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**Carousing with Gazelles** - Abû Nuwâṣ - 2005
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**Male Homosexualities and World Religions** - P. Hurteau - 2013-11-07
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**Finding Out** - Michelle A. Gibson - 2013-02-14
By combining accessible introductory and explanatory material with primary texts and artifacts, this text/reader explores the development and growth of LGBT identities and the interdisciplinary nature of sexuality studies. Authors Meem, Gibson, and Alexander clearly situate debates and readings within clear contexts (History, Literature and the Arts, Media and Politics), providing students with a coherent framework and comprehensive introduction to LGBT studies. While this emerging field is complex, multifaceted, and interdisciplinary (and therefore often inaccessible to students), Finding Out - through its instructional apparatus, primary texts, and organization - provides the ideal introduction for today's students.

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**Homosexuality in Islam** - Scott Siraj Al-Haqq Kugle - 2010-01-01
Homosexuality is anathema to Islam – or so the majority of both believers and non-believers suppose. Throughout the Muslim world, it is met with hostility, where state punishments range from hefty fines to the death penalty. Likewise, numerous scholars and commentators maintain that the Qur'an and Hadith rule unambiguously against same-sex relations. This pioneering study argues that there is far more nuance to the matter than most believe. In its narrative of Lot, the Qur'an could be interpreted as condemning lust rather homosexuality. While some Hadith are fiercely critical of homosexuality, some are far more equivocal. This is the first book length treatment to offer a detailed analysis of how Islamic scripture, jurisprudence, and Hadith, can not only accommodate a sexually sensitive Islam, but actively endorse it.

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**Music and Singing** -- - 2009

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The authoritative account of the rise of Amazon and its intensely driven founder, Jeff Bezos, praised by the Seattle Times as “the definitive account of how a tech icon came to life.” Amazon.com started off delivering books

Downloaded from distantshores.org on November 24, 2021 by guest
Erica Jong Henry Miller (1891-1980) is one of the most important American writers of the 20th century. His best-known novels include Tropic of Cancer being a bookseller. He wanted Amazon to become the everything store, offering limitless selection and seductive convenience at disruptive low prices. To do so, he developed a corporate culture of relentless ambition and secrecy that’s never been cracked. Until now. Brad Stone enjoyed unprecedented access to current and former Amazon employees and Bezos family members, giving readers the first in-depth, fly-on-the-wall account of life at Amazon. Compared to tech’s other elite innovators – Jobs, Gates, Zuckerberg – Bezos is a private man. But he stands out for his restless pursuit of new markets, leading Amazon into risky new ventures like the Kindle and cloud computing, and transforming retail in the same way Henry Ford revolutionized manufacturing. The Everything Store is the revealing, definitive biography of the company that placed one of the first and largest bets on the Internet and forever changed the way we shop and read.

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The book of the thousand nights and one night: its history and character - John Payne - 1884

Shocking, banned and the subject of obscenity trials, Henry Miller’s first novel Tropic of Cancer is one of the most scandalous and influential books of the twentieth century Tropic of Cancer redefined the novel. Set in Paris in the 1930s, it features a starving American writer who lives a bohemian life among prostitutes, pimps, and artists. Banned in the US and the UK for more than thirty years because it was considered pornographic, Tropic of Cancer continued to be distributed in France and smuggled into other countries. When it was first published in the US in 1961, it led to more than 60 obscenity trials until a historic ruling by the Supreme Court defined it as a work of literature. Long hailed as a truly liberating book, daring and uncompromising, Tropic of Cancer is a cornerstone of modern literature that asks us to reconsider everything we know about art, freedom, and morality. ‘At last an unprintable book that is fit to read’ Ezra Pound ‘A momentous event in the history of modern writing’ Samuel Beckett ‘The book that forever changed the way American literature would be written’ Erica Jong Henry Miller (1891-1980) is one of the most important American

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Arabia and the Arabs - Robert G. Hoyland - 2002-09-11
Long before Muhammad preached the religion of Islam, the inhabitants of his native Arabia had played an important role in world history as both merchants and warriors Arabia and the Arabs provides the only up-to-date, one-volume survey of the region and its peoples, from prehistory to the coming of Islam Using a wide range of sources - inscriptions, poetry, histories, and archaeological evidence - Robert Hoyland explores the main cultural areas of Arabia, from ancient Sheba in the south, to the deserts and oases of the north. He then examines the major themes of *the economy *society *religion *art, architecture and artefacts *language and literature *Arabhood and Arabisation The volume is illustrated with more than 50 photographs, drawings and maps.

