





authors.

An evaluation of the literary achievements of the renowned biochemist, popularizer of science, and science-fiction writer illuminates the scope of his creativity and his concerns

In exploring the origins and character of the American liberal tradition, Myra Jehlen begins with the proposition that the decisive factor that shaped the European settlers' idea of "America" or the "American" was material rather than conceptual--it was the physical fact of the land. European settlers came to a continent on which they had no history, bringing the ideology of liberal individualism, which they projected onto the land itself. They believed the continent proclaimed that individuals were born in nature and freely made their own society. An insurgent ideology in Europe, this idea worked in America paradoxically to empower the individual and to restrict social change. Jehlen sketches the evolution of the concept of incarnation through comparisons of American and European eighteenth-century naturalist writings, particularly Emerson's *Nature*. She then explores the way incarnation functions ideologically--to both enable and curtail action--in the writing of fiction. Her examination of Hawthorne and Melville shows how the myth of the New World both licensed and limited American writers who set out to create their own worlds in fiction. She examines conflicts between the exigencies of narrative form and the imperatives of ideology in the writings of Franklin, Jefferson, Emerson, and others. Jehlen concludes with a speculation on the implication of this original construction of "America" for the United States today, when such imperial concepts have been called into question.

Stories on twenty-two occult beliefs are presented, each followed by a brief scientific analysis by Isaac Asimov. Includes "stories by H. G. Wells, Arthur Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, Edith Wharton, Edgar Allan Poe, and" others on "such topics as clairvoyance, precognition, devil worship, seances, exorcism, and the evil eye." Includes a "reading list of other stories about each of the twenty-two subjects represented" and, after each story, a brief scientific analysis by Isaac Asimov.

Rochelle (English, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA) argues that Le Guin, by revisioning and reshaping myth in her fantastical stories, subverts myth itself--particularly the myth of the Hero and the Quest and the myth of utopia--as a way of making her case for the importance of feminist and Native American solutions to modern ways of making meaning. Rochelle's study of Le Guin's *Earthsea* cycle, *The Dispossessed*, *The Left Hand of Darkness*, and other works places her rhetoric alongside that of Emerson, Thoreau, C.S. Peirce, and John Dewey as a romantic/pragmatic rhetoric that argues for the value of the subjective, the personal, the private, the small, and the feminine. Distributed by ISBS. c. Book News Inc.

This book investigates the role of Jewish legends and tropes in the creation and development of speculative fiction during the European Enlightenment, in America's golden age magazines, superhero comics, and films, and with magical realism trends in South America and Israel, arguing that Jewish writers created and perfected the genre.

Psychobiography is often attacked by critics who feel that it trivializes complex adult personalities, "explaining the large deeds of great individuals," as George Will wrote, "by some slight the individual suffered at a tender age--say, 7, when his mother took away a lollipop." Worse yet, some writers have clearly abused psychobiography--for instance, to grind axes from the right (Nancy Clinch on the Kennedy family) or from the left (Fawn Brodie on Richard Nixon)--and others have offered woefully inept diagnoses (such as Albert Goldman's portrait of Elvis Presley as a "split personality" and a "delusional paranoid"). And yet, as Alan Elms argues in *Uncovering Lives*, in the hands of a skilled practitioner,

psychobiography can rival the very best traditional biography in the insights it offers. Elms makes a strong case for the value of psychobiography, arguing in large part from example. Indeed, most of the book features Elms's own fascinating case studies of over a dozen prominent figures, among them Sigmund Freud (the father of psychobiography), B.F. Skinner, Isaac Asimov, L. Frank Baum, Vladimir Nabokov, Jimmy Carter, George Bush, Saddam Hussein, and Henry Kissinger. These profiles make intriguing reading. For example, Elms discusses the fiction of Isaac Asimov in light of the latter's acrophobia (fear of heights) and mild agoraphobia (fear of open spaces)--and Elms includes excerpts from a series of letters between himself and Asimov. He reveals an unintended subtext of *The Wizard of Oz*--that males are weak, females are strong (think of Scarecrow, Tin Man, the Lion, and the Wizard, versus the good and bad witches and Dorothy herself)--and traces this in part to Baum's childhood heart disease, which kept him from strenuous activity, and to his relationship with his mother-in-law, Matilda Joslyn Gage, a distinguished advocate of women's rights. And in a fascinating chapter, he examines the abused childhood of Saddam Hussein, the privileged childhood of George Bush, and the radically different psychological paths that led these two men into the Persian Gulf War. Elms supports each study with extensive research, much of it never presented before--for instance, on how some of the most revealing portions of C.G. Jung's autobiography were deleted in spite of his protests before publication. Along the way, Elms provides much insight into how psychobiography is written. Finally, he proposes clear guidelines for judging high quality work, and offers practical tips for anyone interested in writing in this genre. Written with great clarity and wit, *Uncovering Lives* illuminates the contributions that psychology can make to biography. Elms's enthusiasm for his subject is contagious and will inspire would-be psychobiographers as well as win over the most hardened skeptics.

Jeff Wells, a Space Academy student, and Norby, a second-hand robot with unusual abilities, find themselves involved in the sinister plans of Ing the Ingrate, who intends to take over the universe.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Commentary (stories not included). Pages: 66. Chapters: Thiotimoline, Isaac Asimov short stories bibliography, Nightfall, Half-Breed, Sucker Bait, The Portable Star, Mother Earth, Black Friar of the Flame, The Martian Way, The Ugly Little Boy, Evidence, The Last Question, . . . That Thou Art Mindful of Him, The Bicentennial Man, Trends, Little Lost Robot, Runaround, Half-Breeds on Venus, The Dust of Death, The Immortal Bard, Living Space, The Callistan Menace, The Greatest Asset, The Gentle Vultures, Liar , Blind Alley, Obituary, Christmas on Ganymede, Reason, Catch That Rabbit, Escape , Homo Sol, Not Final, Spell My Name with an S, Green Patches, Profession, Light Verse, The Dying Night, Pate de Foie Gras, The Watery Place, Strikebreaker, Unto the Fourth Generation, I'm in Marsport Without Hilda, The Imaginary, Ring Around the Sun, The Last Answer, Super-Neutron, History, Lenny, Feminine Intuition, The Evitable



