Dear Publishers and Friends,

We are proud to announce that our authors Aleida Assmann, Professor of Literature and Cultural Studies, and Jan Assmann, professor of Egyptology and Cultural Studies, will receive this year’s Peace Prize of the German Book Trade. Awarded since 1950 and with Susan Sontag, Orhan Pamuk and Navid Kermani amongst its previous recipients, it is one of the most distinguished prizes in Germany.

In A Precarious Peace. The Treaty of Versailles and the World, 1918–1923 Jörn Leonhard, professor of Western European history, shows how diplomats and political leaders from all over the world came to Versailles in the spring of 1919 to agree on a peace settlement for the biggest war the world had seen so far. The result did not bring stable peace but left the world with a difficult legacy – one we have to deal with until today.

Forget everything you think you know about the ancient world and prepare yourself for a journey to The Weirdest Places of the Ancient World: From the pleasure gardens and ancient libraries of the Middle East to golden horse stables in Pharaonic Egypt and haunted houses in Athens, to pirate towns in the mountains, to the center of the world and finally to one particular place in the far west – where a hiss can heard whenever the sun sinks into the sea! In this book, Martin Zimmermann, professor of Ancient History at the University of Munich, takes you far beyond well-known sites like the Roman Forum and the Acropolis to the unruly and forgotten parts of the ancient world.

In non-fiction, we’d also like to mention Hartmut Leppin’s history of The Early Christians, the story of a Christian world beyond dogmas and council decisions but with a multitude of Christianities struggling for answers, and H. Glenn Penny’s The Flying-Swan Mask. German Ethnology and the Discovery of the World, for which the complete, original English manuscript is available on request.
In fiction, we are very happy to present *Welcome Back to Fukushima* by **Adolf Muschg**, who has received all major German and Swiss literary prizes and whose previous books have been translated into many languages. The same is true for the novels by **Marjana Gaponenko**, who in her new novel *The Village Genius* presents a modern version of Umberto Eco’s *Name of the Rose*. Gaponenko’s trademark is her eye for quirky details – here she uses it to turn the library into a suspenseful and fascinating microcosm. Long sample translations are available for both titles.

*Gotthard*, Zora del Buono’s “perfect novella” (Die Welt), is now available in a paperback edition. Dark and funny, erotic and refined, this novella presents a fascinating glimpse into the lives of the workers building the tunnel through mount Gotthard – a literally “hot” working environment and, for the unlucky, a grave.

After the success of **Joseph Roth**’s *Travels through Ukraine and Russia*, we now publish a collection of his essays on Paris, containing some previously unpublished letters.
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NON-FICTION
Jörn Leonhard

**A Precarious Peace**
The Treaty of Versailles and the World, 1918–1923

Diplomats and political leaders from all over the world came to Versailles in the spring of 1919 to agree on a peace settlement for the biggest war the world had seen so far. However, the treaty did not bring stable peace. This volume traces how the First World War came to an end, why the size of the task completely overwhelmed the participants and what their decisions meant for the rest of the 20th century and beyond.

The First World War was an industrialized mass war. The longer it lasted, the more it changed the societies that were involved and the faster it confounded the knowledge of politicians and diplomats. How to demobilize a whole society without risking an economic collapse? How to justify the horrendous sacrifices? And how to ensure that this disaster doesn’t happen again? With an eye toward the global context, Jörn Leonhard shows how the world slipped from war into peace. He describes the soaring plans as well as overwhelming problems and shaky compromises that were difficult to reconcile with the ambitious expectations. The war did finally come to an end. But the way it ended left the world with a difficult legacy – one that we have to deal with until today.

**Jörn Leonhard** is a professor of Western European history at the University of Freiburg. C.H. Beck has also published his work: *Die Büchse der Pandora. Geschichte des Ersten Weltkrieges* (Pandora’s Box: A History of the First World War, 2014).

Further works published by C.H. Beck:

*Pandora’s Box: A History of the First World War (2014)*

English: Harvard University Press

Simplified Chinese: SDX Joint Publishing
Hartmut Leppin

The Early Christians
From the Beginnings to Constantine

What we might think of as THE Early Christianity did not actually exist in the first three centuries after Jesus’ death. Rather there were a multitude of Christianities.

The developments of these communities and the practices of their members could hardly have been more different. After all, the early Christians struggled with the question of what a truly Christian life might look like and came up with various answers. Under these conditions, a variety of beliefs and Christian values emerged that had an immediate impact on an individual’s way of life. Thus, this book tells the story of a Christian world beyond dogmas and council decisions. During this time, did one feel like a Christian, a Jew? And who was really a heathen? What authority should one listen to in a world so full of deception and temptation? How should one look after one’s self and one’s neighbor in order to please God? And which path would help one resist all the earthly pleasures? Hartmut Leppin creates an engaging, colorful and multifaceted picture of the early days of Christianity.

Hartmut Leppin, a recipient of the prestigious Leibniz Prize, teaches as a professor of ancient history at the Goethe University Frankfurt. C.H. Beck has also published his books Einführung in die Alte Geschichte (Introduction to Ancient History, 2015); Das Erbe der Antike (The Legacy of Antiquity, 2010); Die Kirchenväter und ihre Zeit (The Church Fathers and Their Time, 2007).

Further works published by C.H. Beck:
The Heritage of Antiquity (2010)
Simplified Chinese: Social Sciences
Academic Press
Italian: Il Mulino
Martin Zimmermann  
With Illustrations by Lukas Wossagk  

The Most Intriguing Places of the Ancient World  
Haunted Houses, Hanging Gardens, and the Ends of the Earth

Forget everything you think you know about the ancient world and prepare yourself for a journey to the pleasure gardens and ancient libraries of the Middle East, to golden horse stables in Pharaonic Egypt and haunted houses in Athens, to pirate towns in the mountains and to the center of the world and finally to one particular place in the far west, where you will swear that you hear a hiss, when the sun sinks into the sea!

This book will take you far beyond well-known sites like the Roman Forum and the Acropolis to hidden parts of the ancient world. Among them is the once powerful Eridu, which the Sumerians considered the city of the world, as well as Megalopolis, which seems just as unsettling as the vacant megacities in today’s China. Near Alexandria, you can seek out the lost tomb of the Egyptian ruler Cleopatra – a symbol of one of the great love stories in human history. Another strange place well worth a visit is the city of elephants in the Near East, where tens of thousands of animals were bred, because the surrounding kingdoms wanted to equip their armies with them. In this unique, clever, and entertaining guidebook, Martin Zimmermann, expert on Antiquity, introduces the reader to these and many other unusual places of the ancient world.


Lukas Wossagk has been working as a freelance illustrator and graphic designer since 2012 on projects for the City of Munich, among others.
Public controversies swirling around ethnological museums in Europe and North America today have illuminated a largely forgotten history of knowledge. That is not only a history embedded in colonialism and empire but also one driven by convictions that a total history of humanity could be discovered and written, that the second half of the nineteenth century marked a tipping point in that history, and that the records of the past had to be assembled as rapidly as possible before it was too late. This book tells the emotional tale of German ethnologists’ pursuit of variations on a unitary human history across the globe. It is meant to explain to a broad audience why there are more than a half million non-European objects in the Berlin Ethnological Museum and millions more in similar museums across Germany. It explains how those objects came to German cities; what the people who collected these objects thought they were doing; and what we could and should be doing with them today. This is ultimately a tragic tale. It is the story of the excitement that led Adolf Bastian, the father of German ethnology, and the thousands who joined him, to follow Alexander von Humboldt’s example while attempting to construct a total history of the world. It is the story of how they began with a belief in the psychic unity of humanity; how they embraced the promise of harnessing material culture as alternative historical texts; how they believed that everything from religious objects to clothing and tools offered them windows into the worldviews of people who produced and used them; how they developed a vision of museums as archival work spaces dedicated to an unprecedented scientific project meant to reveal a complete history of humanity free of evolutionary hierarchies; how the Faustian bargains they agreed to along the way undermined their goals; and how a confluence of forces curtailed, undercut, and ultimately buried that project over the last century. Most people who visit museums today are unaware that only a fraction of their collections are on display. Very few, in fact, understand that the majority of the collections in ethnological museums in Germany and elsewhere have never been displayed for any significant length of time, or that the piles of ethnologists’ proposals written over the last century in an effort to free the objects from their containers continually failed. Even fewer visitors understand that while recently hundreds of millions of euros have flowed into revamping the buildings that hold those collections, very little funding has been allocated for staffing these museums, for research within them, or for unlocking their collections’ secrets. Stagnation and stasis dominate these museums’ recent history. Therein lies the tragedy.

