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The Hungry Brain *The Code of Georgia* *The Code of the State of Georgia* Optimal Control of Distributed Systems with Conjugation Conditions **Critical Philosophy of Race Kenya's Quest for Democracy** **EC Merger Control Regulation** *Southern Stalemate* **Does EU Merger Control Discriminate Against Small Market Companies?** *On the Interpretation of Statutes* **Publications Relating to Various Aspects of Communism Yugoslav Communism** *Opposing the Rule of Law* **The Budget Report of the State Board of Finance and Control to the General Assembly, Session of [1929-] 1937** **Other People's Money Eating Right in America** **Accountant Diploma - City of London College of Economics - 12 months - 100% online / self-paced** *The Naked Roommate* *The Law of Arms Control and the International Non-proliferation Regime* **Shakespeare's Theatres and the Effects of Performance Across the Ocean: Nine Essays on Indo-Mediterranean Trade** **Building a Better World with Our Information** *Business/IT Fusion* Uprooting Community Cultural Code **Port State Control and Jurisdiction: Evolution of the Port State Regime** *Cyrus the Great* *Social Science in the Crucible* **Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology** **Necessary Illusions** *Collective Bargaining and Labor Relations* *The Priest and the Great King* **Copyright Law** **Swords, Oaths, and Prophetic Visions** **The Morality of Conflict** **Atlantic Reporter** **Wildlife Law, Second Edition** **The Origins of the Synagogue** *AWS SysOps Cookbook* Software Development for the QUALCOMM BREW Platform

Across the Ocean contains nine essays, each dedicated to a key question in the history of the trade relations between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean from Antiquity to the Early Modern period. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which had been ratified by 54 states by the end of 1992, consolidates a number of novel provisions, one of which is port state enforcement for violations outside a state's jurisdiction. Port state control, as such, is a very old concept. It is based on the rule of international law, according to which a state exercises full jurisdictional powers within its internal waters and has the right to deny access to such waters. The 1982 Convention expands this jurisdiction and provides the port state with enforcement powers with respect to violations outside its national jurisdiction. For 10 years (and counting), *The Naked Roommate* has been the #1 go-to guide for your very best college experience! From sharing a bathroom with 40 strangers to sharing lecture notes, *The Naked Roommate* is your behind-the-scenes look at EVERYTHING you need to know about college (but never knew you needed to know). This essential, fully updated edition is packed with real-life advice on everything from making friends to managing stress. Hilarious, outrageous, and telling stories from students on over 100 college campuses cover the basics, and then some, including topics on College Living •Dorm dos, don'ts, and dramas •Lying, noisy, nasty roommates Finding People, Places, & Patience •Social network dos and don'ts •Friend today, gone tomorrow Classes •To go or not to go? •How to get an A, C, or F Dating •17 kinds of college hookups •Long distance = BIG concerns The Party Scene •The punch in the "fruit punch" •Sex, drugs, and safety first Money •Grants, loans, and loose change •Credit cards and campus jobs In college, there's a surprise around every corner. Luckily, *The Naked Roommate* has you covered! At present, in order to resolve problems of ecology and to save mineral resources for future population generations, it is quite necessary to know how to maintain nature arrangement in an efficient way. It is possible to achieve a rational nature arrangement when analyzing solutions to problems concerned with optimal control of distributed systems and with optimization of modes in which main ground medium processes are functioning (motion of liquids, generation of temperature fields, mechanical deformation of multicomponent media). Such analysis becomes even more difficult because of heterogeneity of the region that is closest to the Earth surface, and thin inclusions/cracks in it exert their essential influence onto a state and development of the mentioned processes, especially in the cases of mining. Many researchers, for instance, A.N. Tikhonov - A.A. Samarsky [121], L. Luckner - W.M. Shestakow [65], Tien-Mo Shih, K.L. Johnson [47], E. Sanchez-Palencia [94] and others stress that it is necessary to consider how thin inclusions/cracks exert their influences onto development of these processes, while such inclusions differ in characteristics from main media to a considerable extent (moisture permeability, permeability to heat, bulk density or shear strength may be mentioned). XII An influence exerted from thin interlayers onto examined processes is taken into account sufficiently adequately by means of various constraints, namely, by the conjugation conditions [4, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22-26, 38, 44, 47, 52, 53, 68, 76, 77, 81, 83, 84, 90, 95, 96-100, 112-114, 117, 123]. Tracing the trajectory of postcolonial politics, Makau Mutua maps the political forces that have shaped contemporary Kenya. He also critically explores efforts on the part of both civil society and the political opposition to reform the state. Analyzing the tortuous efforts since independence to create a sustainable, democratic state, he uses the struggle over constitutional reform as a window for understanding the larger struggles confronting Kenyan society. Although the question posed by the title of this book has generated considerable debate, the essential issue remains open and largely blurred. While some believe that there is no so-called 'small market problem', others discern discrimination against small market companies (i.e., companies with a strong position in their home markets but a modest position in the European and global markets) and a consequent need for changes in competition law. The author of this enormously helpful work here sets the stage for meaningful discussion by analysing the EC Merger Regulation's objectives, economic foundations, and application practice to present a reasoned view of the issues that can be considered relevant for such a discussion. Considering their effect on the 'small market

