The Founders and Finance
HOW HAMILTON, GALLATIN, AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS FORGED
A NEW ECONOMY

THOMAS K. McCRAW

In 1776 the United States government started out on a shoestring and quickly went bankrupt fighting its War of Independence against Britain. At the war’s end, the national government owed tremendous sums to foreign creditors and its own citizens. But lacking the power to tax, it had no means to repay them. The Founders and Finance is the first book to tell the story of how foreign-born financial specialists—immigrants—solved the fiscal crisis and set the United States on a path to long-term economic success.

Pulitzer Prize–winning author Thomas K. McCraw analyzes the skills and worldliness of Alexander Hamilton (from the Danish Virgin Islands), Albert Gallatin (from the Republic of Geneva), and other immigrant founders who guided the nation to prosperity. Their expertise with liquid capital far exceeded that of native-born plantation owners Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, who well understood the management of land and slaves but had only a vague knowledge of financial instruments—currencies, stocks, and bonds. The very rootlessness of America’s immigrant leaders gave them a better understanding of money, credit, and banks, and the way each could be made to serve the public good.

The remarkable financial innovations designed by Hamilton, Gallatin, and other immigrants enabled the United States to control its debts, to pay for the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and—barely—to fight the War of 1812, which preserved the nation’s hard-won independence from Britain.
Triumphs of Experience
THE MEN OF THE HARVARD GRANT STUDY
GEORGE E. VAILLANT

At a time when many people around the world are living into their tenth decade, the longest longitudinal study of human development ever undertaken offers some welcome news for the new old age: our lives continue to evolve in our later years, and often become more fulfilling than before.

Begun in 1938, the Grant Study of Adult Development charted the physical and emotional health of over 200 men, starting with their undergraduate days. The now-classic Adaptation to Life reported on the men’s lives up to age 55 and helped us understand adult maturation. Now George Vaillant follows the men into their nineties, documenting for the first time what it is like to flourish far beyond conventional retirement.

Reporting on all aspects of male life, including relationships, politics and religion, coping strategies, and alcohol use (its abuse being by far the greatest disruptor of health and happiness for the study’s subjects), Triumphs of Experience shares a number of surprising findings. For example, the people who do well in old age did not necessarily do so well in midlife, and vice versa. While the study confirms that recovery from a lousy childhood is possible, memories of a happy childhood are a lifelong source of strength. Marriages bring much more contentment after age 70, and physical aging after 80 is determined less by heredity than by habits formed prior to age 50. The credit for growing old with grace and vitality, it seems, goes more to ourselves than to our stellar genetic makeup.
Brigham Young was a rough-hewn craftsman from New York whose impoverished and obscure life was electrified by the Mormon faith. He trudged around the United States and England to gain converts for Mormonism, spoke in spiritual tongues, married more than fifty women, and eventually transformed a barren desert into his vision of the Kingdom of God. While previous accounts of his life have been distorted by hagiography or polemical exposé, John Turner provides a fully realized portrait of a colossal figure in American religion, politics, and westward expansion.

After the 1844 murder of Mormon founder Joseph Smith, Young gathered those Latter-day Saints who would follow him and led them over the Rocky Mountains. In Utah, he styled himself after the patriarchs, judges, and prophets of ancient Israel. As charismatic as he was autocratic, he was viewed by his followers as an indispensable protector and by his opponents as a theocratic, treasonous heretic.

Under his fiery tutelage, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints defended plural marriage, restricted the place of African Americans within the church, fought the U.S. Army in 1857, and obstructed federal efforts to prosecute perpetrators of the Mountain Meadows Massacre. At the same time, Young’s tenacity and faith brought tens of thousands of Mormons to the American West, imbued their everyday lives with sacred purpose, and sustained his church against adversity. Turner reveals the complexity of this spiritual prophet, whose commitment made a deep imprint on his church and the American Mountain West.
Europe’s financial crisis cannot be blamed on the Euro, Harold James contends in this probing exploration of the whys, whens, whos, and what-ifs of European monetary union. The current crisis goes deeper, to a series of problems that were debated but not resolved at the time of the Euro’s invention.

Since the 1960s, Europeans had been looking for a way to address two conundrums simultaneously: the dollar’s privileged position in the international monetary system, and Germany’s persistent current account surpluses in Europe. The Euro was created under a politically independent central bank to meet the primary goal of price stability. But while the monetary side of union was clearly conceived, other prerequisites of stability were beyond the reach of technocratic central bankers. Issues such as fiscal rules and Europe-wide banking supervision and regulation were thoroughly discussed during planning in the late 1980s and 1990s, but remained in the hands of member states. That omission proved to be a cause of crisis decades later.

Here is an account that helps readers understand the European monetary crisis in depth, by tracing behind-the-scenes negotiations using an array of sources unavailable until now, notably from the European Community’s Committee of Central Bank Governors and the Delors Committee of 1988–89, which set out the plan for how Europe could reach its goal of monetary union. As this foundational study makes clear, it was the constant friction between politicians and technocrats that shaped the Euro. And, Euro or no Euro, this clash will continue into the future.
Today, war is considered a last resort for resolving disagreements. But a day of staged slaughter on the battlefield was once seen as a legitimate means of settling political disputes. James Whitman argues that pitched battle was essentially a trial with a lawful verdict. And when this contained form of battle ceased to exist, the law of victory gave way to the rule of unbridled force. The Verdict of Battle explains why the ritualized violence of the past was more effective than modern warfare in bringing carnage to an end, and why humanitarian laws that cling to a notion of war as evil have led to longer, more barbaric conflicts.

Belief that sovereigns could, by rights, wage war for profit made the eighteenth century battle’s golden age. A pitched battle was understood as a kind of legal proceeding in which both sides agreed to be bound by the result. To the victor went the spoils, including the fate of kingdoms. But with the nineteenth-century decline of monarchical legitimacy and the rise of republican sentiment, the public no longer accepted the verdict of pitched battles. Ideology rather than politics became war’s just cause. And because modern humanitarian law provided no means for declaring a victor or dispensing spoils at the end of battle, the violence of war dragged on.

The most dangerous wars, Whitman asserts in this iconoclastic tour de force, are the lawless wars we wage today to remake the world in the name of higher moral imperatives.
Thirst
FOR WATER AND POWER IN THE ANCIENT WORLD
STEVEN MITHEN

Water is an endangered resource, imperiled by population growth, mega-urbanization, and climate change. Scientists project that by 2050, freshwater shortages will affect 75 percent of the global population. Steven Mithen puts our current crisis in historical context by exploring 10,000 years of humankind’s management of water. *Thirst* offers cautionary tales of civilizations defeated by the challenges of water control, as well as inspirational stories about how technological ingenuity has sustained communities in hostile environments.

As in his acclaimed, genre-defying *After the Ice* and *The Singing Neanderthals*, Mithen blends archaeology, current science, and ancient literature to give us a rich new picture of how our ancestors lived. Since the Neolithic Revolution, people have recognized water as a commodity and source of economic power and have manipulated its flow. History abounds with examples of ambitious water management projects and hydraulic engineering—from the Sumerians, whose mastery of canal building and irrigation led to their status as the first civilization, to the Nabataeans, who created a watery paradise in the desert city of Petra, to the Khmer, who built a massive inland sea at Angkor, visible from space.

As we search for modern solutions to today’s water crises, from the American Southwest to China, Mithen also looks for lessons in the past. He suggests that we follow one of the most unheeded pieces of advice to come down from ancient times. In the words of Li Bing, whose waterworks have irrigated the Sichuan Basin since 256 BC, “Work with nature, not against it.”

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The Rise of China vs. the Logic of Strategy
EDWARD N. LUTTWAK

As the rest of the world worries about what a future might look like under Chinese supremacy, Edward Luttwak worries about China’s own future prospects. Applying the logic of strategy for which he is well known, Luttwak argues that the most populous nation on Earth—and its second largest economy—may be headed for a fall.

For any country whose rising strength cannot go unnoticed, the universal logic of strategy allows only military or economic growth. But China is pursuing both goals simultaneously. Its military buildup and assertive foreign policy have already stirred up resistance among its neighbors, just three of whom—India, Japan, and Vietnam—together outnumber China in population and wealth. Unless China’s leaders check their own ambitions, a host of countries, which are already forming tacit military coalitions, will start to impose economic restrictions as well.

Chinese leaders will find it difficult to choose between pursuing economic prosperity and increasing China’s military strength. Such a change would be hard to explain to public opinion. Moreover, Chinese leaders would have to end their reliance on ancient strategic texts such as Sun Tzu’s Art of War. While these guides might have helped in diplomatic and military conflicts within China itself, their tactics—such as deliberately provoking crises to force negotiations—turned China’s neighbors into foes. To avoid arousing the world’s enmity further, Luttwak advises, Chinese leaders would be wise to pursue a more sustainable course of economic growth combined with increasing military and diplomatic restraint.

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ALSO BY
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No one raises an eyebrow if you suggest that a guy who arranges his furniture just so, rolls his eyes in exaggerated disbelief, likes techno music or show tunes, and knows all of Bette Davis’s best lines by heart might, just possibly, be gay. But if you assert that male homosexuality is a cultural practice, expressive of a unique subjectivity and a distinctive relation to mainstream society, people will immediately protest. Such an idea, they will say, is just a stereotype—ridiculously simplistic, politically irresponsible, and morally suspect. The world acknowledges gay male culture as a fact but denies it as a truth.

David Halperin, a pioneer of LGBTQ studies, dares to suggest that gayness is a specific way of being that gay men must learn from one another in order to become who they are. Inspired by the notorious undergraduate course of the same title that Halperin taught at the University of Michigan, provoking cries of outrage from both the right-wing media and the gay press, How To Be Gay traces gay men’s cultural difference to the social meaning of style.

Far from being deterred by stereotypes, Halperin concludes that the genius of gay culture resides in some of its most despised features: its aestheticism, snobbery, melodrama, adoration of glamour, caricatures of women, and obsession with mothers. The insights, imper- tinence, and unfazed critical intelligence displayed by gay culture, Halperin argues, have much to offer the heterosexual mainstream.
The Second World War gripped Poland as it did no other country in Europe. Invaded by both Germany and the Soviet Union, it remained under occupation by foreign armies from the first day of the war to the last. The conflict was brutal, as Polish armies battled the enemy on four different fronts. It was on Polish soil that the architects of the Final Solution assembled their most elaborate network of extermination camps, culminating in the deliberate destruction of millions of lives, including three million Polish Jews. In *The Eagle Unbowed*, Halik Kochanski tells, for the first time, the story of Poland’s war in its entirety, a story that captures both the diversity and the depth of the lives of those who endured its horrors.

Most histories of the European war focus on the Allies’ determination to liberate the continent from the fascist onslaught. Yet the “good war” looks quite different when viewed from Lodz or Krakow than from London or Washington, D.C. Poland emerged from the war trapped behind the Iron Curtain, and it would be nearly a half-century until Poland gained the freedom that its partners had secured with the defeat of Hitler.

Rescuing the stories of those who died and those who vanished, those who fought and those who escaped, Kochanski deftly reconstructs the world of wartime Poland in all its complexity—from collaboration to resistance, from expulsion to exile, from Warsaw to Treblinka. *The Eagle Unbowed* provides in a single volume the first truly comprehensive account of one of the most harrowing periods in modern history.
The Council of Trent (1545–1563), the Catholic Church’s attempt to put its house in order in response to the Protestant Reformation, has long been praised and blamed for things it never did. Now, in this first full one-volume history in modern times, John W. O’Malley brings to life the volatile issues that pushed several Holy Roman emperors, kings and queens of France, and five popes—and all of Europe with them—repeatedly to the brink of disaster.

During the council’s eighteen years, war and threat of war among the key players, as well as the Ottoman Turks’ onslaught against Christendom, turned the council into a perilous enterprise. Its leaders declined to make a pronouncement on war against infidels, but Trent’s most glaring and ironic silence was on the authority of the papacy itself. The popes, who reigned as Italian monarchs while serving as pastors, did everything in their power to keep papal reform out of the council’s hands—and their power was considerable. O’Malley shows how the council pursued its contentious parallel agenda of reforming the Church while simultaneously asserting Catholic doctrine.

Like What Happened at Vatican II, O’Malley’s Trent: What Happened at the Council strips mythology from historical truth while providing a clear, concise, and fascinating account of a pivotal episode in Church history. In celebration of the 450th anniversary of the council’s closing, it sets the record straight about the much misunderstood failures and achievements of this critical moment in European history.
“The time has come now,” Abraham Lincoln told his cabinet as he presented the preliminary draft of a “Proclamation of Emancipation.” Lincoln’s effort to end slavery has been controversial from its inception—when it was denounced by some as an unconstitutional usurpation and by others as an inadequate half-measure—up to the present, as historians have discounted its import and impact. At the sesquicentennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, Louis Masur seeks to restore the document’s reputation by exploring its evolution.

Lincoln’s Hundred Days is the first book to tell the full story of the critical period between September 22, 1862, when Lincoln issued his preliminary Proclamation, and January 1, 1863, when he signed the final, significantly altered, decree. In those tumultuous hundred days, as battlefield deaths mounted, debate raged. Masur commands vast primary sources to portray the daily struggles and enormous consequences of the president’s efforts as Lincoln led a nation through war and toward emancipation. With his deadline looming, Lincoln hesitated and calculated, frustrating friends and foes alike, as he reckoned with the anxieties and expectations of millions. We hear these concerns, from poets, cabinet members and foreign officials, from enlisted men on the front and free blacks as well as slaves.

Masur presents a fresh portrait of Lincoln as a complex figure who worried about, listened to, debated, prayed for, and even joked with his country, and then followed his conviction in directing America toward a terrifying and thrilling unknown.
Just as today's observers struggle to justify the workings of the free market in the wake of a global economic crisis, an earlier generation of economists revisited their worldviews following the Great Depression. *The Great Persuasion* is an intellectual history of that project. Angus Burgin traces the evolution of postwar economic thought in order to reconsider many of the most basic assumptions of our market-centered world.

Conservatives often point to Friedrich Hayek as the most influential defender of the free market. By examining the work of such organizations as the Mont Pelerin Society, an international association founded by Hayek in 1947 and later led by Milton Friedman, Burgin reveals that Hayek and his colleagues were deeply conflicted about many of the enduring problems of capitalism. Far from adopting an uncompromising stance against the interventionist state, they developed a social philosophy that admitted significant constraints on the market. Postwar conservative thought was more dynamic and cosmopolitan than has previously been understood.

It was only in the 1960s and '70s that Friedman and his contemporaries developed a more strident defense of the unfettered market. Their arguments provided a rhetorical foundation for the resurgent conservatism of Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan and inspired much of the political and economic agenda of the United States in the ensuing decades. Burgin's brilliant inquiry uncovers both the origins of the contemporary enthusiasm for the free market and the moral quandaries it has left behind.
In 1889 two Russian immigrants, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, met in a coffee shop on the Lower East Side. Over the next fifty years Emma and Sasha would be fast friends, fleeting lovers, and loyal comrades. This dual biography offers an unprecedented glimpse into their intertwined lives, the lasting influence of the anarchist movement they shaped, and their unyielding commitment to equality and justice.

Berkman shocked the country in 1892 with “the first terrorist act in America,” the failed assassination of the industrialist Henry Clay Frick for his crimes against workers. Passionate and pitiless, gloomy yet gentle, Berkman remained Goldman’s closest confidant though the two were often separated—by his fourteen-year imprisonment and by Emma’s growing fame as the champion of a multitude of causes, from sexual liberation to freedom of speech. The blazing sun to Sasha’s morose moon, Emma became known as “the most dangerous woman in America.” Through an attempted prison breakout, multiple bombing plots, and a dramatic deportation from America, these two unrelenting activists insisted on the improbable ideal of a socially just, self-governing utopia, a vision that has shaped movements across the past century, most recently Occupy Wall Street.

*Sasha and Emma* is the culminating work of acclaimed historian of anarchism Paul Avrich. Before his death, Avrich asked his daughter to complete his magnum opus. The resulting collaboration, epic in scope, intimate in detail, examines the possibilities and perils of political faith and protest, through a pair who both terrified and dazzled the world.
The Impossible Indian
GANDHI AND THE TEMPTATION OF VIOLENCE
FAISAL DEVJI

“This powerful book brings out very clearly Gandhi’s conceptions about the socially embedded but solitary moral agent and about responsibility for moral action.”

—DIPESH CHAKRABARTY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Impossible Indian offers a fresh view of Gandhi as a hard-hitting political thinker willing to countenance the greatest violence in pursuit of a global vision that went far beyond a nationalist agenda. Revising the conventional view of the Mahatma as an isolated Indian moralist detached from the mainstream of twentieth-century politics, Faisal Devji offers a provocative new genealogy of Gandhian thought, one that is not rooted in a clichéd alternative history of spiritual India but arises from a tradition of conquest and violence in the battlefields of 1857.

Focusing on his unsentimental engagement with the hard facts of imperial domination, Fascism, and civil war, Devji recasts Gandhi as a man at the center of modern history. Rejecting Western notions of the rights of man, rights which can only be bestowed by a state, Gandhi turned instead to the idea of dharma, or ethical duty, as the true source of the self’s sovereignty, independent of the state. Devji demonstrates that Gandhi’s dealings with violence, guided by his idea of ethical duty, were more radical than those of contemporary revolutionists.

To make sense of this seemingly incongruous relationship with violence, Devji returns to Gandhi’s writings and explores his engagement with issues beyond India’s struggle for home rule. Devji reintroduces Gandhi to a global audience in search of leadership at a time of extraordinary strife as a thinker who understood how life’s quotidien reality could be revolutionized to extraordinary effect.
Declaring His Genius
OSCAR WILDE IN NORTH AMERICA
ROY MORRIS, JR.

“Wilde came to America’s shores like an apostle, preaching the gospel of art, and he left an indelible mark on the country, just as America did on Wilde himself…A spirited, enjoyable, and much-needed account, distinguished by wit and insight as much as by the author’s singular command of rarely told facts.”

—NICHOLAS FRANKEL, EDITOR OF
THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY: AN ANNOTATED, UNCENSORED EDITION

Arriving at the port of New York in 1882, a 27-year-old Oscar Wilde quipped he had “nothing to declare but my genius.” But as Roy Morris, Jr., reveals in this sparkling narrative, Wilde was, for the first time in his life, underselling himself. A chronicle of the sensation that was Wilde’s eleven-month speaking tour of America, Declaring His Genius offers an indelible portrait of both Oscar Wilde and the Gilded Age.

Wilde covered 15,000 miles, delivered 140 lectures, and met everyone who was anyone. Dressed in satin knee britches and black silk stockings, the long-haired apostle of the British Aesthetic Movement alternately shocked, entertained, and enlightened a spellbound nation. Harvard students attending one of his lectures sported Wildean costume, clutching sunflowers and affecting world-weary poses. Denver prostitutes enticed customers by crying: “We know what makes a cat wild, but what makes Oscar Wilde?” Whitman hoisted a glass to his health, while Ambrose Bierce denounced him as a fraud.

Wilde helped alter the way post–Civil War Americans—still reeling from the most destructive conflict in their history—understood themselves. In an era that saw rapid technological changes, social upheaval, and an ever-widening gap between rich and poor, he delivered a powerful anti-materialistic message about art and the need for beauty. Yet Wilde too was changed by his tour. Having conquered America, a savvier, more mature writer was ready to take on the rest of the world. Neither Wilde nor America would ever be the same.
The Mortal Sea
FISHING THE ATLANTIC IN THE AGE OF SAIL
W. JEFFREY BOLSTER

Since the Viking ascendancy in the Middle Ages, the Atlantic has shaped the lives of people who depend upon it for survival. And just as surely, people have shaped the Atlantic. In his innovative account of this interdependency, W. Jeffrey Bolster, a historian and professional seafarer, takes us through a millennium-long environmental history of our impact on one of the largest ecosystems in the world.

While overfishing is often thought of as a contemporary problem, Bolster reveals that humans were transforming the sea long before factory trawlers turned fishing from a hand-liner’s art into an industrial enterprise. The western Atlantic’s legendary fishing banks, stretching from Cape Cod to Newfoundland, have attracted fishermen for more than five hundred years. Bolster follows the effects of this siren’s song from its medieval European origins to the advent of industrialized fishing in American waters at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Blending marine biology, ecological insight, and a remarkable cast of characters, from notable explorers to scientists to an army of unknown fishermen, Bolster tells a story that is both ecological and human: the prelude to an environmental disaster. Over generations, harvesters created a quiet catastrophe as the sea could no longer renew itself. Bolster writes in the hope that the intimate relationship humans have long had with the ocean, and the species that live within it, can be restored for future generations.
Hezbollah
A HISTORY OF THE “PARTY OF GOD”
Dominique Avon and Anaïs-Trissa Khatchadourian
Translated by Jane Marie Todd

“The Hezbollah insists on the importance of cooperation between Muslim states in every realm. That is what procures them their strength, in the form of solidarity against imperialist schemes and societal protection against cultural and media conquest.”

