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Catalog cover art from Ethnic and Religious Conflict in Africa by Cyril Orji, design and illustration by Coco Connolly.

Marquette University Press is a member of the Association of American University Presses, and of the Association of Jesuit University Presses
In September 2005, scholars and thinkers came together at Marquette University to discuss and engage in the arduous and urgently needed work of peacemaking. They were addressing what may prove to be the question of our time, namely, how the human race can turn away from violence and put an end to war once and for all. A representative selection of their work has now been consolidated into this volume. Contributors would agree, the editors believe, that the best possible response to it would be to move the search for world peace forward with all possible intensity through further dialogue and enlightened action, i.e., by attempting to set in motion an ever-expanding synergy of the peacemaking efforts already underway.

“There cannot be more important work than searching for new faith-filled ways for us to strive for justice and peace in the world.

Everyday, all around us, we experience violence in many forms including wars, crime, hate-filled language, genocide and torture. The Manresa Project papers on justice and mercy provide valuable reflections, research and religious writings which encourage us to turn to other religions, cultures and disciplines for new perspectives and insight on these struggles. They are a source of inspiration and hope for the future.”

Justice Janine P. Geske
Distinguished Professor of Law
Director of the MULS Restorative Justice Initiative
Marquette University Law School

Marquette Studies in Theology 58     Paper    330 pp. $32
Catholic thinkers contributed extensively to philosophy during the Nineteenth Century. Besides pioneering the revivals of Augustinianism and Thomism, they also helped to initiate such philosophical movements as Romanticism, Traditionalism, Semi-Rationalism, Spiritualism, Ontologism, and Integralism. Unfortunately the exceptional diversity and profoundness of this epoch in Catholic thought has all too often been underappreciated.

This book consequently traces the work of sixteen leading Catholic philosophers of the Nineteenth Century so as to make evident their seminal offerings to philosophy, namely: Bautain, Blondel, Bonald, Brownson, Chateaubriand, Gratry, Günther, Hermes, Kleutgen, Lequier, Mercier, Newman, Ollé-Laprune, Schlegel, Ravaissón-Mollien, and Rosmini-Serbati.


Marquette Studies in Philosophy 58    Paper    415 pp.    $42
It is no longer controversial to grant that other religions have the same potential for salvation as our own. In this climate of plurality we are increasingly called upon to respond to the claims made by other religions on this issue.

In this regard, Christians should know about their own Christian position and need to enter into a dialogue within their own church before they can engage fruitfully with other religions, other churches and communities.

This book gives stimulus to an active dialogue between religions by arguing that interfaith dialogue in its depth entails an all-comprising sharing, mutual openness and the proclamation of active faith in words and deeds.

Hans Waldenfels is a German Jesuit who studied theology and religions in Tokyo, Hiroshima, and Kyoto, and then later in Rome. He was a disciple of the school of the Japanese philosophers Keiji Nishitani and Yoshinori Takeuchi, later also of Masao Abe, in Tokyo, and of Heinrich Dumoulin, the historian of Zen Buddhism. In Bonn he followed Joseph Ratzinger and Heimo Dolch in the chair of fundamental theology. Under him the chair in theology was the first in Germany to include interreligious dialogue. Waldenfels has been deeply engaged in the practice of dialogue with representatives of Asian religions, and also with Moslems and Jews.
Aristotle’s Categories had an unparalleled influence on the history of metaphysical speculation. Despite its influence, however, two fundamental questions remain to this day unanswered: (1) how did Aristotle generate his list of categories? and (2) what is the relationship between Aristotle’s categories and his other great metaphysical system: hylomorphism?

In this book, Paul Studtmann develops and defends an interpretation that offers a unified and striking answer to both questions: Aristotle’s system of categories is systematically derivable from hylomorphism, which in turn is derivable from general theses about the nature of being.