problem', the author scrutinizes such factors as the following: the Commission's methodology for delineating relevant markets in merger assessments; unnecessary prohibition caused by overestimation of the market power of small market mergers; erroneous approval of cases that should actually be prohibited; impact of the so-called 'Harvard' and 'Chicago' schools of competition theory and their key policy implications; process-related alternative views of competition and new synthesizing approaches; relevant criteria for a proper analysis of market power; concentration measures and market shares; barriers to entry; price and profitability analyses; and product definition v. geographic definition of markets. In a final chapter, the author presents some tentative conclusions, normative in nature, concerning the problem and the relevant issues relating to it. As the first in-depth analysis of the issues that are actually involved - with its particular diagnosis of the assessment of market power in considering the relevant issues for the problem - this study brings into salience the terms of the debate on the 'problem', and thus takes a giant step forward towards defining what needs to be done. Competition lawyers, policymakers, and academics in Europe and elsewhere will find the discussion of great value. Part 1 in "The Future of" series covers the fundamentals of personal information management (PIM) and then explores the seismic shift, already well underway, toward a world where our information is always at hand (thanks to our devices) and "forever" on the web. Part 2, "Transforming Technologies to Manage Our Information," provides a more focused look at technologies for managing information. The opening chapter discusses "natural interface" technologies of input/output to free us from keyboard, screen, and mouse. Successive chapters then explore technologies to save, search, and structure our information. A concluding chapter introduces the possibility that we may see dramatic reductions in the "clerical tax" we pay as we work with our information. Focus in this concluding Part 3 to the series shifts to the practical and to the near future. What can we do, now or soon, to manage our information better? And, as we do so, how might we build a better world? Part 3 is in three chapters: Chapter 10. Group Information Management and the Social Fabric in PIM. How do we preserve and promote our PIM practices as we interact with others at home, at school, at work, at play and in wider, even global, communities? Chapter 11. PIM by Design. What principles guide us? How can developers build better tools for PIM? How can the rest of us make better use of the tools we already have? Chapter 12. To Each of Us, Our Own concludes with an exploration of the ways each of us, individually, can develop better practices for the management of our information in service of the lives we wish to live and toward a better world we all must share.

Become an AWS SysOps administrator and explore best practices to maintain a well-architected, resilient, and secure AWS environment

Key Features

- Explore AWS Cloud functionalities through a recipe-based approach
- Get to grips with a variety of techniques for automating your infrastructure
- Discover industry-proven best practices for architecting reliable and efficient workloads

Book Description

AWS is an on-demand remote computing service providing cloud infrastructure over the internet with storage, bandwidth, and customized support for APIs. This updated second edition will help you implement these services and efficiently administer your AWS environment. You will start with the AWS fundamentals and then understand how to manage multiple accounts before setting up consolidated billing. The book will assist you in setting up reliable and fast hosting for static websites, sharing data between running instances and backing up data for compliance. By understanding how to use compute service, you will also discover how to achieve quick and consistent instance provisioning. You'll then learn to provision storage volumes and autoscale an app server. Next, you'll explore serverless development with AWS Lambda, and gain insights into using networking and database services such as Amazon Neptune. The later chapters will focus on management tools like AWS CloudFormation, and how to secure your cloud resources and estimate costs for your infrastructure. Finally, you'll use the AWS well-architected framework to conduct a technology baseline review self-assessment and identify critical areas for improvement in the management and operation of your cloud-based workloads. By the end of this book, you'll have the skills to effectively administer your AWS environment.

