The Language Animal
The Full Shape of the Human Linguistic Capacity

Charles Taylor

“There is no other book that has presented a critique of conventional philosophy of language in these terms and constructed an alternative to it in anything like this way.”
—Akeel Bilgrami, Columbia University

In seminal works ranging from Sources of the Self to A Secular Age, Charles Taylor has shown how we create possible ways of being, both as individuals and as a society. In his new book setting forth decades of thought, he demonstrates that language is at the center of this generative process.

For centuries, philosophers have been divided on the nature of language. Those in the rational empiricist tradition—Hobbes, Locke, Condillac, and their heirs—assert that language is a tool that human beings developed to encode and communicate information. In The Language Animal, Taylor explains that this view neglects the crucial role language plays in shaping the very thought it purports to express. Language does not merely describe; it constitutes meaning and fundamentally shapes human experience. The human linguistic capacity is not something we innately possess. We first learn language from others, and, inducted into the shared practice of speech, our individual selves emerge out of the conversation.

Taylor expands the thinking of the German Romantics Hamann, Herder, and Humboldt into a theory of linguistic holism. Language is intellectual, but it is also enacted in artistic portrayals, gestures, tones of voice, metaphors, and the shifts of emphasis and attitude that accompany speech. Human language recognizes no boundary between mind and body. In illuminating the full capacity of “the language animal,” Taylor sheds light on the very question of what it is to be a human being.

Charles Taylor is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Philosophy at McGill University. He is the award-winning author of many books, including A Secular Age, Sources of the Self, and The Ethics of Authenticity (all from Harvard).
The banjo has been called by many names over its history, but they all refer to the same sound—strings humming over skin—that has eased souls and electrified crowds for centuries. *The Banjo* invites us to hear that sound afresh in a biography of one of America's iconic folk instruments. Attuned to a rich heritage spanning continents and cultures, Laurent Dubois traces the banjo from humble origins, revealing how it became one of the great stars of American musical life.

In the seventeenth century, enslaved people in the Caribbean and North America drew on their memories of varied African musical traditions to construct instruments from carved-out gourds covered with animal skin. Providing a much-needed sense of rootedness, solidarity, and consolation, banjo picking became an essential part of black plantation life. White musicians took up the banjo in the nineteenth century, when it became the foundation of the minstrel show and began to be produced industrially on a large scale. Even as this instrument found its way into rural white communities, however, the banjo remained central to African American musical performance.

Twentieth-century musicians incorporated the instrument into styles ranging from ragtime and jazz to Dixieland, bluegrass, reggae, and pop. Versatile and enduring, the banjo combines rhythm and melody into a single unmistakable sound that resonates with strength and purpose. From the earliest days of American history, the banjo's sound has allowed folk musicians to create community and joy even while protesting oppression and injustice.

Laurent Dubois is Marcello Lotti Professor of Romance Studies and History at Duke University and author of *Avengers of the New World: The Story of the Haitian Revolution* (Harvard).
Gender equality is a moral and a business imperative. But unconscious bias holds us back, and de-biasing people’s minds has proven to be difficult and expensive. Diversity training programs have had limited success, and individual effort alone often invites backlash. Behavioral design offers a new solution. By de-biasing organizations instead of individuals, we can make smart changes that have big impacts. Presenting research-based solutions, Iris Bohnet hands us the tools we need to move the needle in classrooms and boardrooms, in hiring and promotion, benefiting businesses, governments, and the lives of millions.

What Works is built on new insights into the human mind. It draws on data collected by companies, universities, and governments in Australia, India, Norway, the United States, Zambia, and other countries, often in randomized controlled trials. It points out dozens of evidence-based interventions that could be adopted right now. Some are already in place.