The potential of their collections, however, has diminished little over time, and therein lies the hope. German ethnological museums are treasure troves of German and human histories that have yet to be written, and which will only first emerge after the objects are released from their confinement and the museums returned to a focus on the production of knowledge. The central argument behind this book is that now is the time to begin that process.
In the High Middle Ages, a revolution took place in Europe that continues to determine our lives today – scholars freed themselves from the beliefs of their time and started out to seek answers to their own questions. Frank Rexroth uses a close engagement with primary source material to provide a vivid portrait of the lives of medieval scholars, their novel schools, their emotions, ideas, and discoveries – which, in the end, reveals the emergence of what we call science today.

When Peter Abelard proclaimed the primacy of reason in all questions in the twelfth century (and started a relationship with his pupil Heloise), it was a scandal. But he was not the only one who stubbornly explored his own knowledge and wanted to commit his life to the new project of “scholastic” knowledge. This fascinating study talks about how students came together to form new groups and schools and shows how this new way lead to the birth of the university which marks the end of this fundamental transformation of European intellectuality.

Frank Rexroth is a professor of medieval and modern history at the University of Göttingen. His well-earned international reputation has rewarded him with numerous prizes, fellowships and visiting professorships.

Further works published by C.H. Beck:

*German History in the Middleages (2007)*
*Simplified Chinese: Guanxi Normal University Press*
May 2, 2019 is the 500th anniversary of the death of Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo da Vinci – painter of the Mona Lisa, a visionary designer of flying machines and the illustrator of the ideally proportioned human being – is world famous for being a genius, the prototypical Renaissance Man. In contrast to this standard portrayal, Volker Reinhardt discovers an artist who, above all, lived against his time: against the word-loving humanists, against the world-shunning Christians, against the belief of alchemists in the hidden forces of nature. For Leonardo the only thing that mattered was what the eye saw and his mission was to become the eye of the world through seeing, drawing, and painting.

Leonardo grew up in Florence, worked in Verrocchio’s workshop, as a court artist in Milan, as a war engineer for Cesare Borgia and then spent a luxurious retirement at the court of the French king. The stages of his life have been thoroughly documented and yet are still full of riddles: why did he rarely finish a work and why did he prefer reversed or mirror writing? Who is the Mona Lisa? Are the mountains in the background of that painting secret soul landscapes? Volker Reinhardt has re-read Leonardo’s notebooks, which have been largely neglected by art historians, and is able to correct some of the assumptions about his life and work. Above all, however, he tries to reinstate Leonardo’s compromised outsider status and gives him back his secrecy. Because the aura of the mystery with which Leonardo surrounded himself was, as this profound, brilliantly written book demonstrates, one of his most successful works.

Volker Reinhardt, a professor of modern history at the University of Fribourg, is one of the world’s leading experts on the Renaissance. C.H. Beck has published various of his books.
The European Union is in crisis mode. After a decade-long success story, the EU seems threatened for the first time in its existence. But is the situation today really that unusual? Using the latest research as well as archival materials, Kiran Klaus Patel recounts the history of European integration during the Cold War in order to shed new light on developments in the present day.

The self-image of the EU could not be more radiant. It represents peacemaking, economic growth, a values-oriented policy and an unstoppable unified Europe. And in retrospect, it likes to give the impression that the EU was an inevitability and the organizations which preceded it brought about the unification almost as if it happened all by itself. Filled with surprising insights, this book scrutinizes the standard narrative and makes it clear that the EU’s inflated self-image is needlessly intensifying the feeling of crisis. It falsely portrays the current crisis as something new and threatening when it actually has existed since the very beginning. Patel presents a critique that asks how the EU really came to be – when you look behind the rosy picture presented during political speeches.

Kiran Klaus Patel is a professor of European and global history and holds the Jean Monnet Chair of History at Maastricht University, Netherlands.
Otfried Höffe

The Art of Aging

A Philosophy of the Good Life in Ten Chapters

192 pages
€ 18.00

German title:
Otfried Höffe
Die hohe Kunst des Alterns
Eine Philosophie des guten Lebens in zehn Kapiteln.

Aging is something that has to be learned, says German philosopher Otfried Höffe. In this book, he very specifically explores which conditions might allow a person to age happily and with dignity. Beyond the philosophical tradition and practical life advice, he also engages with the economic, medical, legal and social aspects of this topic.

Höffe’s philosophy of aging is aimed at those who are directly and indirectly affected by aging and does not shy away from taking a hard look at the experience. He consciously follows the tradition of philosophy as a way of life and also offers advice on the importance of staying active, and continuing to learn, love, and laugh. Naturally, no exploration of the art of aging would be complete if it didn’t discuss themes of dying and death as well.

Höffe’s response to the threat of an “aging society” opens the perspective on the “earned years” and defines the socio-political responsibilities that arise from higher life expectancy. These include creating age-friendly living spaces and ensuring conditions that support self-respect and self-determination in old age.

Otfried Höffe has taught in Freiburg/Switzerland, Zurich, Saint Gallen and Tübingen, where he heads the Research Center of Political Philosophy. He is editor of the Denker (Thinkers) series published by C.H.Beck and the Klassiker auslegen (Interpreting Philosophical Classics) series published by De Gruyter. Various publications with C.H.Beck.

Further titles published by C.H.Beck:

Aristotle (4th ed. 2014)
Portuguese: Artmed Editora SA
Simplified Chinese: People’s Publishing House
Korean: Shi ua Jinshil

Immanuel Kant (8th ed. 2014)
English: State University of New York
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Italian: Il Mulino
Polish: Polish Scientific Publishers
Portuguese: Editora WMF Martins Fontes Ltda.
Korean: Moonye Publishing Co.
Spanish: Herder Editorial S.L.

Thomas Hobbes (2010)
Spanish: Ediciones Xorki

Art of Living and Morality (2009)
English: Northwestern University Press
Simplified Chinese: People’s Publishing House

Justice (2010)
Korean: EJ Books
Portuguese: EDIPUCRS, Editora da Pontifícia Universidade Católica
Japanese: Juristische Fakultät der Kyoto Universität
Russian: Praxis Publishers
Serbian: Akademska Knjiga
Latvian: Zvaigzne ABC Publishers Ltd

Small History of Philosophy (2nd edition 2008)
Korean: Hangilsa
Spanish: Ediciones Peninsula
Polish: Polish Scientific Publishers
Simplified Chinese: Edition Center of Jiangsu Boya Education College

History of Political Thinking
Simplified Chinese: Xinhua publishing house
Turkish: Sentez Yayincilik
Islam got stuck in the Middle Ages, missed the Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment. That’s the common diagnosis. But what if there simply was no Islamic Middle Age? Thomas Bauer employs concise, accessible arguments and numerous examples to demonstrate how Antiquity lived on in the Islamic world up to the 11th century, thus convincingly refuting the established epochal boundaries and the image of a “medieval” Islam in need of reform.

For centuries, the ancient cities of the Middle East were alive with baths, mosques and other large stone buildings, while similar structures fell into ruins in Europe. Everyday life was filled with ancient achievements—such as copper coins, glass, tiles, and paper—which the Central Europeans would only later (re) discover as new at the beginning of modern times. In addition, doctors continued medical research in the tradition of the Greeks, and science and love poetry flourished. Thomas Bauer vividly describes how the ancient culture from Al-Andalus through North Africa and Syria to Persia persevered until the arrival of the modern era in the Islamic world.

**Thomas Bauer** is a professor of Islamic and Arabic studies at the University of Münster and a member of the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy of Sciences, Humanities, and the Arts. He also is the recipient of the Leibniz Prize of the DFG (German Research Funding Organization). His groundbreaking book *Die Kultur der Ambiguität. Eine andere Geschichte des Islams* (The Culture of Ambiguity: An Alternative History of Islam, 2011) has had a wide-reaching impact across many disciplines.
The arbitrariness that characterizes the humanities at the beginning of the 21st century has many causes. A key issue is the lack of clarity regarding the basic concepts, methods, and tasks of these sciences.

The elimination of this shortcoming is what Vittorio Hösle seeks to accomplish with his new big book. In particular, he is concerned with showing the possibility of intersubjectively valid understanding. For the denial of this possibility, which has become commonplace in the postmodern era, endangers the humanities to the core. Hösle’s book offers not only a detailed, Kant-inspired analytics and systematics of complex acts of understanding, taking into account, for example, jurisprudence and theology. It also subjects one-sided hermeneutic theories to criticism, including Freud’s psychoanalysis. Finally, a third and concluding section provides a brief history of hermeneutics, from ancient times to the work of Gadamer and Davidson, with a view towards the humanities of the future.

Vittorio Hösle is Paul Kimball Professor of Arts and Letters at University of Notre Dame (USA). C.H. Beck has published several of his books.
“A frightening spectacle for all who are not immune to vertigo”: This is how the most important theologian of the 20th century described his theology.