What you will learn

- Secure your account by creating IAM users and avoiding the use of the root login
- Simplify the creation of a multi-account landing zone using AWS Control Tower
- Master Amazon S3 for unlimited, cost-efficient storage of data
- Explore a variety of compute resources on the AWS Cloud, such as EC2 and AWS Lambda
- Configure secure networks using Amazon VPC, access control lists, and security groups
- Estimate your monthly bill by using cost estimation tools
- Learn to host a website with Amazon Route 53, Amazon CloudFront, and S3

Who this book is for

If you are an administrator, DevOps engineer, or an IT professional interested in exploring administrative tasks on the AWS Cloud, then this book is for you. Familiarity with cloud computing platforms and some understanding of virtualization, networking, and other administration-related tasks is assumed. This book explores the relationship between the law and pervasive and persistent reasonable disagreement about justice. It reveals the central moral function and creative force of reasonable disagreement in and about the law and shows why and how lawyers and legal philosophers should take reasonable conflict more seriously. Even though the law should be regarded as the primary mode of settlement of our moral conflicts, it can, and should, also be the object and the forum of further moral conflicts. There is more to the rule of law than convergence and determinacy and it is important therefore to question the importance of agreement in law and politics. By addressing in detail issues pertaining to the nature and sources of disagreement, its extent and significance, as well as the procedural, institutional and substantive responses to disagreement in the law and their legitimacy, this book suggests the value of a comprehensive approach to thinking about conflict, which until recently has been analysed in a compartmentalized way. It aims to provide a fully-fledged political morality of conflict by drawing on the analysis of topical jurisprudential questions in the new light of disagreement. Developing such a global theory of disagreement in the law should be read in the context of the broader effort of reconstructing a complete account of democratic law-making in pluralistic societies. The book will be of value not only to legal philosophers and constitutional theorists, but also to political and democratic theorists, as well as to all those interested in public decision-making in conditions of conflict.

How did Elizabethan and Jacobean acting companies create their visual and aural effects? What materials were available to them and how did they influence staging and writing? What impact did the sensations of theatre have on early modern audiences? How did the construction of the playhouses contribute to technological innovations in the theatre? What effect might these innovations have had on the writing of plays?