—from the Hezbollah “Political Charter, November 30, 2009”

For thirty years, Hezbollah has played a pivotal role in Lebanese and global politics. That visibility has invited Hezbollah’s lionization and vilification by outside observers, and at the same time has prevented a clear-eyed view of Hezbollah’s place in the history of the Middle East and its future course of action. Dominique Avon and Anaïs-Trissa Khatchadourian provide here a nonpartisan account which offers insights into Hezbollah that Western media have missed or misunderstood.

Now part of the Lebanese government, Hezbollah nevertheless remains in tension with both the transnational Shiite community and a religiously diverse Lebanon. Calling for an Islamic regime would risk losing critical allies at home, but at the same time Hezbollah’s leaders cannot say that a liberal regime is the solution for the future. Consequently, they use the ambiguous expression “civil but believer state.”

What happens when an organization founded as a voice of “revolution” and then “resistance” occupies a position of power, yet witnesses the collapse of its close ally, Syria? How will Hezbollah’s voice evolve as the party struggles to reconcile its regional obligations with its religious beliefs? The authors’ analyses of these key questions—buttressed by clear English translations of foundational documents, including Hezbollah’s open letter of 1985 and its 2009 charter, and an in-depth glossary of key theological and political terms used by the party’s leaders—make Hezbollah an invaluable resource for all readers interested in the future of this volatile force.
Debates over the legacy of Pope Pius XII and his canonization are so heated they are known as the “Pius wars.” Soldier of Christ moves beyond competing caricatures to consider Pius XII as Eugenio Pacelli, a flawed and gifted man. While offering insight into the Pope’s response to Nazism, Robert A. Ventresca argues that it was the Cold War and Pius XII’s manner of engaging with the modern world that defined his pontificate.

Laying the groundwork for the Pope’s controversial, contradictory actions from 1939 to 1958, Ventresca begins with the story of Pacelli’s Roman upbringing, his intellectual formation in Rome’s seminaries, and his interwar experience as papal diplomat and Vatican Secretary of State. Accused of moral equivocation during the Holocaust, Pius XII later fought the spread of Communism in Western Europe, spoke against the persecution of Catholics in Eastern Europe and Asia, and tackled a range of social and political issues. By appointing the first indigenous cardinals from China and India and expanding missions in Africa while expressing solidarity with independence movements, he internationalized the Church’s membership and moved Catholicism beyond the colonial mentality of previous eras.

Drawing from a diversity of international sources, including unexplored documentation from the Vatican, Ventresca reveals a paradoxical figure: a prophetic reformer of limited vision whose leadership both stimulated the emergence of a global Catholicism and sowed doubt and dissension among some of the Church’s most faithful servants.
Wheel of Fortune
THE BATTLE FOR OIL AND POWER IN RUSSIA

THANE GUSTAFSON

The Russian oil industry—the world’s largest producer and exporter, providing nearly 12 percent of the global supply—is facing mounting problems that could send shock waves through the Russian economy and worldwide. Wheel of Fortune provides an authoritative account of this vital industry from the last years of communism to its uncertain future. Tracking the interdependence among Russia’s oil industry, politics, and economy, Thane Gustafson shows how the stakes extend beyond international energy security to include the potential threat of a destabilized Russia.

Gustafson, a leading consultant and analyst of the politics of energy in the former Soviet Union, draws on interviews with key players over the course of two decades to provide a detailed history of the oil industry’s evolution since the breakup of the Soviet Union. At its center is the complex and fraught relationship between the oil industry and the state, which loosened its grip under Yeltsin only to tighten it again under Putin. As oil becomes harder to find and more expensive to produce and deliver, Gustafson warns, Russia’s growing dependence on revenue from oil exports, along with its inefficient and often-corrupt management of the industry, is unsustainable.

A rich but troubled Soviet legacy, the conflicting ambitions of politicians and industry oligarchs, and the excesses of capitalism Russian-style threaten to lead Russia to an impasse. Involving the oil industry in the country’s modernization agenda and remaking its relationship to the state, Gustafson argues, is Russia’s best path toward a stable economy and a safer world.
Underdogs
THE MAKING OF THE MODERN MARINE CORPS
Aaron B. O’Connell

“A superb cultural history of the modern U.S. Marine Corps, this book joins important conversations about the militarization of American culture.”
—Beth Bailey, author of America’s Army: Making the All-Volunteer Force

The Marine Corps has always considered itself a branch apart. Since 1775, America’s smallest armed service has been suspicious of outsiders and deeply loyal to its traditions. Marines believe in nothing more strongly than the Corps’ uniqueness and superiority, and this undying faith in its own exceptionalism is what has made the Marines one of the sharpest, swiftest tools of American military power. Along with unapologetic self-promotion, a strong sense of identity has enabled the Corps to exert a powerful influence on American politics and culture.

Aaron O’Connell focuses on the period from World War II to Vietnam, when the Marine Corps transformed itself from America’s least respected to its most elite armed force. He describes how the distinctive Marine culture played a role in this ascendancy. Venerating sacrifice and suffering, privileging the collective over the individual, Corps culture was saturated with romantic and religious overtones that had enormous marketing potential in a postwar America energized by new global responsibilities. Capitalizing on this, the Marines curried the favor of the nation’s best reporters, befriended publishers, courted Hollywood and Congress, and built a public relations infrastructure that would eventually brand it as the most prestigious military service in America.

But the Corps’ triumphs did not come without costs, and O’Connell writes of those, too, including a culture of violence that sometimes spread beyond the battlefield. And as he considers how the Corps’ interventions in American politics have ushered in a more militarized approach to national security, O’Connell questions the Marines’ sustainability.
What the Best College Students Do

Ken Bain

The author of the best-selling book *What the Best College Teachers Do* is back with more humane, doable, and inspiring help, this time for students who want to get the most out of college—and every other educational enterprise, too.

The first thing they should do? Think beyond the transcript. The creative, successful people profiled in this book—college graduates who went on to change the world we live in—aimed higher than straight A’s. They used their four years to cultivate habits of thought that would enable them to grow and adapt throughout their lives.

Combining academic research on learning and motivation with insights drawn from interviews with people who have won Nobel Prizes, Emmys, fame, or the admiration of people in their field, Ken Bain identifies the key attitudes that distinguished the best college students from their peers. These individuals started out with the belief that intelligence and ability are expandable, not fixed. This led them to make connections across disciplines, to develop a “meta-cognitive” understanding of their own ways of thinking, and to find ways to negotiate ill-structured problems rather than simply looking for right answers. Intrinsically motivated by their own sense of purpose, they were not demoralized by failure nor overly impressed with conventional notions of success. These movers and shakers didn’t achieve success by making success their goal. For them, it was a byproduct of following their intellectual curiosity, solving useful problems, and taking risks in order to learn and grow.
For seven years, Paul Lockhart’s *A Mathematician’s Lament* enjoyed a samizdat-style popularity in the mathematics underground, before demand prompted its 2009 publication to even wider applause and debate. An impassioned critique of K–12 mathematics education, it outlined how we shortchange students by introducing them to math the wrong way. Here Lockhart offers the positive side of the math education story by showing us how math should be done. *Measurement* offers a permanent solution to math phobia by introducing us to mathematics as an artful way of thinking and living.

In conversational prose that conveys his passion for the subject, Lockhart makes mathematics accessible without oversimplifying. He makes no more attempt to hide the challenge of mathematics than he does to shield us from its beautiful intensity. Favoring plain English and pictures over jargon and formulas, he succeeds in making complex ideas about the mathematics of shape and motion intuitive and graspable. His elegant discussion of mathematical reasoning and themes in classical geometry offers proof of his conviction that mathematics illuminates art as much as science.

Lockhart leads us into a universe where beautiful designs and patterns float through our minds and do surprising, miraculous things. As we turn our thoughts to symmetry, circles, cylinders, and cones, we begin to see that almost anyone can “do the math” in a way that brings emotional and aesthetic rewards. *Measurement* is an invitation to summon curiosity, courage, and creativity in order to experience firsthand the playful excitement of mathematical work.
Edinburgh and Glasgow enjoy a famously scratchy relationship. Resembling other inter-city rivalries throughout the world, from Madrid and Barcelona, to Moscow and St. Petersburg, to Beijing and Shanghai, Scotland’s sparring metropolises just happen to be much smaller and closer together—like twin stars orbiting a common axis. Yet their size belies their world-historical importance as cultural and commercial capitals of the British Empire, and the mere forty miles between their city centers does not diminish their stubbornly individual nature.

Robert Crawford dares to bring both cities to life between the covers of one book. His story of the fluctuating fortunes of each city is animated by the one-upping that has been entrenched since the eighteenth century, when Edinburgh lost parliamentary sovereignty and took on its proud wistfulness, while Glasgow came into its industrial promise and defiance. Using landmarks and individuals as gateways to their character and past, this tale of two cities mixes novelty and familiarity just as Scotland’s capital and its largest city do. Crawford gives us Adam Smith and Walter Scott, the Scottish Enlightenment and the School of Art, but also tiny apartments, a poetry library, Spanish Civil War volunteers, and the nineteenth-century entrepreneur Maria Theresa Short. We see Glasgow’s best-known street through the eyes of a Victorian child, and Edinburgh University as it appeared to Charles Darwin.

Crawford’s literary, detailed account affirms what people from Glasgow or Edinburgh have sometimes doubted—that it is possible to love both cities at the same time.
Planet Without Apes

CRAIG B. STANFORD

*Planet Without Apes* demands that we consider whether we can live with the consequences of wiping our closest relatives off the face of the Earth. Leading primatologist Craig Stanford warns that extinction of the great apes—chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas, and orangutans—threatens to become a reality within just a few human generations. We are on the verge of losing the last links to our evolutionary past, and to all the biological knowledge about ourselves that would die along with them. The crisis we face is tantamount to standing aside while our last extended family members vanish from the planet.

Stanford sees great apes as not only intelligent but also possessed of a culture: both toolmakers and social beings capable of passing cultural knowledge down through generations. Compelled by his field research to take up the cause of conservation, he is unequivocal about where responsibility for extinction of these species lies. Our extermination campaign against the great apes has been as brutal as the genocide we have long practiced on one another. Stanford shows how complicity is shared by people far removed from apes’ shrinking habitats. We learn about extinction’s complex links with cell phones, European meat eaters, and ecotourism, along with the effects of Ebola virus, poverty, and political instability.

Even the most environmentally concerned observers are unaware of many specific threats faced by great apes. Stanford fills us in, and then tells us how we can redirect the course of an otherwise bleak future.

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CRAIG B. STANFORD is Professor of Biological Sciences and Anthropology and Co-Director, Jane Goodall Research Center, University of Southern California and coauthor of *Beautiful Minds: The Parallel Lives of Great Apes and Dolphins* (HUP).
The Annotated Frankenstein

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY
EDITED BY SUSAN J. WOLFSON AND RONALD LEVAO

“This is a splendid production, a happy convergence of topic and talent. Frankenstein could easily have been prey to a more sentimental and gossipy treatment; instead what emerges is thorough, spirited, and searching. The net effect is a downright moving portrait of author and novel both.”

—GARRETT STEWART, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

First published in 1818, Frankenstein has spellbound, disturbed, and fascinated readers for generations. One of the most haunting and enduring works ever written in English, it has inspired numerous retellings and sequels in virtually every medium, making the Frankenstein myth familiar even to those who have never read a word of Mary Shelley’s remarkable novel. Now, this freshly annotated, illustrated edition illuminates the novel and its electrifying afterlife with unmatched detail and vitality.

From the first decade after publication, “Frankenstein” became a byword for any new, disturbing developments in science, technology, and human imagination. The editors’ Introduction explores the fable’s continuing presence in popular culture and intellectual life as well as the novel’s genesis and composition. Mary Shelley’s awareness of European politics and history, her interest in the poets and philosophical debates of the day, and especially her genius in distilling her personal traumas come alive in this engaging essay.

The editors’ commentary, placed conveniently alongside the text, provides stimulating company. Their often surprising observations are drawn from a lifetime of reading and teaching the novel. A wealth of illustrations, many in color, immerses the reader in Shelley’s literary and social world, in the range of artwork inspired by her novel, as well as in Frankenstein’s provocative cinematic career. The fresh light that The Annotated Frankenstein casts on a story everyone thinks is familiar will delight readers while deepening their understanding of Mary Shelley’s novel and the Romantic era in which it was created.
Emma

AN ANNOTATED EDITION

JANE AUSTEN

EDITED BY BHARAT TANDON

"BHARAT TANDON’S EDITION OF EMMA IS A DELIGHT TO READ, AS PLEASURABLE AS IT IS THOUGHT-PROVOKING. HE CAPTURES BOTH THE DELIGHTS OF AUSTEN’S NOVEL AND THE WAY THAT THOSE DELIGHTS ARE SHADOWED BY DARKER INTIMATIONS."

—DEIDRE LYNCH, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Emma, perhaps the most technically accomplished of all of Austen’s novels, is also, after Pride and Prejudice, her most popular one. Its numerous film and television adaptations testify to the world’s enduring affection for the headstrong, often misguided Emma Woodhouse and her many romantic schemes. Like the previous volumes in Harvard’s celebrated annotated Austen series, Emma: An Annotated Edition is a beautiful and illuminating gift edition that will be treasured by readers.

Stimulating and helpful annotations appear in the book’s margins, offering information, definitions, and commentary. In his Introduction, Bharat Tandon suggests several ways to approach the novel, enabling a larger appreciation of its central concerns and accomplishments. Appearing throughout the book are many illustrations, often in color, which help the reader to better picture the Regency-era world that serves as the stage for Emma’s matchmaking adventures.

Whether explaining the intricacies of early nineteenth-century dinner etiquette or speculating on Highbury’s deliberately imprecise geographical location, Tandon serves as a delightful and entertaining guide. For those coming to the novel for the first time or those returning to it, Emma: An Annotated Edition offers a valuable portal to Austen’s world.

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Bharat Tandon has taught at Cambridge and Oxford universities and is the author of Jane Austen and the Morality of Conversation. He serves as a judge for the 2012 Man Booker Prize for Fiction.
Curious Behavior
YAWNING, LAUGHING, HICCUPPING, AND BEYOND

ROBERT R. PROVINE

“THE INDEFATIGABLY CURIOUS ROBERT PROVINE EXPLORES THE LITTLE QUIRKS OF BEHAVIOR THAT—SO FAR—HAVE FASCINATED EVERYONE BUT THE SCIENTISTS, AND IN DOING SO ILLUMINATES MANY ASPECTS OF OUR SOCIAL LIVES, INNER LIVES, AND EVOLUTIONARY ORIGINS.”

—STEVEN PINKER

Robert Provine boldly goes where other scientists seldom tread—in search of hiccups, coughs, yawns, sneezes, and other lowly, undignified human behaviors. Upon investigation, these instinctive acts bear the imprint of our evolutionary origins and can be uniquely valuable tools for understanding how the human brain works and what makes us different from other species.

Many activities showcased in Curious Behavior are contagious, but none surpasses yawning in this regard—just reading the word can make one succumb. Though we often take it as a sign of sleepiness or boredom, yawning holds clues to the development of our sociality and ability to empathize with others. Its inescapable transmission reminds us that we are sometimes unaware, neurologically programmed beasts of the herd. Other neglected behaviors yield similar revelations. Tickling, we learn, may be the key to programming personhood into robots. Coughing comes in musical, medical, and social varieties. Farting and belching have import for the evolution of human speech. And prenatal behavior is offered as the strangest exhibit of all, defying postnatal logic in every way. Our earthiest acts define Homo sapiens as much as language, bipedalism, tool use, and other more studied characteristics.

As Provine guides us through peculiarities right under our noses, he beckons us to follow with self-experiments: tickling our own feet, keeping a log of when we laugh, and attempting to suppress yawns and sneezes. Such humble investigations provide fodder for grade school science projects as well as doctoral dissertations. Small Science can yield big rewards.
Lincoln’s Tragic Pragmatism
LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, AND MORAL CONFLICT

JOHN BURT

In 1858, challenger Abraham Lincoln debated incumbent Stephen Douglas seven times in the race for a U.S. Senate seat from Illinois. More was at stake than slavery in those debates. In *Lincoln’s Tragic Pragmatism*, John Burt contends that the very legitimacy of democratic governance was on the line. In a United States stubbornly divided over ethical issues, the overarching question posed by the Lincoln-Douglas debates has not lost its urgency: Can a liberal political system be used to mediate moral disputes? And if it cannot, is violence inevitable?

As they campaigned against each other, both Lincoln and Douglas struggled with how to behave when an ethical conflict as profound as the one over slavery strained the commitment upon which democracy depends—namely, to rule by both consent and principle. This commitment is not easily met, because what conscience demands and what it is able to persuade others to consent to are not always the same. While Lincoln ultimately avoided a politics of morality detached from consent, and Douglas avoided a politics of expediency devoid of morality, neither found a way for liberalism to mediate the conflict of slavery.

That some disputes seemed to lie beyond the horizon of deal-making and persuasion and could be settled only by violence revealed democracy’s limitations. Burt argues that the unresolvable ironies at the center of liberal politics led Lincoln to discover liberalism’s tragic dimension—and ultimately led to war. Burt’s conclusions demand reevaluations of Lincoln and Douglas, the Civil War, and democracy itself.
Freaks of Fortune
THE EMERGING WORLD OF CAPITALISM AND RISK IN AMERICA
JONATHAN LEVY

Until the early nineteenth century, “risk” was a specialized term: it was the commodity exchanged in a marine insurance contract. *Freaks of Fortune* tells the story of how the modern concept of risk emerged in the United States. Born on the high seas, risk migrated inland and became essential to the financial management of an inherently uncertain capitalist future.

Focusing on the hopes and anxieties of ordinary people, Jonathan Levy shows how risk developed through the extraordinary growth of new financial institutions—insurance corporations, savings banks, mortgage-backed securities markets, commodities futures markets, and securities markets—while posing inescapable moral questions. For at the heart of risk’s rise was a new vision of freedom. To be a free individual, whether an emancipated slave, a plains farmer, or a Wall Street financier, was to take, assume, and manage one’s own personal risk. Yet this often meant offloading that same risk onto a series of new financial institutions, which together have only recently acquired the name “financial services industry.” Levy traces the fate of a new vision of personal freedom, as it unfolded in the new economic reality created by the American financial system.

Amid the nineteenth-century’s waning faith in God’s providence, Americans increasingly confronted unanticipated challenges to their independence and security in the boom and bust chance-world of capitalism. *Freaks of Fortune* is one of the first books to excavate the historical origins of our own financialized times and risk-defined lives.
Between 1870 and 1945, advances in communication and transportation simultaneously expanded and shrank the world. New technologies erased distance and accelerated the global exchange of people, products, and ideas on an unprecedented scale. A World Connecting focuses on an era when growing global interconnectedness inspired new ambitions but also stoked anxieties and rivalries that would erupt in two world wars—the most destructive conflicts in human history.

In five interpretive essays, distinguished historians illuminate the tensions that emerged from intensifying interconnectedness and attempts to control and shape the effects of sweeping change. Each essay provides an overview of a particular theme: modern state-building; imperial encounters; migration; commodity chains; and transnational social and cultural networks. With the emergence of modern statehood and the fluctuating fate of empires came efforts to define and police territorial borders. As people, products, capital, technologies, and affiliations flowed across uneasily bounded spaces, the world both came together and fell apart in unexpected, often horrifying, and sometimes liberating ways.

A World Connecting goes beyond nations, empires, and world wars to capture the era’s defining feature: the profound and disruptive shift toward an ever more rapidly integrating world.
Black Jews in Africa and the Americas

TUDOR PARFITT

Black Jews in Africa and the Americas tells the fascinating story of how the Ashanti, Tutsi, Igbo, Zulu, Beta Israel, Maasai, and many other African peoples came to think of themselves as descendants of the ancient tribes of Israel. Pursuing medieval and modern European race narratives over a millennium in which not only were Jews cast as black but black Africans were cast as Jews, Tudor Parfitt reveals a complex history of the interaction between religious and racial labels and their political uses.

For centuries, colonialists, travelers, and missionaries, in an attempt to explain and understand the strange people they encountered on the colonial frontier, labeled an astonishing array of African tribes, languages, and cultures as Hebrew, Jewish, or Israelite. Africans themselves came to adopt these identities as their own, invoking their shared histories of oppression, imagined blood-lines, and common traditional practices as proof of a racial relationship to Jews.

