Henri Lopès, Andréï Makine, Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt, Alice Zeniter, and others) and sociological analyses of their consecrating authorities (including the Prix littéraire de la Porte Dorée, the Académie française, publishing houses, and online reviewers), Sabo argues that these texts are best understood as cultural commodities that mediate between literary and economic forms of value, academic and mass readerships, and national and global literary markets.

By examining the latest literary texts and cultural agents not yet subjected to sufficient critical study, Sabo contributes to contemporary literature, cultural history, migration studies, and literary sociology.
Neoliberalism changed the face of Latin America and left average citizens struggling to cope in many ways. Popular sectors were especially hard hit as wages declined and unemployment increased. The backlash to neoliberalism in the form of popular protest and electoral mobilization opened space for leftist governments to emerge. The turn to left governments raised popular expectations for a second wave of incorporation. Although a growing literature has analyzed many aspects of left governments, there is no study of how the redefinition of the organized popular sectors, their allies, and their struggles have reshaped the political arena to include their interests—until now.

This volume examines the role played in the second wave of incorporation by political parties, trade unions, and social movements in five cases: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. The cases shed new light on a subject critical to understanding the change in the distribution of political power related to popular sectors and their interests—a key issue in the study of postneoliberalism.

Gender, Heteronormativity, and the American Presidency places notions of gender at the center of its analysis of presidential campaign communications. Over the decades, an investment in gendered representations of would-be leaders has changed little, in spite of the second- and third-wave feminist movements. Modern candidates have worked vigorously to demonstrate “compensatory heterosexuality,” an unquestionable normative identity that seeks to overcome challenges to their masculinity or femininity.

The book draws from a wide range of archived media material, including televised films and advertisements, public debates and speeches, and candidate autobiographies. From the domestic ideals promoted by Eisenhower in the 1950s, right through to the explicit and divisive rhetoric associated with the Clinton/Trump race in 2016; intersectional content and discourse analysis reveals how each presidential candidate used his or her campaign to position themselves as a defender of traditional gender roles, and furthermore, how this investment in “appropriate” gender behavior was made manifest in both international and domestic policy choices.

This book represents a significant and timely contribution to the study of political communication. While communication during presidential elections is a well-established research field, Aidan Smith’s book is the first to apply a gendered lens over such an extended historical period and across the political spectrum.
This book attempts to lay a stubborn ghost. The ghost I refer to is the critical notion, long maintained both inside and outside Spain, that the great playwrights of the Golden Age never produced tragedy. I have never been persuaded of this view myself, but persuading myself on the one hand and persuading other people are two very different things. The essays newly written here represent a final effort on my part not merely to establish the real existence of Spanish tragic drama—which critical opinion in recent times seems more readily disposed to accept—but also to spell out in detail the answers to a far more intransigent conundrum: how did Spanish tragedy function in its own right as indigenous genre—modified by the affective substance of Aristotle’s Poetics—in order to achieve the tragic effect? The task before us, therefore, may be said to be twofold: 1) to draw up a corpus of early seventeenth-century dramas from the pens of Lope de Vega, Vélez de Guevara, Tirso de Molina, Calderón de la Barca and others, which may with confidence be classified in the tragic category, and 2) to show step by step how this tragic corpus functioned according to Spanish rules and aesthetic conventions of its own, enabling us thereby to arrive—at last—at a definition of the genre.

This book recounts the afterlife of the great Golden Age dramatist Pedro Calderón de la Barca in Dutch and German-speaking Europe. The high quality of the German critical and philosophical tradition has led to a far greater appreciation of Calderón outside than inside his native Spain, and it is in the German territories that the playwright’s influence has been most remarkable and widespread. Professor Sullivan documents and analyses Calderón’s reception and influence on the stage and on playwriting, criticism, philosophy, and music in these territories. In addressing his book to students of both the German and the Spanish traditions, Henry W. Sullivan has supplied the necessary background to both cultures and has rendered all quotations into English. The range of material will also make the book important for students of philosophy, comparative drama, and German opera.
Traversed by masses of migrants and wracked by environmental and economic change, the Mediterranean has come to connote crisis. In this context, *Critically Mediterranean* asks how the theories and methodologies of Mediterranean studies may be brought to bear upon the modern and contemporary periods. Contributors explore how the Mediterranean informs philosophy, phenomenology, the poetics of time and space, and literary theory. Ranging from some of the earliest twentieth-century material on the Mediterranean to Edmond Amran El Maleh, Christoforos Savva, Orhan Pamuk, and Etel Adnan, the essays ask how modern and contemporary Mediterraneans may be deployed in political, cultural, artistic, and literary practice. The critical Mediterranean that emerges is plural and performative—a medium through which subjects may negotiate imagined relations with the world around them. Vibrant and deeply interdisciplinary, *Critically Mediterranean* offers timely interventions for a sea in crisis.

A new introduction to contemporary nationhood that sets it apart from national identity, nationalism, and diversity.

Drawing on extensive research in transnationalism and ethnic conflict around the world, Raymond Taras introduces the concepts of nation and nationalism as they now stand in light of major demographic changes brought about by global migration. The result is a framework for understanding the emergence of postmodern nationhood in the era of globalization and beyond.

Based on rich case studies of immigration worldwide, Taras shows that nationhood occurs when the receiving state negotiates ethnic differences to form a natural bond with immigrants, rather than insisting on blind loyalty to the majority culture. The goal is a broad, value-added society of diverse peoples and successful prevention of criminality, ghettoisation, extremism, and even radicalization through reasonable immigrant integration.
After the end of the Cold War, liberalism emerged as the world’s dominant political-economic ideology, and economic liberalism seemed to have achieved global hegemony. In *Liberalism in Illiberal States*, Mark I. Vail acknowledges the dominance of economic liberalism, but argues that its implementation in specific countries is always unique and dependent upon powerful historical factors. He focuses on France, Germany, and Italy—countries that many scholars do not view as “liberal” at all—and contends they have in fact developed distinct forms of national liberalism, of which their postwar models of capitalism were merely one manifestation. Vail argues that these states’ political economies have been shaped by centuries-old liberal traditions, which have continued to inform national alternatives to transnational neoliberalism in the contemporary era. He presents case studies that show how nationally-specific interpretations of liberalism are flexible and responsive to local realities, especially in times of economic uncertainty. By demonstrating how variegated the practice of economic liberalism actually is, *Liberalism in Illiberal States* will reshape our understanding of liberal political economy in the contemporary world.