For example, a curtain concealing the gender of musicians during audition vastly increases the talent available to orchestras. Smarter evaluation procedures help organizations hire and promote the best instead of those who look the part. Redesigned tests, such as the SAT in the United States, no longer favor risk-takers; counter-stereotypical politicians in India affect what people believe possible; and transparency helps build diverse boards in the United Kingdom. A wealth of evidence-based examples like these demonstrates how research is addressing gender bias and improving lives and performance, and what more can be done—often at shockingly low cost and surprisingly high speed.

Iris Bohnet is a behavioral economist, Professor and Director of the Women and Public Policy Program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.
Nothing Ever Dies
Vietnam and the Memory of War

Viet Thanh Nguyen

“Beautifully written, powerfully argued, thoughtful, provocative.”
—Marilyn B. Young, author of The Vietnam Wars, 1945–1990

All wars are fought twice, the first time on the battlefield, the second time in memory. From the author of the bestselling novel The Sympathizer comes a searching exploration of the conflict Americans call the Vietnam War and Vietnamese call the American War—a conflict that lives on in the collective memory of both nations.

From a kaleidoscope of cultural forms—novels, memoirs, cemeteries, monuments, films, photography, museum exhibits, video games, souvenirs, and more—Nothing Ever Dies brings a comprehensive vision of the war into sharp focus. At stake are ethical questions about how the war should be remembered by participants that include not only Americans and Vietnamese but also Laotians, Cambodians, South Koreans, and Southeast Asian Americans. Too often, memorials valorize the experience of one’s own people above all else, honoring their sacrifices while demonizing the “enemy”—or, most often, ignoring combatants and civilians on the other side altogether. Visiting sites across the United States, Southeast Asia, and Korea, Viet Thanh Nguyen provides penetrating interpretations of the way memories of the war help to enable future wars or struggle to prevent them.

Drawing from this war, Nguyen offers a lesson for all wars by calling on us to recognize not only our shared humanity but our ever-present inhumanity. This is the only path to reconciliation with our foes, and with ourselves. Without reconciliation, war’s truth will be impossible to remember, and war’s trauma impossible to forget.

Viet Thanh Nguyen is Associate Professor of English and American Studies & Ethnicity at the University of Southern California. He is author of The Sympathizer, a bestselling novel.
Beginning with metaphysical debates in the sixteenth century over the nature of Christ’s presence in the host, the distinguished historian and scholar of religion Robert A. Orsi imagines an alternative to the future of religion that early moderns proclaimed was inevitable.

The question of “real presence”—the Catholic doctrine of the literal, physical, embodied presence of Christ in the host—coincided with early modern global conquest and commerce and shaped how Europeans encountered the religions of others. The gods really present, in the Catholic sense, were translated into metaphors and symptoms, and into functions of the social and political. Presence became evidence of superstition, of magical thinking, of the infantile and irrational, the primitive and the savage. History and Presence radically confronts this intellectual heritage, proposing instead a model for the study of religion that begins with humans and gods present to each other in the circumstances of everyday life. Orsi then asks what it would mean to write history with the real presence of special beings restored. With reference to Marian apparitions, the cult of the saints, relations with the dead, and other Catholic instances of encounters with the gods really present, Orsi elaborates a theory of presence for the study of both contemporary religion and history.

The unseeing of the gods was a foundational requirement of Western modernity. Orsi urges us to withhold from absence the intellectual and spiritual prestige modernity encourages us to give it, and instead to approach history with the gods fully present.

Robert A. Orsi is Professor of Religious Studies and History and Grace Craddock Nagle Chair in Catholic Studies at Northwestern University. He is author of many books, including The Madonna of 115th Street.
The Habsburg Empire

A New History

Pieter M. Judson

In a panoramic and pioneering reappraisal, Pieter Judson shows why the Habsburg Empire mattered so much, for so long, to millions of Central Europeans. Across divides of language, religion, region, and history, ordinary women and men felt a common attachment to “their empire,” while bureaucrats, soldiers, politicians, and academics devised inventive solutions to the challenges of governing Europe’s second largest state. In the decades before and after its dissolution, some observers belittled the Habsburg Empire as a dysfunctional patchwork of hostile ethnic groups and an anachronistic imperial relic. Judson examines their motives and explains just how wrong these rearguard critics were.

