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Illustrated Text



National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC and Chicago Review Press, Inc

An Eye for Art: Focusing on Great Artists and Their Work

Third Place

try this

"It wasn't the daringness of the performance nor the tricks or the gimmicks: it was the fantastic balance in motion that the performers exhibited."
 Alexander Calder

above: Alexander Calder, *The Circus*, 1922, pen and black ink on wove paper, National Gallery of Art, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Klaus G. Perls © 2000 Estate of Alexander Calder/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York

right: Alexander Calder, *Rearing Stallion*, c. 1928, wire and painted wood, National Gallery of Art, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Klaus G. Perls © 2000 Estate of Alexander Calder/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York

"I think best in wire." Alexander Calder

Drawing with Wire

While a student at the Art Students League in New York City, Calder developed a talent for continuous line drawing, that is, creating an image with one single, unbroken line. He became a skilled draftsman while he worked for several newspapers in the city. Calder took his exploration of line into three dimensions when he began to create sculptures made of wire, a material he had loved since childhood.

Experiment with line in both two and three dimensions

You will need:
 Paper
 A pencil or pen
 A single length of lightweight wire, such as plastic-coated electrical wire, copper, or brass wire from a hardware store

Choose a subject you can observe closely, such as a family member or friend, a flower, an object in your home, or an animal. Before you pick up your pencil, let your eyes wander over the edges of your subject.

Next, use your index finger to trace the outlines of the subject in the air, then try tracing them on your paper with your finger.

Finally, take your pencil and begin to draw. Work slowly without lifting the pencil until the figure is finished. Let the continuous line cross over itself and loop from one area to another. Continuous line drawings take practice, so try different ways to make several drawings of the same subject.

Now try it in wire! Think of wire as a single continuous line. Carefully bend and twist a piece of thin wire to create a three-dimensional "drawing" of your subject. To display your sculpture, stick the ends of the wire into a lump of clay or use string to suspend it.

Throughout his life, Calder experimented with materials and learned from them.

Reflect: What was challenging about making a continuous line drawing? What was different about making the sculpture? What did you learn from trying both?

166 Playing with Space



Library of Congress and Chelsea Publishing, Inc
California
Second Place



FOREWORD

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress

IN THE COURSE of more than two centuries, the Library of Congress has become a major custodian of our nation's memory and the largest and most inclusive repository anywhere of the world's recorded knowledge. The Library's pictorial collections alone represent an immense archive of the American experience. The Prints and Photographs Division of the Library holds more than 15 million visual images that document both the history of the United States and the lives and creative achievements of the American people.

This volume represents an important installment in an ongoing ambitious effort by the Library of Congress to create a photographic record of early-twenty-first-century America. Housed in the Library of Congress, it will be available to people everywhere, copyright free.

California is drawn from the more than five thousand photographs that form the Jon B. Lovelace California Collection of the Library of Congress—a permanent visual portrait of California at the beginning of this century. The acclaimed photographer Carol M. Highsmith spent six months traveling and photographing California's every corner: the rustic communities of Mount Shasta and the forbidding wastelands of Death Valley, the hilly streets of San Francisco and the glitzy boulevards of Los Angeles, the towering waterfalls of Yosemite and the rugged coastline of the Pacific, the Spanish missions of the past, the luxurious resorts of the present.

She explored places that tell the story of both California and the United States of America, among them remnants of a World War II internment camp for Japanese Americans, long-abandoned mines and mills in Gold Country, camps that sheltered Dust Bowl refugees seeking a new life, and national parks as well as several breathtaking state parks.

The collection reflects the people, animals, and natural surroundings of California. These images are available through the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online Catalog, free for downloading.

The broader Highsmith collection is one of the most popular in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division archive (www.loc.gov/pictures), along with the work of the Civil War master photographer Mathew Brady, the pioneer female photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston, the Great

Stands of giant, fast-growing redwoods populating California's northern coast are among the state's natural signatures. Logging nearly destroyed the Redwood Empire of "This Land Is Your Land" fame, but preservationists and government intervention saved many groves. Some the tallest trees on earth, such as these specimens wrapped in fog, are now managed jointly by the National Park Service and California State Parks.

White House Historical Association and Abbeville Press Publishers
The White House: Its Historic Furnishings and First Families, Second Edition
 First Place



“Substantially good and majestically plain; made to endure.”

THE PRESIDENT’S HOUSE IN THE EARLY YEARS, 1789–1814

GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS,
 THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON

The precedent for providing and furnishing an official residence for the President of the United States was set in April 1789 when the government rented for President-elect George Washington the home of Postmaster General Samuel Osgood on Cherry Street in New York City. From the beginning, as the first elected head of state in the Western world, Washington was concerned about setting precedents for the office he was about to assume. Before he left his Virginia home at Mount Vernon for his inauguration in New York City, the initial seat of government, he expressed concerns to James Madison about the arrangements for his official lodgings: “. . . as it is my wish and intention to conform to the public desire and expectation, with respect to the style proper for the Chief Magistrate to live in, it might be well to know . . . what these are before he enters upon it.”

Congress authorized funds to prepare the house for Washington and appropriately furnish it. A visitor to the house the day before Washington moved in observed, “the best of furniture in every room, and the greatest quantity of plate and china I ever saw. The whole of the first and second story is papered & the floors covered with the richest king of Turkey . . . carpet. . . they spared no pains nor expense on it.”² An extensive list of objects purchased for the house from New York merchants in 1789 included furniture, plate, looking glasses, linens, carpets, glassware, and china.³ In the White House collection is a pair of mahogany side chairs with a history of use in Washington’s official New York residence. Made in Philadelphia, circa 1760–85, they may be from a group of “plain” mahogany chairs purchased by the United States government from Thomas Burling in 1789.⁴ Burling, a cabinet-maker and merchant, supplied not only chairs but also a wide selection of

OPPOSITE:
 TEA OR COFFEE URN
 Sheffield, England, c. 1785–88

Abigail and John Adams may have purchased this graceful neoclassical urn when they lived in London while Adams served as American minister in the 1780s. Abigail Adams viewed England as the source of everything elegant.

BELOW:
The United States government rented a house on Cherry Street in New York for George Washington in 1789 and purchased a substantial amount of furnishings for it.



LARGE NONPROFIT PUBLISHERS

Illustrated Text



Johns Hopkins University Press

Amish Quilts

Second Place



Ask an Amish quiltmaker when Amish women started making quilts, and she'll likely answer that Amish women have "always made quilts." In the twenty-first century, even as fewer and fewer Amish women create quilted bedcovers for home use, the craft is ingrained in Amish understandings of their own tradition and conceptions of their own history. In their understanding of quilt history, the long-standing practice of making useful bedcovers fits with other principles that have guided the practice of their faith and culture—self-sufficiency, women as resourceful and hardworking contributors to their families, and the elevation of utility over ornament.

Yet in reality, when Amish families began emigrating from Europe to North America in the mid-eighteenth century, they brought neither quilts nor quilting know-how with them. Like most women in this era, Amish women did possess sewing skills, since they were responsible for stitching their family members' garments and other household textiles. However, quilts were not traditional bedcoverings in the German-speaking areas of Europe from which the Amish came. Amish families relied on the same bedding kit as did most German and Swiss transplants to the New World: a chaff bag (a homespun linen bag filled with straw chaff or cornhusks) that served as the mattress, a featherbed (a fustian—typically a cloth woven from linen and cotton—bag filled with feathers) as the top cover providing warmth, and perhaps a woven coverlet as the decorative top layer.¹

But within a century and a half of the first Amish families' arrival to North America, Amish women began making quilts. The details of when, why, and how women of this small religious group started piecing and quilting bedcovers remain unknown. But by understanding the origins and practices of American quiltmaking at large during the nineteenth century and the processes of innovation and adaptation within Amish culture, we can begin to speculate about the genesis of Amish quiltmaking. Although quiltmaking itself is a centuries-old practice with origins in the far corners of the globe, Amish quiltmaking has its roots in the widespread practice of stitching quilts that was popular among many American women in the late nineteenth century. American quilts of this era were simultaneously products of increasing industrialization and commercialization and objects of nostalgia for a simpler era.²

Johns Hopkins University Press

Field Guide to the Natural World of Washington, D.C.

First Place

NATIVE SHRUBS

Spicebush: *Lindera benzoin*

Description An abundant shrub that grows in rich soil, often in moist forests bordering rivers and streams. The leaves are simple, blade shaped, and alternate. Crushed leaves, twigs, and fruits exude a sweet aroma. Spicebush is one of the region's earliest flowering shrubs. Sometimes blooming as early as mid-March, the small yellow flowers appear before the shrub's leaves emerge. Fruits ripen in late summer and early fall. Rock Creek Park and Glover-Archbold Park are among many sites where this shrub grows in profusion.

Ecological Role Spicebush swallowtail caterpillars use this plant as a host. Migrating thrushes and other birds eat the fruits, and eastern cottontail rabbits sometimes nibble the buds, leaves, and twigs.

Mapleleaf Viburnum: *Viburnum acerifolium*

Description The lobed leaves strongly resemble those of red maple, but this is a low shrub that grows to about 6 feet tall. Also, unlike red maple, the mapleleaf viburnum produces small white flowers from April into June, followed later by reddish purple berries.

Ecological Role Small mammals and birds eat the berries, and this shrub forms low thickets within the forest shade, providing cover and nesting sites.

Arrowwood Viburnum: *Viburnum dentatum*

Description The ramrod-straight stems of this understory shrub were used by Native Americans for arrow shafts. The round leaves are toothed and ridged with veins that make them somewhat resemble green, ridged potato chips. Flat-topped white flower clusters show from mid-May to early summer. Blue berries adorn the shrubs by late summer.

Ecological Role Arrowwood provides cover for nesting birds. White-tailed deer browse the twigs, and birds, including gray catbirds and American robins, eat the berries. Squirrels and rabbits eat both the fruits and bark. This is a host plant for spring azure butterfly caterpillars and a nectar source for adults. The blooms also attract bees.



Spicebush



Arrowwood Viburnum



Mapleleaf Viburnum



Plate 94

From top: SPICEBUSH, MAPLELEAF VIBURNUM,
ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM



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National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC and Yale University Press

Tell It with Pride: The 54th Massachusetts Regiment and Augustus Saint-Gaudens' Shaw Memorial

Third Place



79

William Early Williams
FULLY BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1999
1999, gelatin silver print, 7 1/2 x 7 1/2 (19.1 x 19.1)
National Gallery of Art,
Mary and Don Solomon Fund

460

LEGACY



80

William Early Williams
FULLY BEACH LOOKING TOWARDS MORRIS ISLAND, 1999
1999, gelatin silver print, 7 1/2 x 7 1/2 (19.1 x 19.1)
National Gallery of Art,
Purchased as the Gift of the Gallery Gifts

461

Smithsonian American Art Museum and D Giles Ltd

George Catlin's American Buffalo

Second Place

184 GEORGE CATLIN'S AMERICAN BUFFALO

Eé-hee-a-duck-cée-a, He Who Ties His Hair Before

Crow—Apsache

1832 / oil on canvas / 29 × 24 in.

Smithsonian American Art Museum
1983.66.141

Catlin was as impressed by the dress and ornamentation of the Crows as he was by that of the Blackfeet. He found the long and carefully cared-for hair of the Crow to be of particular interest:

No tribe of Indians on the Continent are better able to produce a pleasing and thrilling effect in their dresses, nor any more vain, and consequently better prepared to draw pleasure and satisfaction from them, than the Crows. They may be justly said to be the most beautifully clad of all the Indians in these regions.... I have... secured the portraits of Eé-he-a-duck-cée-a (he who ties his hair before), and Pa-é-ka-roo-pa (the two Crows); fine and fair specimens of this tribe, in both of which are exhibited the extraordinary instances of the natural hair reaching to the ground, peculiarities belonging almost exclusively to this tribe.... The Crows are generally handsome, and comfortably clad; every man in the nation oils his hair with a profusion of bear's grease, and promotes its growth to the utmost of his ability; and the greater part of them cultivate it down on to the calf of the leg, whilst a few are able to make it creep the ground.



National Portrait Gallery and Delmonico Books

American Cool

First Place



The Art and Complexity of American Cool

Joel Dinerstein

The actor Harry Carey Jr. met Robert Mitchum (fig. 1) on the set of the movie *Pursued* (1947), and the encounter changed his life. Mitchum was a rising star of a singular, intimidating kind: he carried himself as if he was a force to be reckoned with, not a studio property. Mitchum embodied rebellion by example and showed Carey how to command respect on the set. *Carry yourself in a relaxed, nonchalant manner*, as if you can take the job or leave it. *Avoid eagerness*—people will take advantage of you. *Ignore the director if he gives you a command*—wait for a request. *Treat all coworkers with respect*, regardless of status or salary. Carey watched in awe as Mitchum—a star!—hitched home every night from the studio, taking rides in any kind of car with all kinds of people.