Paul Studtmann teaches philosophy at Davidson College. He received his MA from the University of Iowa and his PhD from the University of Colorado at Boulder. His main areas of specialization are ancient philosophy, metaphysics, philosophical logic and the philosophy of mathematics.
What has Einstein’s theory of relativity got to do with theology? Is time real or merely an illusion? Have you ever experienced time standing still? Is travel into the future possible? How long is eternity? What does the bible have to say about spacetime?

*Spacetime and Theology in Dialogue* explores the new way of seeing time and space (spacetime) and how that vision might raise questions for contemporary theology. The author takes us on a journey through philosophy, psychology and anthropology before proposing process theology as a useful way to come to grips with this new concept: spacetime. He suggests a theology of spacetime would need to be trinitarian, incarnational, biblical, liturgical and sacramental as well as open to synchronicity and mystery.

Gideon C. Goosen holds doctorates in both philosophy and theology. He is the author of many articles and books, some of which have been translated into Italian and Chinese. Having taught theology for nearly thirty years at Australian Catholic University, he is currently Chair of the Theological Commission of the New South Wales Ecumenical Council.

He lives with his wife and their three children in the Blue Mountains, near Sydney, Australia.
Dick Golembiewski began researching the city’s broadcasting history in 1996 and in 2002 launched a website dedicated to the city’s old TV horror hosts and shows. His side page on Milwaukee TV history has become the online source for the subject and is cataloged with the Milwaukee Public Library. A former professor of mechanical engineering at the Milwaukee School of Engineering (MSOE), and past director of that institution’s mechanical engineering program, he also produced and hosted “Folk City” from 1984-1992 and “Milwaukee Talking” from 1985-1986 for the MSOE radio station.

Milwaukee—not New York, Chicago or Los Angeles—was the scene for a number of television firsts: The Journal Company filed the very first application for a commercial TV license with the FCC in 1938. The first female program director and news director in a major market were both at Milwaukee stations. The city was a major battleground in the VHF vs. UHF war that began in the 1950s. The struggle to put an educational TV station on the air was fought at the national, state and local levels by the Milwaukee Vocational School. WMVS-TV was the first educational TV station to run a regular schedule of colorcasts, and WMVT was the site of the first long-distance test of a digital over-the-air signal.

This well researched and detailed history, featuring over 470 photographs, expertly delivers the inside story of the politics, conflicts, triumphs, and failures of Milwaukee television stations from the first early tests using mechanical scanning methods, through the first successful digital television tests.
The Big Band Era of 1935 to 1946 was the only time in America’s history when jazz was the most popular form of music. Fifteen piece swinging dance bands swept the country in popularity. The music they played became an important part of America’s cultural history and created a level of morale that helped pull us through the Great Depression and World War II.

*When Swing Was the Thing* presents both an excellent introduction to the Era and new information for those already familiar with it, providing detailed profiles of the Era’s bandleaders, musicians, vocalists, arrangers, and contributors, many based on personal interviews.

This book fully captures the nostalgic flavor of the Big Band Era through 114 vintage photographs and the story of the lives of the people who made it happen.

John Tumpak is a jazz journalist who specializes in writing about the Big Band Era. He has been published in the United States, Canada, and England and has articles archived in several historical societies, universities, and the Institute of Jazz Studies at Rutgers University. He has appeared on radio and television discussing the Era and is a popular public speaker at jazz events and conferences. He is on the Board of Directors of the Big Band Academy of America and covers their annual reunion for jazz publications. Tumpak is also affiliated with the Duke Ellington Jazz Society, Jazz Journalist Association, and Los Angeles Jazz Society.
“I am definitely not a Freudian,” declared Levinas in an interview. And yet, as Marcus passionately argues, Levinas’s path-breaking ethical writings can profoundly enhance theoretical and clinical psychoanalysis. Like Freud, Levinas was focused on personal existence, on those issues of ultimate value and meaning that are central to what it means to be a human being at its best. Both thinkers were interested in helping to create the conditions of possibility for human beings to be kinder, gentler, stronger, and more reasonable in the face of the harshness, chaos, and moral challenges that we all face in our personal lives and on the world scene. This book aims to contribute to the development of a complementary paradigm to mainstream psychoanalysis, one that is based on the Levinasian assumption that the self is not fundamentally and firstly “for oneself,” as psychoanalysis usually puts forth, but, rather, responsibility for the Other—ethics, is “the essential, primary and fundamental structure of subjectivity.” The author illustrates his thesis—that the self is “hostage” to the other, that psychopathology is “ethical blunting,” and treatment success is the enhanced capacity to love—with fascinating clinical vignettes and insights derived from his work as a psychoanalyst.