Rejecting fragmented histories of nations in the making, this bold revision surveys the shared institutions that bridged difference and distance to bring stability and meaning to the far-flung empire. By supporting new schools, law courts, and railroads, along with scientific and artistic advances, the Habsburg monarchs sought to anchor their authority in the cultures and economies of Central Europe. A rising standard of living throughout the empire deepened the legitimacy of Habsburg rule, as citizens learned to use the empire’s administrative machinery to their local advantage. Nationalists developed distinctive ideas about cultural difference in the context of imperial institutions, yet all of them claimed the Habsburg state as their empire.

The empire’s creative solutions to governing its many lands and peoples—as well as the intractable problems it could not solve—left an enduring imprint on its successor states in Central Europe. Its lessons remain no less important today.

Pieter M. Judson is Professor of 19th and 20th Century History at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. He is author of Guardians of the Nation: Activists on the Language Frontiers of Imperial Austria (Harvard).
Global Inequality
A New Approach for the Age of Globalization

Branko Milanovic

“This is an important book on an issue which has surprisingly been overlooked in the increasing debate on inequality: global inequality. A must-read.”
—Ann Harrison, University of Pennsylvania

One of the world’s leading economists of inequality, Branko Milanovic presents a bold new account of the dynamics that drive inequality on a global scale. Drawing on vast data sets and cutting-edge research, he explains the benign and malign forces that make inequality rise and fall within and among nations. He also reveals who has been helped the most by globalization, who has been held back, and what policies might tilt the balance toward economic justice.

Global Inequality takes us back hundreds of years, and as far around the world as data allow, to show that inequality moves in cycles, fueled by war and disease, technological disruption, access to education, and redistribution. The recent surge of inequality in the West has been driven by the revolution in technology, just as the Industrial Revolution drove inequality 150 years ago. But even as inequality has soared within nations, it has fallen dramatically among nations, as middle-class incomes in China and India have drawn closer to the stagnating incomes of the middle classes in the developed world. A more open migration policy would reduce global inequality even further.

Both American and Chinese inequality seems well entrenched and self-reproducing, though it is difficult to predict if current trends will be derailed by emerging plutocracy, populism, or war. For those who want to understand how we got where we are, where we may be heading, and what policies might help reverse that course, Milanovic’s compelling explanation is the ideal place to start.

Branko Milanovic is Senior Scholar at the Luxembourg Income Study Center, and Visiting Presidential Professor, Graduate Center, City University of New York. He is author of The Haves and the Have-Nots and Worlds Apart.

April 320 pp. cloth $29.95 • £22.95 9780674737136
Economics 5 ½ x 8 ¼ 1 map, 1 chart, 49 graphs, 4 tables Belknap Press
“An urgent message that other countries are using economic measures to achieve their geopolitical objectives. Absent an effective U.S. response, we will increasingly be required to rely on military force to protect our vital interests.”

—John Deutch, emeritus Institute Professor at MIT, former Director of the CIA and Deputy Secretary of Defense

Today, nations increasingly carry out geopolitical combat through economic means. Policies governing everything from trade and investment to energy and exchange rates are wielded as tools to win diplomatic allies, punish adversaries, and coerce those in between. Not so in the United States, however. America still too often reaches for the gun over the purse to advance its interests abroad. The result is a playing field sharply tilting against the United States.

In a cogent analysis of why the United States is losing ground as a world power and what it can do to reverse the trend, War by Other Means describes the statecraft of geo economics: the use of economic instruments to achieve geopolitical goals. Geo economics has long been a lever of America’s foreign policy. But factors ranging from U.S. bureaucratic politics to theories separating economics from foreign policy leave America ill prepared for this new era of geo economic contest, while rising powers, especially China, are adapting rapidly. The rules-based system Americans set in place after World War II benefited the United States for decades, but now, as the system frays and global competitors take advantage, America is uniquely self-constrained. Its geo economic policies are hampered by neglect and resistance, leaving the United States overly reliant on traditional military force.