Beginning in the post-slavery era, contacts between black Jews in America and their counterparts in Africa created powerful and ever-growing networks of black Jews who struggled against racism and colonialism. A community whose claims are denied by many, black Jews have developed a strong sense of who they are as a unique people. In Parfitt’s telling, forces of prejudice and the desire for new racial, redemptive identities converge, illuminating Jewish and black history alike in novel and unexplored ways.

TUDOR PARFITT is Professor of Modern Jewish Studies at the University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies.
Between 1961 and 1967 the United States Air Force buried 1,000 Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles in pastures across the Great Plains. *The Missile Next Door* tells the story of how rural Americans of all political stripes were drafted to fight the Cold War by living with nuclear missiles in their backyards—and what that story tells us about enduring political divides and the persistence of defense spending.

By scattering the missiles in out-of-the-way places, the Defense Department kept the chilling calculus of Cold War nuclear strategy out of view. This subterfuge was necessary, Gretchen Heefner argues, in order for Americans to accept a costly nuclear buildup and the resulting threat of Armageddon. As for the ranchers, farmers, and other civilians in the Plains states who were first seduced by the economics of war and then forced to live in the Soviet crosshairs, their sense of citizenship was forever changed. Some were stirred to dissent. Others consented but found their proud Plains individualism giving way to a growing dependence on the military-industrial complex. Even today, some communities express reluctance to let the Minutemen go, though the Air Force no longer wants them buried in the heartland.

Complicating a red state/blue state reading of American politics, Heefner’s account helps to explain the deep distrust of government found in many western regions, and also an addiction to defense spending which, for many local economies, seems inescapable.
Aisha’s Cushion

RELIGIOUS ART, PERCEPTION, AND PRACTICE IN ISLAM

Jamal J. Elias

“Reflecting deep erudition in multiple fields across Islamic studies as well as religious studies more generally, the book is both a summation of a large amount of material and a treatment that breaks new ground in multiple areas.”

—Shahzad Bashir, Stanford University

Media coverage of the Danish cartoon crisis and the destruction of the Buddhas of Bamiyan left Westerners with a strong impression that Islam does not countenance depiction of religious imagery. Jamal J. Elias corrects this view by revealing the complexity of Islamic attitudes toward representational religious art. Aisha’s Cushion emphasizes Islam’s perceptual and intellectual modes and in so doing offers the reader both insight into Islamic visual culture and a unique way of seeing the world.

Aisha’s Cushion evaluates the controversies surrounding blasphemy and iconoclasm by exploring Islamic societies at the time of Muhammad and the birth of Islam; during early contact between Arab Muslims and Byzantine Christians; in medieval Anatolia and India; and in modern times. Elias’s inquiry then goes further, to situate Islamic religious art in a global context. His comparisons with Christian, Jewish, Buddhist, and Hindu attitudes toward religious art show them to be as contradictory as those of Islam. Contemporary theories about art’s place in society inform Elias’s investigation of how religious objects have been understood across time and in different cultures.

Elias contends that Islamic perspectives on representation and perception should be sought not only in theological writings or aesthetic treatises but in a range of Islamic works in areas as diverse as optics, alchemy, dreaming, calligraphy, literature, vehicle and home decoration, and Sufi metaphysics. Unearthing shades of meaning in Islamic thought throughout history, Elias offers fresh insight into the relations among religion, art, and perception across a broad range of cultures.
Chinese Medicine and Healing
AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

EDITED BY TJ HINRICHS AND LINDA L. BARNES

Chinese Medicine and Healing is a comprehensive introduction to a rich array of Chinese healing practices as they have developed through time and across cultures. Contributions from fifty-eight leading international scholars in such fields as Chinese archaeology, history, anthropology, religion, and medicine make this a collaborative work of uncommon intellectual synergy, and a vital new resource for anyone working in East Asian or world history, in medical history and anthropology, and in biomedicine and complementary healing arts.

This illustrated history explores the emergence and development of a wide range of health interventions, including propitiation of disease-inflicting spirits, divination, vitality-cultivating meditative disciplines, herbal remedies, pulse diagnosis, and acupuncture. The authors investigate processes that contribute to historical change, such as competition between different types of practitioner—shamans, Daoist priests, Buddhist monks, scholar physicians, and even government officials. Accompanying vignettes and illustrations bring to life such diverse arenas of health care as childbirth in the Tang period, Yuan state-established medical schools, fertility control in the Qing, and the search for sexual potency in the People’s Republic.

The two final chapters illustrate Chinese healing modalities across the globe and address the challenges they have posed as alternatives to biomedical standards of training and licensure. The discussion includes such far-reaching examples as Chinese treatments for diphtheria in colonial Australia and malaria in Africa, the invention of ear acupuncture by the French and its worldwide dissemination, and the varying applications of acupuncture from Germany to Argentina and Iraq.
Cross-cultural encounters in Europe and Asia in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries brought the potential for bafflement, hostility, and admiration. The court was the crucial site where expanding Eurasian states and empires met and were forced to make sense of one another. By looking at these interactions, *Courtly Encounters* provides a fresh cross-cultural perspective on the worlds of early modern Islam, Counter-Reformation Catholicism, Protestantism, and a newly emergent Hindu sphere.

Both individual agents and objects such as texts and paintings helped mediate encounters between courts, which possessed rules and conventions that required decipherment and translation, whether in words or in pictures. Sanjay Subrahmanyam gives special attention to the depiction of South Asian empires in European visual representations, finding a complex history of cultural exchange: the Mughal paintings that influenced Rembrandt and other seventeenth-century Dutch painters had themselves been earlier influenced by Dutch naturalism. *Courtly Encounters* provides a rich array of images from Europe, the Islamic world, India, and Southeast Asia as aids for understanding the reciprocal nature of cross-cultural exchanges. It also looks closely at how insults and strategic use of martyrdom figured in courtly encounters.

As he sifts through the historical record, Subrahmanyam finds little evidence for the cultural incommensurability many ethnohistorians have insisted on. Most often, he discovers negotiated ways of understanding one another that led to mutual improvisation, borrowing, and eventually change.
The Tribunal
RESPONSES TO JOHN BROWN AND THE HARPERS FERRY RAID
EDITED BY JOHN STAUFFER AND ZOE TRODD

“Beautifully, even lyrically written. The editors are aware of how complex a figure Brown is, and how easy it would be, but also how fatal, to take a tendentious line about him.”
—John Burt, Brandeis University

When John Brown led twenty-one men in an attack on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry on October 16, 1859, he envisioned a biblical uprising of millions of armed bondsmen, thus ridding the nation of the scourge of slavery. The insurrection did not happen, and Brown and the other surviving raiders were quickly captured and executed. This landmark anthology, which collects contemporary speeches, letters, newspaper articles, journals, poems, and songs, demonstrates that Brown’s actions nonetheless altered the course of American history.

John Stauffer and Zoe Trodd have assembled an impressive and wide-ranging collection of responses to Brown’s raid: Brown’s own words, northern and southern reactions, international commentary, and reflections from the Civil War and Reconstruction era. Represented here are all the figures one would expect to see (Lincoln, Thoreau, Frederick Douglass), many surprises (John Wilkes Booth, Karl Marx, Giuseppe Garibaldi), as well as free and enslaved blacks and white citizens. The result is a book that views Brown from multiple vantage points.

The Introduction describes the panic that Harpers Ferry created in the South, splitting the Democratic Party along sectional lines and altering the outcome of the 1860 presidential election. Without Brown, it speculates, the Civil War and emancipation would have been delayed by another four years—probably more—which in turn might have disrupted emancipation movements in Brazil, Cuba, and even Russia. The Tribunal is essential reading for anyone interested in the Civil War era and the history of social protest movements.
Imagine yourself in your new job, doing your best to make a good impression—and your boss asks you to do something that doesn’t feel right, like fudge a sales report, or lie to a customer. You have no idea how to handle the situation, and your boss is hovering. When you’re caught off guard, under pressure from someone more powerful, it’s easy to make a mistake. And having made one, it’s easier to rationalize the next one.

*The Young Professional’s Survival Guide* shows how to avoid these traps in the first place, and how to work through them if you can’t avoid them. Many of the problems that arise in the workplace are predictable. C. K. Gunsalus, a nationally recognized expert on professional ethics, uses short, pungent real-world examples to help people new to the work world recognize the situations that can lead to career-damaging missteps—and prevent them. Gunsalus offers questions to ask yourself (and others) to help you recognize trouble and temptation, sample scripts to use to avoid being pressured into doing something you’ll regret, and guidance in handling disputes fairly and diplomatically. Most of all, she emphasizes, choose your mentors for their characters as well as their titles and talents.

You can’t control the people around you, but you can control what you do. Reliance on a few key habits and a professional persona, Gunsalus shows, can help you advance with class, even in what looks like a “casual” workplace.
Alone in America
THE STORIES THAT MATTER

ROBERT A. FERGUSON

"FERGUSON OFFERS A SWEEPING PANORAMIC ACCOUNT OF HIS CHosen fictions. ALone in America is well worth the price of admission."
—LAWRENCE BUell, Harvard University

Robert A. Ferguson investigates the nature of loneliness in American fiction, from its mythological beginnings in Rip Van Winkle to the postmodern terrors of 9/11. At issue is the dark side of a trumpeted American individualism. The theme is a vital one because a greater percentage of people live alone today than at any other time in U.S. history.

The many isolated characters in American fiction, Ferguson says, appeal to us through inward claims of identity when pitted against the social priorities of a consensual culture. They indicate how we might talk to ourselves when the same pressures come our way. In fiction, more visibly than in life, defining moments turn on the clarity of an inner conversation.

Alone in America tests the inner conversations that work and sometimes fail. It examines the typical elements and moments that force us toward a solitary state—failure, betrayal, change, defeat, breakdown, fear, difference, age, and loss—in their ascending power over us. It underlines the evolving answers that famous figures in literature have given in response. Figures like Mark Twain’s Huck Finn and Toni Morrison’s Sethe and Paul D., or Louisa May Alcott’s Jo March and Marilynne Robinson’s John Ames, carve out their own possibilities against ruthless situations that hold them in place. Instead of trusting often superficial social remedies, or taking thin sustenance from the philosophy of self-reliance, Ferguson says we can learn from our fiction how to live alone.

JANUARY | 5 X 7 ½ | 250 PP. | $27.95 * (£20.95 UK)
LITERATURE / HISTORY
In the mid-eighteenth century, colonial Americans became enamored with the rich colors and silky surface of mahogany. This exotic wood, imported from the West Indies and Central America, quickly displaced local furniture woods as the height of fashion. Over the next century, consumer demand for mahogany set in motion elaborate schemes to secure the trees and transform their rough-hewn logs into exquisite objects. But beneath the polished gleam of this furniture lies a darker, hidden story of human and environmental exploitation.

*Mahogany* traces the path of this wood through many hands, from source to sale: from the enslaved African woodcutters, including skilled “huntsmen” who located the elusive trees amidst dense rainforest, to the ship captains, merchants, and timber dealers who scrambled after the best logs, to the skilled cabinetmakers who crafted the wood, and with it the tastes and aspirations of their diverse clientele. As the trees became scarce, however, the search for new sources led to expanded slave labor, vicious competition, and intense international conflicts over this diminishing natural resource. When nineteenth-century American furniture makers turned to other materials, surviving mahogany objects were revalued as antiques evocative of the nation’s past.

Jennifer Anderson offers a dynamic portrait of the many players, locales, and motivations that drove the voracious quest for mahogany to adorn American parlors and dining rooms. This complex story reveals the cultural, economic, and environmental costs of America’s growing self-confidence and prosperity, and how desire shaped not just people’s lives but the natural world.
Hamid Dabashi asks that question anew, from a non-European point of view. The answers are fresh, provocative, and deeply transformative. This groundbreaking study of Persian humanism presents the unfolding of a tradition as the creative and subversive subconscious of Islamic civilization.

Exploring how 1,400 years of Persian literature has taken up the question of what it means to be human, Dabashi proposes that the literary subconscious of a civilization may also be the undoing of its repressive measures. This could account for the masculinist hostility of the early Arab conquest that accused Persian culture of effeminate delicacy and sexual misconduct, and later of scientific and philosophical inaccuracy. As the designated feminine subconscious of a decidedly masculinist civilization, Persian literary humanism speaks from a hidden and defiant vantage point—and this is what inclines it toward creative subversion.

Arising neither despite nor because of Islam, Persian literary humanism was the artistic manifestation of a cosmopolitan urbanism that emerged in the aftermath of the seventh-century Muslim conquest. Removed from the language of scripture and scholasticism, Persian literary humanism occupies a distinct universe of moral obligations in which “a judicious lie,” as the thirteenth-century poet Sheykh Mosleh al-Din Sa’di writes, “is better than a seditious truth.”
In the early morning of November 29, 1864, with the fate of the Union still uncertain, part of the First Colorado and nearly all of the Third Colorado volunteer regiments, commanded by Colonel John Chivington, surprised hundreds of Cheyenne and Arapaho people camped on the banks of Sand Creek in southeastern Colorado Territory. More than 150 Native Americans were slaughtered, the vast majority of them women, children, and the elderly, making it one of the most infamous cases of state-sponsored violence in U.S. history. *A Misplaced Massacre* examines the ways in which generations of Americans have struggled to come to terms with the meaning of both the attack and its aftermath, most publicly at the 2007 opening of the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.

This site opened after a long and remarkably contentious planning process. Native Americans, Colorado ranchers, scholars, Park Service employees, and politicians alternately argued and allied with one another around the question of whether the nation’s crimes, as well as its achievements, should be memorialized. Ari Kelman unearths the stories of those who lived through the atrocity, as well as those who grappled with its troubling legacy, to reveal how the intertwined histories of the conquest and colonization of the American West and the U.S. Civil War left enduring national scars.

Combining painstaking research with storytelling worthy of a novel, *A Misplaced Massacre* probes the intersection of history and memory, laying bare the ways differing groups of Americans come to know a shared past.
So many women who do everything right to stay healthy still wind up with breast cancer, heart disease, or osteoporosis. In *The Fragile Wisdom*, Grazyna Jasienska provides an evolutionary perspective on the puzzle of why disease prevention among women is so frustratingly difficult. Modern women, she shows, are the unlucky victims of their own bodies’ conflict of interest between reproductive fitness and life-long health.

The crux of the problem is that women’s physiology has evolved to facilitate reproduction, not to reduce disease risk. Any trait—no matter how detrimental to health in the post-reproductive period—is more likely to be preserved in the next generation if it increases the chance of giving birth to offspring who will themselves survive to reproductive age. To take just one example, genes that produce high levels of estrogen are a boon to fertility, even as they raise the risk of breast cancer in mothers and their daughters.

Jasienska argues that a mismatch between modern lifestyles and the Stone Age physiology that evolution has bequeathed to every woman exacerbates health problems. She looks at women’s mechanisms for coping with genetic inheritance and at the impact of environment on health. Warning against the false hope gene therapy inspires, Jasienska makes a compelling case that our only avenue to a healthy life is prevention programs informed by evolutionary understanding and custom-fitted to each woman’s developmental and reproductive history.
The Axial Age and Its Consequences

Edited by Robert N. Bellah and Hans Joas
Contributors to this volume include Jan Assmann, Richard Madsen, and Charles Taylor

The first classics in human history—the early works of literature, philosophy, and theology to which we have returned throughout the ages—appeared in the middle centuries of the first millennium BCE. The canonical texts of the Hebrew scriptures, the philosophical writings of Plato and Aristotle, the Analects of Confucius and the Daodejing, the Bhagavad Gita and the teachings of the Buddha—all of these works came down to us from the compressed period of history that Karl Jaspers memorably named the Axial Age.

In The Axial Age and Its Consequences, Robert Bellah and Hans Joas make the bold claim that intellectual sophistication itself was born worldwide during this critical time. Across Eurasia, a new self-reflective attitude toward human existence emerged, and with it an awakening to the concept of transcendence. From Axial Age thinkers we inherited a sense of the world as a place not just to experience but to investigate, envision, and alter through human thought and action.

Bellah and Joas have assembled diverse scholars to guide us through this astonishing efflorescence of religious and philosophical creativity. As they explore the varieties of theorizing that arose during the period, they consider how these in turn led to utopian visions that brought with them the possibility of both societal reform and repression. The roots of our continuing discourse on religion, secularization, inequality, education, and the environment all lie in Axial Age developments. Understanding this transitional era, the authors contend, is not just an academic project but a humanistic endeavor.
Obama and America’s Political Future

THEDA SKOCPOL

Barack Obama’s galvanizing victory in 2008, coming amid the greatest economic crisis since the 1930s, opened the door to major reforms. But the president quickly faced skepticism from supporters and fierce opposition from Republicans, who scored sweeping wins in the 2010 midterm election. Here, noted political scientist Theda Skocpol surveys the political landscape and explores its most consequential questions: What happened to Obama’s “new New Deal”? Why have his achievements enraged opponents more than they have satisfied supporters? How has the Tea Party’s ascendance reshaped American politics?

Skocpol’s compelling account rises above conventional wisdom and overwrought rhetoric. The Obama administration’s response to the recession produced bold initiatives—health care reform, changes in college loans, financial regulation—that promise security and opportunity. But these reforms are complex and will take years to implement. Potential beneficiaries do not readily understand them, yet the reforms alarm powerful interests and political enemies, creating the volatile mix of confusion and fear from which Tea Party forces erupted. Skocpol dissects the popular and elite components of the Tea Party reaction that has boosted the Republican Party while pushing it far to the right at a critical juncture for U.S. politics and governance.

Skocpol’s analysis is accompanied by contributions from two fellow scholars and a former congressman. At this moment of economic uncertainty and extreme polarization, as voters prepare to render another verdict on Obama’s historic presidency, Skocpol and her respondents help us to understand its triumphs and setbacks and see where we might be headed next.
**Letters from an American Farmer and Other Essays**

**J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur**

Edited and with an Introduction by Dennis D. Moore

*Letters from an American Farmer* was published in London in 1782, just as the idea of an “American” was becoming a reality. Those epistolary essays introduced the European public to America’s landscape and customs and have since served as the iconic description of a then-new people. Dennis D. Moore’s convenient, up-to-date reader’s edition situates those twelve pieces from the 1782 *Letters* in the context of thirteen other essays representative of Crèvecoeur’s writings in English.

The “American Farmer” of the title is Crèvecoeur’s fictional persona Farmer James, a bumpkin from rural Pennsylvania. In his Introduction to this edition, Moore places this self-effacing pose in perspective and charts Crèvecoeur’s enterprising approach to self-promotion, which involved repackaging and adapting his writings for French and English audiences.

Born in Normandy, Crèvecoeur came to New York in the 1750s by way of England and then Canada, traveled throughout the colonies as a surveyor and trader, and was naturalized in 1765. The pieces he included in the 1782 *Letters* map a shift from hopefulness to disillusionment: its opening selections offer America as a utopian haven from European restrictions on personal liberty and material advancement but give way to portrayals of a land plagued by the horrors of slavery, the threat of Indian raids, and revolutionary unrest. This new edition opens up a broader perspective on this artful, ambitious writer and cosmopolitan thinker who coined America’s most enduring metaphor: a place where “individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men.”

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*BELKnap PRESS | THE JOHN HARVARD LIBRARY*  
*JANUARY | 6 ⅜ X 9 ⅝ | 416 PP.*  
*$35.00 * (£25.95 UK) | LITERATURE | ISBN 978-0-674-05181-2*
This companion volume to the *Dictionary of American Regional English* vastly enhances readers’ use of the five volumes of *DARE* text. Those who want to investigate the regional synonyms for a rustic, or a submarine sandwich, or that strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street can search through the five volumes and compare the distributional maps. Or, with this volume, they can open to a page with all those maps displayed side by side. Not only is it an extraordinary teaching tool, it is also a browser’s delight.

The user who wants to know what words characterize a given state or region is also in luck. The Index to the five volumes not only answers that question, but also satisfies the reader’s curiosity about words that have come into English from other languages, and words that vary with the speakers’ age, sex, race, education, and community type.

And those who simply love to explore the variety and ingenuity of American expression will be seduced by more than 400 *DARE* fieldwork questions and all of their answers. Like the preceding five volumes, Volume VI is a treasure trove of American linguistic creativity.
One Hundred Latin Hymns
Ambrose to Aquinas
edited and translated by
PETER G. WALSH

“How I wept at your hymns and songs, keenly moved by the sweet-sounding voices of your church!” wrote the recently converted Augustine in his Confessions. Christians from the earliest period consecrated the hours of the day and the sacred calendar, liturgical seasons and festivals of saints. This volume collects one hundred of the most important and beloved Late Antique and Medieval Latin hymns from Western Europe.