Marquette Studies in Philosophy 65    Paper   265 pp.   $30
Africa has often been perceived as a confluence of tension and conflict and the recent upheavals in Sub-Saharan Africa have done little to help this perception. The waves of ethnic and religious violence continue to drain the continent of its material and human resources, leading to a state of cumulative decline. Intolerance and tribal and inter-ethnic conflict, seem commonplace. Muslim-Christian relations in some countries are currently at their lowest ebb. The author of this study, Cyril Orji, draws on Canadian Jesuit theologian, Bernard Lonergan (1904-1984) to offer an analysis of bias that addresses a root cause of conflict in the human person and society. According to Orji, Lonergan’s analysis can contribute to a deeper understanding of ethnic and religious conflict in Africa and can offer resources for overcoming them.

Dr. Cyril Orji (MEd, PhD) received his doctorate in theology from Marquette University. He specializes in systematic and fundamental theology with emphasis on the work of Bernard Lonergan. He collaborates in inter-religious dialogue and engages in the intersection of religion and culture: enculturation, post-colonial critical theory, and Black and African theologies. Dr. Orji is Assistant Professor of Systematic Theology, University of Dayton, OH.
Dorothy Day, co-founder of the Catholic Worker movement, has been called “the most significant, interesting, and influential person in the history of American Catholicism.” For almost fifty years, through her tireless service of the poor and her courageous witness for peace, she offered an extraordinary example of the gospel in action.

Now the publication of her diaries, previously sealed for twenty-five years after her death, offers a uniquely intimate portrait of her daily struggles and concerns.

Beginning in 1934, soon after the founding of the Catholic Worker, and ending in 1980, just days before her death, these diaries reflect her response to the vast changes in America, the church, and the wider world. From the Depression-era labor struggles and her lonely pacifist witness during World War II, to the Cold War, Civil Rights, Vietnam, and the activism of the 1960s and 70s, Day was a witness to most of the great social movements of her time. And yet most of her life was spent in the everyday business of living: in the chores and demands of her extended Catholic Worker family; in her struggles to be more patient and charitable; in the discipline of prayer and worship that structured her days; and in her efforts to find God in all the tasks and encounters of daily life. The record of this pilgrimage displays a rare balance between radicalism and tradition, action and contemplation, the transcendent and the everyday. Ultimately it challenges readers to imagine what it would be like to live as if the gospel were true.

Robert Ellsberg is the publisher of Orbis Books. For five years (1975-80) he was part of the Catholic Worker community in New York City, serving for two years as managing editor of The Catholic Worker newspaper. He has edited Dorothy Day: Selected Writings and Fritz Eichenberg: Works of Mercy, and has also co-edited A Penny a Copy: Readings from The Catholic Worker. His own books include All Saints, The Saints’ Guide to Happiness, and Blessed Among All Women. He lives with his family in Ossining, New York.
This thoughtful labor of love was written, directed, and produced by Claudia Larson and premiered at New York’s Tribeca Film Festival in 2006.

Larson began the film in 1993 after meeting long-time friends of Dorothy’s who encouraged her to ‘just begin’. After fifteen years of research and interviews we now have the fruits of that labor: a poignant picture of a remarkable woman.

And although the Vatican is currently considering Dorothy Day for canonization, she is no ordinary saint. Caught up in the Bohemian world of 1917 Greenwich Village, Dorothy wrote for radical papers, associated with known Communists, attempted suicide and had an illegal abortion. The birth of her only child led to her religious conversion.