Mitchum's lived egalitarianism was a shock to the young actor's system. Carey was a Hollywood brat who grew up in the studios, and so his testimony carries considerable weight:

It's over fifty years later . . . and I still haven't met another guy like that in my life. He was just an overwhelming personality: Big. Powerful looking. I mean, I knew Duke Wayne, and Mitchum . . . was a much more overpowering figure than Duke Wayne was, no question. And Mitchum—I don't know if they even had the word then—Mitchum was *cool*. If they didn't have that expression he must have invented it, because he was just *the coolest guy that ever lived*. He had his own outlook on life and he didn't let anyone interfere with it. Totally opposite from me.¹

Mitchum was a new and singular individual force that forced Carey to reconsider his own mode of being in the world. And Carey was right that the word *cool* did not yet exist outside of jazz culture.

Miles Davis was in the midst of a successful comeback in 1982 after a six-year self-imposed exile when Bryant Gumbel asked him on *The Today Show* how he chose a musician for his band. "First thing I look at in a musician is his carriage," he said in his trademark rasp, "then what he wears, how he talks, how he walks." To Miles, a person's bearing, gait, voice, and phrasing were all elements of self-expression: each will tell on you. "And then when he picks up the instrument," Davis paused, "[I watch] his approach to the instrument." A certain kind of

Fig. 1. Robert Mitchum and Jean Simmons in *Angel Face*, directed by Otto Preminger, 1952. RKO/The Kobal Collection at Art Resource, New York City

LARGE NONPROFIT PUBLISHERS

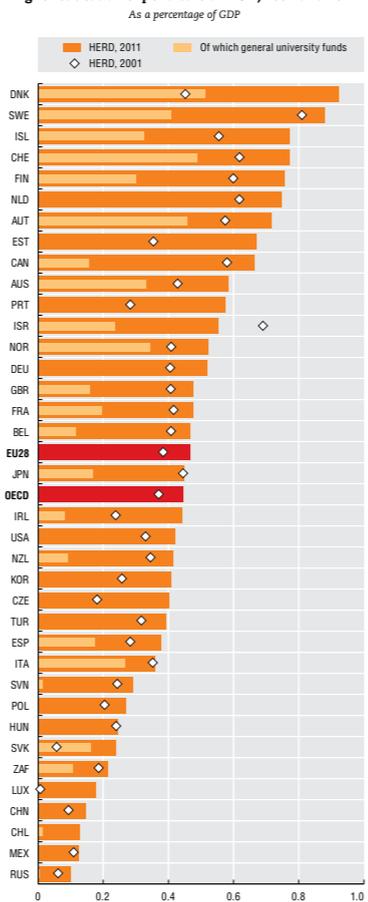
Technical Text



2. BUILDING KNOWLEDGE

9. Higher education and basic research

Higher education expenditure on R&D, 2001 and 2011



Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators Database, [www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932906293), June 2013. See chapter notes.

Most basic research is performed in universities and in public research organisations. Total higher education spending on R&D (HERD) accounts for 0.4% of GDP in the OECD area and has increased in most countries over the last decade. Denmark and Sweden have the highest research intensities in the higher education sector at close to 0.9% of GDP. HERD intensity in Denmark, Estonia, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Portugal has nearly doubled over the last decade.

Governments rely on two main modes of direct R&D funding: institutional and project-based. Institutional funding can help ensure stable long-run research funding, while project-based funding can promote competition and target strategic areas. This distinction is addressed by an experimental indicator on modes of public funding for the higher education sector. Results differ widely and reflect the institutional settings of countries' research systems. In Denmark, Israel, New Zealand, Austria and Germany, institutional funding is the principal mode, while Belgium and Korea rely mainly on project funding.

On average, units in the government and higher education sector perform more than three-quarters of all OECD basic research. The higher education sector's contribution to basic research ranges from 80% in Denmark to approximately 20% in Korea, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation. The government sector's contribution to basic research is largest in the Russian Federation, followed by the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary and China.

Definitions

The higher education sector comprises universities and other tertiary education institutions, independently of their sources of finance or legal status. It also includes research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control or in association with higher education institutions.

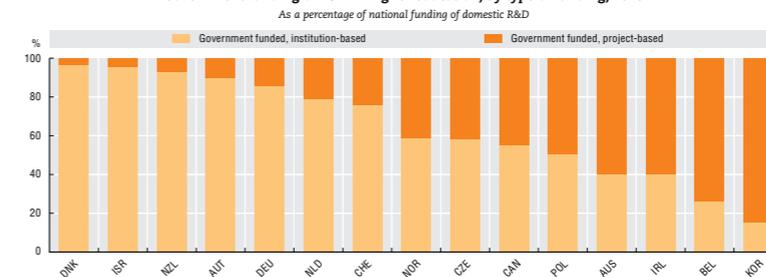
Project R&D funding is defined as funding attributed on the basis of a project submission by a group or individuals for an R&D activity that is limited in scope, budget and time. Institutional R&D funding is defined as the general funding of institutions with no direct selection of R&D projects or programmes.

Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view.

2. BUILDING KNOWLEDGE

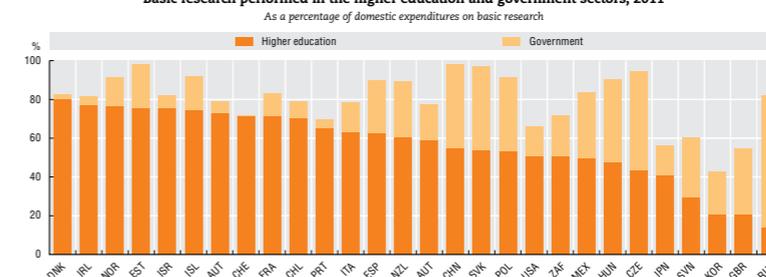
9. Higher education and basic research

Government funding of R&D in higher education, by type of funding, 2010



Note: This is an experimental indicator. International comparability is currently limited. Source: OECD, based on data collected from national authorities in 2010 and 2013. See chapter notes. [StatLink](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932891017)

Basic research performed in the higher education and government sectors, 2011



Source: OECD, Research and Development Statistics Database, [www.oecd.org/sti/rds](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932891036), June 2013. See chapter notes. [StatLink](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932891036)

Measurability

The higher education sector is not a formal sector in the System of National Accounts (SNA). It is separately identified by the OECD and other organisations because of the important and specific role played by universities and related institutions in the performance of R&D and the training of researchers (doctorates and other research degrees). Measurement of higher education R&D (HERD) relies on dedicated institutional surveys in most OECD countries, and it is particularly sensitive to institutional differences that influence the data that universities and departments are able to provide.

Project-based funding to higher education includes national R&D contracts, while institutional funding to higher education includes general university funds (GUF) and other institutional funds. The OECD project on modes of public funding of R&D has been developing new indicators by exploiting existing budget data. As part of the ongoing revision of the Frascati Manual, a number of options for updating recommendations are being considered in order to improve the measurement of higher education R&D and government funding of R&D across the whole economy.

SMALL- TO MEDIUM-SIZE NONPROFIT PUBLISHERS

Technical Text



1E Exploration

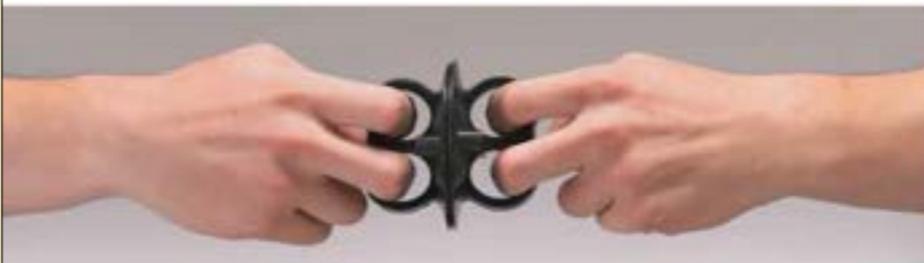


FIGURE 11: Atmospheric Pressure Cups

SAFETY NOTE

Wear safety glasses or goggles.

PRESSURE POWER

We are used to normal air pressure, so we do not necessarily realize just how big a force normal atmospheric pressure can create. With the Atmospheric Pressure Cups (Figure 11), you create an amount of pressure that is smaller than normal air pressure. During the next demonstration, it is important to consider what forces pressure creates and how they affect the demonstration.

Procedure

1. Push the Atmospheric Pressure Cups together, squeezing out the air between them.
2. Try to separate the cups; brace yourself so you don't fall backward.

Questions

- Explain how the Atmospheric Pressure Cups work.
- What are the forces on one of the cups?

IT'S A HOLD-UP!

This demonstration works on the same principle as the Atmospheric Pressure Cups. With the Atmospheric Mat (Figure 12), we take a closer look at the forces of pressure and calculate how much weight you are able to lift using those forces.

Procedure

1. Attach a hook to the rubber mat.
2. Choose something to lift, such as a chair or small table. Make sure it is light enough—less than 20 kg—and has a flat surface.
3. Place the mat on the smooth surface of the table, and using the hook, slowly lift the table.
4. Place a tablecloth or a piece of cloth between the surface of the table and the mat, and slowly try to lift the mat.
5. Calculate the (theoretical) maximum weight you can lift with the mat.
6. Keep the table legs very close to the floor as you support the table with the hook and have someone add an additional downward force to the table.

SAFETY NOTES

- Wear safety glasses or goggles.
- Use caution when lifting the chair or table. Keep your feet out of the way in case the chair or table falls to the floor.

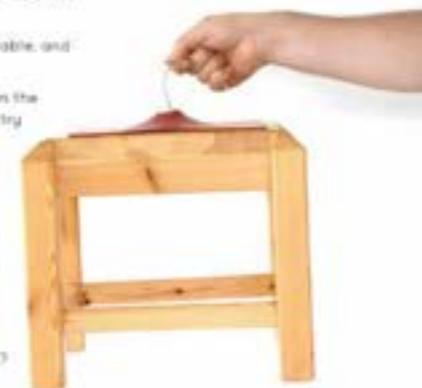


FIGURE 12: Atmospheric Mat

Questions

- What force or forces are holding up the mat?
- What force or forces are holding up the table?
- What is the theoretical maximum weight you can lift with the Atmospheric Mat?
- If the table came off of the mat, explain why there is a big difference between theory and reality.
- What changed when you added the cloth? Why?

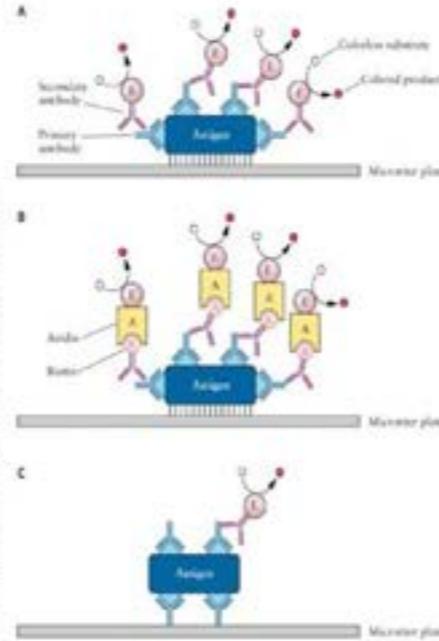


Figure 2.20 ELISA for detecting a target antigen. (A) Indirect ELISA. A target antigen is bound to the wall of a microtiter plate. A primary antibody to this antigen is then added to the well. After a suitable time, one unlabeled antibody is washed away, and a secondary antibody covalently bound to an enzyme (E) and a colored substrate is added. Once this substrate is converted to a colored product, the absorbance of light by the colored product is quantified spectrophotometrically. (B) Enzyme-linked immunospot assay. The procedure is similar to that in panel A, with the exception that the secondary antibody is conjugated to biotin (B) that is bound to avidin (A). In addition, the avidin is linked to the enzyme (E). This colored reaction is amplified about 10,000-fold compared to that in panel A. (C) Direct ELISA. The procedure is similar to that in panel A, with the exception that after first binding a primary antibody to the well and the addition of a sample containing an antigen, an enzyme-linked secondary antibody directed against the primary antibody is next added to the well and the amount of colored product is measured. doi:10.1128/9781555810395.ch2.g.30

Illustration credit

a tetrameric protein that binds to four biotin molecules. The dissociation constant (K_d) of binding of biotin to avidin is 10^{-17} liter/mol, compared with 10^{-7} liter/mol for the binding of an antigen to an antibody. Thus, the biotin-avidin system may yield a 10,000-fold level of amplification of an ELISA. In such an indirect ELISA, the secondary antibody is conjugated to a biotin-avidin complex, and an enzyme is linked to avidin. Otherwise, the protocol is the same as that described above for an indirect ELISA.