These religious voices span a geographical range that stretches from Ireland through France to Spain and Italy. They meditate on the ineffable, from Passion to Paradise, in love and trembling and praise. The authors represent a range from Ambrose in the late fourth century CE down to Bonaventure in the thirteenth. The texts cover a broad gamut in their poetic forms and meters. Although often the music has not survived, most of them would have been sung. Some of them have continued to inspire composers, such as the great thirteenth-century hymns, the Stabat mater and Dies irae.

PETER G. WALSH is Honorary Senior Research Fellow, University of Glasgow.

The History
MICHAEL ATTALEIATES
translated by
ANTHONY KALDELLIS AND DIMITRIS KRALLIS

In 1039 Byzantium was the most powerful empire in Europe and the Near East, controlling the Balkans south of the Danube and all of Asia Minor into Armenia and Syria. By 1079 it had become a politically unstable state half the size, menaced by powerful enemies on all sides. The History of Michael Attaleiates is our main source for this astonishing reversal, and offers a gripping narrative of the foreign and civil wars of those years. Attaleiates was a highly placed legal and military official of the empire with first-hand knowledge of the events he describes. He knew many of the emperors and includes an eyewitness account of the battle of Mantzikert (1071), where the Seljuk Turks crushed the Byzantine armies and opened the door for the permanent Turkish conquest of Asia Minor. He also provides vivid narratives of civil unrest and decries the corruption and economic exploitation of his society, looking to the heroes of the Roman Republic for models of nobility.

Michael Attaleiates’ History has never before been translated into English. The present translation, based on the most recent critical edition, makes the text accessible through its notes, maps, and glossary of Byzantine terms.

ANTHONY KALDELLIS is Professor of Greek and Latin at the Ohio State University.
DIMITRIS KRALLIS is Assistant Professor of Hellenic Studies at Simon Fraser University.
The Vulgate Bible

Volume V: The Minor Prophetical Books and Maccabees

Douay-Rheims Translation

EDITED BY

ANGELA M. KINNEY

This is the fifth volume of a projected six-volume Vulgate Bible. Compiled and translated in large part by Saint Jerome at the turn of the fifth century CE, the Vulgate Bible permeated the Western Christian tradition through the twentieth century. It influenced literature, art, music, and education, and its contents lay at the heart of Western theological, intellectual, artistic, and political history through the Renaissance. At the end of the sixteenth century, professors at a Catholic college first at Douay, then at Rheims, translated the Vulgate Bible into English to combat the influence of Protestant vernacular Bibles.

Volume V presents the twelve minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, as well as two deuterocanonical books, 1 and 2 Maccabees. While Jewish communities regarded the works of the twelve minor prophets as a single unit (the Dodecapropheton), the Vulgate Bible treats them individually in accordance with Christian tradition. The themes of judgment and redemption featured prominently in the major prophets (Volume IV) are further developed by the minor prophets. The books of 1 and 2 Maccabees conclude the volume. Their doctrinal controversies and highly influential martyrdom narratives anticipate the development of Christian hagiography both as a genre and as a theological vehicle.

ANGELA M. KINNEY is a doctoral candidate at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and research associate at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.

The Old English Boethius

With Verse Prologues and Epilogues Associated with King Alfred

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY

SUSAN IRVINE AND MALCOLM R. GODDEN

The Old English Boethius boldly refashions in Anglo-Saxon guise a great literary monument of the late antique world, The Consolation of Philosophy. Writing from prison around 525 CE, Boethius turned to philosophy to transform his personal distress into a powerful meditation on fate, free will, and the human capacity for virtue in a flawed, fallen world. King Alfred and his hand-picked circle of scholars in ninth-century England recognized the perennial relevance of Boethius’s themes. They reshaped the Latin text into an Old English version that preserves the essence while accommodating a new audience: the Roman Fabricius, for example, becomes the Germanic weapon-smith Weland. The translation even replicated Boethius’s alternation of prose and verse—only in this case with Old English prose alternating with alliterative verse.

Chaucer and Queen Elizabeth each turned The Consolation of Philosophy into English, giving it an unrivalled pedigree of translators, but King Alfred was the first to bring it to a wider vernacular audience. Verse prologues and epilogues associated with the court of Alfred fill out The Old English Boethius, offering readers a fascinating glimpse of the moment when English confidently claimed its birthright as a literature capable of anything, from sublime ideas to subtle poetry.

SUSAN IRVINE is Professor of English, University College London. MALCOLM R. GODDEN is Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford.
Plato

Plato of Athens, who laid the foundations of the Western philosophical tradition and in range and depth ranks among its greatest practitioners, was born to a prosperous and politically active family ca. 427 BCE. In early life an admirer of Socrates, Plato later founded the first institution of higher learning in the West, the Academy, among whose many notable alumni was Aristotle. Traditionally ascribed to Plato are thirty-six dialogues developing Socrates’ dialectic method and composed with great stylistic virtuosity, together with thirteen letters.

*Republic*, a masterpiece of philosophical and political thought, concerns righteousness both in individuals and in communities, and proposes an ideal state organized and governed on philosophical principles. This edition, which replaces the original Loeb edition by Paul Shorey, offers text, translation, and annotation that are fully current with modern scholarship. The Loeb Classical Library edition of Plato is in twelve volumes.

**CHRISTOPHER EMLYN-JONES** is Emeritus Professor of Classical Studies, The Open University (UK). **WILLIAM PREDDY** is Retired Head of Classics, Oakham School, Rutland (UK).

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Hippocrates

This is the tenth volume in the Loeb Classical Library’s ongoing edition of Hippocrates’ invaluable texts, which provide essential information about the practice of medicine in antiquity and about Greek theories concerning the human body. Here, Paul Potter presents the Greek text with facing English translation of five treatises, four concerning human reproduction (*Generation, Nature of the Child*) and reproductive disorders (*Diseases 4. Nature of Women and Barrenness*), and one (*Diseases 4*) that expounds a general theory of physiology and pathology.

**PAUL POTTER** is Chair of the Department of the History of Medicine, University of Western Ontario.
The historian Polybius (ca. 200–118 BCE) was born into a leading family of Megalopolis in the Peloponnese and served the Achaean League in arms and diplomacy for many years. From 168 to 151 he was held hostage in Rome, where he became a friend of Scipio Aemilianus, whose campaigns, including the destruction of Carthage, he later attended. As a trusted mediator between Greece and the Romans, he helped in the discussions that preceded the final war with Carthage, and after 146 was entrusted by the Romans with the details of administration in Greece. Polybius's overall theme is how and why the Romans spread their power as they did. The main part of his history covers the years 264–146 BCE, describing the rise of Rome, the destruction of Carthage, and the eventual domination of the Greek world.

The Histories is a vital achievement despite the incomplete state in which all but the first five of its original forty books survive. For this edition, W. R. Paton’s excellent translation, first published in 1922, has been thoroughly revised, the Büttner-Wobst Greek text corrected, and explanatory notes and a new introduction added, all reflecting the latest scholarship. The final volume adds a new edition of fragments unattributed to particular books of The Histories.

F. W. Walbank was Rathbone Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology at the University of Liverpool and a Fellow of the British Academy. Christian Habicht is Emeritus Professor of Ancient History at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and a Fellow of the British Academy. S. Douglas Olson is Distinguished McKnight University Professor of Classical and Near Eastern Studies at the University of Minnesota.
Dialogues
Volume 1: Charon and Antonius
Giovanni Gioviano Pontano
Edited and translated by
Julia Haig Gaisser

Giovanni Pontano (1426–1503), whose academic name was Gioviano, was the most important Latin poet of the fifteenth century as well as a leading statesman who served as prime minister to the Aragonese kings of Naples. His Dialogues are our best source for the humanist academy of Naples which Pontano led for several decades. They provide a vivid picture of literary life in the capital of the Aragonese seaborne empire, based in southern Italy and the Western Mediterranean. This first volume contains the two earliest of Pontano’s five dialogues. Charon, set in the underworld of classical mythology, illustrates humanist attitudes to a wide range of topics, satirizing the follies and superstitions of humanity. Antonius, a Menippean satire named for the founder of the Neapolitan Academy, Antonio Beccadelli, is set in the Portico Antoniano in downtown Naples, where the academicians commemorate and emulate their recently-deceased leader, conversing on favorite topics and stopping from time to time to interrogate passersby. This volume contains a freshly-edited Latin text of these dialogues and the first translation of them into English.

Julia Haig Gaisser is Eugenia Chase Guild Professor Emeritus in the Humanities, Professor Emeritus of Latin, Bryn Mawr College.

Poems
Michael Marullus
Translated by Charles Fantazzi

Michael Marullus (c. 1453/4–1500), born in Greece, began life as a mercenary soldier but became a prominent Neo-Latin poet and scholar who worked in Florence and Naples. He married the beautiful and learned Alessandra Scala, daughter of the humanist Bartolomeo Scala, chancellor of Florence, and his Epigrams bring alive the circle of Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de’Medici. Among Marullus’ influences were ancient Greek texts such as the Homeric and Orphic hymns, the Corpus Hermeticum, the hymns of Proclus, Cleanthes, and Callimachus, and Julian the Apostate’s Hymn to the Sun. Marullus was particularly important, however, as one of the first Renaissance poets to imitate the works of Lucretius, and one witness reported that, after his death by drowning, a copy of the Roman poet’s works was found in his saddlebag. Later poets imitated him in vernacular love poetry, especially Ronsard; he even appears as a shadowy figure in the pages of George Eliot’s Romola, where he is depicted as a confirmed pagan. This edition contains Marullus’ complete Latin poetry. All of these works appear in English translation for the first time.

Charles Fantazzi is Thomas Harriot Distinguished Teaching Professor of Classics and Great Books at East Carolina University.
The Behavior of Federal Judges
A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL STUDY OF RATIONAL CHOICE
LEE EPSTEIN, WILLIAM M. LANDES, AND RICHARD A. POSNER

Judges play a central role in the American legal system, but their behavior as decision makers is not well understood, even among themselves. The system permits judges to be quite secretive (and most of them are), so indirect methods are required to make sense of their behavior. Here, a political scientist, an economist, and a judge work together to construct a unified theory of judicial decision-making. Using statistical methods to test hypotheses, they dispel the mystery of how judicial decisions in district courts, circuit courts, and the Supreme Court are made.

The authors derive their hypotheses from a labor-market model, which allows them to consider judges as they would any other economic actors: as self-interested individuals motivated by both the pecuniary and non-pecuniary aspects of their work. In their view, this model describes judicial behavior better than either the traditional “legalist” theory, which sees judges as automatons who mechanically apply the law to the facts, or the current dominant theory in political science, which exaggerates the ideological component in judicial behavior. Ideology does figure into decision-making at all levels of the federal judiciary, the authors find, but its influence is not uniform. It diminishes as one moves down the judicial hierarchy from the Supreme Court to the courts of appeals to the district courts. As The Behavior of Federal Judges demonstrates, the good news is that ideology does not extinguish the influence of other components in judicial decision-making. Federal judges are not just robots or politicians in robes.
First Amendment Institutions
PAUL HORWITZ

Addressing a host of hot-button issues, from campaign finance reform to campus hate speech to churches’ immunity from civil rights legislation in hiring ministers, Paul Horwitz proposes a radical reformation of First Amendment law. Arguing that rigidly doctrinal interpretation renders the law inept in the face of messy, real-world situations, he suggests that the courts loosen their reins and let those institutions with a stake in First Amendment freedoms do more of the work of enforcing them.

Universities, the press, libraries, churches, and various other institutions are a fundamental part of the infrastructure of public discourse. Rather than subject them to ill-fitting, top-down rules, courts should make them partners in shaping public discourse and give them substantial autonomy to regulate their own affairs. Self-regulation and public criticism should be the key restraints, not judicial fiat. This approach would help the law enhance the contribution of our central “First Amendment institutions” to social and political life and move us toward a conception of the state as a participating member of our social framework, rather than a reigning and often overbearing sovereign. This book promises to promote—and provoke—important new discussions about the shape and future of the First Amendment.

PAUL HORWITZ is Gordon Rosen Professor at the School of Law at the University of Alabama.

Citizenship and Its Discontents
AN INDIAN HISTORY
NIRAJA GOPAL JAYAL

“Empirically rich and theoretically sophisticated, this is an important contribution to our understanding of citizenship and democracy in India.”
—AMRITA BASU, AMHERST COLLEGE

At the founding of the nation in 1947, India adopted a progressive conception of citizenship. Unlike the mature democracies of the west, India began as a true republic of equals with a complex architecture of citizenship rights that was sensitive to the many hierarchies of Indian society. In a book sure to be controversial, Niraja Jayal considers how the civic ideals embodied in the constitution have been challenged by exclusions based on social and economic inequality, and sometimes also paradoxically undermined by its own policies of inclusion.

Citizenship and Its Discontents explores a century of contestations over citizenship from the colonial period to the present, analyzing evolving conceptions of citizenship as legal status, as rights, and as identity. The early optimism that a new India could be fashioned out of an unequal, diverse society led to an inclusive legal membership, an impulse to social and economic rights, and group-differentiated citizenship. Today, these policies to create a civic community of equals are losing support in a climate of intolerance and weak solidarity. Once seen by Western political scientists as an anomaly, India today has become the case study that no global discussion of democracy and citizenship can afford to ignore.

NIRAJA GOPAL JAYAL is Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.
Economic Foundations of International Law
ERIC A. POSNER AND ALAN O. SYKES

The exchange of goods and ideas among nations, as well as cross-border pollution, global warming, and international crime, pose formidable questions for international law. Here, two respected scholars provide an intellectual framework for assessing these pressing legal problems from a rational choice perspective. The approach assumes that states are rational, forward-looking agents which use international law to address the actions of other states that may have consequences for their own citizens, and to obtain the benefits of international cooperation. It further assumes that in the absence of a central enforcement agency—a world government—international law must be self-enforcing. States must believe that if they violate international agreements, other states will retaliate.

The challenges of enforcement begin with determining what international law is. Having no international constitution to guide them, lawyers rely on statements contained in all manner of documents and on observation of states’ behavior. This looseness leads international institutions to deliver conflicting interpretations of the law’s most basic principles. The authors describe the conditions under which international law succeeds or fails in such domains as war crimes, human rights, international criminal law, principles of state responsibility, law of the sea, international trade regulation, and international investment law.

ERIC A. POSNER is Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School. ALAN O. SYKES is James and Patricia Kowal Professor of Law at Stanford Law School.

Laws of Creation
PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE WORLD OF IDEAS
RONALD A. CASS AND KEITH N. HYLTON

Protections for innovation and creative expression are under attack by legal theorists and technologists who propose new limits on exclusive property rights for new inventions and artistic works. Ronald Cass and Keith Hylton counter with a vigorous defense of intellectual property law. They look closely at doctrines in patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret law, where legislatures and courts have weighed the benefits that come from preserving incentives to innovate against the costs of granting innovators a degree of control over specific markets. Over time, rules have emerged that support wealth-creating innovation while avoiding overly expansive, growth-retarding licensing regimes.

Detractors claim that evolving technologies undermine the case for intellectual property rights. But Cass and Hylton explain how technological advances strengthen that case. The easier it becomes to copy innovations and artistic works, and the fewer protections against copying, the lower the likelihood of substantial investments of time and money in invention and creativity. The authors argue convincingly that intellectual property laws help create a wealthier, more successful, more innovative society than those of alternative legal systems. Ignoring the social value of intellectual property rights and making what others create and nurture “free” would be a costly mistake indeed.

RONALD A. CASS is Dean Emeritus, Boston University School of Law and President, Cass & Associates, PC. KEITH N. HYLTON is the Honorable Paul J. Liacos Professor of Law at Boston University School of Law.
Ordered Liberty

RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND VIRTUES

JAMES E. FLEMING and LINDA C. MCCLAIN

Many have argued that the U.S. Constitution exalts individual rights over responsibilities, virtues, and the common good. Answering these charges, James Fleming and Linda McClain develop and defend a civic liberalism that takes responsibilities and virtues—as well as rights—seriously. They provide an account of ordered liberty that protects basic liberties stringently, but not absolutely, and permits government to encourage responsibility and inculcate civic virtues without sacrificing personal autonomy to collective determination.

The battle over same-sex marriage is one of many controversies the authors use to defend their understanding of the relationship among rights, responsibilities, and virtues. Against accusations that same-sex marriage severs the rights of marriage from responsible sexuality, procreation, and parenthood, they argue that same-sex couples seek the same rights, responsibilities, and goods of civil marriage that opposite-sex couples pursue. Securing their right to marry respects individual autonomy while also promoting moral goods and virtues. Other issues to which they apply their idea of civic liberalism include reproductive freedom, the proper roles and regulation of civil society and the family, the education of children, and clashes between First Amendment freedoms (of association and religion) and antidiscrimination law.

JAMES E. FLEMING is Professor of Law and The Honorable Frank R. Kenison Distinguished Scholar at Boston University School of Law. LINDA C. MCCLAIN is Professor of Law and Paul M. Siskind Research Scholar at Boston University School of Law.

Defending American Religious Neutrality

ANDREW KOPPELMAN

Although often charged with hostility toward religion, First Amendment doctrine in fact treats religion as a distinctive human good, but one that must be understood abstractly, without the state taking sides on any theological question. Andrew Koppelman explains the logic of this uniquely American form of neutrality—more religion-centered than liberal theorists propose, and less overtly theistic than conservatives advocate.

Growing numbers of critics and judges seem ready to cast aside the ideal of American religious neutrality. Koppelman explains why protecting religion from political manipulation is imperative in an America of growing religious diversity. Understanding American religious neutrality, Koppelman shows, can explain some familiar puzzles. How can Bible reading in public schools be impermissible while legislative sessions begin with prayers, Christmas is an official holiday, and the words “under God” appear in the Pledge of Allegiance? Are faith-based social services, public financing of religious schools, or the teaching of intelligent design constitutional? Combining legal, historical, and philosophical analysis, Koppelman shows how law coherently navigates these conundrums. He explains why laws must have a secular legislative purpose, why old, but not new, ceremonial acknowledgments of religion are permitted, and why it is fair to give religion special treatment.

ANDREW KOPPELMAN is John Paul Stevens Professor of Law at Northwestern University.

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$55.00X (£40.95 UK)  |  LAW
**Strength in Numbers**

**THE POLITICAL POWER OF WEAK INTERESTS**

**Gunnar Trumbull**

Many consumers feel powerless in the face of big industry’s interests. And the dominant view of economic regulators agrees with them: diffuse interests like those of consumers are too difficult to organize and too weak to influence public policy, which is determined by the concentrated interests of industrial-strength players. Gunnar Trumbull makes the case that this view represents a misreading of both the historical record and the core logic of interest representation. Weak interests, he reveals, quite often emerge the victors in policy battles.

Based on a cross-national set of empirical case studies focused on the consumer, retail, credit, pharmaceutical, and agricultural sectors, *Strength in Numbers* develops an alternative model of interest representation. The central challenge in influencing public policy, Trumbull argues, is not organization but legitimation. How do diffuse consumer groups convince legislators that their aims are more legitimate than industry’s? “Legitimacy coalitions”—alliances among activists, industry, and regulators—form around narratives that tie their agenda to some broader public interest, such as expanded access to goods or protection against harm. For example, in agricultural policy in Europe and pharmaceutical policy in the United States, weak interests carried the day.

**Gunnar Trumbull** is Associate Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard Business School.

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**The Fallacies of States’ Rights**

**Sotirios A. Barber**

Though “states’ rights” are riding high in American judicial and popular opinion, Sotirios A. Barber shows how arguments for states’ rights, from John C. Calhoun to the present, offend common sense, logic, and bedrock constitutional principles.

To begin with, states’ rights federalism cannot possibly win the debate with national federalism owing to the very forum in which the requisite argument must occur—a national one, thanks to the Civil War—and the ordinary rules of practical argumentation. Further, the self-defeating logic of states’ rights can only hasten the loss of American sovereignty to international economic forces. Barber offers two historical alternatives. In the federalism of John Marshall, Congress’s pursuit of legitimate ends like security and prosperity takes precedence over states’ powers. In “process” federalism, the states’ sole right is to be represented in the processes of national decision. In an analysis that takes the debate into new territory, Barber ultimately opts for Marshall’s federalism.

Affirming the importance of the Preamble, Barber advocates a conception of the Constitution as a charter of positive benefits. It is not, in his view, a contract among separate sovereigns whose function is to protect people from the central government, when there are greater dangers to confront.

**Sotirios A. Barber** is Professor of Political Science at University of Notre Dame.
Teenage Citizens
THE POLITICAL THEORIES OF THE YOUNG
Constance A. Flanagan

Too young to vote or pay taxes, teenagers are off the radar of most political scientists. Teenage Citizens looks beyond the electoral game to consider how this overlooked segment of our citizenry understands political topics. Constance Flanagan argues that civic identities form during adolescence and are rooted in teens’ experiences as members of schools and community-based organizations and in their exercise of voice, collective action, and responsibility in those settings. This is the phase of life when political ideas are born.