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Arabian Society in the Middle Ages - Edward William Lane - 1883
Many doctors have argued that destiny respects only the final state of a certain portion of men (believers and unbelievers), and that in general man is endowed with free will, which he should exercise according to the laws of God and his own conscience and judgment, praying to God for a blessing on his endeavours, or imploiring the intercession of the Prophet or any of the saints in his favour, and propitiating them by offering alms or sacrifices in their names, relying upon God for the result, which he may then, and then only, attribute to fate or destiny. They hold, therefore, that it is criminal to attempt resistance to the will when its dictates are conformable with the
western culture: Why were ancient Egyptians buried with beer? Why was awaft the fulfillment of God's decrees—The doctrine of the Kur-an and the traditions respecting the decrees of God, or fate and destiny, appears, however, to be that they are altogether absolute and unchangeable, written in the beginning of the creation on the "Preserved Tablet" in heaven; that God hath predestined every event and action, evil as well as good,—at the same time commanding and approving good, and forbidding and hating evil; and that the "cancelling" mentioned in the preceding paragraph relates (as the context seems to show) to the abrogation of former scriptures or revelations, not of fate. But still it must be held that He hath not predestined the will, though He sometimes inclines it to good, and the Devil sometimes inclines it to evil. It is asked, then, If we have the power to will, but not the power to perform otherwise than as God hath predetermined, how can we be regarded as responsible beings? The answer to this is that our actions are judged good or evil according to our intentions, if we have faith: good actions or intentions, it should be added, only increase, and do not cause, our happiness if we are believers; and evil actions or intentions only increase our misery if we are unbelievers or irreligious: for the Muslim holds that he is to be admitted into heaven only by the mercy of God, on account of his faith, and to be rewarded in proportion to his good works. The Prophet's assertions on the subject of God's decrees are considered of the highest importance as explanatory of the Kur-an.—"Whatever is in the universe," said he, "is by the order of God."—"God hath pre-ordained five things on his servants; the duration of life, their actions, their dwelling-places, their travels, and their portions."—"There is not one among you who is sitting-place is not written by God, whether in the fire or in paradise."—Some of the companions of the Prophet, on hearing the last-quoted saying, asked him, "O Prophet, since God hath appointed our places, may we confide in this, and abandon our religious and moral duties?" He answered, "No: because the happy will do good works, and those who are of the miserable will do bad works." 

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The Tender Bar - J. R. Moehringer - 2005-09-01
Soon to be a major Amazon film directed by George Clooney and starring Ben Affleck, Tye Sheridan, Lily Rabe, and Christopher Lloyd, a raucous, Supplemental Nights - Richard BURTON - 1996
Abu Nuwās was a great Arabic poet whose poetry encapsulated the society of his time. It has now been twelve centuries since Abu Nuwās composed words as he trod the streets of Baghdad. For most of that period, major parts of his work were censored by state and mosque. It’s only recently that the suppressed material has been allowed to see the light of day, and this new translation of the knowknakhmariyyāt faithfully reflects the original. Abu Nuwās’s knakhmariyyāt exhorts his listener to seek out pleasures. He pays homage to aged wine and to the tavern as a recourse for carnal pleasures, where the client is entertained by an engaging wine-server (sagā) who welcomes him with a kiss and urges him to drink. A whole body of symbolism revolves round the wine. At its heart is the feminine imagery; the wine (khām, feminine) is the daughter of the vine, a bride brought out of its boudoir (vat) to be mated with water (māt, masculine) to whom it submits at the mixing. That symbolism is a convenient vehicle for invoking a heterosexual-homo-erotic theme. Abu Nuwās does not seek his pleasures discreetly, asserting that a pleasure is not complete unless enjoyed openly. He is equally unreserved in his religious and social subversions. To an Arabist, the knakhmariyyāt is a rich feast of lofty verse, witty allusions and dazzling imagery. Those qualities are reproduced here in a lucid and elegant translation that will delight the specialist as well as the general reader.