In a direct ELISA protocol (Fig. 2.20C), a primary antibody (polyclonal or monoclonal) specific for the target antigen is first bound to the surface of the microtiter plate. To assess the amount of a particular antigen in a sample, the sample is added to the well of the plate and allowed to interact with the bound primary antibody. This is followed by a wash

to remove any unbound molecules. Then, an enzyme-linked secondary antibody is added, and the presence of bound antigen may be visualized and/or quantified spectrophotometrically.

The principal feature of an ELISA is the specific binding of the primary antibody to the target site (epitope) on the antigen. If the target antigen is a protein, then a purified preparation of this protein is generally used to generate the antibodies (polyclonal or monoclonal) that will be used to detect the epitope(s) on the target antigen. With this assay, the use of a MAb(s) generally provides for an increased affinity, specificity, sensitivity, and stability of binding of an antibody to its target antigen.

Enzyme-Linked Immunospot Assay

The ELISA was developed to detect proteins (i.e., antibodies) that are synthesized and secreted by B cells. An important adaptation of the ELISA to detect and quantify proteins synthesized and secreted by T cells is the enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assay (Fig. 2.21). In an ELISPOT assay, antibodies bound to the surface of a plastic well are used to

ELISPOT
 enzyme-linked immunospot

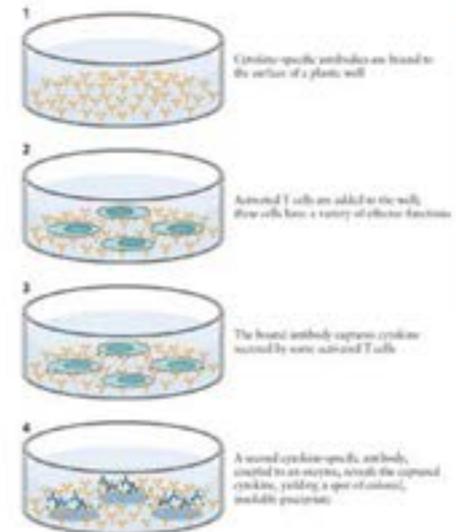


Figure 2.21 Elispot assay. This assay is a modified enzyme ELISA that may be used to determine the frequency of T cells in a population of cells that secrete a given product, such as a cytokine. (1) Anti-cytokine capture antibody is bound to wells of a 96-well plastic plate. (2) The activated T cells that are added have various cytokine functions. (3) Cell-bound cytokine antibodies are bound on the activated T cells that secrete cytokines. (4) The enzyme-coupled second cytokine-specific antibody gives rise to a spot of insoluble colored precipitate. Enumeration of the number of spots detected provides an estimate of the frequency of T cells in the mixture that secrete cytokines. Adapted from Murphy et al., *Immunology: Immunobiology*, 7th ed. (Garland Science, New York, NY, 2008). doi:10.1128/9781555810395.ch2.g.31

COMMERCIAL AND LARGE NONPROFIT PUBLISHERS

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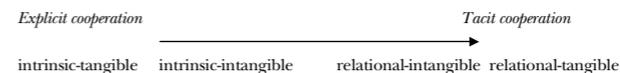


over another.⁷⁴ For instance, advances in resource extraction techniques may make previously inaccessible oil resources exploitable, or may lead to the discovery of new frontier resources such as methane hydrates. Thus, previously worthless maritime space can become more important. However, a rival claimant may lack these technological capabilities, which would reduce its ability to extract these resources. This could affect the importance it attaches to the area and, by extension, state policy. Faced with geological barriers, or in the absence of required technologies, a state may adopt cooperative policies to access disputed resources that it otherwise could not. The perception of the legitimacy of a rival claim is an important indicator of relational value. For instance, while a rival claimant may also claim the territory on similar grounds, because irredentist claims contain an inherent legitimacy deficit, they are classified as relational. If these claims are perceived to be legitimate by the other party, they would adopt an intrinsic quality as both parties appreciate their symbolic importance to the other. These two approaches to territorial value are illustrated by the MVM in figure 1.1. The MVM yields a logic about the practicability of cooperation over aspects of disputed maritime space that can be ordered along a spectrum (figure 1.2), which in turn generates hypotheses on the origin, depth, and durability of cooperation over disputed maritime space.

FIGURE 1.1
The Maritime Value Matrix

	<i>Intrinsic</i>	<i>Relational</i>
<i>Tangible</i>	<p>Intrinsic-tangible: Material value perceived as legitimate by both parties.</p>	<p>Relational-tangible: Material value perceived as legitimate by one party.</p>
<i>Intangible</i>	<p>Intrinsic-intangible: Symbolic value perceived as legitimate by both parties.</p>	<p>Relational-intangible: Symbolic value perceived as legitimate by one party.</p>

FIGURE 1.2
The Spectrum of Cooperation



According to this logic, issues in the upper-left-hand corner of figure 1.1 (intrinsic-tangible) are those about which there is a shared interest over something that is divisible. Resource wealth, for instance, can be divided between claimants through joint development agreements, production-sharing agreements, or purchase swaps.⁷⁵ By this logic, cooperation over these “intrinsic-tangible” issues should be straightforward because tangible issues are material and their intrinsic nature means that they are relatively easily divided. All else being equal, the political salience of this issue should be relatively marginal, given that it relates to mundane economic concerns and not to matters of national security or national identity. The resulting hypothesis is as follows:

H1: Cooperation over intrinsic-tangible (economic) issues will be pursued reciprocally, and will result in a formal and enforceable agreement that will yield lasting cooperation.

By contrast, issues located in the lower-right-hand corner of figure 1.1 (relational-intangible) are more challenging. Neither state recognizes the legitimacy of the other’s claim to the issue; moreover, intangible issues are not easily divisible. These issues are indivisible either because policymakers perceive them to be so a priori, or because policymakers adopt this position in the course of bargaining over disputed space.⁷⁶ Issues contained within this subset include the very notion of sovereignty and jurisdiction and the ideational basis upon which a state forms its national identity. These are issues complicated by an “in” group-versus-“out” group dynamic between the two state identities.⁷⁷ As a function of these sensitivities, attempts at coercive cooperation are futile; cooperative efforts are thus necessarily reciprocal. However, cooperation could undermine some vital aspect of the state’s ideational fabric and impose serious costs on state leaders if cooperation is framed in sovereignty terms.⁷⁸ Policymakers thus have little incentive to publicize agreements with the rival claimant if they wish to cooperate at all. Similarly, as a function of this domestic salience and the

essary for their kids to thrive. Each family divides these jobs in different ways. But no matter how you slice it, parenting is one tough job! You need support from other adults to be the best parent you can be. If you are part of a couple--mom and dad, two moms, two dads, or a parent and stepparent--you support each other, make decisions as a team, and share the task of building an inclusive family. When your child is born

The Ten Rules of Internal Medicine

- Rule 1. If you don't know what you're doing, don't do anything.
- Rule 2. If what you're doing seems to be working, think about continuing it.
- Rule 3. If what you're doing doesn't seem to be working, think about doing something else.
- Rule 4. Don't agree to an invasive procedure without understanding why it's needed--and without getting a second opinion.
- Rule 5. If you don't have symptoms, a doctor can't make you feel better.
- Rule 6. Never trust anyone completely, especially purveyors of conventional wisdom.
- Rule 7. Most things are what they seem to be, except when they're not.
- Rule 8. What your doctor doesn't know could kill you.
- Rule 9. Timing is everything, and sometimes time is the cure.
- Rule 10. Caring is always important medicine

inclusive family. When your child is born with or develops a physical disability, having a strong, intimate tie with your partner can help you with parenting. Rose found that learning to confide in her husband and becoming his "best friend" was essential to her parenting success. Paul, the father of twins, one of whom was born with a disability, found that "working as a team" helped him and his wife cope with stress and solve problems. April and Runner, whose son Lance has a spinal cord injury, agree. "We relied on and appreciated one another, and Lance's illness brought us closer," says Runner. Their support for each other sets the tone for the family; "I think it's good for Lance to see how we feel about each other," says April.

D. K. and his wife have a "very good, understanding relationship. We are strong spouses for each other. We are both strong willed, perseverance based, and have a no-quitting attitude. We make our marriage and family work.

In short, support and teamwork strengthen a couple's partnership--and also help them take better care of their kids. Some parents worry that time spent with each other will mean less time for their kids or less effective parenting. But actually, nurturing your relationship with your partner makes you a better parent. Parenting seems all-encompassing at times, threatening to crowd out your intimate emotional and sexual life as a couple. Setting aside some time each day to talk with your partner without the kids around, going on "dates," and getting away for a weekend now and then are some ways to avoid losing this vital connection with your partner. Scheduling time for your sexual relationship can

Reading Fractions

One-half is *نِصْفٌ*.

As seen in table 2.2, the fractions, from one-third to one-tenth, are formed by placing the root of the number in the *فُعَلٌ* pattern. One-sixth is *سُدُسٌ*.

Table 2.2 Fractions

	Singular	Plural
half	نِصْفٌ	أَنْصَافٌ
third	ثُلُثٌ	أَثْلَاثٌ
fourth/quarter	رُبْعٌ	أَرْبَاعٌ
fifth	خُمْسٌ	أَخْمَاسٌ
sixth	سُدُسٌ	أَسْدَاسٌ
seventh	سَبْعٌ	أَسْبَاعٌ
eighth	ثَمَنٌ	أَثْمَانٌ
ninth	تَسْعٌ	أَتْسَاعٌ
tenth	عَشْرٌ	أَعْشَارٌ

For $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$, sometimes the pattern *فُعَلٌ* is used, with a *damma* on the second letter instead of a *sukūn*.

Fractions may be placed in an *إِضَافَةٌ* construction with a following noun.

ربع دولار "a quarter of a dollar"

If a multiple of a fraction is needed, the fraction may become a counted noun and thus placed in the plural. That fraction is in turn placed in an *إِضَافَةٌ* relationship with the following counted noun. Or, if two of some fraction is needed, then the fraction may be placed in the dual. (For more on the dual, see p. 7.)

أربعة أخماس السكان "Four-fifths of the population"

ثلثا السكان "two-thirds of the population"

EXAMPLES

١ فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ وَلِأَيُّوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَوَلَدٌ

1 "If there be more than two girls, they shall have two-thirds of the inheritance; but if there be one only, she shall inherit the half. Parents shall inherit a sixth each, if the deceased have a child."⁸⁷
(Qur'an, 4:11)

٢ وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ . . . فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكَتُمْ

2 "You shall inherit the half of your wives' estate if they die childless. If they leave children, a quarter of their estate shall be yours. . . . If you leave children, they shall inherit one-eighth."⁸⁸
(Qur'an, 4:12)

٣ وجعل هذان الصوتان يوقظان الصبي كل يوم في أول الثلث الأخير من الليل

3 "These two sounds started waking the boy up every night during the beginning of the last third of the night."
(Taha Husayn, *al-Ayyām*, 2/42)

٤ نصف رجال أوروبا توت عنخ آمون

4 "Half of the Men of Europe Are Related to King Tut"
(*al-Qabas*, Aug. 3, 2011)

٥ وعشر السنة خمسة وثلاثون يوما وخمسا يوم

5 "A tenth of a year is 35 and two-fifths days."
(Birūnī, *al-Qānīn al-Ma'ādi*, 1/231)

٦ سار ومعه ثلاثة آلاف وخمسمائة ثلثهم من غافق

6 "He marched and had 3500 (men) with him, a third of whom were from Ghāfiq."
(Yāqūt, *Muǧam al-Buldān*, 4/297, #9187 on al-Fustāt)

٧ تحتل الغابات ربع مساحة كندا الشاسعة

7 "Forests occupy a quarter of the vast area of Canada."
(*al-'Arabi*, June 1993)

87. Translation is N.J. Dawood's.

88. Translation is N.J. Dawood's.

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Typographic Text



Wenceslas), the bookseller asked me to add to the book what was lacking. I was unwilling to disappoint the man and completed the succession of emperors up to our own era, imitating the brevity of my predecessor.

But when I considered the many great achievements within the Christian world from the time when Frederick⁷ received power to this day, I decided to compose a separate work, in which I would commit to posterity a concise account of some notable events belonging to this era. I have therefore published a short history and dedicated it to you. Since you suffer from the same disease as I do, you will easily have time to read and appraise my writings during an attack of gout.

It would have been worthwhile, I confess, to compose a history of events from the beginning of our era up until the present, as I have often intended. But that project would have required more than a single attack of gout—especially one occurring during the fast of Lent. The gout loves my residence and no sooner departs than it happily returns. Perhaps, then, it will one day serve this purpose.