The film takes us through Dorothy’s early days as a young writer, her fateful meeting of the French peasant philosopher, Peter Maurin and the evolution of the movement they co-founded, the many anti war protests and arrests for civil disobedience - her last arrest at age 75 with the United Farm Workers, and finally, her death on November 29, 1980 at Maryhouse, the home she founded for the homeless women on New York’s Bowery.

“Claudia Larson became a filmmaker to tell Day’s story, and has ably compressed into 57 minutes Day’s extraordinary 83-year life.”
Ronnie Scheib, Variety

**Dorothy Day: Don’t Call Me a Saint**
by Claudia Larson
one lucky dog production
RO · NTSC · DVD 56:20 mins
To order please visit: dorothydaydoc.com

Or contact the filmmaker
Claudia Larson, one lucky dog productions, 2512 Lyric Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90027
onelucky@pacbell.net
Max Scheler (1874-1928) was one of the major philosophers of the 20th Century. He was one of the three original phenomenologists – along with Husserl and Heidegger – who set the scene for phenomenological, existential and life philosophy, which dominated Continental European philosophy in that era.

Of those three he is the least well known, partly because he died relatively young, partly because he was half-Jewish and foretold the National Socialist regime in Germany, and therefore his books were banned for fifteen years, and partly because his writings were ahead of his time.

This translation, taken from his posthumous writings, carefully conserved by his widow, is of inestimable significance. It brings together most of what he wrote on metaphysics and human anthropology, the two topics which he was preoccupied with at the time of his death, and which he had promised would be full-length books.

Anyone with any interest in the nature of the human being, and anyone with a sense that the current dispute between scientists and theologians is missing the point, should pounce on this book as providing a feast of inspiration.

John Cutting was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and brought up in Yorkshire. He qualified as a doctor of medicine in London, then studied psychiatry and worked as a consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley and Bethlem Hospitals and the Institute of Psychiatry in London for 20 years. For the last 15 years he has been studying philosophy with the aim of contributing to the growing discipline of philosophical psychopathology – explaining conditions such as schizophrenia and depression in philosophical terms.

Marquette Studies in Philosophy 62    Paper 430 pp. $39
The ecumenical movement currently faces a number of notable challenges. While relations between Christian communities improved significantly over the course of the 20th century, partners in ecumenical dialogues often brought to the table fundamentally different conceptions of the nature of the church. Thus, the problem of “ecclesiality” has emerged as an especially pressing issue for contemporary ecumenism. Fresh reflection on what makes the church legitimately the church will hold considerable promise for revitalizing efforts toward Christian unity.

This book explores the contributions of the French Dominican theologian Yves Congar on the question of ecclesiality with an eye to their ongoing ecumenical potential. A pioneer of Catholic ecumenism, Congar’s rich vision of ecclesiality made a substantial impact on the theological understanding of the church. From Congar’s early efforts to account theologically for separated Christians to his extended reflections on the Holy Spirit after the Second Vatican Council, this critical engagement with Congar offers much-needed resources for the contemporary ecumenical situation.

Douglas M. Koskela, PhD, is Assistant Professor of Theology in the School of Theology at Seattle Pacific University. He received his doctorate in Religious Studies (Systematic Theology) from Southern Methodist University in 2003 and his MDiv from Duke University Divinity School in 1998. He is the author of numerous articles and chapters.
Bureaus of efficiency were established in America as part of the civic reform agenda during the Progressive era at the beginning of the twentieth century. In some cities they were nonprofit agencies pushing for governmental reform from the outside. In other cities, efficiency bureaus were established by reformers as departments within municipal government, school districts or counties.

The goal of such bureaus was to promote efficiency in local government, as a way of fighting political corruption, urban machines and political bosses. Efficiency bureaus sought to professionalize local government through civil service systems, open competitive bidding, separation of public administration from politics, and reorganizing departments to reduce duplication.

Efficiency has remained a powerful siren call in American political culture in the twenty-first century. In that respect, little has changed conceptually from the days of the bureaus of efficiency nearly a century earlier. The bureaus may have died out, but not their underlying goal. This volume presents a detailed reconstruction of this phenomenon in American urban history.