In this first German-language biography, Christiane Tietz writes a fascinating account of how Karl Barth lived in dissent – against the theological mainstream, against National Socialism and, privately, under one roof with his wife and lover, in dissent against himself. Swiss theologian Karl Barth (1886–1968) opposed all attempts to find something divine in culture or one’s own feelings. It was precisely this mindset that allowed him to take on the most earthly commitment: He was considered a “red pastor,” was responsible for the “The Barmen Declaration of Faith,” the founding document of the Confessing Church, and protested against the rearmament of the Federal Republic of Germany. Christiane Tietz persuasively interrogates the interactions between Barth’s personal and political biography and his theology. Numerous newly available documents illuminate less well-known sides of Barth, such as his longstanding “emergency community of three,” which he led with his wife and his co-worker Charlotte von Kirschbaum. This engaging book provides an opportunity to rediscover one of the most idiosyncratic thinkers of the last century.

Christiane Tietz is a professor of systematic theology at the University of Zurich. She is also on the advisory board of the Karl Barth Foundation in Basel and a member of the jury for the Karl Barth Prize. Thanks to her international renown, she has held guest lectureships and research fellowships at many universities; including Cambridge, Chicago, Jerusalem, New York, and Princeton. C.H. Beck previously published her work: Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Theologe im Widerstand (Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Theologian of Resistance: The Life and Thought of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, 2013).

Further titles published by C.H. Beck:
English: Augsburg Fortress Press
The Bible tells of people who are driven out and abducted, fleeing, living in a foreign land, and seeking a home – from the expulsion from Paradise to the exodus from Egypt and the Babylonian exile to Jesus and his apostles wandering homeless through the world.

Johann Hinrich Claussen, through his incisive retellings and commentaries, gives us the opportunity to participate in a rediscovery of the Bible as THE book of flight. An incredibly moving new interpretation for all of us to contemplate, whether we are settled, seeking, or homeless. Claussen focuses on a common theme that pervades the Bible, but has received very little attention until now. The decline of the homeland, flight, exile and the desire to return to a promised land shape so many of its stories, prophetic speeches, and songs. He briefly explains which real historical experiences of destruction, flight and exile are at the heart of the text. Thus, the Bible proves to be a kind of secure new homeland for persecuted and displaced people till today. Claussen also includes 44 impactful images captured by famous photographers between the years 1860 to 1950. This gallery of unforgettable historical documents bears witness to modern day events wherein people around the world became homeless through war, persecution, and need.

Johann Hinrich Claussen is the cultural representative of the Evangelical Church in Germany. C.H.Beck has published several of his works.
May 24, 2019 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria.

When Victoria, at the age of 18 and almost still a child, ascended the throne in 1837, no one would have predicted she was capable of becoming a successful queen – let alone a force that would shape an entire age. In this wonderful new biography, the historian Karina Urbach shows how Victoria withstood political storms and personal adversities during her 63-year reign and became the most powerful woman of the 19th century.

Without Queen Victoria (1819-1901), the British monarchy would barely have survived. She became a moral compass for the rising middle class and later the symbol of the British Empire, which reached the pinnacle of its power during her reign. Until the very end, her knowledge of how to achieve and maintain dominance remained irreplaceable for the political elites. Karina Urbach describes Victoria as monarch and mother, as a mastermind of dynastic diplomacy as well as the guiding light of a Victorian era of progress. She reveals her egoism and her generosity, her outbursts of anger, her compassion, but above all, her enormous charm. This biography creates a fresh, vivid portrait of the great queen, who, as the “grandmother of Europe,” also shaped the fate of the continent.

“This clever and enlightening biography of Queen Victoria is a captivating and sovereign tribute to the Queen. With wit and psychological empathy Karina Urbach draws – based on a wealth of personal documents – a convincing and evocative portrait of this woman.” - Christopher Clarke

Karina Urbach is a historian and one of the foremost German experts on the English monarchy since the 19th century. She was a research fellow at the German Historical Institute in London (2004-2009) and at the Institute of Historical Research at the University of London (2009-2015). Since then she has been a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. She has also acted as a consultant for many historical documentaries produced for the BBC, ZDF, and PBS television networks.
This volume brings together Günther Anders’ writings on philosophical anthropology, especially the previously unpublished text “Die Weltfremdheit des Menschen” (The Alienation of Man) of 1929/30 and the retranslation of the essay “Pathologie de la liberté, Essai sur la non-identification” (The Pathology of Freedom: An Essay on Non-Identification), published in 1936.

In these texts, the human being is portrayed as a being that only belatedly arrives in the world and has to determine itself again in order to create itself a home in the world. “Artificiality is the nature of man and his being is impermanence,”

Above all, the texts collected here are essential to unlocking Anders’ early work. They also lead to a better understanding of the late Anders. It is the foundation upon which his critique of technological modernity unfolds.

Günther Anders (1902–1992) is one of the most important philosophers of the 20th century. In the German-speaking world, his intellectual and political radicalism is without precedent. His main work is “Die Antiquiertheit des Menschen” (The Obsolescence of Man). C.H. Beck most recently published his work: “Musikphilosophische Schriften” (Writings on the Philosophy of Music), edited by Reinhard Ellensohn.

Christian Dries is a research assistant at the Institute of Sociology of the University of Freiburg and a member of the board of the International Günther Anders Society.

Further titles published by C.H. Beck:
The Molussian Catacombs (1991)
Dutch: Lemniscaat Rotterdam
A Fight of Cherries: Dialogues with Hannah Arendt (2012)
Italian: Donzelli
French: Payot
Spanish: Paidós
Kafka, Pro and Contra (4th edition 1972)
Brasilian: Cosac & Naify
The View of the Tower (3rd edition 1984)
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Italian: Mim-Edizioni
We – sons of Eichmann (3rd edition 2001)
Japanese: Shobunsh Publishing
French: Editions Payot & Rivages
Spanish: Ediciones Paidós
Die Antiquiertheit des Menschen, volume 1 (7th edition 1983)
French: éditions ivrea
Italian: Bollati Boringhieri
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Spanish: Editorial Pre-Textos
French: fario
Italian: Bollati Boringhieri
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Spanish: Editorial Pre-Textos
To Love Yesterday (3rd edition 1997)
French: Fage éditions
Italian: Bollati Boringhieri
Diaries and Poems (1985)
French: Fage editions
Hiroshima is everywhere (1995)
Spanish: Ediciones Paidós
French: Editions du Seuil
Man without world (2nd edition 1993)
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Ketzereien (Heresies?) (1996)
Japanese: Hosei University Press
Visit to Hades (3rd edition 1997)
Italian: Bollati Boringhieri
About Heidegger (2001)
Italian option: Bollati Boringhieri
Winter 234/235: Emperor Alexander Severus is eating breakfast in his grand tent in Mainz when a troop of soldiers storm in and slaughter him. The person behind the coup is the Roman officer Maximinus Thrax. The new imperial leader – the first in the long line of the so-called soldier emperors – sets out on a military campaign to the east.

There it comes down to a large battle against Germanic alliances. When almost 1700 years later traces of this battle are discovered, it will go down in history as the Battle of Harzhorn.

Günther Moosbauer tells the story of the Germanic Wars since the 2nd century AD in order to provide historical context leading up to the events at Harzhorn. He also illuminates just how much the geostrategic relations and pressures affected the Roman defense system along its borders, because troops had to be repeatedly moved from there to the southeast of Europe or the Middle East. In the long run, the Empire could not survive this overstretching of its powers. Thus, the Battle of the Harzhorn serves as a prelude to the epic decline of the Western Roman Empire.

Günther Moosbauer, a professor of provincial Roman archaeology, is head of the Gäuboden Museum in Straubing, Germany. He was the researcher responsible for the Kalkriese Project investigation and is considered one of the leading experts on the history of the Romans in Germania.
Arnold Esch

Wandering between Venice and Syracuse
Bringing the Historical Landscapes of Italy to Life

Whether walking in the footsteps of the last inhabitants of Ostia, in search of the sibyl on the magic mountain of the Apennines or rambling through the Venetian Lagoon region, Arnold Esch immerses himself in Italy’s history as he wanders through the varied landscapes giving us the feeling of walking right with him.

On deserted Roman roads, on ancient pilgrim paths, through Etruscan gorge pathways and in the tracks of the cattle drive, Esch roams over the terrain from Antiquity to the 20th century. A combination of historical and archaeological research and the different perceptions of Italian landscape in painting and in literature provide important clues in his search for traces of history. He then masterfully reconstructs how the landscape changed from the past to the present and takes us on a fascinating journey, often into unfamiliar territory. This layering of many different landscapes provides an impressive picture of the past inviting us to explore further.