Farewell, and if you stumble upon a criticism of someone that is overly harsh, ascribe it not so much to my nature as to the torments of gout. And if anything strikes you as ignorant, foolish, or ridiculous, take up your pen and delete it.

Rome, March 29, 1458⁸

man emperors accompanied by brief notices of the years of their reigns, battles, and genealogies.

⁷ Frederick III (1415–93), Holy Roman Emperor from 1440–93.

⁸ Despite the date of this letter, Aeneas continued to write or add to the work through the summer, possibly as late as August 1458; see the introduction for more on this.

AS BRIEFLY AS I CAN, I wish to record for posterity what, to my knowledge, were the most memorable deeds accomplished among the Europeans and the islanders who are counted as Christian during the reign of Emperor Frederick III. I will also include earlier material from time to time, when the explanation of places and events seems to demand it.

1 HUNGARY

1. HUNGARY, which lies next to Frederick's native land of Austria and stretches eastward, will furnish the starting point of my narrative. Some call this country Pannonia, as though the Hungarians succeeded the Pannonians. But Hungary does not occupy the boundaries of Pannonia, nor was Pannonia ever so extensive as Hungary is today. For Pannonia was confined between the Danube and the Alps which face Italy and the Adriatic Sea, while to the west it bordered Noricum and the Inn River and to the east the Mysians, Triballians, and the Sava River. These borders include a large part of Austria, inhabited by Germans; Styria too, which was once called Valeria, is contained within the same boundaries. But Hungary, though it embraces lower Pannonia from the Leitha River to the Sava, extends beyond the Danube River toward Poland and occupies the lands once held by the Gepids and Dacians. The empire of the Hungarian nation is much broader than Hungary itself. For the Dalmatians whom they call Slavs; the Illyrians known as Bosnians; the Triballians or Mysians, who are called both Serbi-



3 EDITION

Additional section found at the beginning of the Life in Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, Peniarth MS 27ii

The Life of Mary Magdalene

Buchedd Mair Vadlen

1 Mair Vadlen a oydd mor vvcheddol ac i karodd Krist hi yn
 vwyaf o'r merched, yn nesa at Vair i vam, ac oherwydd hynny
 pob Kristion a ddyly anrwydeddv Duw a Mair Vadlen. Y hi gyn-
 ta yn amser gras a gymerth ydiveirwch ac a wnayth benyd am
 5 i chamwedde. A'r Arglwydd Iesu Grist a gynhiadodd iddi ras, a
 thrvgaredd, a meddevain[t] o'i ffechode, yr honn a wnaythbwyd
 yn ysbekdal i'r holl bechadvriaid i ddangos vdynt o chymerant
 adiveirwch a gwneuthvr penydiav am i pychodav, i kant ras a
 thrvgared Mair Vadlen.

10 [I Vair Vadlen] ir oydd dad yr hwnn a elwid Sirws; i mam hi
 a elwid Eucharía a'r rain a ddoyth o wayd brenhinedd. Sirws i
 thad a oydd arglwydd mawr o vwydd arglwyddieth a oydd iddo
 ynghayr Selem yr hwnn a ydewis ef y'w vab Lasar. Ac arglwydd-
 ieth arall a oydd iddo yngwlad a elwid Bethania a honno a roys
 15 i Vartha i verch. A Magdela i gasdell, a chwbl o'r arglwyddieth

honno, a roys i Vair Vadlen i verch, ac o'r kasdell hwnnw i kavas
 i henw ac am hyn[n]y i gelwid hi Mair Vadlen. Ar y wlad honno
 a'r kastell i bu hi arglwyddes.

Ac val i may llawer o lyvre yn mynegi, pann ddylasai Joan
 20 y vengylwr priodi Mair Vadlen, yna ir erchis Krist i Joan i
 ga[n]lyn ef a chadw i vorwyndod; ac velly i gwnayth ef. Ac am
 hyn[n]y y digiodd Mair Vadlen yn vawr ac yr ymroddes i'r saith
 bechod marwol. Mynych i gweled Krist yn troi y pechaduriaid
 mwyaf yn ore i bvchedd a ffan weles yr Iesv yn amser ac yn dda
 25 gantho ef, ef a roys ras i Vair Vadlen i gydnabod a hi e hvn, ac yna
 i kymerth hi ydiveirwch am i chamweithredoydd.

A ffan glybv hi vod Iesu ar wahawdd ynhy Simon Liper, vn
 o'r Sarsiniaid, hi a gymerth vlvch ac eli, yr hwnn ir oydd bobl y
 wlad honno yn ymarver ac ef o blegid maint gwres yr haul, ac a
 ayth i'r ty ir oydd Iesu. Ac ni allodd hi rrac kywilydd ddyvod gar
 30 bron Krist, namyn myned o'r tv kefn iddo, a chymrvd i drayd yn
 i dwylo, ac o orymder ydiveirwch o'i chalonn wylo a wnayth, a
 a'i dagre o ydiveirwch golchi trayd Iesu, ac a gwalld i ffen sychv
 i drayd, ac o gwbl gariad o'i chalonn kvsanv i drayd. Ac a'r eli o'r
 35 blwch i elio ef a wnayth heb ddywedud vn gair, lle i klywe neb
 namyn o wyreiddion i chalon[n] krio am drvgared. A gwnevth
 eiddvned i Krist na thresbase vyth. Iesv Grist yma a dostvriodd
 wrthi ac a'i glanhadd hi o'i saith bechod. Yn yr rain idd oydd
 saith gythrel a ffawb yn gweled ar a oydd yno ac ef a vaddevodd
 40 iddi i holl bechodav. Ac am ryddhav o Grist y hi o gaythiwed
 kythrevliaid, hi a gymerth gimin kariad yn Grist ac i gydewis i
 holl arglwyddiayth ac kylhynodd ef o wir hoffder arno.

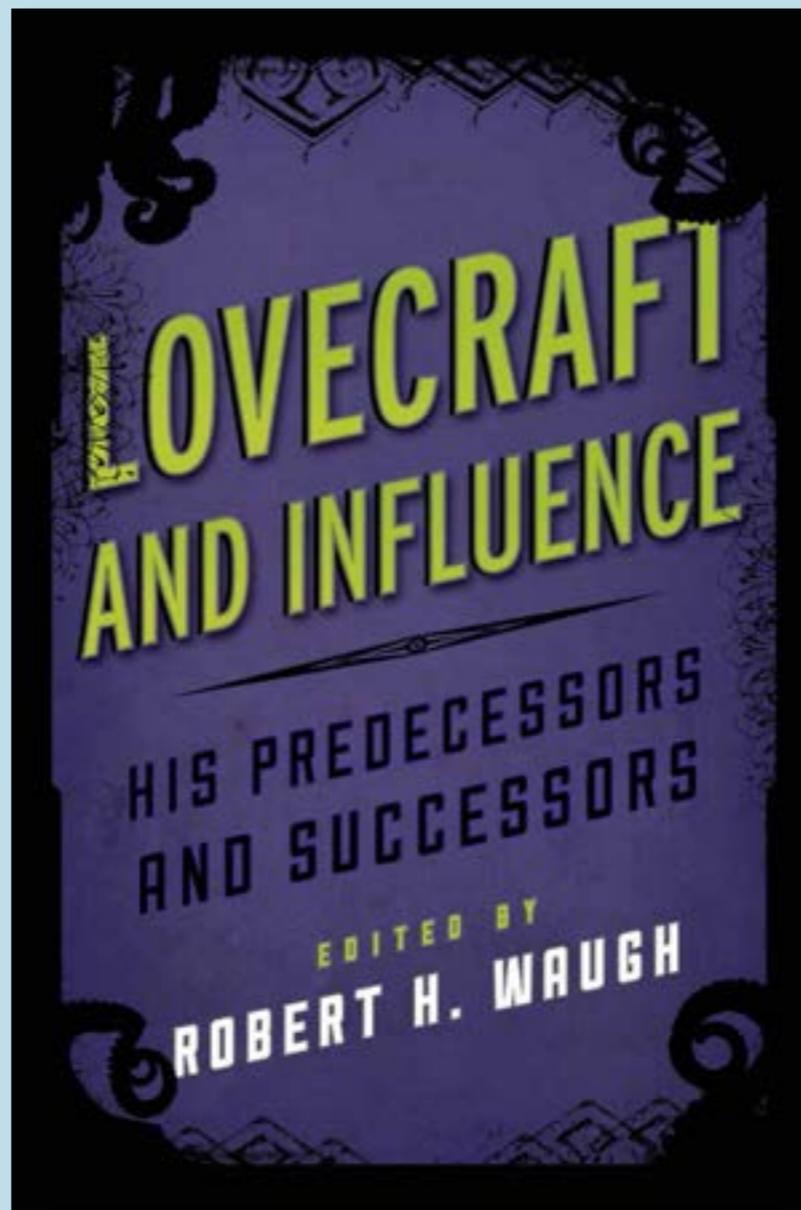
Pann ddioddevodd ef, gwedi ffo i holl ddisgyblon oddi wrtho
 rrac ofn i marvolayth, nid ymadewis Mair Vadlen vyth ac Iesv
 45 hyd oni rroddes hi, gidac eraill, ef yn i vedd. A ffryd na lavasai rai
 eraill vnyed ynghyvyl y bedd rrac y marchogion oydd yn i gadw,
 nid yr iachodd hi i'r ofn i marvolayth, namyn myned yn y tyw-
 yll a'r blwch o'r eli i elio i gorff. Ac velly y karai hi y Iesu yn vvw
 ac yn varw. Ac am hynny Krist, ir mwyn Mair Vadlen, a iachaodd

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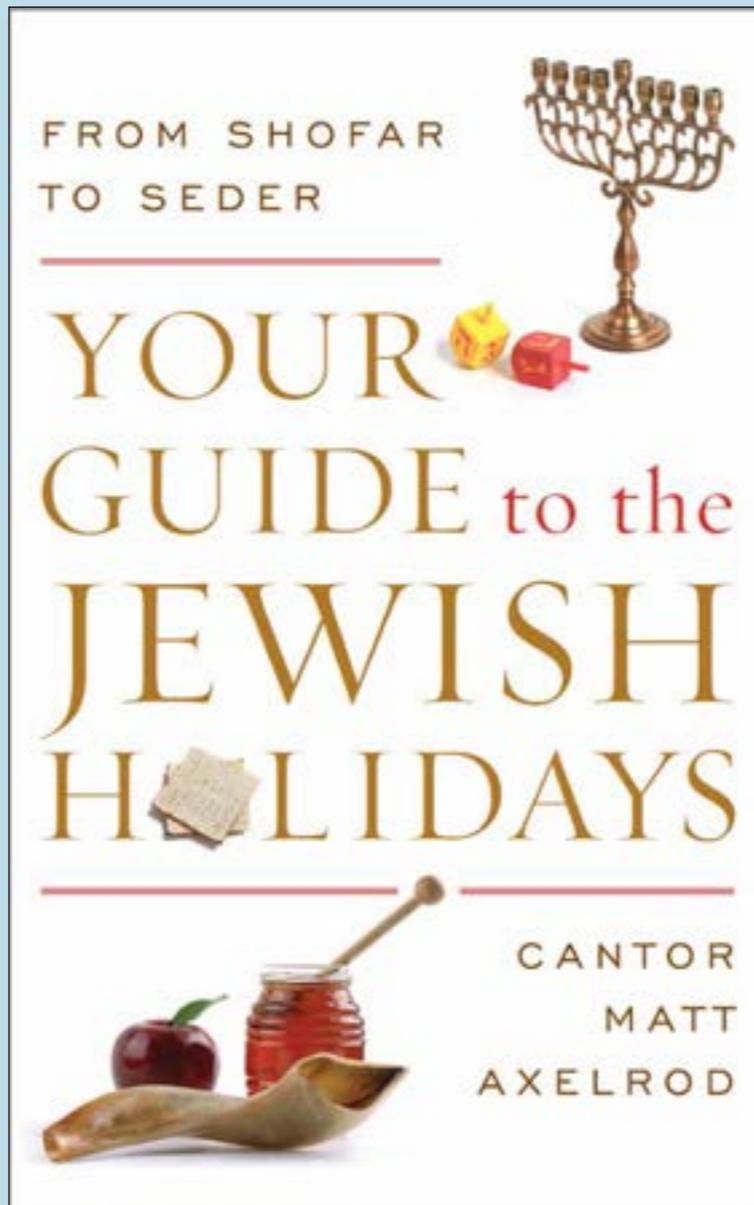
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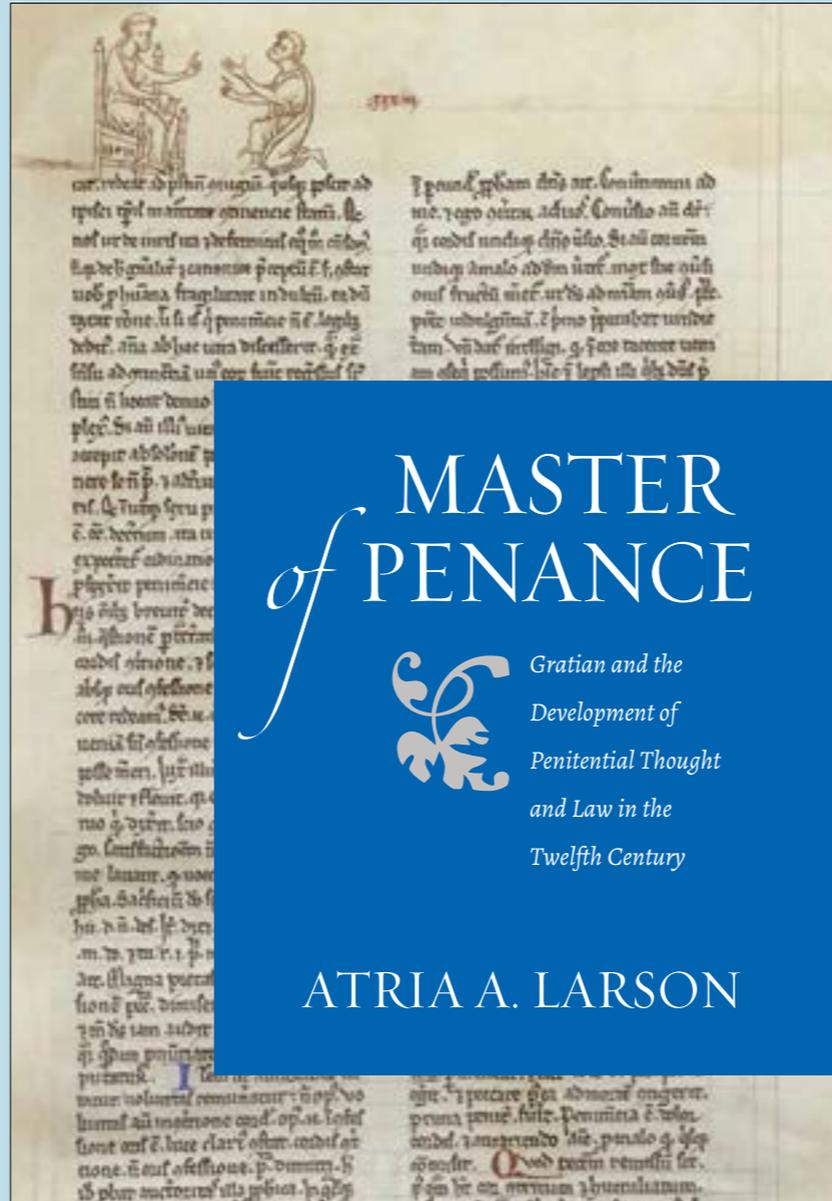