Mordecai Lee, PhD, is a professor of governmental affairs at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee. Prior to joining the academy, he was a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC, legislative assistant to a Congressman, elected to the Wisconsin State Assembly for three terms and the State Senate for two terms, and executive director of a nonprofit agency. His main areas of interest are US history and government public relations. He is the author of Institutionalizing Congress and the Presidency: The U.S. Bureau of Efficiency, 1916-1933 and The First Presidential Communications Agency: FDR’s Office of Government Reports and editor of Government Public Relations: A Reader.


Urban Life Series 4    Paper    292 pp.    $30
As almost everyone knows, the notion of intentionality comes from the Middle Ages. What is less known is that Hervaeus Natalis, OP (d. 1323) was the first one explicitly to consider it as such. Even less known is the fact that he came to it not immediately from the Aristotelian De Anima, but rather from the division in Aristotle’s Metaphysics between “being as being” and “being as true.” Least of all known is the fact that Hervaeus, who uses the term “intentionality” in the present work 235 times, regards its significance as a relation of reason which runs in the direction of known or knowable to knower. Apart from its exceedingly obscure Latin style, what particularly makes this work difficult to understand is its multi-layered reflection on things and non-things, its reflection on Hervaeus’ thinking itself, and its reflection on his thinking about his thinking about things and non-things. These volumes present a first critical Latin edition and an English translation of an important, but very difficult to read and understand, medieval treatise.

After 40 years teaching graduate courses in Latin Scholasticism at St. Louis University, John P. Doyle retired as Professor Emeritus of Philosophy. He is now Distinguished Professor of Philosophy at Kenrick-Glennon Seminary in Shrewsbury, Missouri. In addition to the present volumes, he has published six more volumes of translations and has produced over 50 articles, essays, and encyclopedia entries, all dealing with figures and themes in medieval and post-medieval philosophy.
One of the central elements of Karl Rahner's theology is the affirmation that God offers salvation to every human being and, in so doing, empowers each of us to say “yes” to this holy vocation. This divine-human dialogue of offer and response is the heart of Rahner's understanding of Christian faith.

In this book, Shannon Craigo-Snell explores what it means to say “yes” to God in Rahner's theology. Drawing on a variety of his writings, Craigo-Snell focuses on three moments in human freedom that Rahner repeatedly points to in describing how we say “yes” to God: silence, love, and death. In Rahner's theology, the theme of silence is often used to mark a posture of openness to the mysterious other, both human and divine, which is a primary characteristic of what it is to be human. This openness to the other is concretely realized in love, such that human identity is both gift received and task accomplished. Further, this self-possessing openness to the other is fully actualized in an eternal inter-communion. Rahner’s discussions of eschatology do not center on an affirmation of the immortality of the individual soul, but rather paint a portrait of communally sanctified humanity that draws us forward into ourselves, our community, and God. Attending to these three ways of saying “yes” to God generates an understanding of Rahner's theology as neither modern nor postmodern, but rather a challenging alternative vision that can be a vital resource for contemporary feminist theologies.

Shannon Craigo-Snell is Assistant Professor of Religious Studies at Yale University, specializing in Modern Christian Thought. She offers courses on feminist theologies, political and liberation theologies, theology and power, and theology and theater. She has published articles and essays on popular culture, performance interpretation, and feminist theology. Her current research focuses on intersections between theater studies and ecclesiology.
This guide is based upon the belief that the best source for discovering what Merleau-Ponty has to say is what he, himself, says. But the European style of writing and the dialectical form of argument present major obstacles for the first time reader of this book. This guide attempts to overcome these problems by providing the reader with the necessary background, explanations of how the chapters of the book fit together, maps of the structure of the arguments of each chapter, a glossary of technical philosophical and psychological terms, and a useful bibliography. These things do not replace nor are they an alternative to reading the Phenomenology of Perception.

However, A Guide to Merleau-Ponty’s Phenomenology of Perception, aims to provide the first time reader with the basic tools necessary for reading this important work.