Arnold Esch is an emeritus professor of medieval history and, until his retirement, he was the director of the German Historical Institute in Rome. He is a member of the Accademia dei Lincei and the Pontifical Academy of Archeology in Rome. In 2011, he received the Sigmund Freud Prize for scholarly prose. C.H. Beck most recently published his work: Rom. Vom Mittelalter zur Renaissance (Rome: From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance, 2016).
This modern introduction to classical archaeology provides a concise overview of this area of study and its practical methods.

The geographical and temporal framework for studying Antiquity is outlined and the archaeological find categories are explained. The main focus, however, is teaching archaeological methods via case studies. Students will learn to develop knowledge-based questions about archaeological finds and findings and they will become familiar with the relationship between written sources and material evidence. In addition, they will acquire knowledge of how archaeological objects are chronologically located, formally analyzed, sorted by type, and contextualized. This up-to-date textbook also teaches basic knowledge of iconography and iconology, as well as discourse analysis and reception analysis of archaeological objects. Throughout the text, there is an emphasis on using the correct technical terminology, which is also consistently explained in a clear and accessible manner via concrete examples.

Ralf von den Hoff teaches as a professor of classical archaeology at the University of Freiburg. His research focuses on Greek sculpture, ancient portraits, iconology and the visual culture of Antiquity, as well as urban space and urban space design in Hellenistic cities.
Stefan Weinfurter

The German Empire in the Middle Ages
A Brief History from 500 to 1500

Third Edition

1000 years of German history – a fascinating journey through the Medieval Period.

In his engaging book, Stefan Weinfurter creates a vivid and impressive portrait of the German empire in the period from 500 to 1500 based on the most important historical events and turning points. He takes the reader on a fascinating journey through the time of the Middle Ages and describes key moments in imperial history. He explains the importance of the baptism of the Frankish king Clovis, illuminates the Christian design of the empire under the Carolingians and Ottonians and shows how in the 11th century the emperor discovered the pope had become a self-confident challenger. He explains how, since the 12th century, the kingdom itself had become “holy” and acquired an aura of untouchable greatness. As a sign of further development, Weinfurter describes how the Latin-influenced empire evolved – due in part to the increasing acceptance of the vernacular – into the German Empire during the 13th century. Although, at the time of the Middles Ages, this empire is still far behind in terms of art and science when compared to Italy and France, it does possess an astonishing diversity that will help create a cultural nation in the heart of Europe over the coming centuries.

Stefan Weinfurter is a senior professor of medieval history at the University of Heidelberg and the director of the Research Center for History and Cultural Heritage. Various publications with C.H. Beck.

Further titles published by C.H. Beck:

Canossa (3rd edition 2007)
Italian: Il Mulino

Polish translation rights sold to Polish Scientific Press
Michael Lüders

Armageddon in the Middle East
How the Saudi Connection Has Made Iran a Target

The Middle East is unable to find peace. While the fighting continues, especially in Syria, the next conflict is already beginning to emerge. President Trump and his allies are targeting Iran and the power struggle between Riyadh and Tehran is a major factor as well. Michael Lüders describes the roots of this conflict that stretch back to the 18th century and explains why the West unilaterally takes sides.

The Iran Nuclear deal was signed under Obama in 2015. However, despite the fact that Tehran has kept all its obligations, conflict is breaking out again. Is Iran really a “rogue state”? Could it be that the close economic links between the US and Saudi Arabia, the so-called Saudi Connection, are playing an important role? Written in Lüders’ engaging and clear style, this book describes where the new lines of conflict have been drawn and why the region is facing the very real threat of a new thirty years’ war.

Michael Lüders was the long-time Middle East correspondent for Hamburg's weekly newspaper DIE ZEIT and is now an in-demand Middle East expert who makes regular appearances on radio and TV. C.H. Beck has also published his nonfiction works, Wer den Wind sät: Was westliche Politik im Orient anrichtet (For They Have Sown the Wind: How Western Politics has Affected the Middle East, 2018) and Die den Sturm ernten: Wie der Westen Syrien ins Unheil stürzte (Reaping the Whirlwind: How the West Plunged Syria into Disaster, 2017) as well as his thriller Never Say Anything (2016).

Further works published by C.H. Beck:

We did it. What Western politics are causing in the Middle East, (23rd ed. 2016)

English: Old Street Publishing
Complex Chinese: Joint Publishing
Simplified Chinese: The Commercial Press
Italian: Europa Edizioni
Serbian: Laguna
Dutch: Uitgeversmaatschappij Walburg
Arabic: National Center for Translation (NCT)
Marathi: Rajhans Prakashan
Persian: Kitab-i Arzan
While it may have seemed that the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda had become a thing of the past in the wake of the secession of the Islamic State, the reality is that it continues to wage war on many fronts, from South Asia to North Africa to Europe. Using newly available materials, Behnam T. Said reveals the whole story behind this secret network, which now has become the refuge for thousands of jihadists since the fall of ISIS.

When the Afghan Mujahideen fought against the Soviet Union, they were supported not only by the United States, but also by fighters from Saudi Arabia. Osama Bin Laden, the son of a wealthy businessman, set up a base camp called Al-Qaeda for these Saudi Arabian fighters and they viewed the withdrawal of the Russians as their victory. Then their goal became liberating more countries in the name of true Islam. Said describes how this terrorist organization was formed in 1988, drew attention to itself through spectacular attacks and sparked an international “War on Terror” after the devastating events of 9/11. Since then Al-Qaeda has generated many offshoots, from ISIS, the Al-Nusra Front and the Al-Shabaab militia to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. This unsettling study shows just how dangerous it would be to underestimate the on-going presence of this terrorist network.

1918 to 1933 were fateful years and the failure of the Weimar Republic is one of the great catastrophes of German history as well as world history. If the Weimar Republic had not failed and Hitler had not come to power, the world in which we live would look quite different.

The question of whether the Weimar Republic could have been saved or if its implosion was unavoidable is still a matter of fierce debate. Heinrich August Winkler begins with this very question and keeps the reader in suspense by carefully presenting the evidence. The result is a very unique approach to the history of the Weimar Republic – one that is scholarly and accessible, narrative and analytical, and particularly engaging because it allows readers to think for themselves.

Heinrich August Winkler is one of the most prominent German historians and his books include the widely read bestsellers: Germany: Der lange Weg nach Westen (The Long Road to the West) and Geschichte des Westens (A History of the West). He is emeritus professor of contemporary history at the Humboldt University of Berlin. In 2014, he received the Europa Prize for political culture from the Hans Ringier Foundation and in 2016, he was awarded the Leipzig Book Prize for European Understanding.
Fake news wasn’t invented by the internet. The first historically recorded hoax is over 3000 years old: a carved in stone false report of Ramses’ victory over the Hittites in 1274 BC, which is a great example of royal propaganda. Even the term itself is not entirely new, since it was used occasionally in the 19th century to describe deliberate false reports in newspapers.

In the post-truth era, fake news may be booming, but this is just the latest chapter in a long history of frauds and shams. Peter Köhler has gathered a fascinating and entertaining collection of the most famous, most obscure, and most curious hoaxes from the past and present, including: Leonardo da Vinci’s bicycle sketch, the fake artifact known as the Jupiter of Nidderau, and the female Pope Joan; islands that wander, the dirty truth about diesel and vegan mussels; the forged Laichinger Hunger Chronicle, the infamous Indian rope trick, and a singing cat, who knows 36 songs by heart.

Are we becoming “cuddle-starved”? This book asks what physical touch means today and describes a growing dilemma among late modern humans: we crave physical closeness and yet want to protect ourselves from injury at all costs.

A touch is powerful. It can be electrifying and soothing. It conveys intimacy and security, but it can also threaten, it can wound, and we can be disgusted by it. People need touch to thrive, but by being open to others, we are also making ourselves vulnerable. Elisabeth von Thadden shows how our ambivalence towards the promise of personal integrity and the pursuit of the perfect body have affected our relationship to touch. It is without a doubt a great achievement that personal injury and unwanted contact are punishable actions today. However, while we were perhaps more frequently threatened by forced closeness in the past, we are now facing a self-determined loneliness in which digital worlds may replace all direct physical contact. How can we deal with this crisis of touch?

*Elisabeth von Thadden* is an editor at the weekly Hamburg newspaper *Die ZEIT.*
Believe or not, there is actually a modern Islam, which advocates gender equality, democracy, freedom, religious tolerance and human rights, while invoking the Koran!

Katajun Amirpur describes the history of reformism and highlights the influential thought leaders in both the Islamic world and in the West, for whom the future of Islam has already begun. This updated edition of her engaging book demonstrates quite impressively, how Islam today is more diverse and modern than bearded Islamists and Western critics of Islam would like to admit.