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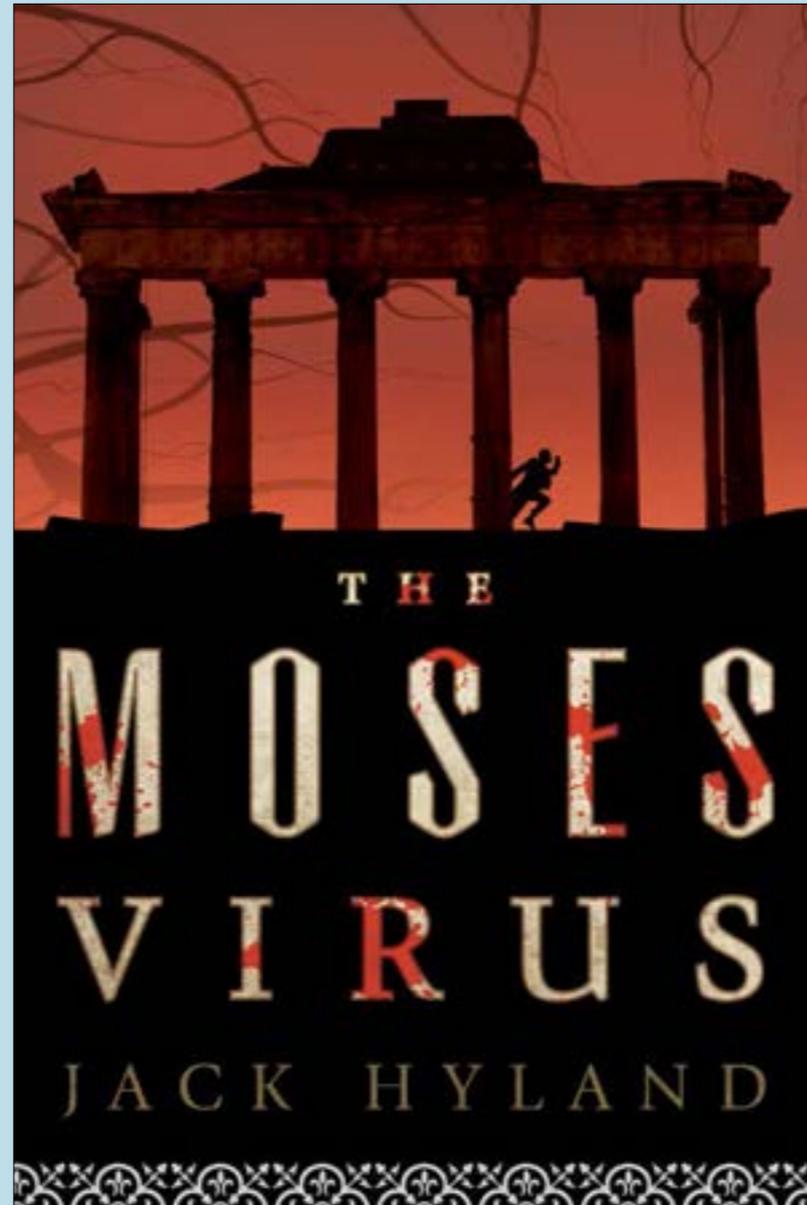


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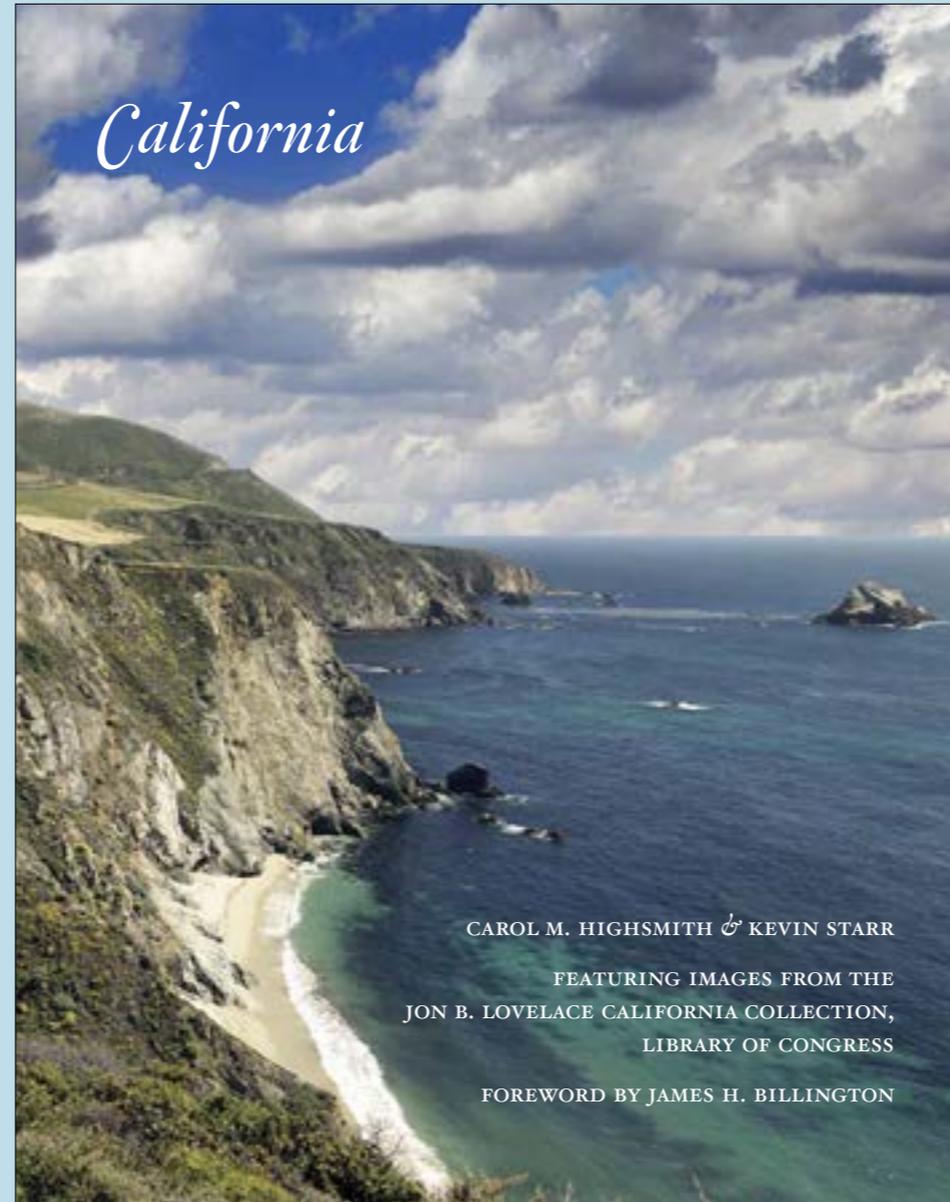
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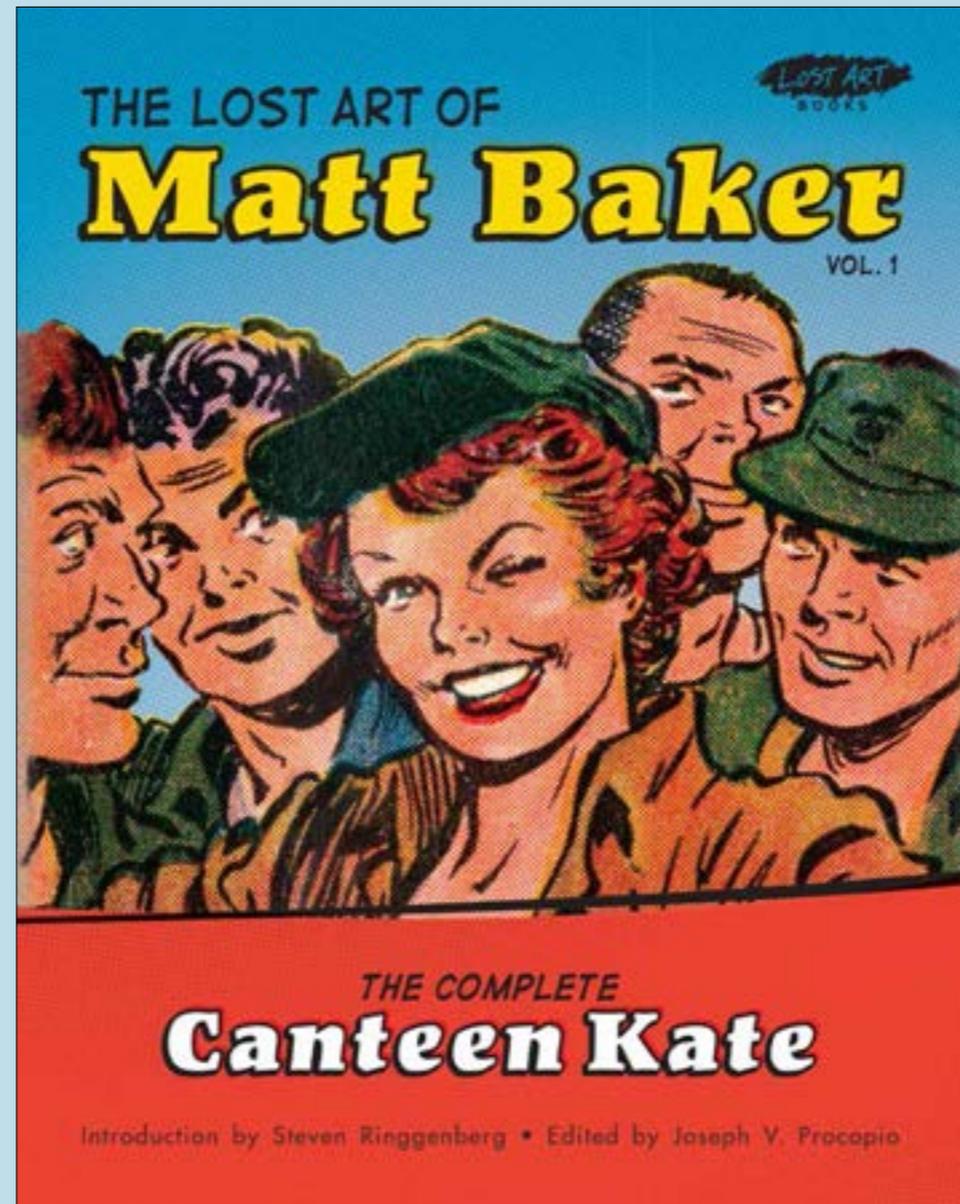
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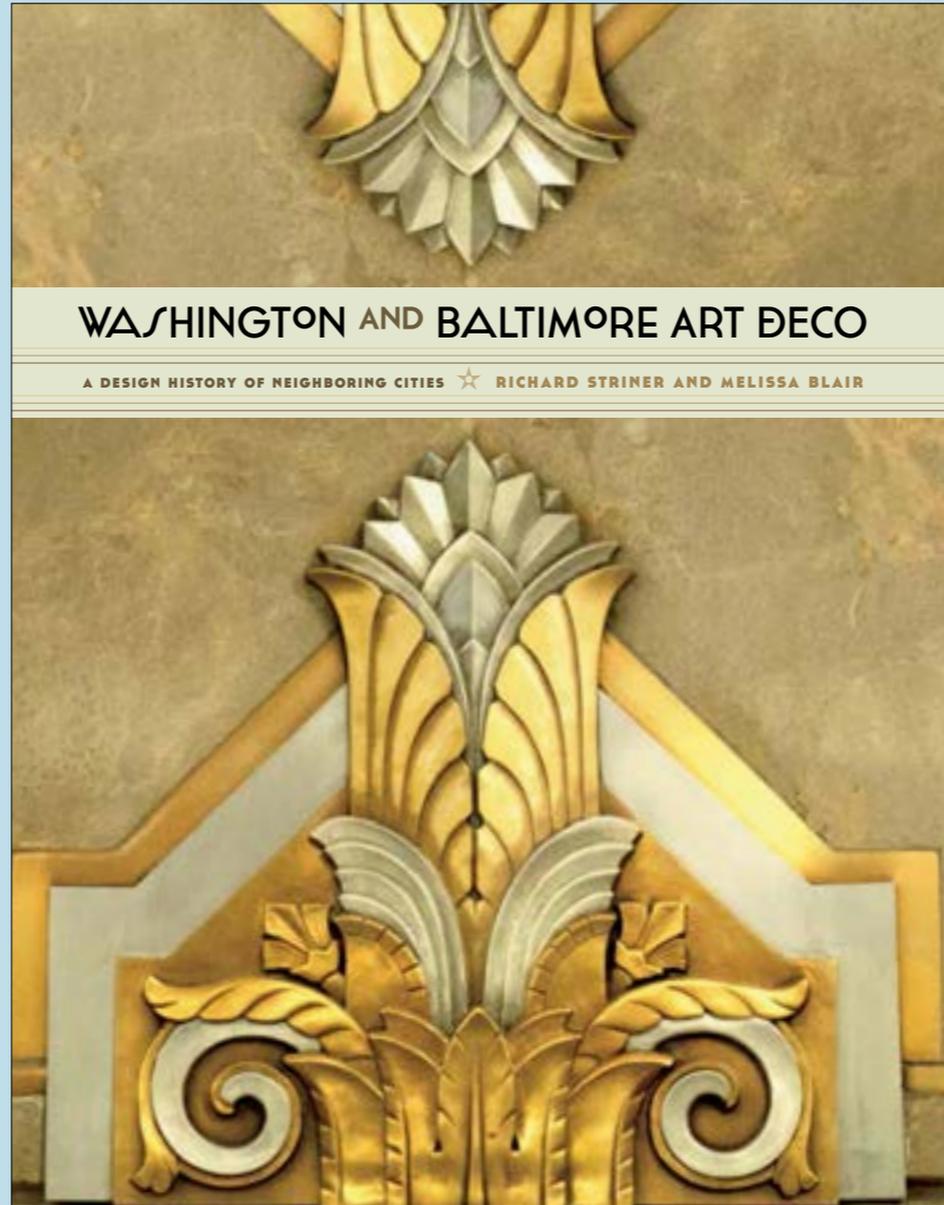