Shakespeare's Theatres and The Effects of Performance is a landmark collection of essays by leading international scholars addressing these and other questions to create a unique and comprehensive overview of the practicalities and realities of the theatre in the early modern period. Here for the first time is an in-depth analysis of the rights of notifying parties and third parties in merger proceedings, as reflected in the administrative practice of the Commission and the case law of the Community courts. A Publishers Weekly Best Book of the Year From an obesity and neuroscience researcher with a knack for engaging, humorous storytelling, *The Hungry Brain* uses cutting-edge science to answer the questions: why do we overeat, and what can we do about it? No one wants to overeat. And certainly no one wants to overeat for years, become overweight, and end up with a high risk of diabetes or heart disease--yet two thirds of Americans do precisely that. Even though we know better, we often eat too much. Why does our behavior betray our own intentions to be lean and healthy? The problem, argues obesity and neuroscience researcher Stephan J. Guyenet, is not necessarily a lack of willpower or an incorrect understanding of what to eat. Rather, our appetites and food choices are led astray by ancient, instinctive brain circuits that play by the rules of a survival game that no longer exists. And these circuits don't care about how you look in a bathing suit next summer. To make the case, *The Hungry Brain* takes readers on an eye-opening journey through cutting-edge neuroscience that has never before been available to a general audience. *The Hungry Brain* delivers profound insights into why the brain undermines our weight goals and transforms these insights into practical guidelines for eating well and staying slim. Along the way, it explores how the human brain works, revealing how this mysterious organ makes us who we are. This volume shows how, since 1950, the growth of copyright regulation has followed, and enabled, the extraordinary economic growth of the entertainment, broadcasting, software and communications industries. It reproduces articles written by an extensive list of leading thinkers. US scholars represented in readings include James Boyle, Lawrence Lessig, Pamela Samuelson, Mark Lemley, Alfred Yen, Julie Cohen, Peter Jaszi and Eben Moglen. Leading non-US contributors include Alan Story, Brian Fitzgerald and Peter Drahos. These and other authors explain copyright origins, the development of the law, the theory of enclosure, international trends, recent developments, and current and future directions. Today, the copyright system is often portrayed as an engine of growth, and effective regulation as a predictor of economic development. However, critics see dangers in the expansion of intellectual property rights. The articles in this volume focus principally on the digital age, examining how copyright regulation is likely to affect goals of dissemination and access. This new platform for wireless development is the solutions for delivering video and color games onto cell phones, and author Rischpater shows not just development tools, but the methodology required to bring an application to a carrier for distribution. *Public Health* How culture uses games and how games use culture: an examination of Latin America's gaming practices and the representation of the region's cultures in games. Video games are becoming an ever more ubiquitous element of daily life, played by millions on devices that range from smart phones to desktop computers. An examination of this phenomenon reveals that video games are increasingly being converted into cultural currency. For video game designers, culture is a resource that can be incorporated into games; for players, local gaming practices and specific social contexts can affect their playing experiences. In *Cultural Code*, Phillip Penix-Tadsen shows how culture uses games and how games use culture, looking at examples related to Latin America. Both static code and subjective play have been shown to contribute to the meaning of games; Penix-Tadsen introduces culture as a third level of creating meaning. Penix-Tadsen focuses first on how culture uses games, looking at the diverse practices of play in Latin America, the ideological and intellectual uses of games, and the creative and economic possibilities opened up by video games in Latin America—the evolution of regional game design and development. Examining how games use culture, Penix-Tadsen discusses in-game cultural representations of Latin America in a range of popular titles (pointing out, for example, appearances of Rio de Janeiro's Christ the Redeemer statue in games from *Call of Duty* to the tourism-promoting *Brasil Quest*). He analyzes this through semiotics, the signifying systems of video games and the specific signifiers of Latin American culture; space, how culture is incorporated into different types of game environments; and simulation, the ways that cultural meaning is conveyed procedurally and algorithmically through gameplay mechanics. Get ahead with your career and grab a prestigious and internationally recognised Accountant Diploma Overview Want to become an Accountant and help businesses make critical financial decisions by collecting, tracking, and correcting the company's finances? Being responsible for financial audits, reconciling bank statements, and ensuring financial records that are accurate throughout the year? Then you're at the right place here. Content - Accounting and the Business Environment - Recording Business Transactions - The Adjusting Process - Completing the Accounting Cycle - Merchandising Operations - Merchandise Inventory - Internal Control and Cash - Receivables - Plant Assets and Intangibles - Current Liabilities and Payroll - Long-Term Liabilities, Bonds Payable, and Classification of Liabilities on the Balance Sheet - Corporations: Paid-In Capital and the Balance Sheet - Corporations: Effects on Retained Earnings and the Income Statement - The Statement of Cash Flows - Financial Statement Analysis - Introduction to Managerial Accounting - Job Order and Process Costing - Activity-Based Costing and Other Cost Management Tools - Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis - Short-Term Business Decisions - Capital Investment Decisions and the Time Value of Money - The Master Budget and Responsibility Accounting - Flexible Budgets and Standard Costs - Performance Evaluation and the Balanced Scorecard - Partnerships Duration 12 months Assessment The assessment will take place on the basis of one assignment at the end of the course. Tell us when you feel ready to take the exam and we'll send you the assignment questions. Study material The study material will be provided in separate files by email / download link. *Eating Right in America* is a powerful critique of dietary reform in the United States from the late nineteenth-century emergence of nutritional science through the contemporary alternative food movement and campaign against obesity. Charlotte Biltekoff analyzes the discourses of dietary reform, including the writings of reformers, as well as the materials they created to bring their messages to the public. She shows that while the primary aim may be to improve health, the process of teaching people to "eat right" in the U.S. inevitably involves shaping certain kinds of subjects and citizens, and shoring up the identity and social boundaries of the ever-threatened American middle class. Without discounting the pleasures of food or the value of wellness, Biltekoff advocates a critical reappraisal of our obsession