Drawing on immense scholarship and government experience, Robert Blackwill and Jennifer Harris show that if America’s policies are left uncorrected, the price in American blood and treasure will only grow. What geo economic warfare requires is a new vision of U.S. statecraft.

Robert D. Blackwill is Henry A. Kissinger Senior Fellow for U.S. Foreign Policy at the Council on Foreign Relations. Jennifer M. Harris is Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.
Track Changes
A Literary History of Word Processing

Matthew G. Kirschenbaum

“Track Changes is delightful, magisterial, and instantly essential. Kirschenbaum unimpeachably delivers on his promise to give an account of word processing in all its wonderful messiness and complication. In his lively attention to storytelling, Kirschenbaum offers an account that brims over with interest, surprise, and revelation.”
—Matthew Battles, metaLAB, Harvard University

The story of writing in the digital age is every bit as messy as the ink-stained rags that littered the floor of Gutenberg’s print shop or the hot molten lead of the Linotype machine. During the period of the pivotal growth and widespread adoption of word processing as a writing technology, some authors embraced it as a marvel while others decried it as the death of literature. The product of years of archival research and numerous interviews conducted by the author, Track Changes is the first literary history of word processing.

Matthew Kirschenbaum examines how the interests and ideals of creative authorship came to coexist with the computer revolution. Who were the first adopters? What kind of anxieties did they share? Was word processing perceived as just a better typewriter or something more? How did it change our understanding of writing?

Track Changes balances the stories of individual writers with a consideration of how the seemingly ineffable act of writing is always grounded in particular instruments and media, from quills to keyboards. Along the way, we discover the candidates for the first novel written on a word processor, explore the surprisingly varied reasons why writers of both popular and serious literature adopted the technology, trace the spread of new metaphors and ideas from word processing in fiction and poetry, and consider the fate of literary scholarship and memory in an era when the final remnants of authorship may consist of folders on a hard drive or documents in the cloud.

Matthew G. Kirschenbaum is Associate Professor of English at the University of Maryland, College Park.
The French Resistance

Olivier Wieviorka

Translated by Jane Marie Todd

“The Resistance has found its historian.”
—LE POINT

“Olivier Wieviorka is one of the most brilliant historians of his generation.”
—L’EXPRESS

★ Prix Eugène Colas, Académie française
★ Prix François-Joseph Audiffred, Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques

“Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and will not go out.” As Charles de Gaulle ended his radio address to the French nation in June 1940, listeners must have felt a surge of patriotism tinged with uncertainty. Who would keep the flame burning through the dark years of occupation? At what cost?

Olivier Wieviorka presents a comprehensive history of the French Resistance, synthesizing its social, political, and military aspects to offer fresh insights into its operation. Detailing the Resistance from the inside out, he reveals not one organization but many interlocking groups often at odds over goals, methods, and leadership. He debunks lingering myths, including the idea that the Resistance sprang up in response to the exhortations of de Gaulle’s Free French government-in-exile. The Resistance was homegrown, arising from the soil of French civil society. Resisters had to improvise in the fight against the Nazis and the collaborationist Vichy regime. They had no blueprint to follow, but resisters from all walks of life and across the political spectrum formed networks, organizing activities from printing newspapers to rescuing downed airmen to sabotage. Although the Resistance was never strong enough to fight the Germans openly, it provided the Allies invaluable intelligence, sowed havoc behind enemy lines on D-Day, and played a key role in Paris’s liberation.

Wieviorka shatters the conventional image of a united resistance with no interest in political power. But setting the record straight does not tarnish the legacy of its fighters, who braved Nazism without blinking.