“The question is not whether Islam is compatible with democracy, but whether Muslims want to create this compatibility today.” -Mohammad M. Shabestari

“You don’t need the gift of prophecy to predict that Katajun Amirpur’s account of the most important reformists of Islam will become the definitive work on how modern Islam deals with the Koran.” -Angelika Neuwirth, DIE ZEIT

**Katajun Amirpur** is a professor of Iranian studies at the University of Cologne and writes regularly for major German newspapers and magazines.
From conservative gentleman to right-wing mudslinger – might be one way to describe the political career path of Alexander Gauland, who is looking to push the German government in a certain direction. What drives him? What kind of political experience does he bring to the table? What type of person is he? And why does he flirt so completely shamelessly with the extreme right?

Recently, Alexander Gauland has been tearing up the political landscape in Germany by pulling the right-wing camp behind him. But it would be a mistake to get the impression that he only found his way into politics in his twilight years. For decades, he served the very system he is fighting against today. In fact, it was only through his previous experience in politics, administration, and media that the Alternative for Germany (AfD) became a political movement party and a challenge to democracy. Olaf Sundermeyer sheds light on the past life of this AfD leader and shows how Gauland is making very conscious and strategic moves towards seizing power.

Olaf Sundermeyer works in the multimedia research and reporter pool at Radio Berlin-Brandenburg covering homeland security with a focus on crime and right-wing extremism. His reports on organized crime for ARD, one of Germany’s national televisions networks, were awarded the “Langer Atem” (Long Breath) journalism prize and the German-Polish Journalism Award. C.H.Beck has also published Sundermeyer’s Bandenland. Deutschland im Visier von organisierten Kriminellen (Gangland: Organized Crime in Germany, 2017).
How can you reclaim your self-confidence with the heart of the lioness? Julia Onken, an icon of psychological feminism, provides a definitive analysis of the causes of low self-esteem in women and a variety of practical suggestions on how women can regain their lost strength.

Lack of self-esteem has many faces. Women doubt their abilities and hesitate to develop their talents. They are stuck in toxic relationships, suffering through one crisis marathon after another, still convinced they’re the ones doing something wrong. Male-dominated thinking continues to determine how women feel. They perform at the highest level and yet doubt their competence. The Heart of a Lioness offers a step-by-step guide on how women can overcome this mindset and find and reclaim their self.

• Make a pact with yourself to bring self-doubt out into the open, rather than internalizing it.
• Stop defining yourself based on whether others find you especially beautiful, especially attractive, or otherwise exceptionally exciting.
• Separate yourself from “energy killers”: those people who make you feel miserable about yourself.
• Lose your fear of being assertive. First of all, learn to say no – No, I don’t want to! No, I won’t do that!
• And, above all else – love yourself!

Julia Onken is a certified psychologist, psychotherapist, director of the Frauenseminars Bodensee (together with her daughter Maya), adult education lecturer, and editor/publisher of the magazine Generation Superior. Die Kunst des langen Lebens (Generation Superior: The Art of Long Life). Various publications.
Dagmar Pauli

Size Zero
How to Understand, Recognize, and Treat Eating Disorders

One day Dr. Dagmar Pauli decided that she no longer wanted to resign herself to hearing the same stories over and over again. Stories of girls and boys who have slipped from dieting into anorexia. Because they believe, they are ugly and “too fat.” Because they feel like the only way they can finally become popular and attractive is by losing weight. All too frequently, this means they may develop a life-threatening eating disorder. Dr. Pauli’s frustration with this trend is what inspired her to write Size Zero, in hopes of shedding some light on this obsession with physical appearance and anorexia.

This book is written for those affected by and at risk for developing an eating disorder: young people who have self-doubt and a deep-seated need for affirmation. From very early on, their brains have been bombarded with images of super-thin celebrities and models. These are adolescents who have grown up in a world of “good and bad fats” and whose parents may have experimented with many kinds of diets themselves. The whole family is affected and Size Zero is also aimed at concerned parents, who are wondering why their child has an eating disorder and often blame themselves. Regardless of whether they may be a contributing factor to their child’s problems with food, it’s important for them to understand how they can help with their child’s recovery. Dr. Pauli also addresses society and public policy: what are we doing to prevent our children from succumbing to excessive dieting? How might we counteract social trends that could be harmful to our youth? Our society’s unhealthy obsession with physical perfection often serves as a breeding ground for eating disorders and we need to fully acknowledge the situation in order to create effective strategies for dealing with this pervasive problem. As Dr. Pauli emphasizes, it is not just about treating but also preventing eating disorders in the future.

Dr. Dagmar Pauli, M.D. is chief physician in the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the Psychiatric Hospital of the University of Zurich and president of the Expert Network Eating Disorders Switzerland. A gigantic poster at the Zurich main train station, which featured an obscene advertisement encouraging young women to get breast enhancement surgery, was what inspired Pauli, the mother of three children, to write this book.
The heart is the engine and clock of life. As long as it works properly, we usually don’t give it a second thought. However, as soon as a disruption occurs, when the heart gets out of rhythm or weakens, then the urgent questions arise: Is an irregular heartbeat harmless or dangerous? What are the signs of atrial fibrillation? Do rheumatic diseases damage the heart? Is stress a risk to the heart? Are sensors and apps recommended for monitoring the heart? How can you recognize the symptoms of a heart attack?

These and 95 other questions are answered by Dr. Thomas Meinertz, M.D., one of the most respected heart specialists in Germany and chairperson of the German Heart Foundation. He provides concrete and accessible explanations for fundamental questions like “How does the heart work?” as well as playful queries like “Can your heart actually break?” or “Do women’s hearts beat differently?” Anyone who wants to get to know their heart better, has questions about heart disease or wants to gain a better understanding of the diagnosis provided by their cardiologist and its potential consequences will want to consult this exceptionally clear and informative book.

Dr. Thomas Meinertz, M.D. was a director at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf from 1994 to 2011, most recently serving as head of the Department of Cardiology and Angiology at the University Heart Center. Since 2010, he has been the chairperson of the board of the German Heart Foundation. In 2011, he received the Carl Ludwig Medal of Honor, the highest honor of the German Society of Cardiology. C.H.Beck has also published his book Herzangelegenheiten. Fallgeschichten auf Leben und Tod (Matters of the Heart: Case Studies of Life and Death, 2012).
Asfa-Wossen Asserate

Africa

The 101 Most Important Questions and Answers

Second Edition

“With Africa, Asfa-Wossen Asserate ... presents an exciting book full of basic information about the history and culture of the continent.” - DIE ZEIT

“Africa in 101 clever chapters.” - Wiener Zeitung

“Asfa-Wossen Asserate has always felt that his most important task is to ensure that the memory of the culture and Christian tradition of his devastated homeland is kept alive in Europe. In the meantime, he is listened to and consulted in many ways when it comes to Ethiopia and Africa and the relationship between Christianity and Islam.” - Martin Mosebach, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Prince Asfa-Wossen Asserate – a writer with impeccable credentials and a deep appreciation and knowledge of Africa – uses the most current data to provide clear, well-informed answers to the 101 most important questions about Africa: from the beginnings of humanity to cultural and technical developments to the current situation of refugees in Africa.

Prince Asfa-Wossen Asserate has a doctorate in history, is an expert on all matters of good taste, a winner of the Walter Scheel Award for Development (awarded by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [BMZ]), an expert on African history, culture and politics, a business consultant for Africa and the Middle East, and the grandnephew of the last emperor of Ethiopia.
The challenges that democracy is currently facing – the rise of authoritarian regimes and the onslaught of political-religious radicalism, but also the crisis of representation and a sense of democracy collapsing in on itself – are determining today's public debate. The belief that the process of modernization will promote the inevitable spread of democracy had proven to be a delusion. The future of democracy is no longer guaranteed and it is in desperate need of critique and defense.

This volume contains a collection of the revised and expanded contributions to a lecture series at the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Foundation in Munich, which attracted quite a bit of attention. Respected scientists and leading intellectuals were invited to analyze the state of representative democracy in Europe and present concrete proposals for reform. They examine questions such as how decisive democracies are and what makes American democracy so extraordinary. They also engage with the global dimensions of democracy and look back on the “Arab Spring” with an eye towards the future. The contributors include Sabino Cassese, Dan Diner, Horst Dreier, Egon Flaig, Friedrich Wilhelm Graf, Heinrich Meier, Herfried Münkler, Dietrich Murswiek, Thomas L. Pangle and Peter Sloterdijk.