Through voices from a wide range of social classes and ethnic backgrounds in the United States and five other countries, we learn how teenagers form ideas about democracy, inequality, laws, ethnic identity, the social contract, and the ties that bind members of a polity together. Flanagan shows that when their families emphasize social responsibility and perform service to the community, teens develop ideas about the social contract that highlight tolerance, social inclusion, and equality. When families discount social responsibility, teens’ ideas about democracy focus on their rights as individuals. At a time when opportunities for youth are shrinking, Flanagan helps us understand how young people come to envisage civic engagement, and how their political identities take form.

Constance A. Flanagan is Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies in the School of Human Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Children’s Chances
HOW COUNTRIES CAN MOVE FROM SURVIVING TO THRIVING
Jody Heymann
with Kristen McNeill

Most parents care deeply about their children. If that were enough, we would not see the inequalities we do in children’s opportunities and healthy development—children out of school, laboring, living in poverty. While the scale of the problems can seem overwhelming, history shows that massive progress is possible on problems that once seemed unsolvable. Within less than twenty-five years, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has been cut in half and the number of children under age five that die each day has dropped by over 12,000.

National action, laws, and public policies fundamentally shape children’s opportunities. Children’s Chances urges a transformational shift from focusing solely on survival to targeting children’s full and healthy development. Drawing on never-before-available comparative data on laws and public policies in 190 countries, Jody Heymann and Kristen McNeill tell the story of what works and what countries around the world are doing to ensure equal opportunities for all children. Covering poverty, discrimination, education, health, child labor, child marriage, and parental care, Children’s Chances identifies the leaders and the laggards, highlights successes and setbacks, and provides a guide for what needs to be done to make equal chances for all children a reality.

Jody Heymann is Founding Director of the Institute for Health and Social Policy at McGill University.
Bioluminescence is everywhere on earth—most of all in the ocean, from angler fish in the depths to dinoflagellates’ flashing at the surface. Here, Thérèse Wilson and Woody Hastings explore the natural history, evolution, and biochemistry of the diverse array of organisms that emit light.

While some bacteria, mushrooms, and invertebrates, as well as fish, are bioluminescent, other vertebrates and plants are not. The sporadic distribution and paucity of luminous forms calls for explanation, as does the fact that unrelated groups evolved completely different biochemical pathways to luminescence. The authors explore the hypothesis that bioluminescence evolved in many different primitive cells to remove oxygen, which was toxic to life when it first appeared on earth. As oxygen became abundant and bioluminescence was no longer adequate for oxygen removal, other antioxidant mechanisms evolved and most luminous species became extinct. Those light-emitting species that avoided extinction evolved uses with survival value for the light itself: defense from predators, predation, or communication in sexual courtship. Today, bioluminescence is no longer an esoteric area of research. Applications range from the rapid detection of microbial contamination in beef and water, to finding the location of cancer cells, to working out circuitry in the brain.
Genetic Explanations
SENSE AND NONSENSE
EDITED BY SHELDON KRIMSKY AND JEREMY GRUBER

Can genes determine which fifty-year-old will succumb to Alzheimer’s, which citizen will turn out on voting day, and which child is destined for a life of crime? Yes, according to the Internet, a few scientific studies, and some in the biotechnology industry who should know better. Sheldon Krimsky and Jeremy Gruber gather a team of genetic experts to argue that treating genes as the holy grail of our physical being is a patently unscientific endeavor. Genetic Explanations urges us to replace our faith in genetic determinism with scientific knowledge about how DNA actually contributes to human development.

The concept of the gene has been steadily revised since Watson and Crick discovered the DNA molecule’s structure in 1953. No longer viewed by scientists as the cell’s fixed set of master molecules, genes and DNA are seen as a dynamic script that is ad-libbed at each stage of development. What our parents hand down to us is just the beginning. Emphasizing relatively new understandings of genetic plasticity and epigenetic inheritance, the authors put into a broad developmental context the role genes are known to play in disease, behavior, evolution, and cognition.

SHELDON KRIMSKY is Professor of Urban & Environmental Policy & Planning, School of Arts and Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Public Health and Community Medicine, in the School of Medicine at Tufts University. JEREMY GRUBER is President and Executive Director of the Council for Responsible Genetics.

Public Policy in an Uncertain World
ANALYSIS AND DECISIONS
CHARLES F. MANSKI

Public policy advocates routinely assert that “research has shown” a particular policy to be desirable. But how reliable is the analysis in the research they invoke? Charles Manski argues that current policy on issues ranging from vaccination to minimum wage to FDA drug approval is based on untrustworthy analysis. By failing to account for uncertainty in an unpredictable world, policy analysis misleads policy makers with expressions of certitude.

Civil servants, journalists, citizens, and other consumers of policy analysis need to understand research methodology well enough to assess reported findings. In the current model, policy researchers base their predictions on strong assumptions. But strong assumptions lead to less credible predictions than weaker ones. Manski’s alternative approach takes account of uncertainty and moves policy analysis away from incredible certitude, toward honest portrayal of partial knowledge. Describing research on such topics as the effect of the death penalty on homicide, of unemployment insurance on job-seeking, and of preschooling on high school graduation, Manski illustrates the course he recommends, in which policy makers form reasonable decisions based on partial knowledge of outcomes, and journalists evaluate research claims more closely, with a skeptical eye toward expressions of certitude.

CHARLES F. MANSKI is Board of Trustees Professor of Economics at Northwestern University.
The Land of Too Much
AMERICAN ABUNDANCE AND THE PARADOX OF POVERTY
MONICA PRASAD

Monica Prasad’s powerful hypothesis addresses three questions: Why does the United States have more poverty than any other developed country? Why did it experience an attack on state intervention starting in the 1980s, known today as the neoliberal revolution? And why did it recently suffer the greatest economic meltdown in seventy-five years?

Although the United States is often considered liberal and laissez-faire, Prasad argues that a strong tradition of government intervention undermined the development of a European-style welfare state. Her demand-side theory of comparative political economy explains how this happened. In the late nineteenth century, when America’s explosive economic growth overwhelmed world markets, causing price declines everywhere, European countries responded with protectionist policies. But in the United States lower prices spurred an agrarian movement that rearranged the political landscape. The government instituted progressive taxation and strict financial regulations that ironically resulted in freely available credit. As European countries developed growth models focused on investment and exports, the United States developed a growth model based on consumption. The resulting economic growth met citizen needs through private credit rather than social welfare. The outcome has been higher poverty, a backlash against taxation and regulation, and a housing bubble fueled by “mortgage Keynesianism.”
Robert Lucas is one of the outstanding monetary theorists of the past hundred years. Along with Knut Wicksell, Irving Fisher, John Maynard Keynes, James Tobin, and Milton Friedman (his teacher), Lucas revolutionized our understanding of how money interacts with the real economy of production, consumption, and exchange.

Methodologically, Lucas developed dynamic, stochastic, general equilibrium models to analyze economic decision-makers operating through time in a complex, probabilistic environment. Substantively, he incorporated the quantity theory of money into these models and derived its long-run implications for money growth, inflation, and interest rates. He also showed the different effects of anticipated and unanticipated changes in the stock of money on economic fluctuations, and helped to demonstrate that there was not a long-run trade-off between unemployment and inflation (the Phillips curve) that policy-makers could exploit.

The papers in this volume fall into three categories: core monetary theory and public finance, asset pricing, and the real effects on monetary instability. They will inspire students and researchers who want to study the work of a master of economic science.
In the final years of the nineteenth century, small groups of Muslim peddlers arrived at Ellis Island every summer, bags heavy with embroidered silks from their villages in Bengal. Demand for “Oriental goods” took these migrants on a curious path, from New Jersey’s boardwalks into the segregated South. Two decades later, hundreds of South Asian Muslim seamen began jumping ship in New York and Baltimore, escaping British steamers to find less brutal work onshore. As anti-Asian immigration laws closed in around them, these men built clandestine networks that stretched from the waterfront across the industrial Midwest.

The stories of these early working-class migrants vividly contrast with our typical understanding of immigration. At a time when Asian immigrants were vilified and criminalized, Bengali Muslims quietly became part of U.S. neighborhoods of color, from Tremé in New Orleans to Detroit’s Black Bottom, West Baltimore to Harlem. Many started families with Creole, Puerto Rican, and African American women. As factory workers in the Midwest, traders in the South, and halal hot dog vendors on 125th Street, they created lives as remarkable as they are unknown. Vivek Bald’s meticulous reconstruction reveals a lost history of cross-racial affinities beneath the surface of early twentieth-century America.
An Anatomy of Chinese
RHYTHM, METAPHOR, POLITICS
Perry Link

Mao exhorted the Chinese people to “smash the four olds”: old customs, old culture, old habits, and old ideas. Yet when the Red Guards in Tiananmen Square chanted “We want to see Chairman Mao,” they unknowingly used a classical rhythm that dates back to the Han period and is the very embodiment of the four olds. *An Anatomy of Chinese* reveals how rhythms, conceptual metaphors, and political language convey meanings of which Chinese speakers themselves may not be consciously aware, and it makes an important contribution to the debate over whether language shapes thought or vice versa.

Perry Link’s inquiry reveals convergences and divergences with English, as when spatial metaphors for consciousness lead English speakers to wake up while Chinese speakers wake across. Other similarities in the two languages lend support to theories that locate the origins of language in the brain. Link also explores how ordinary citizens play language games, wielding officialese to advance or defend their interests. Particularly provocative is Link’s consideration of how Indo-European languages, with their preference for abstract nouns, generate philosophical puzzles that Chinese, with its preference for verbs, avoids. The mind-body problem that plagues Western culture may be less problematic for speakers of Chinese.

**Perry Link** is Chancellorial Chair for Teaching Across Disciplines at the University of California, Riverside.

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Define and Rule
NATIVE AS POLITICAL IDENTITY
Mahmood Mamdani

*Define and Rule* focuses on the turn in late nineteenth-century colonial statecraft when Britain abandoned the attempt to eradicate difference between conqueror and conquered and introduced a new idea of governance, as the definition and management of difference. Mahmood Mamdani explores how lines were drawn between settler and native as distinct political identities, and between natives according to tribe. Out of that colonial experience issued a modern language of pluralism and difference.

Britain’s mid-nineteenth-century crisis of empire attracted the attention of intellectuals and led to a reconception of the colonial mission, and to reforms in India, British Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies. The new politics, inspired by Sir Henry Maine, established that natives were bound by geography and custom, rather than history and law, and made this the basis of administrative practice. Maine’s theories were later translated into “native administration” in the African colonies. Mamdani considers the intellectual and political dimensions of movements toward decolonization by focusing on the Nigerian historian Yusuf Bala Usman, who argued for an alternative to colonial historiography, and on Tanzania’s first president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who realized that colonialism’s political logic was legal and administrative, not military, and could be dismantled through nonviolent reforms.

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Dying for Time

PROUST, WOOLF, NABOKOV

MARTIN HÄGGLUND

“A major book that is sure to trigger passionate reactions and productive critical discussions. Its argument about the temporality of literature will appeal to all those who teach and study modernism. It will durably modify the way we conceptualize the main theoretical issues of Joyce, Woolf, Nabokov and Freud.”

—JEAN-MICHEL RABATÉ, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Marcel Proust, Virginia Woolf, and Vladimir Nabokov transformed the art of the novel in order to convey the experience of time. Nevertheless, their works have been read as expressions of a desire to transcend time—whether through an epiphany of memory, an immanent moment of being, or a transcendent afterlife. Martin Hägglund takes on these themes but gives them another reading entirely. The fear of time and death does not stem from a desire to transcend time, he argues. On the contrary, it is generated by the investment in temporal life. From this vantage point, Hägglund offers in-depth analyses of Proust’s Recherche, Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway, and Nabokov’s Ada.

Through his readings of literary works, Hägglund also sheds new light on topics of broad concern in the humanities, including time consciousness and memory, trauma and survival, the technology of writing and the aesthetic power of art. Finally, he develops an original theory of the relation between time and desire through an engagement with Freud and Lacan, addressing mourning and melancholia, pleasure and pain, attachment and loss. Dying for Time opens a new way of reading the dramas of desire as they are staged in both philosophy and literature.

MARTIN HÄGGLUND is a Junior Fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard University and author of Radical Atheism: Derrida and the Time of Life.

What Art Is Like, In Constant Reference to the Alice Books

MIGUEL TAMEN

What Art Is Like is a comic, serious inquiry into the nature of art. It provides welcome relief from prevailing modes of explaining art that involve definitions, philosophical claims, and critical judgments put forth by third parties. Scrapping all such chatter, Miguel Tamen’s aphoristic lark with aesthetic questions proceeds by taking its technical vocabulary only from Lewis Carroll’s Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass.

According to Tamen, it is ridiculous to think of poems or paintings or films as distinct from other things in the world, including people. Talking about art should be contiguous with talking about many other relevant and important matters. Tamen offers a series of analogies and similes to help us imagine these connected experiences. One, taken from the analytical table of contents where the book is writ small, suggests that “understanding a poem is like understanding a cat; neither ever says anything back and you can’t keep a conversation with them. All art is like this, but not only art is like this; nature, the past, numbers are also like this.” Tamen takes up many central issues in aesthetic philosophy, including the notion that what happens with art also happens to you.

MIGUEL TAMEN is Professor at the University of Lisbon and regular visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

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Rules, Reason, and Self-Knowledge

JULIA TANNEY

Julia Tanney offers a sustained criticism of today’s canon in philosophy of mind, which conceives the workings of the rational mind as the outcome of causal interactions between mental states that have their bases in the brain. With roots in physicalism and functionalism, this view provides the philosophical foundation for the cardinal tenet of the cognitive sciences: that cognition is a form of information processing. Rules, Reason, and Self-Knowledge challenges not only the cognitivist approach that has dominated philosophy and the special sciences for the last fifty years, but metaphysical-empirical approaches to the mind in general.

Responding to a tradition that owes much to the writings of Davidson, early Putnam, and Fodor, Julia Tanney untangles its internal inadequacies and arrives at a view with affinities to the work of Ryle and Wittgenstein. This is the view that rational explanations are embedded in “thick” descriptions that are themselves sophistications upon ever ascending levels of discourse, or sociolinguistic practices. Tanney argues that conceptual cartography rather than metaphysical-scientific explanation is the basic tool for understanding the nature of the mind. Rules, Reason, and Self-Knowledge advocates a return to the world-involving, circumstance-dependent, normative practices where the rational mind has its home.

JULIA TANNEY is Reader in Philosophy of Mind at the University of Kent.

Russian Citizenship

FROM EMPIRE TO SOVIET UNION

ERIC LOHR

Russian Citizenship is the first book to trace the Russian state’s citizenship policy throughout its history. Focusing on the mid-nineteenth century to the 1930s consolidation of Stalin’s power, Eric Lohr finds that the Russian attitude toward citizenship was less xenophobic and isolationist than has been previously thought—until the drive toward autarky after 1914 eventually sealed the state off from Europe.

Drawing on untapped sources in the Russian police and foreign affairs archives, Lohr’s research is grounded in case studies of immigration, emigration, naturalization, and loss of citizenship among individuals and groups, including Jews, Muslims, Germans, and other minority populations. Reform of citizenship laws in the 1860s encouraged foreigners to immigrate and conduct business in Russia, and citizenship policy for the next half century was driven by attempts to modernize Russia through intensifying its interaction with the outside world. But growing suspicion toward non-Russian minorities, particularly Jews, reversed this openness during World War I and led to a Soviet regime that deprived whole categories of inhabitants of their citizenship rights. Lohr suggests that in order to understand the citizenship dilemmas Russia faces today—including how to manage an influx of Chinese laborers in Siberia—we must return to pre-Stalin history.

ERIC LOHR is Associate Professor of History at American University.
Word by Word
EMANCIPATION AND THE ACT OF WRITING
CHRISTOPHER HAGER

Consigned to illiteracy, American slaves left no records of their thoughts and feelings apart from the few exceptional narratives of Frederick Douglass and others who escaped to the North—or so we have long believed. But as Christopher Hager reveals, a few enslaved African Americans managed to become literate in spite of all prohibitions, and during the halting years of emancipation, thousands more seized the chance to learn. The letters and diaries of these novice writers, unpolished and hesitant yet rich with voice, show ordinary black men and women across the South using pen and paper to make sense of their experiences.

Through an unprecedented gathering of forgotten writings—including letters between slaves, petitions from freedmen in the army, and a New Orleans man’s transcription of the Constitution—Word by Word rewrites the history of emancipation. These authors’ idiosyncrasies reveal the difficulty of straddling the border between slave and free, and their perspective on the written word forces us to rethink the relationship between literacy and freedom. Learning to write could be liberating and empowering, but putting this hard-won skill to use often proved arduous and daunting—a portent of the tenuousness of the freedom to come.
Righteous Republic
THE POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN INDIA
ANANYA VAJPEYI

“A THOROUGHLY ORIGINAL, HIGH QUALITY, AND PATHBREAKING CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY.”
—PRATAP BHANU MEHTA, CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH

What India’s founders derived from Western political traditions as they struggled to free their country from colonial rule is widely understood. Less well-known is how India’s own rich knowledge traditions of two and half thousand years influenced these men as they set about constructing a nation in the wake of the Raj. Ananya Vajpeyi furnishes this missing account, in a groundbreaking assessment of modern Indian political thought.

Taking five of the most important founding figures—Mohandas Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, and B. R. Ambedkar —Vajpeyi shows how each one turned to classical texts in order to fashion an original sense of Indian selfhood. The sources in which these thinkers immersed themselves included Buddhist literature, the Bhagavad Gita, Sanskrit poetry, the edicts of Emperor Ashoka, and the artistic and architectural achievements of the Mughal Empire. These men braided together two Indian knowledge traditions, a political one concerned with society, and a religious one oriented toward transcendence. In this vast inheritance, the founders searched for aspects of the self that would allow India to come into its own as a modern nation-state. The new republic would embody both India’s struggle for sovereignty and its quest for the self.

ANANYA VAJPEYI is a Visiting Fellow with the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, and a Senior Fellow with the American Institute of Indian Studies.

The Aga Khan Case
RELIGION AND IDENTITY IN COLONIAL INDIA
TEENA PUROHIT

“AN INNOVATIVE, CONCEPTUALLY RICH, AND PHILOLOGICALLY ADEPT INTERVENTION IN THE OVERCROWDED FIELD OF SYNCRETISM AND ‘CONVERSION STUDIES.’”
—SHAHID AMIN, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

An Arab-centric perspective dominates the West’s understanding of Islam and leads to a view of this religion as exclusively Middle Eastern and monolithic. Teena Purohit presses for a reorientation that would view Islam as a heterogeneous religion that has found a variety of expressions in local contexts. The story she tells of an Ismaili community in colonial India illustrates how much more complex Muslim identity is, and always has been, than the media would have us believe.

The Aga Khan Case focuses on a court case in Bombay that arose when a group of Indians known as the Khojas refused to pay tithes to the Aga Khan, the Persian hereditary spiritual leader to the Ismailis. The Khojas did not identify with a single religion prior to 1866, when the judge declared them to be converts to Ismaili Islam beholden to the Aga Khan.

In her analysis of the religious texts of the Khojas that informed the judge’s decision, Purohit reveals that the practices they describe are not derivations of an Middle Eastern Islam but manifestations of a vernacular one. Paradoxically, Purohit suggests that viewing Islam as inseparable from its local cultural milieu allows a fuller understanding of this global religion.

TEENA PUROHIT is Assistant Professor of Religion at Boston University.
Under Household Government
SEX AND FAMILY IN PURITAN MASSACHUSETTS
M. MICHELLE JARRETT MORRIS

“SUCCEEDS BRILLIANTLY AT BRINGING TO LIFE THE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PANORAMA OF PURITAN MASSACHUSETTS.”
—JOHN DEMOS, YALE UNIVERSITY

Seventeenth-century New Englanders were not as busy policing their neighbors’ behavior as Nathaniel Hawthorne or many early American historians would have us believe. Keeping their own households in line occupied too much of their time. Under Household Government reveals the extent to which family members took on the role of puritan watchdog in matters of sexual indiscretion.

Puritans understood sex to be a necessary part of adult life, crucial to successful marriages within their communities. Powerful patriarchs walked a fine line between exercising too much control over the courtship and marriage decisions of their kin and winding up with unwed pregnant daughters or sons saddled with paternity suits. When problems like these resulted in legal cases, courtrooms became battlegrounds, as warring clans flooded the courts with testimony. Even slaves merited defense as household members—and valuable property. Servants, on the other hand, could expect to be cast out of their masters’ homes and left to fend for themselves. Elaborating the ways family policing undermined the administration of justice, M. Michelle Jarrett Morris resurrects long-buried tales to show how ordinary colonists understood sexual, marital, and familial relationships.