Olivier Wieviorka is Professor of History at the École Normale Supérieure de Cachan and author of Normandy: The Landings to the Liberation of Paris (Harvard).
Brothers of the Quill
Oliver Goldsmith in Grub Street
Norma Clarke

“With its broad tableau and vividly drawn cast of characters, this book is a genuinely accessible and enlightening account of the working lives of Grub Street authors.”
—Michael Griffin, University of Limerick

Oliver Goldsmith arrived in England in 1756 a penniless Irishman. He toiled for years in the anonymity of Grub Street—already a synonym for impoverished hack writers—before he became one of literary London’s most celebrated authors. Norma Clarke tells the extraordinary story of this destitute scribbler turned gentleman of letters as it unfolds in the early days of commercial publishing, when writers’ livelihoods came to depend on the reading public, not aristocratic patrons. Clarke examines a network of writers radiating outward from Goldsmith: the famous and celebrated authors of Dr. Johnson’s “Club” and those far less fortunate “brothers of the quill” trapped in Grub Street.

Clarke emphasizes Goldsmith’s sense of himself as an Irishman, showing that many of his early literary acquaintances were Irish émigrés: Samuel Derrick, John Pilkington, Paul Hiffernan, and Edward Purdon. These writers tutored Goldsmith in the ways of Grub Street, and their influence on his development has not previously been explored. Also Irish was the patron he acquired after 1764, Robert Nugent, Lord Clare. Clarke places Goldsmith in the tradition of Anglo-Irish satirists beginning with Jonathan Swift. He transmuted troubling truths about the British Empire into forms of fable and nostalgia whose undertow of Irish indignation remains perceptible, if just barely, beneath an equanimous English surface.

To read Brothers of the Quill is to be taken by the hand into the darker corners of eighteenth-century Grub Street, and to laugh and cry at the absurdities of the writing life.

Norma Clarke is Professor of English Literature at Kingston University.
From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime
The Making of Mass Incarceration in America

Elizabeth Hinton

In the United States today, one in every thirty-one adults is under some form of penal control, including one in eleven African American men. How did the “land of the free” become the home of the world’s largest prison system? Challenging the belief that America’s prison problem originated with the Reagan administration’s War on Drugs, Elizabeth Hinton traces the rise of mass incarceration to an ironic source: the social welfare programs of Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society at the height of the civil rights era.

Johnson’s War on Poverty policies sought to foster equality and economic opportunity. But these initiatives were also rooted in widely shared assumptions about African Americans’ role in urban disorder, which prompted Johnson to call for a simultaneous War on Crime. The 1965 Law Enforcement Assistance Act empowered the national government to take a direct role in militarizing local police. Federal anticrime funding soon incentivized social service providers to ally with police departments, courts, and prisons. Under Richard Nixon and his successors, welfare programs fell by the wayside while investment in policing and punishment expanded. Anticipating future crime, policy makers urged states to build new prisons and introduced law enforcement measures into urban schools and public housing, turning neighborhoods into targets of police surveillance.

By the 1980s, crime control and incarceration dominated national responses to poverty and inequality. The initiatives of that decade were less a sharp departure than the full realization of the punitive transformation of urban policy implemented by Republicans and Democrats alike since the 1960s.

Elizabeth Hinton is Assistant Professor of History and African and African American Studies at Harvard University.
The media are in crisis. Confronted by growing competition and sagging advertising revenue, news operations in print, on radio and TV, and even online are struggling to reinvent themselves. Many have gone under. For too many others, the answer has been to lay off reporters, join conglomerates, and lean more heavily on generic content. The result: in a world awash with information, news organizations provide citizens with less and less in-depth reporting and a narrowing range of viewpoints. If democracy requires an informed citizenry, this trend spells trouble.