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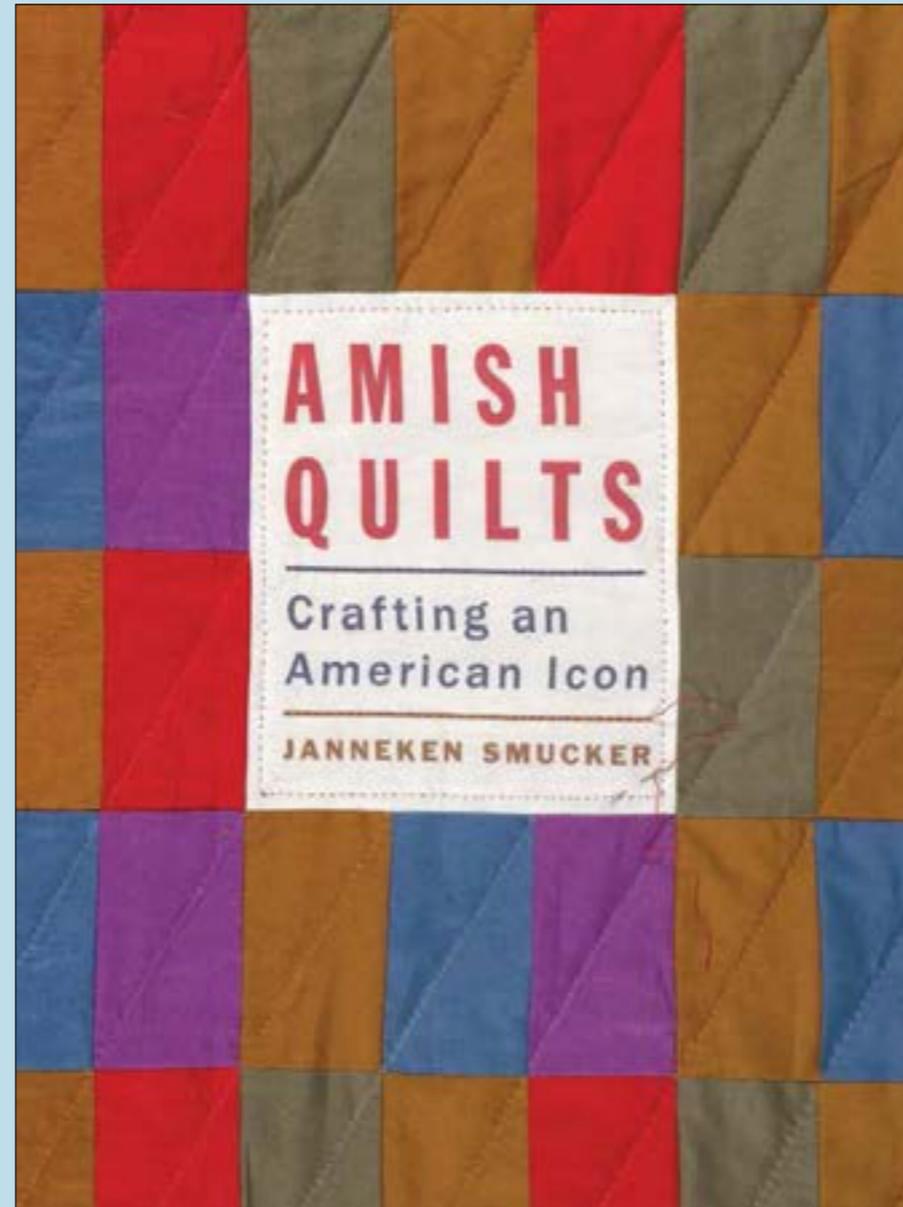
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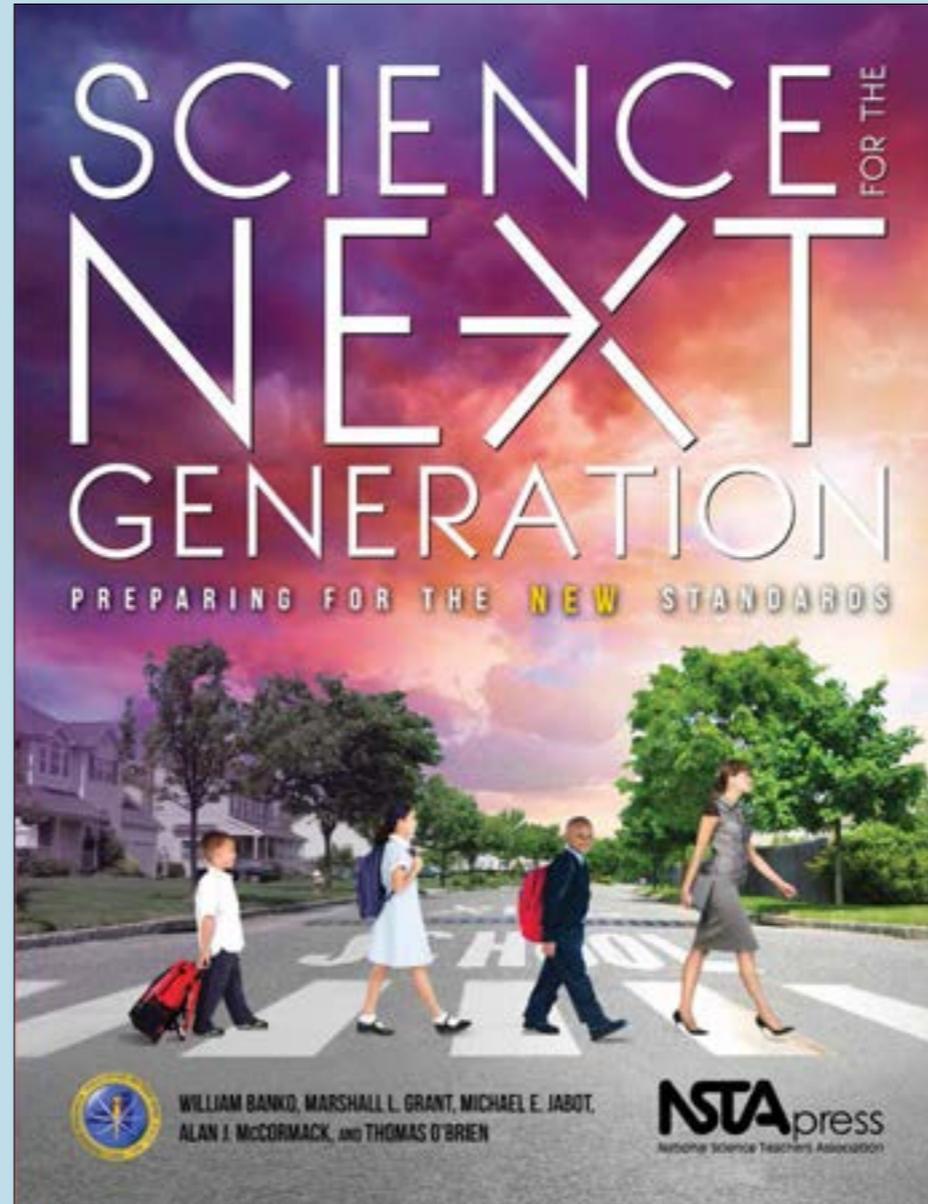
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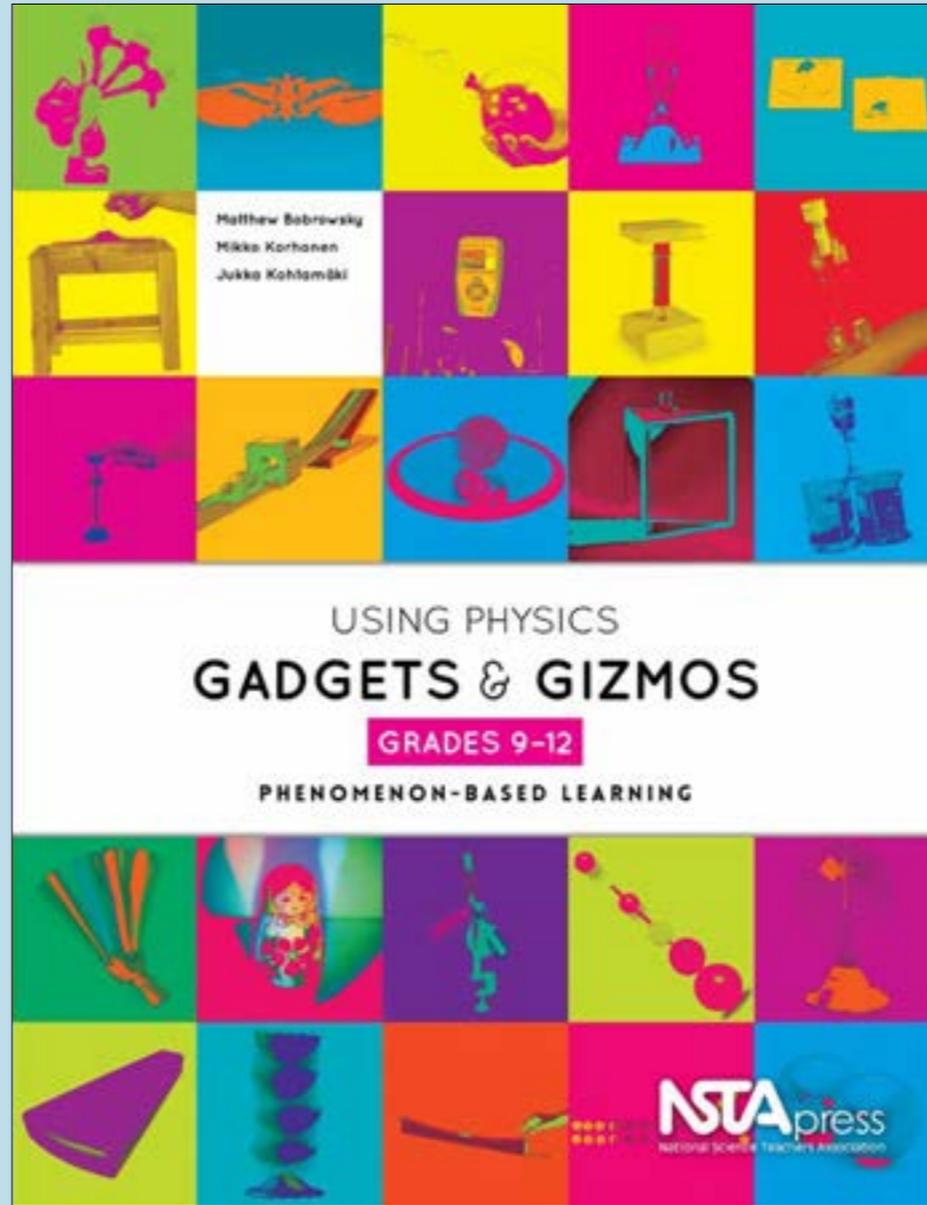
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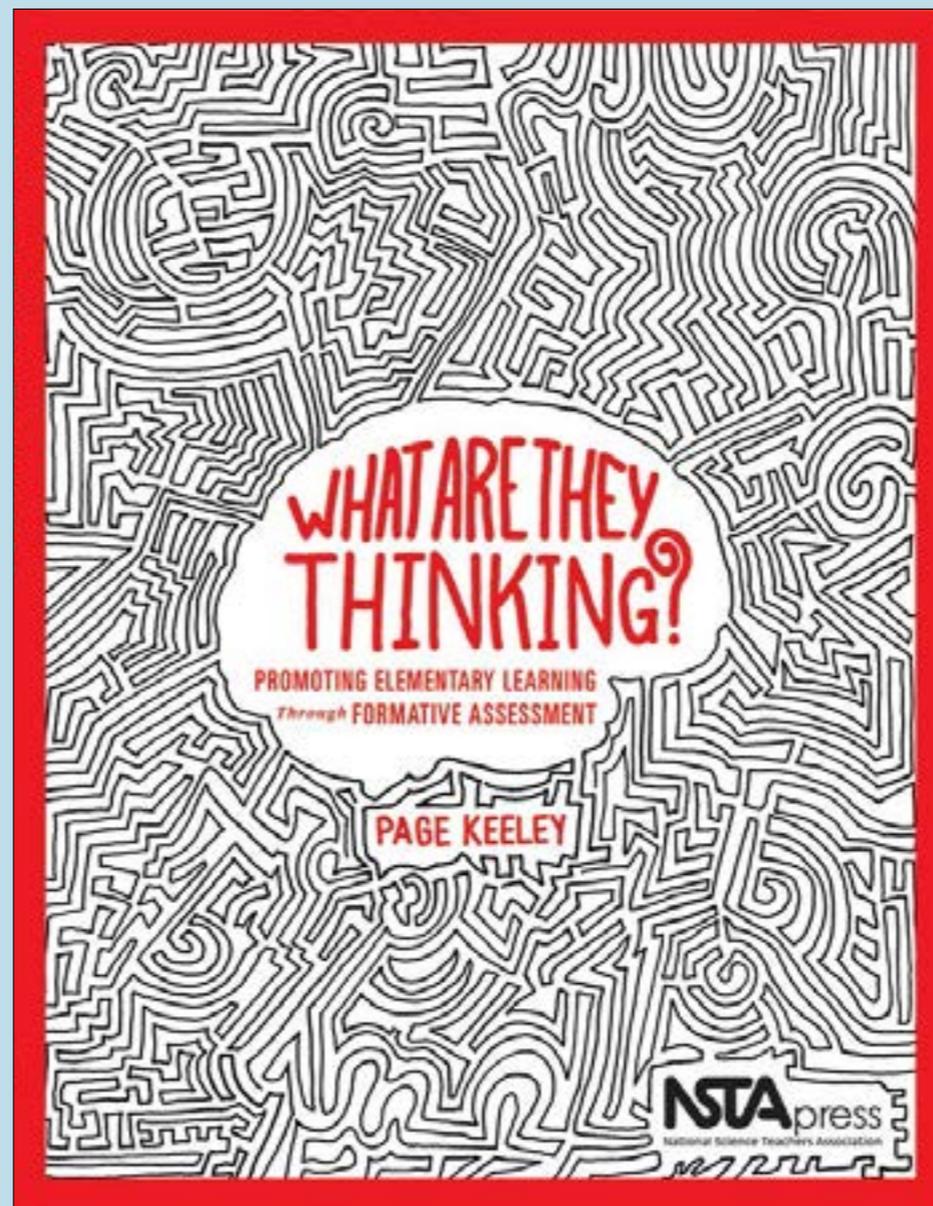
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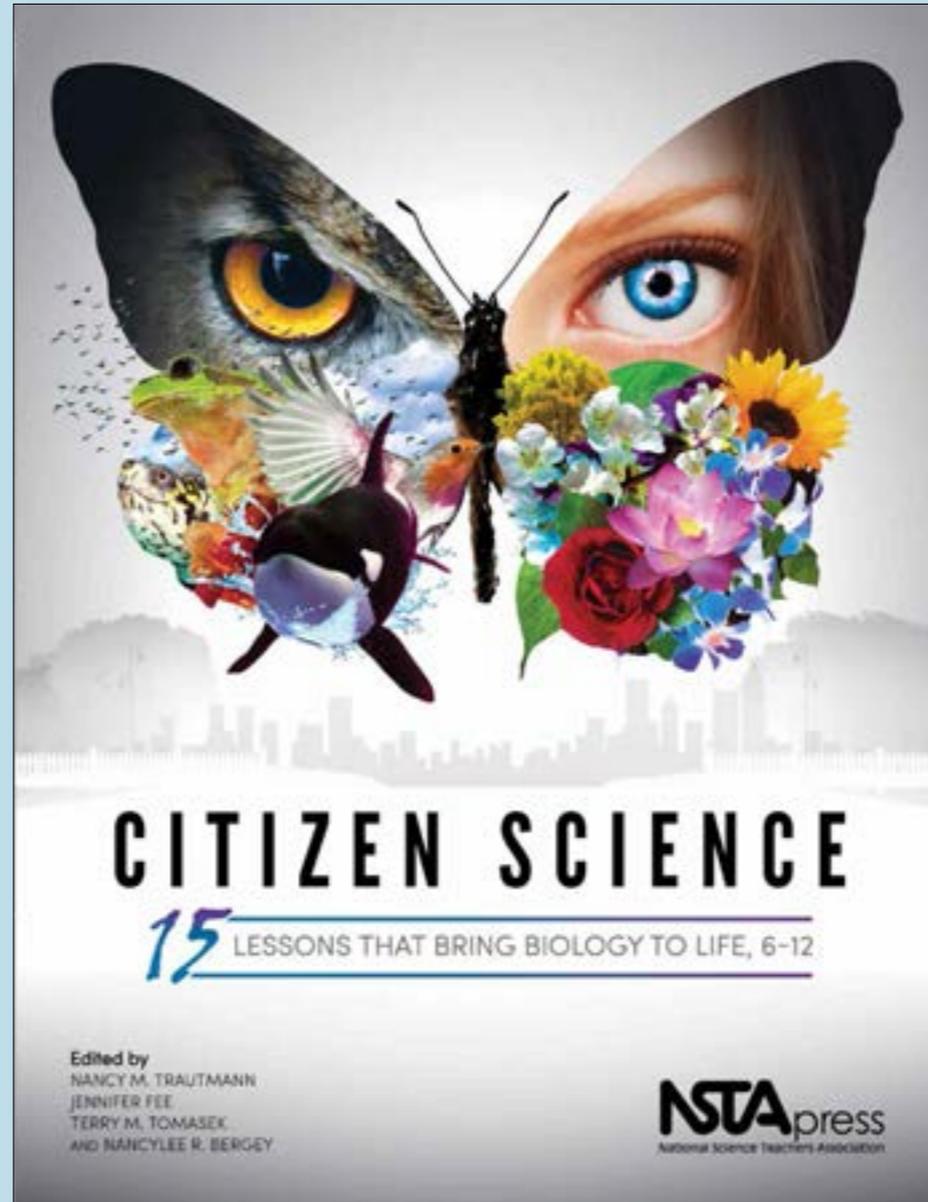
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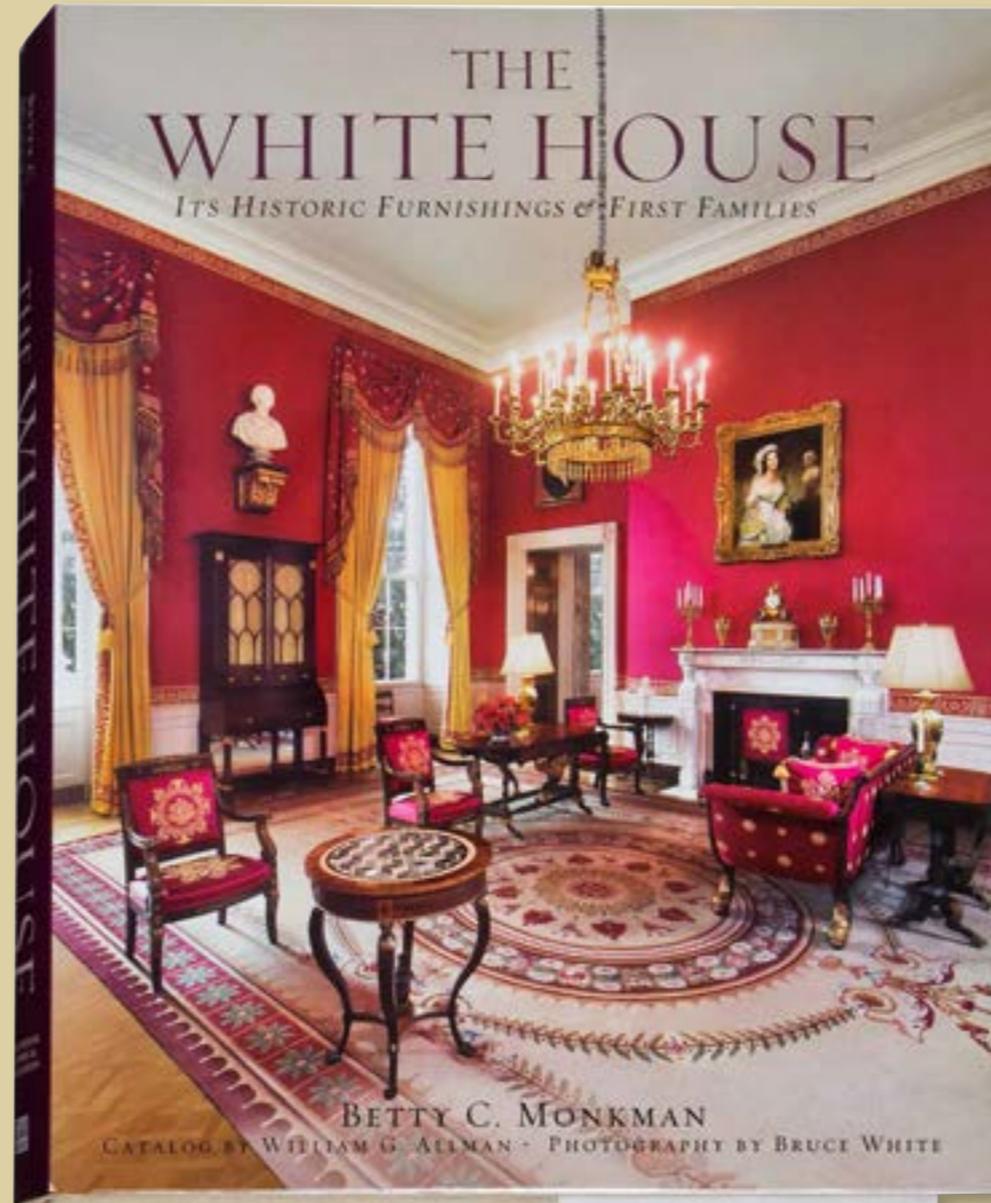