The Khamriyyāt of Abu Nuwās - F. Matthew Caswell - 2015-08-28
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The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night - 1884
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Translations of Eastern Poetry and Prose - Reynold A. Nicholson - 1922
Translations of Eastern Poetry and Prose - Reynold A. Nicholson - 1922

Abu Nuwās - Philip F. Kennedy - 2012-12-01
This is the first book to present the life, times and poetry of one of the greatest poets, across all genres, in easy and accessible translations, giving commentary where needed.

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One Hand Does Not Catch a Buffalo: 50 Years of Amazing Peace Corps Stories - Aaron Barlow - 2013-05-30

Africa is a complicated place, and the Peace Corps Volunteers who have worked in 43 African nations have seen it all: from public executions to public celebrations to life in a time of AIDS. This heartfelt collection is the first of its kind to chronicle 50 years of Peace Corps service. Stories range from poignant to hilarious, involving political intrigue and cultural missteps, illuminating the joys and agony of volunteering abroad and representing the United States in the process. Sixty stories provide a broad overview and give readers a glimpse into the life and times of these brave volunteers, who each learned at least one new language and went to work in the villages and cities from Morocco to South Africa. They worked hard, too. But in these stories you will see that they also danced, faced death by elephant, and witnessed unendearingly grim events. One is admired for her "big butt," another reminded that he had taught proper police procedure in a time of civil unrest. Saying "I was there" is sometimes a bittersweet declaration.

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Diwan of Abu Nuwas - Abu Nuwas - 2018-02-10

Diwan of Abu Nuwas Translation & Introduction Paul Smith Abu Nuwas (757-814) was the most famous and infamous poet who composed in Arabic in the Abbasid era. His style was extravagant and his compositions reflected the licentious manners of the upper classes of his day. His father was Arab and his mother was Persian. As a youth he was sold into slavery; a wealthy settler in Baghdad and was composing poetry. It was at this time, because of his long hair, he acquired the name Abu Nuwas (Father of Ringlets). Gradually he attracted the attention of Harun al-Rashid and was given quarters at court. His ability as a poet no doubt was one reason for Abu Nuwas' success with the caliph, but after a while he became known as a reprobate and participated in less reputable pastimes with the ruler. He spent time in Egypt but soon returned to Baghdad to live out his remaining years. It is said he lived the last part of his life as a Sufi and some of his poems reflect this. He is popular today, perhaps more so than he ever was, as a kind of comic anti-hero in many Muslim countries. His poems consist of qit'as (of which he was the first master) ghazals and qasidas. His poems could be classified into: wine poems (over a 100 here translated), praises (of nobles and caliphs & famous poets), mockeries, jokes, complaints, love of men and women, hunting, laments, asceticism. All forms are here in the meaning & rhyme structure, the largest in print. Introduction: Life, Times & Poetry and forms he composed in: 2 appendixes of some of the stories about him in Arabian Nights and elsewhere. Large Format Paperback 7" x 10" 307 pages. COMMENTS ON PAUL SMITH'S TRANSLATION OF HAFIZ'S 'DIVAN': "it is not a joke the English version of ALL the ghazals of Hafiz is a great feat and of paramount importance. I am astonished. " Dr. Mir-Mohammad Taghavi (Dr. of Literature) Tehran. *Superb translations. 99% Hafiz 1% Paul Smith.* Ali Akbar Shapurzman, translator works in English into Persian and knower of Hafiz's Divan Off by heart. Paul Smith (b.1945) is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets of the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Persian and other languages including the works of Hafiz, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeidy Zakani, Mu'in, Amir Khusrav, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Omar Khayyam, Rudaki, Yunus Emre, Mahsati, Lalla Ded, Bulleh Shah, Shah Latif, Makhti, Izqaib, Dara Shikoh, Ghaliib, Seemah, Jgjar and many others, as well as his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, children's books and a dozen screenplays. www.newhumanitybooks.com

The Land and the Book, Or, Biblical Illustrations Drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land - William McClure Thomson - 1859