Julia Cagé explains the economics and history of the media crisis in Europe and America, and she presents a bold solution. The answer, she says, is a new business model: a nonprofit media organization, midway between a foundation and a joint stock company. Cagé shows how this model would enable the media to operate independent of outside shareholders, advertisers, and government, relying instead on readers, employees, and innovative methods of financing, including crowdfunding.

Cagé’s prototype is designed to offer new ways to share and transmit power. It meets the challenges of the digital revolution and the realities of the twenty-first century, inspired by a central idea: that news, like education, is a public good. Saving the Media will be a key document in a debate whose stakes are nothing less crucial than the vitality of democracy.

Julia Cagé is Assistant Professor in Economics at Sciences Po Paris.
Bone Rooms
From Scientific Racism to Human Prehistory in Museums

Samuel J. Redman

In 1864 a U.S. army doctor dug up the remains of a Dakota man who had been killed in Minnesota. Carefully recording his observations, he sent the skeleton to a museum in Washington, DC, that was collecting human remains for research. In the “bone rooms” of this museum and others like it, a scientific revolution was unfolding that would change our understanding of the human body, race, and prehistory.

In Bone Rooms Samuel Redman unearths the story of how human remains became highly sought-after artifacts for both scientific research and public display. Seeking evidence to support new theories of human evolution and racial classification, collectors embarked on a global competition to recover the best specimens of skeletons, mummies, and fossils. The Smithsonian Institution built the largest collection of human remains in the United States, edging out stiff competition from natural history and medical museums springing up in cities and on university campuses across America. When the San Diego Museum of Man opened in 1915, it mounted the largest exhibition of human skeletons ever presented to the public.

The study of human remains yielded discoveries that increasingly discredited racial theory; as a consequence, interest in human origins and evolution—ignited by ideas emerging in the budding field of anthropology—displaced race as the main motive for building bone rooms. Today, debates about the ethics of these collections continue, but the terms of engagement were largely set by the surge of collecting that was already waning by World War II.

Samuel J. Redman is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Lysenko’s Ghost

Epigenetics and Russia

Loren Graham

The Soviet agronomist Trofim Lysenko became one of the most notorious figures in twentieth-century science after his genetic theories were discredited decades ago. Yet some scientists, even in the West, now claim that discoveries in the field of epigenetics prove that he was right after all. Seeking to get to the bottom of Lysenko’s rehabilitation in certain Russian scientific circles, Loren Graham reopens the case, granting his theories an impartial hearing to determine whether new developments in molecular biology validate his claims.

In the 1930s Lysenko advanced a “theory of nutrients” to explain plant development, basing his insights on experiments which, he claimed, showed one could manipulate environmental conditions such as temperature to convert a winter wheat variety into a spring variety. He considered the inheritance of acquired characteristics—which he called the “internalization of environmental conditions”—the primary mechanism of heredity. Although his methods were slipshod and his results were never duplicated, his ideas fell on fertile ground during a time of widespread famine in the Soviet Union.

Recently, a hypothesis called epigenetic transgenerational inheritance has suggested that acquired characteristics may indeed occasionally appear in offspring. Some biologists dispute the biological basis for this hypothesis. Graham examines these arguments, in both Russia and the West, and shows how, in Russia, political currents are particularly significant in affecting the debates.

Loren Graham is Professor Emeritus of the History of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of The Ghost of the Executed Engineer: Technology and the Fall of the Soviet Union and Naming Infinity: A True Story of Religious Mysticism and Mathematical Creativity (both from Harvard).
The Mormon Jesus
A Biography

John G. Turner

The nineteenth-century Mormon prophet Joseph Smith published a new scripture dominated by the figure of Jesus Christ, dictated revelations presented as the words of the Christian savior, spoke of encountering Jesus in visions, and told his followers that their messiah and king would soon return to the earth. From the author of the definitive life of Brigham Young comes a biography of the Mormon Jesus that revises and enriches our understanding of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Over the past two hundred years, Jesus has connected the Latter-day Saints to broader currents of Christianity, even while particular Mormon beliefs and practices have been points of differentiation and conflict. The Latter-day Saints came to understand Jesus Christ as the literal son of his father, the exalted brother of God’s other spirit children, who should aspire to become like him. They gave new meaning to many titles for Jesus Christ: Father, Son of God, Lord, Savior, Firstborn, Elder Brother, Bridegroom, and Jehovah.