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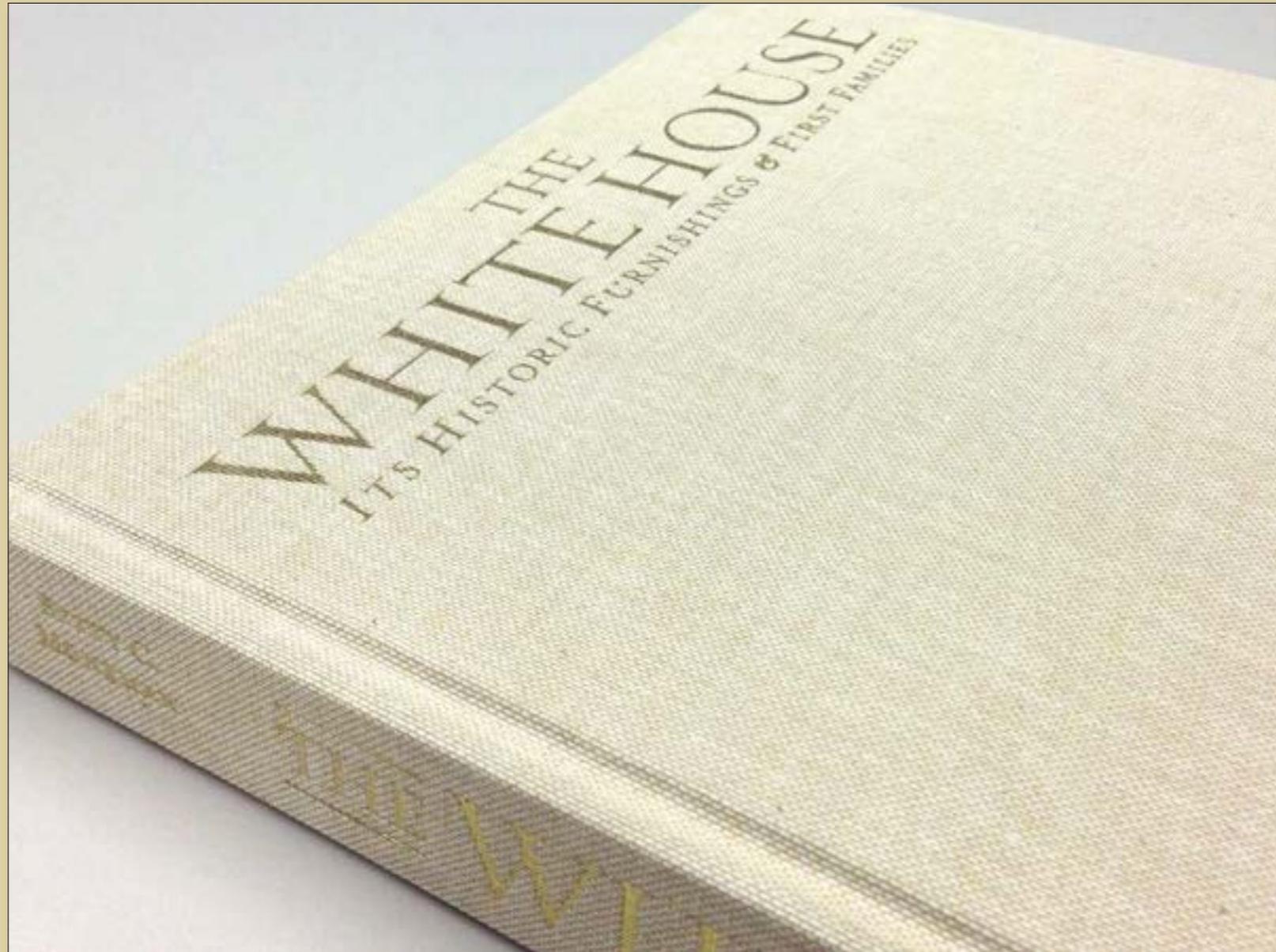
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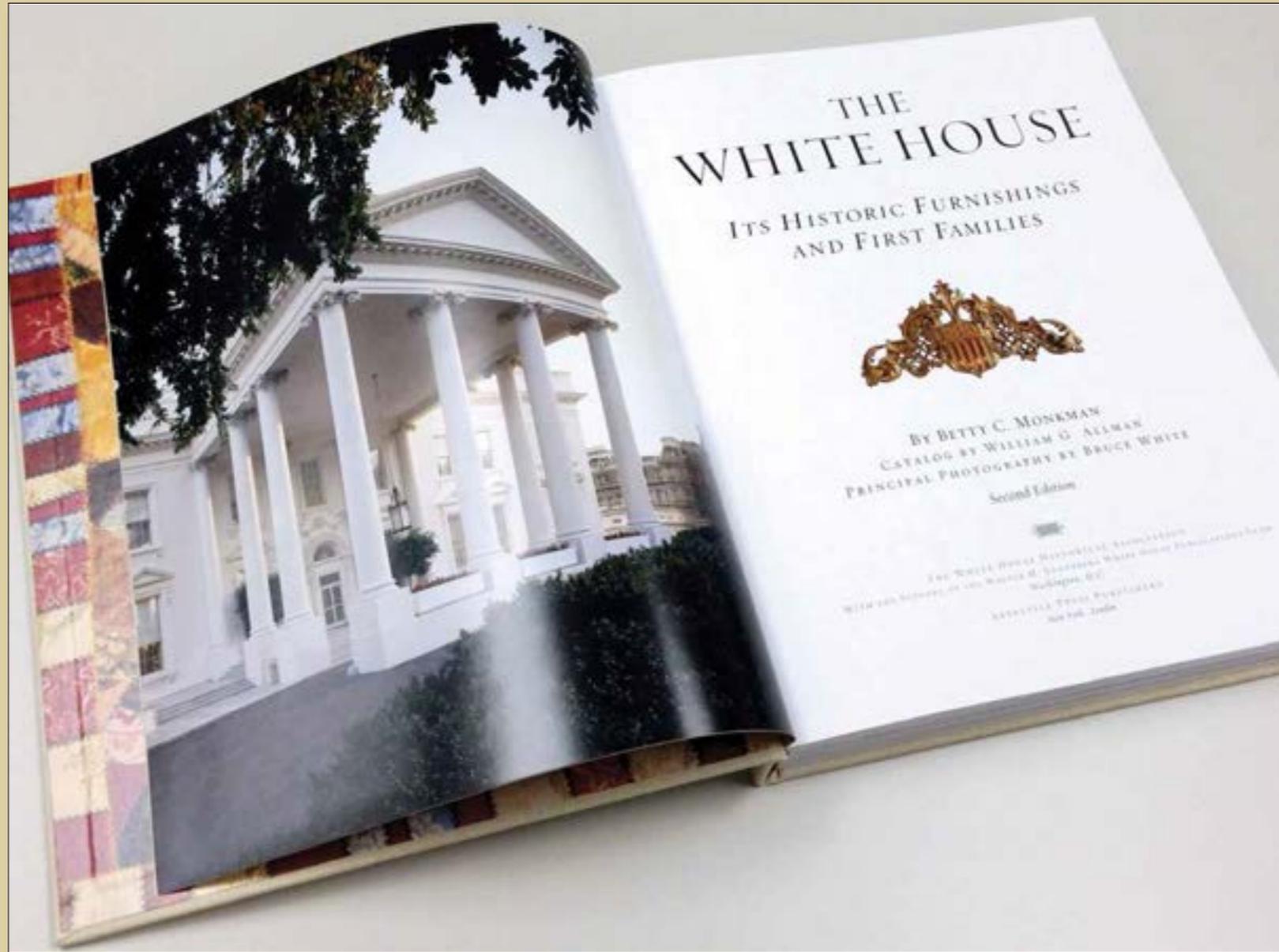
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CENTER TABLE
Herter Brothers, New York, c. 1875
Julia Grant called on Herter Brothers, a renowned New York firm that supplied sophisticated interiors and furniture, to decorate the Red Room in 1875. This rosewood center table, with carved lion's heads, has intricate marquetry inlays of satinwood, holly, and boxwood. It stood in the center of the room.