M. MICHELLE JARRETT MORRIS is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Missouri.

Building a Public Judaism
SYNAGOGUES AND JEWISH IDENTITY IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE
SASKIA COENEN SNYDER

“AN IMPRESSIVELY RESEARCHED, MULTIFACETED, AND COMPARATIVELY BROAD BOOK, WHICH REVEALS THE COMPLEXITY OF JEWISH EXPERIENCES OF ACCULTURATION, INTEGRATION, EMANCIPATION, TOLERANCE, AND EXCLUSION.”
—MICHAEL MENG

Nineteenth-century Europe saw an unprecedented rise in the number of synagogues. Building a Public Judaism considers what their architecture and construction reveal about the social progress of modern European Jews. Looking at synagogues in four centers of Jewish life—London, Amsterdam, Paris, and Berlin—Saskia Coenen Snyder argues that the process of claiming a Jewish space in European cities was a marker of acculturation but not of full acceptance. Whether modest or spectacular, these new edifices most often revealed the limits of European Jewish integration.

Debates over building initiatives provide Coenen Snyder with a vehicle for gauging how Jews approached questions of self-representation in predominantly Christian societies and how public manifestations of their identity were received. While the larger story is one of increasing self-agency for European Jews, it also highlights this agency’s limitations, precisely in France and Germany where Jews were thought to be most acculturated. Building a Public Judaism grants the peculiarities of place greater authority than they have been given before in shaping the European Jewish experience. At the same time, its place-specific description of tensions over religious tolerance continues to echo in debates about the public presence of religious minorities in contemporary Europe.

SASKIA COENEN SNYDER is Assistant Professor of Modern Jewish History at the University of South Carolina.
Our Aesthetic Categories
ZANY, CUTE, INTERESTING
Sianne Ngai

The zany, the cute, and the interesting saturate postmodern culture. They dominate the look of its art and commodities as well as our ways of speaking about the ambivalent feelings these objects often inspire. In this radiant study, Sianne Ngai offers a theory of the aesthetic categories that most people use to process the hypercommodified, mass-mediated, performance-driven world of late capitalism, treating them with the same seriousness philosophers have long reserved for analysis of the beautiful and the sublime.

Ngai explores how each of these aesthetic categories expresses conflicting feelings that connect to the distinctive ways in which late capitalist subjects work, exchange, and consume. The zany is bound up with production and engages both our playfulness and our sense of desperation. The interesting is tied to the circulation of discourse and inspires interest but also boredom. The cute’s involvement with consumption brings out feelings of tenderness and aggression simultaneously. Through readings of Adorno, Schlegel, and Nietzsche alongside cultural artifacts ranging from Bob Perelman’s poetry to the situation comedy of Lucille Ball, Ngai shows how these everyday aesthetic categories also provide traction to classic problems in aesthetic theory, illuminating some of these problems more vividly than ever before.

Sianne Ngai is Professor of English at Stanford University and the author of Ugly Feelings (HUP).

The Duke and the Stars
ASTROLOGY AND POLITICS IN RENAISSANCE MILAN
Monica Azzolini

This study is the first to examine the important political role played by astrology in Italian court culture. Reconstructing the powerful dynamics existing between astrologers and their prospective or existing patrons, The Duke and the Stars illustrates how the “predictive art” of astrology was a critical source of information for Italian Renaissance rulers, particularly in times of crisis. Astrological “intelligence” was often treated as sensitive, and astrologers and astrologer-physicians were often trusted with intimate secrets and delicate tasks that required profound knowledge not only of astrology but also of the political and personal situation of their clients. Two types of astrological predictions, medical and political, were taken into the most serious consideration. Focusing on Milan, Monica Azzolini describes the various ways in which the Sforza dukes (and Italian rulers more broadly) used astrology as a political and dynastic tool, guiding them as they contracted alliances, made political decisions, waged war, planned weddings, and navigated health crises.

The Duke and the Stars explores science and medicine as studied and practiced in fifteenth-century Italy, including how astrology was taught in relation to astronomy.

Monica Azzolini is Lecturer in Early Modern European History at the University of Edinburgh.
Printing a Mediterranean World
FLORENCE, CONSTANTINOPLE, AND THE RENAISSANCE OF GEOGRAPHY
SEAN ROBERTS

In 1482, the Florentine humanist and statesman Francesco Berlinghieri produced the Geographia, a book of over one hundred folio leaves describing the world in Italian verse, inspired by the ancient Greek geography of Ptolemy. The poem, divided into seven books (one for each day of the week the author “travels” the known world), is interleaved with lavishly engraved maps to accompany readers on this journey.

Sean Roberts demonstrates that the Geographia represents the moment of transition between printing and manuscript culture, while forming a critical base for the rise of modern cartography. Simultaneously, the use of the Geographia as a diplomatic gift from Florence to the Ottoman Empire tells another story. This exchange expands our understanding of Mediterranean politics, European perceptions of the Ottomans, and Ottoman interest in mapping and print. The envoy to the Sultan represented the aspirations of the Florentine state, which chose not to bestow some other highly valued good, such as the city’s renowned textiles, but instead the best example of what Florentine visual, material, and intellectual culture had to offer.

SEAN ROBERTS is Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of Southern California.

Cultures of Charity
WOMEN, POLITICS, AND THE REFORM OF POOR RELIEF IN RENAISSANCE ITALY
NICHOLAS TERPSTRA

Renaissance Italians pioneered radical changes in ways of helping the poor, including orphanages, workhouses, pawnshops, and women’s shelters. Nicholas Terpstra shows that gender was the key factor driving innovation. Most of the recipients of charity were women. The most creative new plans focused on features of women’s poverty like illegitimate births, hunger, unemployment, and domestic violence. Signal features of the reforms, from forced labor to new instruments of saving and lending, were devised specifically to help young women get a start in life.

Cultures of Charity is the first book to see women’s poverty as the key factor driving changes to poor relief. These changes generated intense political debates as proponents of republican democracy challenged more elitist and authoritarian forms of government emerging at the time. Should taxes fund poor relief? Could forced labor help build local industry? Focusing on Bologna, Terpstra looks at how these fights around politics and gender generated pioneering forms of poor relief, including early examples of maternity benefits, unemployment insurance, food stamps, and credit union savings plans.

NICHOLAS TERPSTRA is Professor of History at the University of Toronto.
"A vivid and engaging account of the daily life of a burgher from sixteenth-century Cologne."

—Ann Blair, Harvard University

Paper Memory tells the story of one man’s mission to preserve for posterity the memory of everyday life in sixteenth-century Germany. Matthew Lundin takes us inside the mind of an undistinguished German burgher named Hermann Weinsberg, whose personal writings allow us to witness firsthand the great transformations of early modernity: the crisis of the Reformation, the rise of an urban middle class, and the information explosion of the print revolution. This sensitive, faithful portrait reveals a man who sought to make sense of the changes that were unsettling the foundations of his world.

Weinsberg’s decision to undertake the monumental task of documenting his life was astonishing, since he was neither prince nor bishop but a Catholic lawyer from Cologne with no special claim to fame or fortune. Although he knew that his contemporaries would consider his work vain and foolish, he dutifully recorded the details of his existence, from descriptions of favorite meals to confessions of his own private fears. More than fifty years later, Weinsberg conferred his Gedenkbuch, or Memory Book, to his descendants, charging them to ensure its safekeeping, for without his chronicle of family, friends, and neighbors, “it would be as if we had never been.”

Matthew Lundin is Assistant Professor of History at Wheaton College.

Collected Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson

Volume X: Uncollected Prose Writings
Edited by Ronald A. Bosco and Joel Myerson
Notes by Glen M. Johnson

With the appearance of the tenth and final volume of Collected Works, a project forty years in the making reaches completion: the publication of critically edited texts of all of Emerson’s works published in his lifetime and under his supervision. The Uncollected Prose Writings is the definitive gathering of Emerson’s previously published prose writings that he left uncollected at the time of his death.

The Uncollected Prose Writings supersedes the three posthumous volumes of Emerson’s prose that James Elliot Cabot and Edward Waldo Emerson added to his canon. Seeing as their primary task the expansion of the Emerson canon, they embellished and improvised. By contrast, Ronald A. Bosco and Joel Myerson have undertaken the restoration of Emerson’s uncollected prose canon, printing only what Emerson alone wrote, authorized for publication, and saw into print. In their Historical Introduction and Textual Introduction, the editors survey the sweep of Emerson’s uncollected published prose.

Ronald A. Bosco, Distinguished Professor of English and American Literature, State University of New York at Albany, is General Editor of the Collected Works. Joel Myerson, Carolina Distinguished Professor of American Literature Emeritus, University of South Carolina, Columbia, is Textual Editor of the Collected Works. Glen M. Johnson is Professor of English, The Catholic University of America.
A Lakota War Book from the Little Bighorn
“THE PICTOGRAPHIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HALF MOON”

CASTLE MCLAUGHLIN

“MCLAUGHLIN’S BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY, MATERIAL CULTURE, AND ART OF THE PLAINS PROVIDES A TRANSFORMATIVE UNDERSTANDING OF PLAINS INDIAN LEDGER ART.”
—CANDACE GREENE, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Houghton Library and Harvard’s Peabody Museum Press collaborated on the publication of this fourth volume in the Houghton Library Studies series, an innovative cultural analysis of the extraordinary composite document known as “The Pictographic Autobiography of Half Moon, an Unkpapa Sioux Chief.” At its core is a nineteenth-century ledger book of drawings by Lakota Sioux warriors found in 1876 in a funerary tipi on the Little Bighorn battlefield after Custer’s defeat. Journalist Phocion Howard later added an illustrated introduction and had it bound into the beautiful manuscript that is reproduced in complete color facsimile here.

Howard attributed all seventy-seven Native drawings to a “chief” named Half Moon, but anthropologist Castle McLaughlin demonstrates that these dramatic scenes, mostly of war exploits, were drawn by at least six different warrior-artists. Their vivid first-person depictions make up a rare Native American record of historic events that likely occurred between 1866 and 1868 during Red Cloud’s War along the Bozeman Trail.

McLaughlin probes the complex life history of this unique artifact of cross-cultural engagement, uncovering its origins, ownership, and cultural and historic significance, and compares it with other early ledger books. Examining how allied Lakota and Cheyenne warriors valued these graphic records of warfare as both objects and images, she introduces the concept of “war books”—documents that were captured and altered by Native warrior-artists to appropriate the strategic power of Euroamerican literacy.
Chinese History
A NEW MANUAL
ENDYMION WILKINSON

“A UNIQUE RESOURCE. A MUST FOR EVERY SERIOUS STUDENT OF CHINESE HISTORY AND CULTURE.”

—VICTOR H. MAIR, PROFESSOR OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Endymion Wilkinson’s bestselling manual of Chinese history has long been an indispensable guide to all those interested in the civilization and history of China. In this latest edition, now in a bigger format, its scope has been dramatically enlarged by the addition of one million words of new text.

Twelve years in the making, the new manual introduces students to different types of transmitted, excavated, and artifactual sources from prehistory to the twentieth century. It also examines the context in which the sources were produced, preserved, and received, the problems of research and interpretation associated with them, and the best, most up-to-date secondary works. Because the writing of history has always played a central role in Chinese politics and culture, special attention is devoted to the strengths and weaknesses of Chinese historiography.

The new manual comprises fourteen book-length parts subdivided into a total of seventy-six chapters: Books 1–9 cover Language; People; Geography and the Environment; Governing and Educating; Ideas and Beliefs, Literature, and the Fine Arts; Agriculture, Food, and Drink; Technology and Science; Trade; and Historiography. Books 10–13 present primary and secondary sources chronologically by period. Book 14 is on historical bibliography. Electronic resources are covered throughout.

ENDYMION WILKINSON is a scholar and a diplomat (EU Ambassador to China, 1994–2001).
Home and the World
EDITING THE “GLORIOUS MING” IN WOODBLOCK-PRINTED BOOKS OF THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES
Yuming He

China’s sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw an unprecedented explosion in the production and circulation of woodblock-printed books. What can surviving traces of that era’s print culture reveal about the makers and consumers of these books? Home and the World addresses this question by carefully examining a wide range of late Ming books, considering them not merely as texts, but as material objects and economic commodities designed, produced, and marketed to stand out in the distinctive book marketplace of the time, and promising high enjoyment and usefulness to readers. Although many of the mass-market commercial imprints studied here might have struck scholars from the eighteenth century on as too trivial, lowbrow, or slipshod to merit serious study, they prove to be an invaluable resource, providing insight into their readers’ orientations toward the increasingly complex global stage of early modernity and toward traditional Chinese conceptions of textual, political, and moral authority. On a more intimate scale, they tell us about readers’ ideals of a fashionable and pleasurable private life. Through studying these works, we come closer to recapturing the trend-conscious and often subversive ways readers at this moment in China’s history imagined their world and their place within it.

Yuming He is Assistant Professor of Chinese Literature at the University of Chicago.

Courtesans, Concubines, and the Cult of Female Fidelity
Beverly Bossler

This book traces changing gender relations in China from the tenth to fourteenth centuries by examining three critical categories of women: courtesans, concubines, and faithful wives. It shows how the intersection and mutual influence of these groups—and of male discourses about them—transformed ideas about family relations and the proper roles of men and women. Courtesan culture profoundly affected Song social and family life, as entertainment skills became a defining feature of a new model of concubinage and entertainer-concubines increasingly became mothers of literati sons. Neo-Confucianism, the new moral learning of the Song, was in turn significantly shaped by this entertainment culture and the new markets in women it created. Responding to a broad social consensus, Neo-Confucians called for enhanced ritual recognition of concubine mothers and expressed increased concern about wifely jealousy. The book also details the sometimes surprising origins of the Late Imperial cult of fidelity, showing that from its inception the drive to celebrate female loyalty stemmed from a complex amalgam of political, social, and moral agendas. By taking women—and men’s relationships with them—seriously, Beverly Bossler demonstrates the centrality of gender relations in the social, political, and intellectual life of the Song and Yuan dynasties.

Beverly Bossler is Professor of History at the University of California, Davis.
Critics and Commentators

THE BOOK OF POEMS AS CLASSIC AND LITERATURE

Bruce Rusk

At once a revered canon associated with Confucius and the earliest anthology of poetry, the Book of Poems holds a unique place in Chinese literary history. Since early imperial times it served as an ideal of literary perfection, as it provided a basis for defining shi poetry, the most esteemed genre of elite composition. In imperial China, however, literary criticism and classical learning represented distinct fields of inquiry that differed in status, with classical learning considered more serious and prestigious. Literary critics thus highlighted connections between the Book of Poems and later verse, while classical scholars obscured the origins of their ideas in literary theory.

This book explores the mutual influence of literary and classicizing approaches, which frequently and fruitfully borrowed from one another. Drawing on a wide range of sources including commentaries, anthologies, colophons, and inscriptions, Bruce Rusk chronicles how scholars borrowed from critics without attribution and even resorted to forgery to make appealing new ideas look old. By unraveling the relationships through which classical and literary scholarship on the Book of Poems co-evolved from the Han dynasty through the Qing, this study shows that the ancient classic was the catalyst for intellectual innovation and literary invention.

Bruce Rusk is Assistant Professor of Chinese Literature in the Department of Asian Studies at Cornell University.

Strange Eventful Histories

IDENTITY, PERFORMANCE, AND XU WEI’S FOUR CRIES OF A GIBBON

Shiamin Kwa

When it comes to really knowing a person, is what you see really what you get? Is it ever all you get? In this first critical study and annotated translation of the dramatic masterpiece Four Cries of a Gibbon by the late-Ming dynasty Chinese playwright Xu Wei, author Shiamin Kwa considers the ways that people encounter and understand each other in extraordinary circumstances. With its tales of crimes redressed in the next world and girls masquerading as men to achieve everlasting fame, Four Cries of a Gibbon complicated issues of self and identity when it appeared in the late Ming dynasty, paving the way for increasingly nuanced reflections on such questions in late Ming and early Qing fiction and drama. Beyond their historical context, Xu Wei’s influential plays serve as testimony to what Kwa argues are universal strategies found within drama. The heroes and heroines in these plays glide back and forth across the borders of life and death, of male and female, as they seek to articulate who they truly are. As the actors sort out these truths onstage, the members of the audience are invited to consider the truths that they live with offstage.

Shiamin Kwa is a Lecturer at Rice University.
Two-Timing Modernity
HOMOSOCIAL NARRATIVE IN MODERN JAPANESE FICTION
J. Keith Vincent

Japanese literature in the first half of the twentieth century was rife with narratives depicting relations between men, from explicitly homoerotic accounts to stories of men in romantic rivalries over women. Recent critics have tended to celebrate the former for their subversion of sex and gender norms and to indict the latter for reducing women to mediators of desire between men and repressing the possibility of love between men.

J. Keith Vincent reads narratives from both ends of this spectrum as sites where love between men was neither subversive nor repressed, but rather relegated to and preserved within the past as an individual phenomenon limited to adolescence and as an outmoded cultural practice associated with the premodern past. Synthesizing queer and feminist approaches, Two-Timing Modernity argues that not only were homoerotic and homosocial texts written in the same historical eras, but that the two impulses often coexisted within the very same texts. These narratives did not just include male-male sexuality as a theme, but also employed narrative strategies that highlighted and problematized how the continuum of male homosocial relations continued to mediate and structure their male characters’ desire, even—and perhaps especially—when its “object” was a woman.

J. KEITH VINCENT is Assistant Professor of Japanese and Comparative Literature at Boston University.

On the Margins of Empire
BURAKU AND KOREAN IDENTITY IN PREWAR AND WARTIME JAPAN
Jeffrey Paul Bayliss

Two of the largest minority groups in modern Japan—Koreans, who emigrated to the metropole as colonial subjects, and Burakumin, who descended from former outcastes—share a history of discrimination and marginalization that spans the decades of the nation’s modern transformation, from the relatively liberal decade of the 1920s, through the militarism and nationalism of the 1930s, to the empire’s demise in 1945.

Through an analysis of the stereotypes of Koreans and Burakumin that were constructed in tandem with Japan’s modernization and imperial expansion, Jeffrey Bayliss explores the historical processes that cast both groups as the antithesis of the emerging image of the proper Japanese citizen/subject. This study provides new insights into the majority prejudices, social and political movements, and state policies that influenced not only their perceived positions as “others” on the margins of the Japanese empire, but also the minorities’ views of themselves, their place in the nation, and the often strained relations between the two groups.

JEFFREY PAUL BAYLISS is Associate Professor of History at Trinity College.
From the early seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century, the Tokugawa shogunate enacted and enforced myriad laws and ordinances to control nearly every aspect of Japanese life, including observance of a person’s death. In particular, the shoguns Tsunayoshi and Yoshimune issued strict decrees on mourning and abstention that dictated compliance throughout the land and survived the political upheaval of the Meiji Restoration to persist well into the twentieth century.

Atsuko Hirai reveals the pivotal relationship between these shogunal edicts and the legitimacy of Tokugawa rule. By highlighting the role of narimono chojirei (injunctions against playing musical instruments) within their broader context, she shows how this class of legislation played an important integrative part in Japanese society not only through its comprehensive implementation, especially for national mourning of major political figures, but also by its codification of the religious beliefs and customs that the Japanese people had cherished for innumerable generations.

ATSUKO HIRAI is Kazushige Hirasawa Professor of History at Bates College.

HARVARD EAST ASIAN MONOGRAPHS
OCTOBER | 6 X 9 | 15 HALFTONES, 3 MAPS, 13 TABLES | 450 PP. | $49.95X (£36.95 UK) | HISTORY / LAW | ISBN 978-0-674-06682-3

Long ignored by historians and repudiated in their time, practitioners of private law opened the way toward Japan’s legal modernity. From the seventeenth to the turn of the twentieth century, lawyers and their predecessors changed society in ways that first samurai and then the state could not. During the Edo period (1600–1868), they worked from the shadows to bend the shogun’s law to suit the market needs of merchants and the justice concerns of peasants. Over the course of the nineteenth century, legal practitioners changed law from a tool for rule into a new epistemology and laid the foundation for parliamentary politics during the Meiji era (1868–1912).

This social and political history argues that legal modernity sprouted from indigenous roots and helped delineate a budding nation’s public and private spheres. Tracing the transition of law regimes from Edo to Meiji, Darryl E. Flaherty shows how the legal profession emerged as a force for change in modern Japan and highlights its lasting contributions in founding private universities, political parties, and a national association of lawyers that contributed to legal reform during the twentieth century.

DARRYL E. FLAHERTY is Associate Professor of History at the University of Delaware.