Heinrich Meier has been the head of the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Foundation in Munich since 1985 and is a professor of philosophy at the University of Munich and the University of Chicago. C.H.Beck most recently published his book Was ist Nietzsches Zarathustra? Eine philosophische Auseinandersetzung (What is Nietzsche's Zarathustra? A Philosophical Debate, 2017). Meier is also the co-editor with Graf of another volume in the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Foundation Editions series titled Politik und Religion. Zur Diagnose der Gegenwart (Politics and Religion: Attempts to Diagnose the Present, 2017).
Catalonia, with its beautiful beaches and excellent wines, attracts many thousands of visitors every year.

It is also a region with a vibrant past and a rich trove of cultural treasures from artifacts of the Antiquity to the Romanesque monasteries to the buildings of Gaudi and the newly built Dalí Museum. With its considerable territories in the south of France, Italy and the Aegean, Catalonia dominated the western Mediterranean for many centuries and asserted itself with great self-confidence against a political centralism dictated by Madrid.

Carlos Collado-Seidel tells the eventful history of Catalonia from the violent expulsion of the Moors through the industrial boom of the 19th century to the 21st century, in which this small autonomous region became one of the most appealing areas in Europe. This updated edition includes a chapter on the Catalan Independence Referendum of 2017 and the turbulence surrounding recent events.

Carlos Collado Seidel is an associate professor of contemporary history at the University of Marburg.
With its considerable oil and gas reserves as well as its important transit pipelines, the Caucasus is incredibly significant for Europe from both a strategic and security policy point of view.

Today, that makes it a bone of contention and a crisis region. Unfortunately, what is often forgotten amidst all of these tensions is that these countries also possess rich cultural heritage and beautiful landscapes. In this concise study, well-known experts examine Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the Russian regions in the North Caucasus (Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia) as well as the neighboring states of Turkey and Iran. The major conflict regions – Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Chechnya – are described in historical and political detail. With its combination of country, conflict, and cultural analysis, the book provides a comprehensive and unique insight into the Caucasus “crisis region.”

Marie-Carin von Gumppenberg, a political scientist, spent ten years at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Georgia among other locations. Since 2012, she has worked as a reviewer, evaluator, and trainer. Udo Steinbach was the director of the German Orient Institute in Hamburg from 1976 to 2006. Since 2012, he has been working at the Humboldt-VIADRINA Governance Platform as the head of the Center for Governance Middle East/North Africa.
Every divorce is bad. Bad for the spouses, worse for the kids.

A peaceful divorce would be the best solution for everyone involved. However, more and more people experience a divorce that is used as an opportunity for a “war of the roses,” in which the partners really want to stick it to each other one last time. This practical, trusted guidebook will help you recognize the devious tricks used during separation and divorce and successfully defend yourself against them.

Dirk M. Sprünken and Hanns Peter Faber are lawyers who specialize in family law in Essen, Germany.
The Chancellor declares her decisions as though there are no alternatives. The Minister of Finance calls on others to do their homework. And politicians repeat similar mantras about taking the concerns of citizens seriously in the future in order to try to protect themselves from electoral defeat. This is the sound of power that no one wants to hear anymore.

For far too long, our politicians have been stifling necessary social debates about policy plans for the future with their empty words. Well, this tactic has now come back to bite them: political disenchantment has given way to furious rants against politics, a toxic counter-speech filled with defamation, baiting, and lies. One can only describe the established parties’ reaction to this development as utterly helpless as they hope to meet the people where they are by embracing the resentments of the populist agitators. In this book, political scientist Astrid Séville makes a plea for a new democratic culture of debate and calls on representatives to have the courage to stand up against the decline of civil political speech in Germany – even if that means they face the consequence of being voted out.

Astrid Séville is an assistant professor on the faculty for political theory at the University of Munich. In 2016, her doctoral thesis received the renowned German Study Prize. She is a member of two prestigious forums for young scholars, the Young College of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and the Young Academy of the Mainz Academy of Sciences and Literature.
“Charlemagne through Johannes Fried’s eyes: the miracle of a new biography which, written in a thoroughly critical way, only serves to enhance the Emperor’s image.” – Horst Bredekamp, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

We know little about the life and character of the greatest medieval ruler. A biography of Charlemagne in a modern sense is impossible. But the manner by which Johannes Fried, the master storyteller and gifted medievalist, in this his magnum opus, pulls out all the historical stops, traces Charlemagne through sources and artifacts, hunts for clues amongst all types of evidence and analogies, brings knowledge and the most modern methods of memory research and creative intuition together in order to bring an era and a ruler to life – that’s historiography in a class of its own. This book is the closest anyone can hope to get to knowing Charlemagne.

“Johannes Fried’s knowledge is breathtaking.” - Lucas Wiegelmann, Die Welt

“A tremendous panorama – in terms of both language and content – that captivates with its broad strokes as well as with its abundance of details.” - Berthold Seewald, Die Welt online

Johannes Fried is an emeritus professor of medieval history at the University of Frankfurt. In 1995, he received the Historical College Prize (also known as the German Historian Prize) and in 2006, he was awarded the Sigmund Freud Prize for scientific writing. C.H. Beck most recently published his works: Dies irae. Eine Geschichte des Weltuntergangs (The Dies Irae Hymn: A Story of Judgement Day, 2016) and Die Deutschen. Eine Autobiographie. Aufgezeichnet von Dichtern und Denkern (The German People: An Autobiography as Told by Poets and Thinkers, 2018).

Further works published by C.H. Beck:

- The Middle Ages: History and Culture (2009)
- Arabic: Centre National de Traduction
- English: Harvard UP / Grant from Geisteswissenschaften International
- Ascent from Decline (2001)
- French: Maison des Sciences de l’Homme
In this book, Marie-Janine Calic blazes analytical paths in the fascinating history of Yugoslavia and offers the first overall account in German of the multinational Yugoslavian state since its dissolution.

Why did Yugoslavia fall apart? Was its violent collapse inevitable? Why did this heterogeneous country survive so long at all? This book analyzes why and under what conditions Yugoslavia came into being, what held the multinational country together for over seventy years, and what caused its final violent break-up. According to Marie-Janine Calic, the central factors were the processes of fundamental change that began at the turn of the twentieth century, which shaped the ideologies, political systems, socio-economic relationships, and ways of life throughout Europe, and in the course of the twentieth century transformed Yugoslavia from an agrarian into a modern industrial society. Thereby Yugoslavian history is embedded in European history, with all its mutual interconnections, and the stereotypical image of the backward Balkans burdened with irresolvable ethnic conflicts is corrected.

Marie-Janine Calic is professor of Eastern and Southeastern European history at the University of Munich.
The Weimar Republic was the first German attempt at democracy. Because it failed, Hitler came to power.

In this concise introduction, Gunther Mai describes German history during the years between 1918 and 1933, which are still among the most dramatic in world history. His main focus is on the conflicts that arose when Germany modernized and transitioned from an agricultural to industrialized country.

Gunther Mai is a professor of modern and contemporary history at the University of Erfurt.
This highly entertaining introduction summarizes everything you need to know about the world of the Germans.

Eloquent and knowledgeable, Herwig Wolfram introduces the reader to the origins and myths, lives and activities of the Germanic tribes and tells the story of The Migration Period when the tribes moved within and into Europe. Using the most important sources and research, he seeks to dispel the stubborn clichés that still to this day hinder a historically balanced understanding of the Germanic world.

Herwig Wolfram is emeritus professor of medieval history and the auxiliary sciences of history at the University of Vienna. He is also a member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.
When Francis II abdicated the crown on August 6, 1806, he also declared that the Holy Roman Empire had been dissolved.

This book offers a well-researched account of the empire from the end of the Middle Ages to 1806. Although it has very little in common with ideas of modern statehood, Stollberg-Rilinger explains how the Holy Roman Empire influenced and helped shaped Germany well into the future.

Barbara Stollberg-Rilinger is a professor of early modern history at the University of Münster. She has received the 2005 Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (The German Alliance of Science Organizations), the 2013 Historical College Prize (also known as the German Historian Prize), the 2017 Leipzig Book Fair Prize and the Sigmund Freud Prize for scientific prose. In autumn 2018, she will take over the management of the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin.
Israel was a kingdom in the north of Jerusalem and at the same time the self-designation of a people who worshiped the god Yahweh.

Bernd U. Schipper tells the story of this kingdom and people from the end of the 2nd millennium B.C. to the time of the Romans. Using archaeological research and other sources, this study reveals cities, events, temples and cults of Israel, which are mostly absent from the bible. It’s a “must read” for all those who would like to know more about the latest research on the history behind the biblical stories.

Bernd U. Schipper, an Egyptologist and theologian, is a professor of the Old Testament at the Humboldt University of Berlin. He specializes in the history of Israel in the ancient Near East.
150 years ago Heinrich Schliemann undertook his first expedition to Greece, visiting Mycenae for the first time.