with diet as a proxy for health. Based on her understanding of the history of dietary reform, she argues that talk about "eating right" in America too often obscures structural and environmental stresses and constraints, while naturalizing the dubious redefinition of health as an individual responsibility and imperative. *Uprooting Community* examines the political cross-currents that resulted in detention of Japanese Mexicans during World War II. Selfa A. Chew reveals how the entire multiethnic social fabric of the borderlands was reconfigured by the absence of Japanese Mexicans. Louis D. Brandeis, a practicing American attorney and subsequent Supreme Court Justice, composed many essays titled "Other Folk's Money and How the Bankers Use It." The book was initially published in 1914, and is mainly a criticism of the functionings of the American financial system at the time. Brandeis opposed the concentration of financial power in the command of a handful, critiquing investment bankers who manipulated the market for their advantage at the cost of average people. The "money trust" was Brandeis' main concern, talking about the disproportional influence of several big banks as well as investment firms over the world's cash as well as credit. He said this meant that transparency was lost and the potential risk increased for the average individual who had minimal influence over just how their money was used by these huge institutions. Also, he mentioned the consolidation of financial information produced conflicts of interest, as the institutions tasked with acting as neutral intermediaries were also interested in the companies they were meant to regulate. The 1920s and 30s were key decades for the history of American social science. The success of such quantitative disciplines as economics and psychology during World War I forced social scientists to reexamine their methods and practices and to consider recasting their field as a more objective science separated from its historical foundation in social reform. The debate that ensued, fiercely conducted in books, articles, correspondence, and even presidential addresses, made its way into every aspect of social science thought of the period and is the subject of this book. Mark C. Smith first provides a historical overview of the controversy over the nature and future of the social sciences in early twentieth-century America and, then through a series of intellectual biographies, offers an intensive study of the work and lives of major figures who participated in this debate. Using an extensive range of materials, from published sources to manuscript collections, Smith examines "objectivists"—economist Wesley Mitchell and political scientist Charles Merriam—and the more "purposive thinkers"—historian Charles Beard, sociologist Robert Lynd, and political scientist and neo-Freudian Harold Lasswell. He shows how the debate over objectivity and social purpose was central to their professional and personal lives as well as to an understanding of American social science between the two world wars. These biographies bring to vivid life a contentious moment in American intellectual history and reveal its significance in the shaping of social science in this country. The fifteen essays by distinguished philosopher of race Robert Bernasconi that are collected here demonstrate why the critical philosophy of race needs to take a historical turn. Genealogies of the concepts of both race and racism clarify why some of the dominant strategies for combatting racism tend to be ineffective. For example, the Boasian/UNESCO strategy that highlights biology's rejection of race neglects cultural racism. Drawing on the work of Frantz Fanon, the late Sartre, and Michel Foucault, Robert Bernasconi argues for a holistic approach that integrates the concrete experience of racism faced by individuals into the study of institutional, structural, and systemic racism. His philosophical studies of such Black philosophers as Ottobah Cugoana, Antenor Firmin, and W. E. B. Du Bois, contribute to challenging the dominant philosophical canon. This volume will be an essential resource for scholars and students interested in this resurgent topic. This book develops a deep understanding of the theory and practice of collective bargaining and labor relations, providing students with the conceptual framework for grasping changes taking place in the field of labor relations and collective bargaining. The "Fourth Edition" has been significantly updated and revised-- containing a number of totally new chapters and sections on the most relevant topics in the field today-- yet it retains the rich institutional detail that puts current developments into perspective. *Swords, Oaths, and Prophetic Visions* investigates some of the most historically important political and social issues raised by the Genpei War (1180-1185). This epic civil conflict, which ushered in Japan's age of the warriors, is most famously articulated in the monumental narrative *Heike monogatari* (The Tale of the Heike). Elizabeth Oyler's ambitious work lays out the complex interconnections between the numerous variant texts of the Heike and the historical events they describe. But Oyler's innovative methodology also brings other texts and genres—the Gikeiki, the Soga monogatari, the Azuma kagami, and pieces from the *wakamai* (ballad-dramas) repertoire—into her analysis. Rather than concentrating on individual texts, Oyler focuses on the inter-textual relationships within this larger body of narrative and drama and the collective role of these works in creating and disseminating stories about some of the Genpei War's most contentious events. In so doing, she works toward a new understanding of the underlying cultural problems of which these tales are symptomatic and which they attempt to address. In 1959, Virginia's Prince Edward County closed its public schools rather than obey a court order to desegregate. For five years, black children were left to fend for themselves while the courts decided if the county could continue to deny its citizens public education. Investigating this remarkable and nearly forgotten story of local, state, and federal political confrontation, Christopher Bonastia recounts the test of wills that pitted resolute African Americans against equally steadfast white segregationists in a battle over the future of public education in America. Beginning in 1951 when black high school students protested unequal facilities and continuing through the return of whites to public schools in the 1970s and 1980s, Bonastia describes the struggle over education during the civil rights era and the human suffering that came with it, as well as the inspiring determination of black residents to see justice served. Artfully exploring the lessons of the Prince Edward saga, *Southern Stalemate* unearths new insights about the evolution of modern conservatism and the politics of race in America. A striking new analysis of Myanmar's court system, revealing how the rule of law is 'lexically present but semantically absent'. Cyrus the Great was a celebrity of the ancient world, the founder of one of the first world empires in the ancient Near East, whose life and deeds were celebrated through the many stories told about him, then and for millennia. This book offers an analysis of these stories, locating them within the rich storytelling cultures of the ancient Mediterranean and the Near East. Although there are few fixed points in Cyrus' career, it is possible to see through these narratives the way his kingship developed so he became not just the instrument of the gods, but also their companion. Mitchell explores what these stories reveal about the different societies and