HARVARD EAST ASIAN MONOGRAPHS
DECEMBER | 6 X 9 | 4 TABLES | 350 PP. | $39.95X (£29.95 UK) | LAW | ISBN 978-0-674-06677-9
Buddhism, Unitarianism, and the Meiji Competition for Universality

MICHEL MOHR

In the late 1800s, as Japanese leaders mulled over the usefulness of religion in modernizing their country, they chose to invite Unitarian missionaries to Japan. This book spotlights one facet of debates sparked by the subsequent encounter between Unitarianism and Buddhism—an intersection that has been largely neglected in the scholarly literature. Focusing on the cascade of events triggered by the missionary presence of the American Unitarian Association on Japanese soil between 1887 and 1922, Michel Mohr’s study sheds new light on this formative time in Japanese religious and intellectual history.

Drawing on the wealth of information contained in correspondence sent and received by Unitarian missionaries in Japan, as well as periodicals, archival materials, and Japanese sources, Mohr shows how this missionary presence elicited unprecedented debates on “universality” and how the ambiguous idea of “universal truth” was utilized by missionaries to promote their own cultural and ethnocentric agendas. At the turn of the twentieth century this notion was appropriated and reformulated by Japanese intellectuals and religious leaders, often to suit new political and nationalistic ambitions.

MICHEL MOHR is Associate Professor of Religion at the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa.

From Miracle to Maturity

THE GROWTH OF THE KOREAN ECONOMY

BARRY EICHENGREEN, DWIGHT H. PERKINS, AND KWANHO SHIN

The economic growth of South Korea has been a remarkable success story. After the Korean War, the country was one of the poorest economies on the planet; by the twenty-first century, it had become a middle-income country, a member of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (the club of advanced economies), and home to some of the world’s leading industrial corporations. And yet, many Koreans are less than satisfied with their country’s economic performance, given the continuing financial volatility and sluggish growth since the Korean economic crisis of 1997–1998.

From Miracle to Maturity offers a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis of the growth of the Korean economy, starting with the aggregate sources of growth (growth of the labor force, the stock of capital, and productivity) and then delving deeper into the roles played by structural change, exports, foreign investment, and financial development. The authors provide a detailed examination of the question of whether the Korean economy is now underperforming and ask, if so, what can be done to solve the problem.

BARRY EICHENGREEN is George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics and Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley. DWIGHT H. PERKINS is Harold Hitchings Burbank Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus, at Harvard University. KWANHO SHIN is Professor of Economics at Korea University.
The Last of the Rephaim
CONQUEST AND CATACLYSM IN THE HEROIC
AGES OF ANCIENT ISRAEL
BRIAN R. DOAK

The figure of the giant has haunted the literatures of the ancient Mediterranean world, from the Greek Gigantomachy and other Aegean epic literatures to the biblical contexts of the ancient Near East. In The Last of the Rephaim, Brian Doak argues that the giants of the Hebrew Bible are a politically, theologically, and historiographically generative group, and through their oversized bodies, readers gain insight into central aspects of Israel’s symbolic universe. All that is overgrown or physically monstrous represents a connection to primeval chaos, and stands as a barrier to creation and right rule. Giants thus represent chaos-fear, and their eradication is a form of chaos maintenance by both human and divine agents. Doak argues that these biblical traditions participate in a broader Mediterranean conversation regarding giants and the end of the heroic age—a conversation that inevitably draws the biblical corpus into a discussion of the function of myth and epic in the ancient world, with profound implications for the politics of monotheism and monarchy in ancient Israel.

BRIAN R. DOAK is Assistant Professor of Biblical Studies at George Fox University.

Ruse and Wit
THE HUMOROUS IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH NARRATIVE
EDITED BY DOMINIC PARVIZ BROOKSHAW

The essays in Ruse and Wit examine in detail a wide range of texts (from nonsensical prose to ribald poetry, titillating anecdotes, edifying plays, and journalistic satire) that span the best part of a millennium of humorous and satirical writing in the Islamic world, from classical Arabic to medieval and modern Persian, and Ottoman Turkish (and by extension Modern Greek). While acknowledging significant elements of continuity in the humorous across distinct languages, divergent time periods, and disparate geographical regions, the authors have not shied away from the particular and the specific. When viewed collectively, the findings presented in the essays collected here underscore the belief that humor as evidenced in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish narrative is a culturally modulated phenomenon, one that demands to be examined with reference to its historical framework and one that, in turn, communicates as much about those who produced humor as it does about those who enjoyed it.

DOMINIC PARVIZ BROOKSHAW is Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature and Persian Literature at Stanford University.
Paideia and Cult
CHRISTIAN INITIATION IN THEODORE OF MOPSUESTIA
DANIEL L. SCHWARTZ

Paideia and Cult explores the role of Christian education and worship in the complex process of conversion and Christianization. It analyzes the Catechetical Homilies of Theodore of Mopsuestia as a curriculum designed to train those seeking initiation into the Christian mysteries. Although Theodore gave considerable attention to teaching creedal theology, he sought to go beyond simply communicating information. His catechetical preaching set the teaching of Christian ideas within the context of religious community and ritual participation. In doing so he sought to produce a Christianized view of the world and of the convert’s place in a community of worship. Theodore’s attention to the communal, cognitive, and ritual components of initiation suggest a substantive understanding of religious conversion, yet one that avoids an overemphasis on intellectual and psychological transformation. Throughout this study catechesis emerges as invaluable for comprehending the ability of clergy to initiate new members as Christianity gained increasing prominence within the late Roman world.

DanIEL L. Schwartz is Assistant Professor of History at Texas A&M University.

Loving Humanity, Learning, and Being Honored
THE FOUNDATIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN XENOPHON’S EDUCATION OF CYRUS
NORMAN B. SANDRIDGE

Xenophon is generally thought to have done his best theorizing on leadership through his portrayal of Cyrus the Great, the first king of the Persian Empire. In this book, Norman Sandridge argues that Xenophon actually reduces his Theory of Leadership to a set of fundamental traits, namely, the love of humanity, the love of learning, and the love of being honored. These so-called fundamental traits are the product of several rich contexts across culture and across time: the portrait of Cyrus seems as much a composite of Persian folklore as a pointed response to Plato’s Philosopher King. Sandridge further argues that Xenophon’s Theory of Leadership is effective for addressing many problems of leadership that were familiar to Xenophon and his fourth-century Athenian contemporaries, notably Plato and Isocrates. By looking at the contexts in which Xenophon’s theory was conceived, as well as the problems of leadership he sought to address, this book sees Xenophon as attempting a sincerely laudatory though not ideal portrait of Cyrus. The study thus falls between interpretations of the Education of Cyrus that have seen Cyrus as either a perfect leader or an ironically flawed one.

Norman B. Sandridge is Assistant Professor of Classics at Howard University.
The Theory and Practice of Life

ISOCRATES AND THE PHILOSOPHERS

TARIK WAREH

The Theory and Practice of Life is a study of the literary culture within which the works, schools, and careers of Plato, Aristotle, and contemporary Greek intellectuals took shape. It focuses on the important role played by their rival Isocrates and the rhetorical education offered in his school. Tarik Wareh shows that when Aristotle illustrates his ethical theory by reference to the practical arts, this is no simple appeal to a homespun commonsense analogy, but a sign of dependence on the traditions and concepts of rhetorical and empirical methodology. Likewise, when Plato in the Phaedrus constructs the possibility of a truly philosophical rhetoric on the model of “Hippocratic” medicine, his uncomfortable consciousness of rhetorical theory’s relevance, prestige, and power is revealed. The second half of the book brings together the fragmentary evidence for the participation of “Isocrateans” in the philosophical polemics, princely didactics, and literary competition of the fourth century, shedding new light on the “lost years” of intellectual and literary history that lie before the dawn of the Hellenistic period.

TARIK WAREH is Assistant Professor of Classics at Union College in Schenectady, NY.

From Listeners to Viewers

SPACE IN THE ILIAD

CHRISTOS TSAGALIS

What do we mean by “space” in the Iliad? The aim of this book is to offer a systematic and comprehensive presentation of the different types and functions of space in the earliest work of Greek literature. By adopting a twofold division between simple and embedded story space, the former pertaining to the actions of characters and the latter to their thoughts, Christos Tsagalis shows how character drawing and authority are deeply influenced by active spatial representation.

Similes and descriptive passages, in which space looms large, are also viewed in a new light as the author explores the relation between space designated in the similes and in the corresponding action of the main narrative. Given the importance in cognitive theory of the role of memory in an oral medium such as epic song, the book analyzes Homeric modes of visual memory, implicit knowledge, and mnemonic formats in order to better understand the composition and presentation of descriptive and ekphrastic passages, with special emphasis on the numerous prized objects and the monumental shield of Achilles.

CHRISTOS TSAGALIS is Associate Professor of Greek Literature at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.
Imperial Geographies in Byzantine and Ottoman Space

EDITED BY SAHAR BAZZAZ, YOTA BATSACKI, AND DIMITER ANGELOV

Imperial Geographies in Byzantine and Ottoman Space opens new and insightful vistas on the nexus between empire and geography. The volume redirects attention from the Atlantic to the space of the eastern Mediterranean shaped by two empires of remarkable duration and territorial extent, the Byzantine and the Ottoman. The essays offer a diachronic and comparative account that spans the medieval and early modern periods and reaches into the nineteenth century. Methodologically rich, the essays combine historical, literary, and theoretical perspectives. Through texts as diverse as court records and chancery manuals, imperial treatises and fictional works, travel literature and theatrical adaptations, the essays explore ways in which the production of geographical knowledge supported imperial authority or revealed its precarious mastery of geography.

SAHAR BAZZAZ is Associate Professor of History at the College of the Holy Cross.
YOTA BATSACKI is Executive Director, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.
DIMITER ANGELOV is Professor of Byzantine History at the University of Birmingham and Visiting Associate Professor at Harvard University.


EDITED BY DEBORAH FURCHTGOTT, MATTHEW HOLMBERG, A. JOSEPH MCMULLEN, AND NATASHA SUMNER

Proceedings of the Harvard Celtic Colloquium has in its purview all aspects of culture, language, and history of the Celtic peoples, from ancient to modern times. PHCC, 31 features “Culture, Identity and the Medieval Revival in Victorian Wales,” the 2011 J. V. Kelleher lecture given by Huw Pryce of Bangor University, Wales, which looks at Victorian views of the past in Wales. The volume also considers the linguistic shifts in several of the Celtic languages, both in early periods and more recent times, and it contains articles concerning the history, culture, and literatures of Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall. In addition, PHCC, 31 includes several articles on historiography in various areas and times, as well as others that examine later reflections on the Easter Rising in Ireland (1916), the renewed interest in regional language in Cornwall, the historic reflexes of the title Bragmaticus, and literary reflexes of archaeological remains in medieval Wales.

DEBORAH FURCHTGOTT, MATTHEW HOLMBERG, A. JOSEPH MCMULLEN, and NATASHA SUMNER are graduate students in the Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University.

HELLENIC STUDIES 56 . JANUARY | 5 ½ X 9
4 LINE ILLUS., 4 HALFTONES, 2 MAPS | 250 PP.
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARVARD CELTIC COLLOQUIUM
NOVEMBER | 5 ¼ X 8 ¾ | 6 HALFTONES | 300 PP.
| $32.95X (£24.95 UK) | CULTURAL STUDIES
ISBN 978-0-674-06678-6
Dreaming and Historical Consciousness in Island Greece

CHARLES STEWART

What constitutes a history? Is this term to be restricted to the works of recognized historians? Or can information about the past gained through dreams, spirit possession rituals, or dancing performances also count as histories? Instead of dismissing such productions as “myth” or “religion,” Charles Stewart contends in *Dreaming and Historical Consciousness* that our definition of history must be widened. This move is crucial in a global setting where alternative historical practices require appreciation as systems of thought rather than rejection as inferior types of knowledge. Villagers on the Greek island of Naxos have long experienced dreams of saints directing them to dig up buried objects. These dreams impelled the villagers to become both archaeologists and historians striving to uncover a past that would alter their future. *Dreaming and Historical Consciousness* elucidates these dreams of the past-present-future in terms of local cosmology and theorizes them as existential expressions of the struggle for agency. This ethnography of historical consciousness offers new insight into how people imagine the past, consciously and unconsciously, in daily life.

CHARLES STEWART is Reader in Anthropology at University College London.

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Greek Mythologies

ANTIQUITY AND SURREALISM

DIMITRIOS YATROMANOLAKIS

The hegemonization of European thought by Greek antiquity was famously questioned by major representatives of the avant-garde. However, this is only one ideological dimension of the extraordinarily intricate politics of the European avant-garde’s response to Greek antiquity—a dimension that has been overrated in current research on the subject. *Greek Mythologies* interrogates this one-sided methodological approach by exploring in a systematic and cross-disciplinary manner the complex, at times contradictory, responses to ancient Greece in Greek and broader Western European modernism. In this pioneering book, Dimitrios Yatromanolakis investigates the multilayered (often underexplored) ideological, literary, artistic, and epistemological channels through which ancient Greek mythology was received by the avant-garde as cultural capital and discursive paradigm conducive to a radical reassessment of established socioaesthetic structures. Exploring the dynamics of ruination and the reconfiguration of fundamental icons of ancient mythology (for example, Oedipus, Pasiphae, the Minotaur, the Danaids) in Greek surrealism, this book masterfully demonstrates that Greek antiquity, despite its theoretical devaluation by influential modernists, became an integral constituent of avant-garde myth-making. Focusing mainly on highly provocative dialogues between variants of ancient Greek mythoi and twentieth-century Greek and other European mechanisms of mythogenesis, the book navigates new territories in the field of reception studies.

DIMITRIOS YATROMANOLAKIS is a former Fellow of the Society of Fellows at Harvard University and a recipient of the Berlin Prize.
Selected Works

**Konstantinos Kaisarios Dapontes**

Translated by Elina Tsalicoglou

Writers and scholars from the early nineteenth century to the present day have never ceased to be intrigued by the life and work of Konstantinos Kaisarios Dapontes (1713–1784), a curious and captivating individual who left a lasting mark on the cultural landscape of the Greek-speaking world in the eighteenth century. One of the most prolific writers of his time, with over nineteen volumes to his name (and a number of neglected manuscripts in libraries and monasteries in Greece and elsewhere), Dapontes was also one of the few individuals who recorded his adventurous life in a systematic and surprisingly detailed fashion, and in doing so bequeathed to his readers an abundance of autobiographical and confessional writings—a rather rare genre for this period of Greek culture. This book offers the English-speaking audience his idiosyncratic poem “Canon of Hymns Comprising Many Exceptional Things” and selected passages from one of his most important works, *Garden of Graces*. The English translation is accompanied by notes and a detailed introduction to Dapontes’s life and work, which provide the first systematic presentation of that significant Greek author to the broader English, scholarly as well as general, readership.

**Elina Tsalicoglou**, an independent scholar, holds a D.Phil. in Modern Greek Literature from Oxford University.

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The Poems of the Canon

**Constantine Cavafy**

Translated by John Chioles

C.P. Cavafy (Konstantinos Petrou Kavafis) is one of the most important and influential Greek poets since antiquity. Based on a thirty-year scholarly and literary interaction with Cavafy’s poetry and its Greek and Western European intertexts, John Chioles has produced a most authoritative and exceptionally nuanced translation of the complex linguistic registers of Cavafy’s *Canon* into English.

This paperback volume contains only the English rendition of the *Canon*, which previously appeared alongside a new edition of the Greek text in Volume 1 of the Harvard Early Modern and Modern Greek Library.

**John Chioles** is Professor of Comparative Literature Emeritus at New York University.
Asinou across Time
STUDIES IN THE ARCHITECTURE AND MURALS OF THE PANAGIA PHORBIOTISSA, CYPRUS
EDITED BY ANNEMARIE WEYL CARR AND ANDRÉAS NICOLAÏDÈS

The church of Asinou is among the most famous in Cyprus. Built around 1100, the edifice, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is decorated with accretions of images, from the famous fresco cycle executed shortly after initial construction to those made in the early seventeenth century. During this period the church served the adjacent monastery of the Mother of God ton Phorbion (“of the vetches”), and was subject to Byzantine, Lusignan (1191–1474), Venetian (1474–1570), and Ottoman rule. This monograph is the first on one of Cyprus’s major diachronically painted churches. Written by an international team of renowned scholars, the book sets the accumulating phases of Asinou’s art and architecture in the context of the changing fortunes of the valley, of Cyprus, and of the eastern Mediterranean.

Chapters include the first continuous history of the church and its immediate setting; a thorough analysis of its architecture; editions, translations, and commentary on the poetic inscriptions; art-historical studies of the post-1105/6 images in the narthex and nave; a detailed comparative analysis of the physical and chemical properties of the frescoes; and a diachronic table of paleographical forms.

ANNEMARIE WEYL CARR is Professor Emerita of Art History at Southern Methodist University. ANDRÉAS NICOLAÏDÈS is maître de conférence of Byzantine Art History and Archaeology at the Université de Provence.

Past Presented
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION AND THE ANCIENT AMERICAS
EDITED BY JOANNE PILSBURY

Illustrations remain one of the fundamental tools of archaeology, a means by which we share information and build ideas. Often treated as if they were neutral representations, archaeological illustrations are the convergence of science and the imagination. This volume, a collection of fourteen essays addressing the visual presentation of the Pre-Columbian past from the fifteenth century to the present day, explores and contextualizes the visual culture of archaeological illustration, addressing the intellectual history of the field and the relationship of archaeological illustration to other scientific disciplines and the fine arts. One of the principal questions raised by this volume is how do archaeological illustrations, which organize complex sets of information, shape the construction of knowledge? These visual and conceptual constructions warrant closer scrutiny: they matter, they shape our thinking. Archaeological illustrations are a mediation of vision and ideas, and the chapters in this volume consider how visual languages are created and how they become institutionalized. Past Presented: Archaeological Illustration and the Ancient Americas is about the ways in which representations illuminate the concerns and possibilities of a specific time and place and how these representations, in turn, shaped the field of archaeology.

JOANNE PILSBURY is Associate Director of Scholarly Programs at The Getty Research Institute.
After the Holodomor
THE ENDURING IMPACT OF THE GREAT FAMINE ON UKRAINE
EDITED BY ANDREA GRAZIOSI AND LUBOMYR A. HAJDA

Over the last twenty years, a concerted effort has been made to uncover the history of the Holodomor, the Great Famine of 1932–1933 in Ukraine. Now, with the archives opened and the essential story told, it becomes possible to explore in detail what happened after the Holodomor and to examine its impact on Ukraine and its people.

In 2008 the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University hosted an international conference entitled “The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Holodomor and Its Consequences, 1933 to the Present.” The papers, most of which are contained in this volume, concern a wide range of topics, such as the immediate aftermath of the Holodomor and its subsequent effect on Ukraine’s people and communities; World War II, with its wartime and postwar famines; and the impact of the Holodomor on subsequent generations of Ukrainians and present-day Ukrainian culture. Through the efforts of the historians, archivists, and demographers represented here, a fuller history of the Holodomor continues to emerge.

ANDREA GRAZIOSI is Professor of History at the University of Naples Federico II. LUBOMYR A. HAJDA is Associate Director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

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Ethnographic Notes on the Mru and Khumi of the Chittagong and Arakan Hill Tracts
A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MAINLY BASED ON FIELD RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
LORENZ G. LÖFFLER

This book is a “thick” description and interpretation of the ethnography of the Mru and Khumi, who live in the Chittagong/Arakan Hills straddling Bangladesh, India, and Burma. They are Tibeto-Burmese speaking horticulturalists practicing swidden agriculture. The work is the outcome of several periods of fieldwork dating back to 1955–1957, 1964, and 1990. Lorenz G. Löffler describes in great detail the material and spiritual culture of these populations: from dwellings and implements to life cycle and social structure, from folklore to religious rituals. All the important local terms are given in Mru and English. The book includes a number of Mru texts along with their translations. It is illustrated by nearly a hundred color photographs and some thirty drawings and designs.

LORENZ G. LÖFFLER is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Zurich.

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SARCOPHAGI
VOLUME 61/62, SPRING/AUTUMN 2012
EDITED BY FRANCESCO PELLIZZI
Guest editors Wu Hung and Jas Elsner

RES 61/62, Sarcophagi, is guest edited by Wu Hung and Jas Elsner. It includes “Chinese coffins from the first millennium B.C. and early images of the afterworld” by Alain Thote; “Art and personhood” by Björn Ewald; “Western Han sarcophagi and the transformation of Chinese funerary art” by Zheng Yan; “Reading identity on Roman strigillated sarcophagi” by Janet Huskinson; “‘A Tomb Both Great and Blameless’” by Richard Neer; “Funerary Spatiality” by Lillian Lan-ying Tseng; “‘Nero’s Tomb’ and the crisis of the third century” by Edmund Thomas; “Jouissance of death?” by Eugene Wang; “Reading images without texts on Roman sarcophagi” by Paul Zanker; “Decorative imperatives between concealment and display” by Jas Elsner; “Han sarcophagi” by Wu Hung; “Framing the dead on Roman sarcophagi” by Verity Platt; “Presentation, (re)animation, and the enchantments of technology” by Finbarr Barry Flood; “Death panels” by T. J. Clark; and contributions to Documents and Discussions by Andrew Scherer and Roberta Bonetti. Also included are contributions to Lectures—Color by Alexandre Tokovinine, Cameron L. McNeil, Timothy W. Pugh and Leslie G. Cecil, Leonardo Lopez Luján, Douglas K. Charles, and Warren R. DeBoer.