His excavations and finds have made Mycenae a “mythical” place in the field of archaeology. Two of the best experts on this subject offer a modern overview of the Mycenaean world: writing, architecture, art and crafts, state, society, economy as well as the political history and the legacy of Mycenae.

Sigrid Deger-Jalkotzy is emeritus professor of ancient history at the University of Salzburg and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, Athens, and Göttingen.

Dieter Hertel is a professor of classical archaeology who has taught at the University of Cologne and the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich.

Sigrid Deger-Jalkotzy
Dieter Hertel

Mycenaean Greece
History, Culture, Sites

128 pages with 20 images and maps
€ 9.95
German title:
Sigrid Deger-Jalkotzy
Dieter Hertel
Das Mykenische Griechenland
Geschichte, Kultur, Stätten
The “Aeneid” became, as it were, the “Roman national epic,” the most famous work of ancient literary history. It tells of the wanderings and battles of the Trojan hero Aeneas, who travels from Troy to Italy and eventually becomes the mythical ancestor of the Romans.

Markus Janka introduces the protagonists of the Aeneid, illuminates the main features of the plot, places the work within Virgil’s oeuvre, explains the peculiarities of the poetic composition, comments on the significance of this epic for the Augustan period and its ideology, and unlocks its value from both a literary-historical and reader-response perspective.

Markus Janka is a professor of classical philology and technical methodology of ancient languages at the University of Munich.
It is only in recent decades that researchers have been able to decode the political history of the Maya and their religion with its often bloody rituals. Nothing of the supposedly peaceful and contemplative history of this Mesoamerican native people persists. The focus of Berthold Riese’s study is the political and cultural development of the Maya civilization and how the dynasties of the major city-states of Tikal, Yaxchilán, Copán and Palenque are represented through pictorial and hieroglyphic sources.

Berthold Riese was a professor of Ancient American studies and ethnomancy from 1983 to 2009 at the Free University of Berlin and the University of Bonn.
Climate change is on everyone’s minds, especially in light of the unusual number of extreme weather events we have experienced in recent years.

This is hardly surprising given the far-reaching and devastating effect on nature and civilization. But what exactly is meant by climate change and which factors are responsible for our climate? Two internationally-recognized climate experts provide a brief and accessible overview of what is currently known about the situation and point toward potential solutions. This new edition of a classic text has been thoroughly updated to reflect the latest research.

Stefan Rahmstorf heads the department of Earth System Analysis at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and is a professor of oceanic physics at the University of Potsdam.

Hans Joachim Schellnhuber is the founder of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and a professor of physics at the University of Potsdam and the University of Oxford as well as the Santa Fe Institute in New Mexico.
What are the origins of humankind? Who were our ancestors? Why do humans exist at all? Why do the peoples from various continents and countries look different? Why do women and men differ in features such as height and body hair? Why do people become sick, why do they die? Why do art and culture exist?

Thomas Junker provides examples of how evolutionary biology can quite successfully explain certain human characteristics while also revealing which questions remain unresolved and where this field of study comes up against its limits. This third edition has been completely revised to bring it up to date with the latest research.

Thomas Junker is a professor of the history of biology at the University of Tübingen.
Supervision and coaching have long been used in education, economics, administration and politics, health and social work, and sports as forms of psychosocial support, guidance and reflection.

In this practice-oriented introduction, which has since become a classic, a renowned expert offers a well-informed and accessible overview of the development and possibilities of supervision and coaching. Nando Belardi explains the essential findings drawn from research in various related fields of study and provides a picture of how the professional work of the supervisor differs from that of a coach.

Nando Belardi is a social scientist, a psychotherapist, a certified supervisor, and an emeritus professor of social education at the Faculty of Arts of the Chemnitz University of Technology. His publications on mentoring and supervision have been translated into six languages so far.
Some experts are convinced that veganism will be the only acceptable and therefore dominant diet before the end of this century.

Claus Leitzmann describes the development and forms of veganism and examines the motives of those who chose to be vegans. He delves into the documented benefits and potential risks of veganism, providing those who are considering a vegan lifestyle with a sound basis for making a sensible decision about their future dietary habits.

Claus Leitzmann is a biochemist and nutrition scientist, who most recently was the director of the Institute of Nutrition Science at the University of Giessen. C.H.Beck has also published his books Vegetarismus. Grundlagen, Vorteile, Risiken (Vegetarianism: Basics, Benefits, Risks, 2012) and Die 101 wichtigsten Fragen: Gesunde Ernährung (The 101 Most Important Questions about Healthy Eating, 2013).
Francisco Goya (1746–1828) is an exceptional figure in European art history. Politically liberal, he was a court painter in Madrid from 1789 onwards and navigated the changing times. His paintings and prints revolutionized art and served as constant reminders to his contemporaries that reason and enlightenment are always in danger and can turn into violence and delusion at any time. To this day, Goya’s visual indictments of war still retain the ability to impact us with their intensity. Werner Busch describes the artist as a clairvoyant observer, who has given modernity some of its most unforgettable images.

Werner Busch taught from 1988 to 2010 as a professor of art history at the Free University of Berlin. C.H. Beck has published many of his works.
Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1525/30–1569), the most famous artist of the Bruegel dynasty, is also known as “Peasant Bruegel” because of his habit of seeking inspiration while mingling with the common folk.

His striking images of peasant life as well as a large number of allegorical paintings are among the masterpieces of art history. In this volume, Nils Büttner provides a vivid account of the life of this influential artist and a well-informed introduction to his most important works.

Nils Büttner is a professor of medieval and modern art history at the Stuttgart State Academy of Art and Design. C.H. Beck has also published his books Rubens (2007), Vermeer (2010), and Hieronymus Bosch (2012).
April 12, 2019 is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Bauhaus in Weimar
July 5, 2019 is the 50th anniversary of the death of Walter Gropius

The Bauhaus – an art school that has become synonymous with the architecture and design of classic modernism – was founded in 1919 by Walter Gropius in Weimar, Germany. The leaders of the school included Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Oskar Schlemmer, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. They all worked together to develop a holistic concept that combines art and design, craftsmanship and technology. Winfried Nerdinger is incredibly knowledgeable about the central ideas and the form of teaching of Bauhaus and this study engages with the most important people and products as well as the political and economic contexts.

Winfried Nerdinger was a professor of the history of architecture and the director of the Architecture Museum at the Technical University of Munich. He is the founding director of the Munich Documentation Centre for the History of National Socialism.
Time flows or stands still, it’s what clocks measure, and yet everything has its time and at the moment time seems to be in short supply.

Time is a fundamental dimension of human existence that occurs in different forms – as physical time, as both an individual and shared social experience, and as historical time. This volume explores time in relation to metaphysics, philosophy of science, philosophy of the spirit and ethics, and philosophy of history as well as being a medium of our everyday experience.

**Norman Sieroka** holds Ph.Ds. in physics and philosophy and teaches at ETH Zürich. C.H.Beck has also published his book *Philosophie der Physik. Eine Einführung* (*The Philosophy of Physics: An Introduction, 2014*).
FICTION

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For most territories of Hans Pleschinski,
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On a March day, a visitor from Europe appears in an imposing, decaying fortress in the heart of India, a place she had visited as a child. It was from here that the former kingdom of Samthar was ruled.

The small kingdom no longer exists, but a maharaja still commands the fortress and the people of this forbidding landscape. During her stay, the first-person narrator finds herself caught up in an increasingly complex web of ex-courtiers, priests, wandering ascetics, relatives, and servants of the king. Not to mention the mysterious figure who lays at the end of her bed every night and then disappears at dawn. Then, a couple arrives one day; it is the niece of the Maharaja, Ganga, and her husband. They are visitors from a very different India, one that is ruled by technology and high finance. From the very beginning, a special relationship develops between the narrator and the beautiful Ganga. Together, the two women go in search of clues in the fortress and come closer to uncovering the secret of this remote place. With a keen sense for the hidden laws of Indian life and culture, Anna Katharina Fröhlich reveals the essence of this region and its people. Her novel presents the reader with a humorous and thoughtful perspective on a magical and complex world that is utterly unlike our own.

Anna Katharina Fröhlich (born 1971) lives on Lake Garda in Italy and has published the novels Wilde Orangen (Wild Oranges, 2004), Kream Korner (2010) and Der schöne Gast (The Beautiful Guest, 2014). She is the recipient of several awards, including the Literature Prize of the Association of Arts and Culture of the German Economy. In 2011, Kream Korner was nominated for the Leipzig Book Fair Prize.
Adolf Muschg

Welcome Back to Fukushima

A Novel

The architect Paul Neuhaus, freshly dumped by his now ex, receives an invitation from his old friends Ken-Ichi and Mitsuko. The mayor of a village near the nuclear disaster zone of Fukushima, Mitsuko’s uncle, has asked Neuhaus to visit him. He is looking to inspire new hope by convincing Neuhaus to stay at an artists’ colony – in the disaster zone.