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Pictures of Travel - Heinrich Heine - 1866

In the Bazaar of Love - Paul E Losensky - 2013-07-15

Amir Khusrau, one of the greatest poets of medieval India, helped forge a distinctive synthesis of Muslim and Hindu cultures. Written in Persian and Hindavi, his poems and ghazals were appreciated across a cosmopolitan Persianate world that stretched from Turkey to Bengal. Having thrived for centuries, Khusrau's poetry continues to be read and recited to this day. In the Bazaar of Love is the first comprehensive selection of Khusrau's work, offering new translations of mystical and romantic poems and fresh renditions of old favourites. Covering a wide range of genres and forms, it evokes the magic of one of the best-loved poets of the Indian subcontinent.

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The Beauty of the Purple - William Stearns Davis - 1924

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DIWAN OF ABU NUWAS Translation & Introduction Paul Smith Abu Nuwas (757-814) was the most famous and infamous poet who composed in Arabic in the Abbasid era. His style was extravagant and his compositions reflected the licentious manners of the upper classes of his day. His father was Arab and his mother was Persian. As a youth he was sold into slavery; a wealthy settler in Baghdad and was composing poetry. It was at this time, because of his long hair, he acquired the name Abu Nuwas (Father of Ringlets). Gradually he attracted the attention of Harun al-Rashid and was given quarters at court. His ability as a poet no doubt was one reason for Abu Nuwas' success with the caliph, but after a while he became known as a reprobate and participated in less reputable pastimes with the ruler. He spent time in Egypt but soon returned to Baghdad to live out his remaining years. It is said he lived the last part of his life as a Sufi and some of his poems reflect this. He is popular today, perhaps more so than he ever was, as a kind of comic anti-hero in many Muslim countries. His poems consist of qit'as (of which he was the first master) ghazals and qasidas. His poems could be classified into: wine poems (over a 100 here translated), praises (of nobles and caliphs & famous poets), mockeries, jokes, complaints, love of men and women, hunting, laments, asceticism. All forms are here in the meaning & rhyme structure, the largest in print. Introduction: Life, Times & Poetry and forms he composed in: 2 appendixes of some of the stories about him in Arabian Nights and elsewhere. Large Format Paperback 7" x 10" 307 pages. COMMENTS ON PAUL SMITH'S TRANSLATION OF HAFIZ'S 'DIVAN': "it is not a joke the English version of ALL the ghazals of Hafiz is a great feat and of paramount importance. I am astonished. " Dr. Mir-Mohammad Taghavi (Dr. of Literature) Tehran. *Superb translations. 99% Hafiz 1% Paul Smith.* Ali Akbar Shapurzman, translator works in English into Persian and knower of Hafiz's Divan Off by heart. Paul Smith (b.1945) is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets of the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Persian and other languages including the works of Hafiz, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeidy Zakani, Mu'in, Amir Khusrav, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Omar Khayyam, Rudaki, Yunus Emre, Mahsati, Lalla Ded, Bulleh Shah, Shah Latif, Makhti, Izqaib, Dara Shikoh, Ghaliib, Seemah, Jgjar and many others, as well as his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, children's books and a dozen screenplays. www.newhumanitybooks.com

The Dangerous Lives of Public Performers - Anthony Shay - 2014-07-10

From the kordax dancers of ancient Greece, to the pantomimes of ancient Rome, to the slave-girl singers in Caliphal Baghdad to the dancing boys in present-day Afghanistan, and the belly dancers in Egypt, professional entertainers in the Islamic world endured low social status, were regarded as sexually available, and if male, bore the stigma of effeminacy. Located at the margins of society, yet highly visible because their bodies were on display, public entertainers were often used by the elite classes to police morality and enforce rigid standards of masculinity through the

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negative trope of his or her tainted profession. In covering this long historical framework and the wide geographic area - from the ancient Mediterranean world to the modern Islamic Middle East, including India and Pakistan - Shay explores and repairs the careers, artistic performances, and legacies of these individuals, who endured brutish, often short lives that were characterized by public humiliation, and who were forced to produce entertainment and art, and have sex with, any and all patrons.

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