cultures who engaged with the mythology surrounding Cyrus in order to examine their own conceptions of great men, leadership, kingship, and power. Such was his celebrity in antiquity that the stories about his kingship have remained influential over the course of two and a half thousand years into the modern era. *Cyrus the Great: A Biography of Kingship* is of interest to students and scholars studying the Achaemenids and ancient kingship, particularly as it is depicted in the literary and historical traditions of the ancient Near East, as well as those working on the Near Eastern world more generally. Scholars of Greek history in this period will also find much to interest them. This book analyzes the strengths, weaknesses, development and potential of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime, providing new insights on the role of public international law in a field as politicized as that of nuclear arms control. Budget report for 1929/31 deals also with the operations of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928 and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. Argues that the media serves the needs of those in power rather than performing a watchdog role, and looks at specific cases and issues. Wildlife is an important and cherished element of our natural heritage in the United States. But state and federal laws governing the ways we interact with wildlife can be complex to interpret and apply. Ten years ago, *Wildlife Law: A Primer* was the first book to lucidly explain wildlife law for readers with little or no legal training who needed to understand its intricacies. Today, navigating this legal terrain is trickier than ever as habitat for wildlife shrinks, technology gives us new ways to seek out wildlife, and unwanted human-wildlife interactions occur more frequently, sometimes with alarming and tragic outcomes. This revised and expanded second edition retains key sections from the first edition, describing basic legal concepts while offering important updates that address recent legal topics. New chapters cover timely issues such as private wildlife reserves and game ranches, and the increased prominence of nuisance species as well as an expanded discussion of the Endangered Species Act, now more than 40 years old. Chapter sidebars showcase pertinent legal cases illustrating real-world application of the legal concepts covered in the main text. Accessibly written, this is an essential, groundbreaking reference for professors and students in natural resource and wildlife programs, land owners, and wildlife professionals. *Business/IT Fusion - How to move beyond alignment and transform IT in your organization* is a business book authored by Peter Hinssen. It discusses an approach to IT management that moves beyond the classic model of business/IT alignment: alignment focused on the collaboration between business and IT, Hinssen suggests that the future evolution in IT lies in the convergence of the two parties: integrating IT into the business rather than treating it as a supplier. The work is presented as a guidebook to "IT 2.0" Lisbeth S. Fried's insightful study investigates the impact of Achaemenid rule on the political power of local priesthoods during the 6th–4th centuries B.C.E. Scholars typically assume that, as long as tribute was sent to Susa, the capital of the Achaemenid Empire, subject peoples remained autonomous. Fried's work challenges this assumption. She examines the inscriptions, coins, temple archives, and literary texts from Babylon, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Judah and concludes that there was no local autonomy. The only people with power in the Empire were Persians and their appointees. This was true for Judah as well. The High Priest had no real power; there was no theocracy. The wars that periodically engulfed the Levant in the fourth century temporarily pulled the ruling governors and satraps away from Judah, and during these times, the Judean priesthood may have capitalized on the brief absence of Persian officials to mint coins, but they achieved their longed-for independence only much later, under the Maccabees. Liz added this explanatory note in an e-mail to the Biblical Studies e-mail list on December 2, 2005: "There's a confusion in reader's minds about my methodology, which I'd like to set straight if I may. "The book is a rewrite of my dissertation. My dissertation was entitled *The Rise to Power of the Judean Priesthood: The Impact of the Achaemenid Empire*. I assumed at the outset that because the Achaemenid Empire was non-directive, and cared only that tribute would be sent regularly, the priesthood was able to fill the resulting power vacuum and achieve secular power. My goal was to chronicle the process. In addition I thought to look at Eisenstadt's model which predicted the opposite result—that local elites, like priests, could not rise to power in an imperial system. Since there was no real data from Judah, I looked at temple-palace relations in Babylon, Egypt, and Asia Minor as well as Judah. "It was only during my research that I came to the conclusion that local priesthoods did not achieve secular power anywhere in the Achaemenid Empire and certainly not in Judah. In fact their power diminished during those 200 years. I also concluded, not that Eisenstadt was correct, but only that my data were insufficient to reject his model. However, my data were sufficient to reject the model of an Achaemenid Empire that was non-directive as well as the model of Persian authorization of local norms (Frei and Koch)."

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