FRANCESCO PELLIZZI is Associate of Middle American Ethnology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. WU HUNG is Harrie A. Vanderstappen Distinguished Service Professor in Art History and East Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago. JAS ELsNER is Humfry Payne Senior Research Fellow in Classical Art at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Financing Health in Latin America
VOLUME 2: SYSTEMS AND FINANCIAL RISK PROTECTION
EDITED BY FELICIA MARIE KNAUL, RAMIRO GUERRERO, JORINE MUISER, HÉCTOR ARREOLA-ORNELAS, REBECA WONG, AND MAJA PLEIC

In Latin America, health financing systems have traditionally been segmented across population groups, leading to inefficiency and inequity. As a result, much of the population continues to be excluded from access to pooled, public, pre-payment options that protect them from impoverishment caused by health spending. This volume, the second in a two-part set, analyzes health financing systems in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru. The analysis highlights experiences and opportunities to offer financial protection in health. The cases describe stories of success as well as obstacles yet to overcome. They also identify emerging models and trends in the region.

This work is a product of the collaboration between more than 25 researchers and 18 institutions associated with the Research for Health Financing in Latin America and The Caribbean Network with support from the International Development Research Centre of Canada.

FELICIA MARIE KNAUL is Director of the Harvard Global Equity Initiative, Associate Professor at Harvard Medical School, and Senior Economist at the Mexican Health Foundation.
RAMIRO GUERRERO is Director of PROESA (Centro de Estudios en Protección Social y Economía de la Salud), Colombia.
JORINE MUISER is Associate Researcher at Centro Centroamericano de Población, Universidad de Costa Rica.
HÉCTOR ARREOLA-ORNELAS is Economic Research Coordinator at Fundación Mexicana para la Salud. REBECA WONG is P. & S. Kempner Distinguished Professor in Health Disparities at the Sealy Center on Aging, University of Texas Medical Branch. MAJA PLEIC is Research Assistant at the Harvard Global Equity Initiative.
The Uncensored Picture of Dorian Gray

OSCAR WILDE
EDITED BY NICHOLAS FRANKEL

“THE VERSION THAT WILDE SUBMITTED TO LIPPINCOTT’S [PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS] IS THE BETTER FICTION. IT HAS THE SWIFT AND UNCAKNY RHYTHM OF A MODERN FAIRY TALE—AND DORIAN IS THE GREATEST OF WILDE’S FAIRY TALES.”
—ALEX ROSS, NEW YORKER

More than 120 years after Oscar Wilde submitted The Picture of Dorian Gray for publication in Lippincott’s Monthly Magazine, the uncensored version of his novel appears here for the first time in a paperback edition. This volume restores all of the material removed by the novel’s first editor.

Upon receipt of the typescript, Wilde’s editor panicked at what he saw. Contained within its pages was material he feared readers would find “offensive”—especially instances of graphic homosexual content. He proceeded to go through the typescript with his pencil, cleaning it up until he made it “acceptable to the most fastidious taste.” Wilde did not see these changes until his novel appeared in print. Wilde’s editor’s concern was well placed. Even in its redacted form, the novel caused public outcry. The British press condemned it as “vulgar,” “unclean,” “poisonous,” “discreditable,” and “a sham.” When Wilde later enlarged the novel for publication in book form, he responded to his critics by further toning down its “immoral” elements.

Wilde famously said that The Picture of Dorian Gray “contains much of me”: Basil Hallward is “what I think I am,” Lord Henry “what the world thinks me,” and “Dorian what I would like to be—in other ages, perhaps.” Wilde’s comment suggests a backward glance to a Greek or Dorian Age, but also a forward-looking view to a more permissive time than his own repressive Victorian era. By implication, Wilde would have preferred we read today the uncensored version of his novel.
Dickinson

SELECTED POEMS AND COMMENTARIES

HELEN VENDLER

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“Emily Dickinson is certainly never going to be an easy poet to understand, but her dense, poignant lyrics are now a lot more accessible to ordinary readers thanks to Vendler’s unravelings. If you’re going to read Dickinson, this Selected Poems and Commentaries is the place to start.”

—Michael Dirda, Washington Post

“Vendler’s comprehensive reassessment of Dickinson’s achievement seems to me the most challenging new reading of Dickinson since the poet Adrienne Rich’s remarkable essay ‘Vesuvius at Home.’”

—Christopher Benfey, New York Review of Books

“Vendler manages to clarify and illuminate Dickinson’s poetry without oversimplifying the work of a complex mind.”

—Hillary Kelly, New Republic

HELEN VENDLER is A. Kingsley Porter University Professor at Harvard University and author of The Art of Shakespeare’s Sonnets (HUP).

The Heart of William James

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Edited by Robert Richardson

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On the one hundredth anniversary of the death of William James, Robert Richardson, author of the magisterial William James: In the Maelstrom of American Modernism, assembles a wide-ranging selection of essays and writings that reveal the evolution of James’s thought over time.

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“[Richardson] makes the great man accessible as if he were presenting an honored friend, ready to step out of the way and allow a wonderful conversation to begin. And James is indeed a remarkable acquaintance, full of the pleasures of fine prose and humorous insight.”

—Marilynne Robinson, The Nation

ROBERT RICHARDSON is an independent scholar who has taught at the University of Denver and Harvard University.
Age of Fracture

DANIEL T. RODGERS

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In the last quarter of the twentieth century, the ideas that most Americans lived by started to fragment. Mid-century concepts of national consensus, managed markets, gender and racial identities, citizen obligation, and historical memory became more fluid. Flexible markets pushed aside Keynesian macroeconomic structures. Racial and gender solidarity divided into multiple identities. In this wide-ranging narrative, Daniel T. Rodgers shows how the collective purposes and meanings that had framed social debate became unhinged and uncertain.

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—ALAN WOLFE, NEW REPUBLIC ONLINE

DANIEL T. RODGERS is Henry Charles Lea Professor of History at Princeton University and author of Atlantic Crossings (HUP).

His Majesty’s Opponent

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND INDIA’S STRUGGLE AGAINST EMPIRE

SUGATA BOSE

Called Netaji (“leader”) by his countrymen, Subhas Chandra Bose struggled all his life to liberate his people from British rule and, in pursuit of that goal, raised and led the Indian National Army against Allied Forces during World War II. His patriotism, as Gandhi asserted, was second to none, but his actions aroused controversy in India and condemnation in the West.

“[THIS] COULD HELP RESUSCITATE THE LEADER’S TROUBLED REPUTATION OUTSIDE OF INDIA...BOSE’S LIFE IS AN ACTION-PACKED THRILLER TAILOR-MADE FOR BIOGRAPHICAL TREATMENT.”
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SUGATA BOSE is Gardiner Professor of History at Harvard University.

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BRANDON L. GARRETT is Roy L. and Rosamond Woodruff Morgan Professor of Law at the University of Virginia. Podcast author interview:

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DAVID GARLAND is Arthur T. Vanderbilt Professor of Law and Professor of Sociology at New York University.
The Illusion of Free Markets
PUNISHMENT AND THE MYTH OF NATURAL ORDER
BERNARD E. HARCOURT

It is widely believed today that the free market is the best mechanism ever invented to efficiently allocate resources in society. Just as fundamental as faith in the free market is the belief that government has a legitimate and competent role in policing and the punishment arena. This curious incendiary combination of free market efficiency and the Big Brother state has become seemingly obvious, but it hinges on the illusion of a supposedly natural order in the economic realm. The Illusion of Free Markets argues that our faith in “free markets” has severely distorted American politics and punishment practices.

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BERNARD E. HARCOURT is Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

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HAROLD JAMES is the Claude and Lore Kelly Professor in European Studies and Professor of History and International Affairs at Princeton University. He is author of Making the European Monetary Union (see p. 4).

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The Union War

Gary W. Gallagher

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Gary W. Gallagher is John L. Nau III Professor of History at the University of Virginia and author of The Confederate War (HUP).

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Jack N. Rakove is the William R. Coe Professor of History and American Studies and Professor of Political Science at Stanford University and author of the Pulitzer Prize–winning Original Meanings.
The Marble Faun
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
Introduced by Andrew Delbanco

Nathaniel Hawthorne’s The Marble Faun mingles fable with fact in a mysterious tale of American artists liberated from New England mores in Rome. In his introduction, Andrew Delbanco remarks that Hawthorne’s novel is ultimately less about freedom than its costs. It is a book “that invites us to observe people in the grip of guilt, passion, or a naïve faith in God or art, and to watch them seek escape from their fears and doubts as their creed—whatever it is—fails them.” The John Harvard Library edition reproduces the authoritative text of The Marble Faun in The Centenary Edition of the Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

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ANDREW DELBANCO is the Mendelson Family Chair of American Studies and Julian Clarence Levi Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University.

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SIDNEY W. MINTZ, Research Professor and William L. Straus Jr. Professor Emeritus, Department of Anthropology, Johns Hopkins University, is the author of books including Sweetness and Power and Tasting Food, Tasting Freedom.

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CORNELIA DEAN is a science writer and former science editor at the New York Times and teaches seminars on the communication of science at Harvard University.

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KENNETH W. FORD, retired director of the American Institute of Physics, is author of The Quantum World (HUP) and a memoir, In Love with Flying.

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NIGEL HAMILTON is the author of prize-winning biographies of Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and of John F. Kennedy. He is currently a Fellow of the McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies, University of Massachusetts Boston, where he is writing a three-volume biography of President Clinton.

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RICHARD J. McNALLY is Professor of Psychology and Director of Clinical Training at Harvard University and author of Remembering Trauma (HUP).

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FRANÇOIS GROSJEAN is Professor Emeritus at Neuchâtel University.

The Roman Forum

DAVID WATKIN

One of the most visited sites in Italy, the Roman Forum is also one of the best-known wonders of the Roman world. David Watkin sheds completely new light on the Forum, examining the roles of the ancient remains while revealing what exactly the standing structures embody—including the rarely studied medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque churches, as well as the nearby monuments that have important histories of their own.

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“To help the tourist avoid confusion, Watkin embarks on a detailed tour of the place, revealing which structures—or, rather, portions of structures—are truly left from ancient Rome and which have been additions built over the course of the years since the fall of the Roman Empire. Systematic, knowledgeable, and even enthusiastic: just the formula to completely engage the reader wanting to know more about ancient Rome.”

—BRAD HOOPER, BOOKLIST

DAVID WATKIN is Professor Emeritus of the History of Architecture at the University of Cambridge.
Taj Mahal
GILES TILLOTSON

An enduring monument of haunting beauty, the Taj Mahal seems a symbol of stability itself. The familiar view of the glowing marble mausoleum from the gateway entrance offers the very picture of permanence. And yet this extraordinary edifice presents a shifting image to observers across time and cultures. The meaning of the Taj Mahal, the perceptions and responses it prompts, ideas about the building and the history that shape them: these form the subject of Giles Tillotson’s book. More than a richly illustrated history—though it is that as well—this book is an eloquent meditation on the place of the Taj Mahal in the cultural imagination of India and the wider world.

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“Witty and authoritative, this book achieves the remarkable feat of making us look again at a building we might otherwise think altogether too familiar.”

—Peter Parker, Daily Telegraph

GILES TILLOTSON is an art historian specializing in South Asia and the author of many books including Jaipur Nama: Tales from the Pink City.

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Piazza San Marco
IAIN FENLON

The Piazza San Marco, one of the most famous and instantly recognizable townscapes in the West, if not the world, has been described as a stage set, as Europe’s drawing room, as a painter’s canvas. This book traces the changing shape and function of the piazza, from its beginnings in the ninth century to its present day ubiquity in the Venetian, European, as well as global imagination.

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IAIN FENLON is Professor of Historical Musicology at Cambridge University.

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Poetry and the Police

COMMUNICATION NETWORKS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PARIS

ROBERT DARNTON

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—PETER BROOKS, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

ROBERT DARNTON is Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and University Librarian at Harvard University. He is a 2011 National Humanities Medal Winner and author of The Case for Books: Past, Present, and Future.
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DAVID BRAKKE is Joe R. Engle Chair in the History of Christianity and Professor of History, Ohio State University.

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KENNETH W. WARREN

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RUSSELL W. RUMBERGER is Vice Provost for Educational Partnerships at the University of California Office of the President and Professor of Education at UC-Santa Barbara.

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GRETA R. Krippner is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan.

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JACQUELINE MARIA HAGAN is Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the author of Deciding to Be Legal.
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Duke and the Stars, 70
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Eagle Unbound, 9
Economic Foundations of International... , 55
Eichengreen, From Miracle to Maturity, 79
Elias, Aisha's Cushion, 34
Emerson, Collected Works... , 72
Emma, 26
Epstein, Behavior of Federal Judges, 53
Ethnographic Notes on the Mrus,..., 87
Failures of States' Rights, 57
Fenollosa Piazza San Marco, 100
Ferguson, Alone in America, 39
Financing Health in Latin America, 88
First Amendment Institutions, 54
Flaherty, Public Law, Private Practice, 78
Flanagan, Teenage Citizens, 58
Fleming, Ordered Liberty, 56
Ford, 101 Quantum Questions, 96
Founders and Finance, 1
Fragile Wisdom, 43
Freaks of Fortune, 30
From Listeners to Viewers, 82
From Miracle to Maturity, 79
Furchtgott, Proceedings of the... , 83
Gallagher, Union War, 94
Garland, Peculiar Institution, 92
Garrett, Convincing the Innocent, 92
Genealogies, 102
Government by Mourning, 78
Graziosi, After the Holodomor, 87
Great Persuasion, 12
Greek Mythologies, 84
Grosjean, Bilingual, 99
Gunsalus, Young Professional’s Survival Guide, 38
Gustafson, Wheel of Fortune, 19
Hagan, Migration Miracle, 104
Hager, Word by Word, 67
Hägglund, Dying for Time, 65
Hall, Dictionary of American Regional..., 47
Halperin, How To Be Gay, 8
Hamilton, How To Do Biography, 97
Harcourt, Illusion of Free Markets, 93
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, 95
He, Home and the World, 75
Heart of William James, 90
Heffner, Missile Next Door, 33
Heymann, Children's Chances, 58
Hezbollah, 17
Hinrichs, Chinese Medicine and Healing, 35
Hirai, Government by Mourning, 78
His Majesty's Opponent, 91
Home and the World, 75
Horwitz, First Amendment Institutions, 54
How To Be Gay, 8
How To Do Biography, 97
Huston, Teaching What You Don't Know, 97
Illusion of Free Markets, 93
Imperial Geographies in Byzantine..., 83
Impossible Indian, 14
I Tatti Renaissance Library, 52
James, Creation and Destruction... , 93
James, Heart of William James, 90
James, Making the European Monetary Union, 4
Jasienska, Fragile Wisdom, 43
Jayal, Children’s Chances, 58
Jochim, Thesis and Its Discontents, 54
Kelman, Misplaced Massacre, 42
Knaul, Financing Health in Latin America, 88
Kochanski, Eagle Unbound, 9
Koppelman, Defending American... , 56
Krivsky, Genetic Explanations, 60
Krippner, Capitalizing on Crisis, 104
Kwa, Strange Eventful Histories, 76
Land of Too Much, 61
Last of the Rephaim, 80
Laws of Creation, 43
Letters from an American Farmer..., 46
Levy, Freaks of Fortune, 30
Lincoln's Hundred Days, 11
Lincoln’s Tragic Pragmatism, 29
Link, Anatomy of Chinese, 64
Lockhart, Measurement, 22
Loeb Classical Library, 50–51
Löffler, Ethnographic Notes on the... , 87
Lohr, Russian Citizenship, 66
Loving Humanity, Learning, and Being..., 81
Lucas, Collected Papers on Monetary... , 62
Lundin, Paper Memory, 72
Luttwack, Rise of China vs. the Logic..., 7
Mahogany, 40
Making the European Monetary Union, 4
Mamdani, Define and Rule, 64
Manski, Public Policy in an Uncertain..., 60
Marble Faun, 95
Masur, Lincoln's Hundred Days, 11
McCraw, Founders and Finance, 1
McLaughlin, Lakota War Book from..., 73
McNally, What Is Mental Illness?, 98
Measurement, 22
Migration Miracle, 104
Mintz, Three Ancient Colonies, 95
Misplaced Massacre, 42
Missile Next Door, 33
Mithen, Thirst, 6
Mohr, Buddhism, Unitarianism, and..., 79
Moore, Recognizing Public Value, 62
Morris, Declaring His Genius, 15
Morris, Under Household Government, 69
Mort, 32
Ngai, Our Aesthetic Categories, 70
O’Connell, Underdogs, 20
O’Malley, Trent, 10
Obama and America’s Political Future, 45
On Glasgow and Edinburgh, 23
On the Margins of Empire, 77
Ordered Liberty, 56
Our Aesthetic Categories, 70
Paideia and Cult, 81
Paper Memory, 72
Parfit, Black Jews in Africa and the..., 32
Past Presented, 86
Peculiar Institution, 92
Pelizzi, Res, 88
Piazza San Marco, 100
Pillsbury, Past Presented, 86
Planet Without Apes, 24
Poems of the Canon, 85
Poetry and the Police, 101
Prasad, Land of Too Much, 61
Printing a Mediterranean World, 71
Proceedings of the Harvard Celtic..., 83
Provine, Curious Behavior, 28
Public Law, Private Practice, 78
Public Policy in an Uncertain World, 60
Purohit, Aga Khan Case, 68
Rakower, The Sea Annotated U.S. Constitution..., 94
Recognizing Public Value, 62
Res, 88
Righteous Republic, 68
Rise of China vs. the Logic of Strategy, 7
Roberts, Printing a Mediterranean World, 71
Rodgers, Age of Fracture, 91
Roman Forum, 99
Rosenberg, World Connecting, 31
Rosier, Serving Their Country, 103
Rowe, China’s Last Empire, 101
Rules, Reason, and Self-Knowledge, 66
Rumberger, Dropping Out, 103
Ruse and Wit, 80
Rusk, Critics and Commentators, 76
Russian Citizenship, 66
Sandridge, Loving Humanity, Learning..., 81
Sasha and Emma, 13
Savage, Your Spirits Walk Beside Us, 98
Schwartz, Paideia and Cult, 81
Selected Works of Dapontes, 85
Serving Their Country, 103
Shelley, Annotated Franklinstein, 25
Skocpol, Obama and America’s..., 45
Soldier of Christ, 18
Stanford, Planet Without Apes, 24
Stauffer, Tribunal, 37
Stewart, Dreaming and Historical..., 84
Strange Eventful Histories, 76
Strength in Numbers, 57
Subrahmanyan, Courtly Encounters, 36
Taj Mahal, 100
Tamen, What Art Is Like, In Constant..., 65
Tanney, Rules, Reason, and Self..., 66
Teaching What You Don’t Know, 97
Teenagers, 58
Terpstra, Cultures of Charity, 71
Theory and Practice of Life, 82
Thirst, 6
Three Ancient Colonies, 95
Tillotson, Taj Mahal, 100
Trent, 10
Tribunal, 37
Triumphs of Experience, 2
Trumbull, Strength in Numbers, 57
Tsagalis, From Listeners to Viewers, 82
Turner, Brigham Young, 3
Two-Timing Modernity, 77
Uncensored Picture of Dorian Gray, 89
Under Household Government, 69
Underdogs, 20
Union War, 94
Vaillant, Triumphs of Experience, 2
Vajpeyi, Righteous Republic, 68
Vandervell, Dickinson, 90
Ventresca, Soldier of Christ, 18
Verdict of Battle, 5
Vincent, Two-Timing Modernity, 77
Wareh, Theory and Practice of Life, 82
Warren, What Was African American..., 102
Watkin, Roman Forum, 99
What Art Is Like, In Constant..., 65
What Is Mental Illness?, 98
What the Best College Students Do, 21
What Was African American Literature?, 102
Wheel of Fortune, 19
Whitman, Verdict of Battle, 5
Wilke, Uncensored Picture of Dorian..., 89
Wilkinson, Chinese History, 74
Wilson, Bioluminescence, 59
Word by Word, 67
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