George J. Marshall received his doctorate from Georgetown University and has taught at Campion College, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, for 40 years. He is now Professor Emeritus but continues to teach full time in late modern philosophy, especially Hegel, and contemporary European philosophy.
Inspired by the ambitions of Milwaukee’s first bishop, John Martin Henni, Marquette College opened in September 1881 on a hilltop overlooking the city’s expanding downtown. Named for the great explorer and missionary of the American Midwest, Père Jacques Marquette, the institution’s educational foundation drew upon the well-developed, clearly-elucidated traditions of the Society of Jesus.

Marquette’s reputation as Milwaukee’s university grew steadily during the 1920s, accompanied by the school’s first building boom. Dependent from its earliest days upon tuition income, the school struggled through the hardships of the Great Depression and enrollment disruptions of World War II.

Thomas Jablonsky paints a vivid picture of Marquette’s first hundred years in which Marquette blossomed from a small liberal arts college into the largest Catholic university in the country.

Thomas Jablonsky, a member of the history department at Marquette, is the Harry G. John Professor of Urban Studies. Born and raised in Chicago, Jablonsky completed his bachelor’s and master’s degrees at California State University, Los Angeles, and his doctorate in American history at the University of Southern California where he subsequently spent nearly two decades before coming to Marquette University in 1995 as Director of the Institute for Urban Life.
In the philosophical poem he composed around 500 BC, Parmenides presents an anonymous goddess who – like a philosophical Gorgon – denies movement and plurality and propagates an ontology that completely petrifies the world of phenomena. This is the *communis opinio*, against which the current interpretation is addressed.

Challenging this well-known interpretation, Panagiotis Thanassas contends that Parmenidean Truth does not deny the polymorphy of the Cosmos, but rather endeavors to noetically understand its unity as a result of participation in Being. The second and longer part of the poem, the so-called Doxa, then presents a cosmogonic and cosmological “world-arrangement” of divine origin, founded on the combination of the two forms of Light and Night.

Panagiotis Thanassas was born in 1967 in Patras, Greece. He studied philosophy at the University of Tübingen, Germany, where he received his PhD in 1996. He has taught philosophy at Tübingen, Heidelberg and Cyprus, and is currently Assistant Professor at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He is the author of several books and articles on Greek philosophy, Hegel, Heidegger, and hermeneutics.
With unrest around the country and riots in Newark and Detroit, it became known as “the long, hot summer” of 1967. Milwaukee experienced a riot, too, and then became the biggest civil rights story in the nation as a white Catholic priest, along with a bunch of kids from the inner city, conducted marathon marches and demonstrations for an open housing law. It was a defining period, though not the end, of years of civil rights protests in Beertown, USA, against de facto school segregation, discrimination by a private club whose roster included members of the white power structure, and public officials who refused to recognize that a substantial number of people were still outsiders in their own city.

Frank Aukofer walks us by the hand through the civil rights struggles in Milwaukee during the 1960s. Possessing all the qualities of a born reporter, he is able to tie up political, religious, social and personal aspects of these times into a complete history.

Frank A. Aukofer is the retired Washington Bureau chief of The Milwaukee Journal and its successor, the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel. He worked as a reporter for the newspaper for 40 years, and covered the civil rights movement in Milwaukee and elsewhere in the country in the 1960s. He lives in Falls Church, Virginia.
Although the problem of the free-will has been a well-known battleground for philosophers, the problem has significant theological implications too. But attempts to address the problem of the free-will from both the theological and philosophical perspectives are not all that common.

Covering the psychological and philosophical conditions for free will, dealing also with compatibilism and chance as well as the historical background of predestination and other theological problems from the Biblical and Patristic periods through the Scholastics and Reformation into the twentieth century, John Cowburn offers a unique and detailed defense of free will against determinism while at the same time responding to practical questions on making decisions, the influence of emotion, and moral theological concerns.