The area has been irradiated. The villages remain abandoned. The contaminated soil has been removed. The government wants resettlement to begin, but people are afraid.

Neuhaus travels with Mitsuko and they find themselves in an inescapable and intense proximity to each other. Is there a future possible in the beautiful, polluted landscape of Fukushima...just like there might be a future for the love between Paul and Mitsuko? Life is full of mysterious chains of cause and effect and the disastrous chain reaction in the Fukushima nuclear power plant is enough to make all of us – not just the Japanese – ask what this catastrophe says about us, what it says about this particular moment in time. When we place ourselves at the center of danger, are we perhaps closer to the truth?

Adolf Muschg, born 1934 in Zurich, was a professor of German language and literature at the ETH in Zurich from 1970–1999 and served as the president of the Academy of Arts in Berlin from 2003 to 2006. His extensive work, including the novels Im Sommer des Hasen (In the Summer of the Rabbit, 1965), Albisser’s Grund (Albisser’s Reason, 1977), Das Licht und der Schlüssel (The Light and the Key, 1984), Der Rote Ritter (The Red Knight, 1993), Sutters Glück (Sutter’s Luck, 2004), Eikan, du bist spät (Eikan, You’re Late, 2005) and Kinderhochzeit (Make-Believe Wedding, 2008) has been awarded numerous prizes, including the Hermann Hesse Prize, the Georg Büchner Prize, the Grimmelshausen Prize Grand Prix de Littérature of the Switzerland and, most recently, the prize of the International Hermann Hesse Society.

C.H. Beck has also published a collection of Muschg’s speeches Was ist europäisch? (What is European? 2005), the novels Sax (2010), Löwenstern (2012), Die Japanische Tasche (The Japanese Bag, 2015) and Der weiße Freitag (The White Friday, 2017), as well as a collection of essays and speeches Im Erlebensfall (In Case of Survival, 2014). In addition, Manfred Dierk has written a biographical portrait of Adolf Muschg titled Lebensrettende Phantasie (A Life-Saving Fantasy, 2014).
How Did I End Up Here? is the question that echoes throughout this novel about the lives of four people in their late thirties, who are connected and drawn to each other, but have followed very different paths in life. With intensity and irony, Dirk von Petersdorff shapes dense, poetic scenes that capture the delicate balance of his characters’ lives and the feeling of insecurity that they can’t seem to shake.

“Anna was lying in the shaft of light that the full moon threw into the room.” – this is how the story begins. Tim and Anna are married, and have a small son. Tim’s best friend John still acts like he is a college student and is currently single. However, he and Anna shared a night of passion in their youth and Tim can’t quite let go of his fear that John represents some kind of unpredictable temptation for his wife. While Anna longs for her lost freedom and past adventures and Tim faces some challenges at work, John actually envies both of them. And then there’s Doris, Anna’s best friend who has never had any luck with relationships … but maybe that’s about to change. You never know what or who might shift the balance.

Dirk von Petersdorff (born 1966) teaches at the University of Jena. He is the author of a collection of essays, as well as a memoir Lebensanfang (Beginnings: A True Story, C.H. Beck, 2007), and several volumes of poetry, most recently Sirenenpop (C.H. Beck, 2014). He has received several awards for his work including the Kleist Prize and the prize of the LiteraturTour Nord. He is the new editor of the C.H. Beck Poetry Calendar.
One-eyed Ernest Herz has two passions – sex and old books. Looking for a break from his extremely active love life, he decides to take up a position as the head of a monastery library.

The apartment he moves into at the monastery had belonged to his predecessor, Father Mrozek, who committed suicide in a curious way. Ernest soon has to contend with the fact that his vision for a contemporary library is rubbing the conservative clerics the wrong way and that the death of his predecessor still raises quite a few unsettling questions. Then there’s the mystery of why the old Telefunken radio he brought with him only tunes into a station called “Radio Gabriel.” And he also can’t help but notice the disturbingly beautiful waiter at the pub in the village inn, who seems like he might know a whole lot more than he is telling.

When Ernest discovers a copy of the medieval bestseller “Dialogus maracolum” hidden away in the library and the book is missing its cover, his librarian curiosity is aroused. Now he knows that he absolutely has to try his best to find out what might have driven Father Mrozek to kill himself. With whimsy, humor, and affection, Marjana Gaponenko uses her trademark eye for quirky details to turn the library into a suspenseful and fascinating microcosm.

Marjana Gaponenko (born 1981) was born in Odessa, where she also studied German language and literature. She previously lived in Krakow and Dublin and now splits her time between Mainz and Vienna. She has been writing in German since she was sixteen years old and has published several works of poetry and prose including the novels Wer ist Martha? (Who is Martha? 2012) and Das letzte Rennen (The Last Race, 2016). She is the recipient of the Adelbert von Chamisso Prize, the Austrian Alpha Literature Prize and the Martha Saalfeld Prize.
Fritz Bergundthal, a railway enthusiast from Berlin and a fit, fifty-year-old bachelor, has traveled to the site of the world’s longest tunnel in Ticino, Switzerland to take some spectacular photos of beautiful trains. However, in the course of a single day, we see him become increasingly entangled in the complicated relationships between the workers at the construction site of the Gotthard Base Tunnel.

Among them are the still fetching yet sharply aging Dora Polli-Müller and her tomboy daughter Flavia, the slender Robert Filz with his obsessive love for the Brazilian whore Mônica, and Aldo Polli and Tonino, who are trapped in a strange, tense codependency. And, to make matters worse, the statue of Saint Barbara, patron saint of tunnel builders, has been stolen. A decidedly bad omen that is sure to bring terrible consequences throughout the day. Dark and funny, erotic and refined, Zora del Buono’s novella presents a fascinating glimpse into the lives of the tunnel workers, their literally hot working environment, and all the skeletons in their closets.

Zora del Buono was born in 1962 in Zurich and now lives in Berlin and Zurich. She studied architecture at the ETH Zurich and the Berlin University of the Arts, worked as an architect and construction manager for four years, and was a founding member of the magazine “mare”. The “mare” publishing house released her novels Canitz’ Verlangen (Canitz’s Desire, 2008) and Big Sue (2010) as well as Hundert Tage Amerika. Begegnungen zwischen Neufundland und Key West (A Hundred Days in America: Encounters between Newfoundland and Key West, 2011). Her book Das Leben der Mächtigen. Reisen zu alten Bäumen (The Life of the Mighty: Traveling to Old Trees (2015) appeared in Matthes & Seitz’s Naturkunden (Natural History) book series. C.H.Beck has also published her novel Hinter Büschen, an eine Hauswand gelehnt (Behind Bushes, Leaning against a House Wall, 2016).

www.zoradelbuono.de
From 1925 until his death, Paris was the most influential city in Joseph Roth’s life next to Vienna. It’s where he honed his unmistakable style; it’s where he spent the last one and a half decades of his short life after France became his land of exile; and it’s where he was buried on May 30, 1939.

When he came to the French capital on assignment for the Frankfurter Zeitung newspaper, it felt like a revelation to him. He wrote, “Whoever has not been here is only half a human, and no European.” In Paris, Roth felt suddenly freed from his crisis of meaning and the city challenged him in its modernity and overwhelming diversity. The immediate result was a series of letters and essays that established Roth as a radical chronicler of the City of Light and one of the most innovative and insightful journalists of his generation. Nevertheless, in 1926, the Frankfurter Zeitung refused him the post of permanent correspondent in France. So, Roth, who wrote his articles and essays with the same level of sophistication as his novels, redirected his talents once again. Only one thing would stay the same: from then on, Paris remained the most important city of his itinerate life in hotels, bars, and bistros. This collection contains some previously unpublished letters and a richly detailed epilogue that retraces Roth’s footsteps through the city and provides context for his works during this period.

Joseph Roth was born in 1894 in Brody, East Galicia and died in exile in Paris in 1939. He was one of the most innovative journalists of his time and his novels *Hiob* (*Job*, 1930) and *Radetzkymarsch* (*The Radetzky March*, 1932) have become classics of 20th-century literature. Few other German-language authors have garnered such an incredible international fame for their work.

Jan Bürger (born 1968) is a literary scholar and writer, who has worked at the German Literature Archive Marbach since 2002. C.H. Beck has also published his book *Der Neckar. Eine literarische Reise* (*The Neckar River: A Literary Journey*, 2013) and another edited collection of articles by Joseph Roth entitled *Reisen in die Ukraine und nach Russland* (*Traveling through the Ukraine and Russia*, 2015).