THE WHITE HOUSE
1857

the supervisory architect of the Treasury. The William King furniture that had been in the room since 1818 was later sold at auction, and the handsome chandeliers that had hung there since Andrew Jackson's time were removed. The ceiling, divided into three panels, was newly frescoed, the walls were papered a delicate pearl gray and gilt, and the room was further embellished with a double row of white-and-gold columns, three immense cut-glass chandeliers that "blazed like mimic suns," and four large white-painted mantels. The room was "pure Greek" according to a Washington guidebook; another visitor commented approvingly, "On the whole, isn't the people's parlor a pleasant place?" But a later critic remarked that it "resembled the main salon of that time, seen on the Long Island Sound steamers."

The walls of the adjacent Green Room were papered a vivid emerald touched with gold and the rosewood furniture cushioned with green-and-gold brocatelle used also in the draperies. In 1875 Mrs. Grant undertook the refurbishing of the Red Room and called upon Herter Brothers in New York, which had supplied bedroom furniture in 1872 when it was paid \$5,016.30 for a "rich" walnut bedstead, bureau with glass, and a washstand, two rosewood wardrobes, two dressing mirrors, a sofa covered in satin, and six chairs." For the Red Room, Herter Brothers acted as the interior decorator, one of the earliest cabinetmaking firms to do such work, making and installing draperies of golden bronze Japanese satin damask. The Red

Room order included two rosewood and gilt sofas and six chairs, all covered in bronze satin damask two "all gilt" reception chairs, covered in black and gold Japanese velvet, and two lady's chairs, one covered in blue lampas, another with red and gold Japanese brocade, one "rich rosewood inlaid & gilt center table," and a black-and-gilt screen with "real" Aubusson tapestry." Only two pieces remain in the White House—one of the lady's chairs (a gilded armchair) and the rosewood center table.



The armchair, of gilded ash, has armrests that terminate in carved lion heads with open jaws and a stylized mane surmounted with an acanthus leaf. Its turned and tapered fluted leg forms also appear on other Herter pieces. The rectangular center table, also with carved lion heads, bears the remains of the only known surviving Herter Brothers paper label. Made of solid and veneered rosewood on walnut, the table has intricate marquetry inlays of satinwood, holly, and boxwood; traces of gilding remain on the stretcher. The shaped rectangular top has unusual inlays—in the rounded corners are lion heads and around the edge of the top and on the apron are stylized floral motifs. The elaborately carved stretcher originally supported a classical urn; it was removed at some time, perhaps after it was damaged, and a replica made.

The renowned Herter Brothers firm, founded in 1865 by two German cabinetmakers, Gustave and Christian Herter, was among the most important New York firms in the 1880s supplying sophisticated furniture and interiors influenced by the English Aesthetic Movement. It was one of the first American firms to incorporate Japanese elements in their furnishings, such as the ebony suite made for the Red Room.² The firm continued to work for the White House until 1902 when it received

ARMCHAIR
Herter Brothers, New York, c. 1875
Herter Brothers made thirteen pieces for the Red Room, including two lady's chairs, one of which survives. The arm rests terminate in carved lion's heads, a motif that appears in other Herter pieces.

RIGHT
MANTEL CLOCK
FRANCIS C. 1869
The black marble and malachite clock with three dials—a clock, perpetual calendar, and barometer—and a thermometer set on the Cabinet Room mantel.

BELOW
President Harry S. Truman at a Cabinet meeting in 1951 in what is now the Treaty Room, with the Great era furnishings in use.

OPPOSITE
The Treaty Room was the Cabinet Room from 1800 and 1802 when the West Wing was built. Since then, several presidents have used it as their private office on the second floor. The Great Cabinet table has been chosen by recent presidents as their desk.



THE WHITE HOUSE
1857



Washington Book Publishers

THANK YOU FOR A GREAT SHOW!