John Cowburn, SJ, is Professor of Philosophy and member of the United Faculty of Theology, one of four Associated Teaching Institutions of the Melbourne College of Divinity in Victoria, Australia. He is the author of Love, and Personalism & Scholasticism, published by Marquette University Press.

Marquette Studies in Philosophy 56    Paper    268 pp.    $30
The early followers of Christ desisted from carrying and using weapons that threaten and cause physical violence. None of the Church leaders and patristic writers was in favor of participating in armies and militias. But by the fourth century CE, with Christianity becoming the dominant religion in Eurasia, the Christian stance towards war and violence changed from non-acceptance to approval.

Was this a result of a rectification of the misinterpretation of Christ’s teachings by his early followers or by the later theologians? If that is the case, did the early Christians deliberately misinterpret Christ’s teachings because of the precarious political position they found themselves in or did they actually see in Christ’s teachings an exhortation towards non-violence?

What are the arguments given by the later Christian thinkers in favour of just war? These are some of questions tackled by W. Michael Slattery in his book *Jesus the Warrior?*
This book is aimed at addressing two common misconceptions. The first is that belief in G-d is purely a matter of faith and cannot be supported by rational arguments. The second is that rationality is incompatible with mysticism. The first part of this book argues that it is more rational to believe in G-d than not. The second part argues that instead of rationality being incompatible with mysticism, it ultimately leads to it. In the second part the author draws in particular on the literature of Chabad Hasidic philosophy and the teachings of the Lubavitcher Rebbe. Special attention is devoted to near-death experiences.

Born in Nashville, Tennessee, Yitzchok (Irving) Block holds a PhD in philosophy from Harvard University. Professor Block is Professor Emeritus at The University of Western Ontario in London, Canada where he taught in the department of philosophy for thirty-six years. Block’s professional areas of interest are Aristotle and Wittgenstein. Professor Block has published numerous papers and edited a book, Perspectives on the Philosophy of Wittgenstein. His article “G-d and Rationality” appeared in B’Or Ha’Torah 2; and “G-d and Rationality Revisited,” in B’Or Ha’Torah 6E. A revision of “G-d and Rationality” appears in Science in the Light of the Torah published by Jason Aronson.
A Path to Peace
Fresh Hope for the World
Dramatic Explorations by Gabriel Marcel

Five Plays Translated & Introduced by Katharine Rose Hanley
The plays in this volume reveal Marcel’s concrete dramatic approach to questions regarding interpersonal relations, love, family, commitment, and creative fidelity, as these are requisite attitudes and steps along the path to peace in personal, interpersonal, international, and multicultural situations. These plays artfully invite readers’ personal reflections in order to clarify their stances on these and similar issues.

Included here:
The Heart of Others
Dot the I
The Double Expertise
The Lantern
Colombyre or the Torch of Peace
Plus interviews with the translator concerning each play. As well as a listing of texts and audio visuals materials for use in a classroom setting.

Marcel’s contributions have been recognized internationally with prestigious awards including: France’s National Prize for Literature, the Pirkheimer Prize for Humanism, and the Goethe Peace Prize for promoting peace beyond national frontiers.

K.R. Hanley, PhD, is Professor Emerita of Philosophy at Le Moyne College and past President of the Gabriel Marcel Society. Professor Hanley has written and lectured extensively on Gabriel Marcel.

Marquette Studies in Philosophy 54  Paper  272 pp.  $30
Philosophical Leisure
Recuperative Praxis for Human Communication
Annette Holba

Human beings have suffered a communication eclipse as a result of rapid technological advancements and conspicuous consumption. Consequences of this communication eclipse can be devastating to the human condition.

Philosophical Leisure: Recuperative Praxis for Human Communication invites us to understand the ontological and phenomenological difference between leisure and recreation. This distinction is important since outcomes of each activity differ dramatically. Philosophical leisure can repair our ability to communicate with others at a deeply human level.

Excerpt from the Forword by Ronald C. Arnett
“...Holba provides insight into a basic communication question for our time. What does communication look like that does not embrace the spectator status of a consumer? The difference between recreation and leisure provides the conceptual ground for this analysis. Indeed, the communicative implications for this work are bountiful, for the move from spectator to actor is a communicative call equivalent to revolution, a revolution that takes back the human heart.”

Dr. Annette Holba (MA, Rutgers; PhD, Duquesne) is Assistant Professor of Communication Studies in the Department of Communication & Media Studies at Plymouth State University in Plymouth, New Hampshire. She is author of Handbook for the Humanities Doctoral Student, 2005

Marquette Studies in Philosophy 55    Paper    200 pp. $20
The interdisciplinary conference, Human Fertility: Where Faith and Science Meet, was held at the Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, on August 11 & 12, 2006. The co-sponsors were the Diocesan Development Program for Natural Family Planning, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops Catholic University of America, Schools of Philosophy, and Theology & Religious studies; Georgetown University, the Institute for Reproductive Health; and Marquette University, the Institute for Natural Family Planning.

Participants came from across the United States and from Canada. They included: professors of philosophy, theology and history; diocesan Marriage and Family Life directors; diocesan Natural Family Planning (NFP) coordinators and teachers; seminarians; health care professionals and members of the Catholic Medical Association.

This volume contains the proceedings of this conference.

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Metaphysics without Truth
On the Importance of Consistency within Nietzsche’s Philosophy
Stefan Lorenz Sorgner

Is there any good reason to believe in Nietzsche’s metaphysics even though he himself claims that it is not “the truth” in correspondence with the world? According to Danto, Nietzsche’s metaphysics is only valid for Nietzsche himself. However, this answer does not take into consideration Nietzsche’s claim for the general superiority of his philosophy. Nietzsche’s view seems inconsistent: on the one hand, he claimed all perspectives are equally false in respect to “the truth,” but on the other, he regarded his view as superior.

This book explains in which respect Nietzsche justifies his claims, that Nietzsche’s position is not inconsistent, and why consistency is important for him.

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Stefan Lorenz Sorgner teaches applied ethics and philosophy at the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena. He is the co-editor of the following collections: Musik in der deutschen Philosophie: Eine Einführung (Metzler, 2003); Humanbiotechnologie als gesellschaftliche Herausforderung (Alber, 2005); Eugenik und die Zukunft (Alber, 2006); Human-Biotechnology as Social Challenge (Ashgate); Music in German Philosophy: An Introduction (University of Chicago Press).

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This volume is the third of Pierre Rousselot’s Philosophical Works. It includes seven essays written between 1908 and 1914, one year before his death (two were published posthumously: “A Theory of Concepts by Functional Unity” and “Idealism and Thomism”). These essays offer a complement to Rousselot’s views on epistemology, which he presented in Intelligence and constitute the core of his Neo-thomistic philosophy. However, besides making his views more clear and specific, these essays also go further than what we had in Intelligence. It is an effort to offer a systematic view on knowledge as the fusion of the knower and the known. These views go significantly beyond St Thomas’ doctrine and some of them are rather daring, like Rousselot’s notion of an Angel-humanity.

The common thread of these essays is the role of love in knowledge. Rousselot’s expands St. Thomas’ view on knowledge on the mode of nature (per modum naturae) or connaturality and understands love both as an attitude of the knower, who must be in a certain disposition toward the object, and a characterization of the relationship between knower and known.

From the introduction by Pol Vandeveld
RECENT

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George Tavard died in 2007 and is much missed by everyone. His esteemed contributions to world ecumenism are many. He is the author of more than 65 books, among them Trina Deitas: The Controversy between Hincmar and Gottschalk (1996), From Bonaventure to the Reformers (2005), and The Contemplative Church: Joachim and His Adversaries (2005) from Marquette University Press.

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José Pereira earned his doctorate at the University of Bombay in Ancient Indian Culture. He has held academic positions in Lisbon, London, Benares, and Fordham University. His previous publications include Hindu Theology, Baroque India: The Neo-Roman Architecture of South Asia, The Sacred Architecture of Islam, The Mystical Theology of the Catholic Reformation.

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