While some early beliefs became canonized and others were discarded, Jesus Christ remains central to Latter-day Saint scripture, doctrine, and religious experience. Contemporary Mormon leaders miss no opportunity to proclaim their church’s devotion to the Christian savior, in part because evangelical Protestants denounce Mormonism as a non-Christian cult. This tension between Mormonism’s distinctive claims and the church’s desire to be accepted as Christian, John G. Turner argues, continues to shape Mormon identity and attract new members to the church.

John G. Turner is Associate Professor of Religious Studies at George Mason University and author of Brigham Young: Pioneer Prophet (Harvard).
Marco Santagata’s *Dante: The Story of His Life* illuminates one of the world’s supreme poets from many angles—writer, philosopher, father, courtier, political partisan. Santagata brings together a vast body of Italian scholarship on Dante’s medieval world, untangles a complex web of family and political relationships for English readers, and shows how the composition of the *Commedia* was influenced by local and regional politics.

Santagata traces Dante’s attempts to establish himself in Florentine society as a man of both letters and action. Along the way, he raises intriguing possibilities. Did the poet suffer from epilepsy? The condition would partly explain the intensely physical phenomenology of love that Dante constructs in the *Vita Nuova*. Most importantly, Santagata highlights Dante’s constant need to readjust his political stance—his involvement with the pro-Papacy Guelph faction as well as his network of patrons—in response to unfolding events. Linking these shifts to the changing ethical and political convictions expressed in the *Commedia*, Santagata reveals the paradoxical achievement of Dante’s masterpiece: a unified, universal poem nonetheless intimately entwined with the day-to-day dealings of its author.

The most striking facet of Dante’s personality was a belief in his unique destiny. In every aspect of his life—his birth under the sign of Gemini, falling in love with Beatrice, banishment from Florence—Dante glimpsed the shadow of his fate. This idea, cultivated by the poet in his youth, grew into the conviction that God had invested him with the prophetic mission of saving humanity.

**Marco Santagata** is Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Pisa.
What gives statistics its unity as a science? Stephen Stigler sets forth the seven foundational ideas of statistics—a scientific discipline related to but distinct from mathematics and computer science.

Even the most basic idea—aggregation, exemplified by averaging—is counterintuitive. It allows one to gain information by discarding information, namely, the individuality of the observations. Stigler’s second pillar, information measurement, challenges the importance of “big data” by noting that observations are not all equally important: the amount of information in a data set is often proportional to only the square root of the number of observations, not the absolute number. The third idea is likelihood, the calibration of inferences with the use of probability. Intercomparison is the principle that statistical comparisons do not need to be made with respect to an external standard. The fifth pillar is regression, both a paradox (tall parents on average produce shorter children; tall children on average have shorter parents) and the basis of inference, including Bayesian inference and causal reasoning. The sixth concept captures the importance of experimental design—for example, by recognizing the gains to be had from a combinatorial approach with rigorous randomization. The seventh idea is the residual: the notion that a complicated phenomenon can be simplified by subtracting the effect of known causes, leaving a residual phenomenon that can be explained more easily.

The Seven Pillars of Statistical Wisdom presents an original, unified account of statistical science that will fascinate the interested layperson and engage the professional statistician.

Stephen M. Stigler is Ernest DeWitt Burton Distinguished Service Professor in the Department of Statistics at the University of Chicago. He is author of The History of Statistics and Statistics on the Table (both from Harvard).
**Governing Behavior**

*How Nerve Cell Dictatorships and Democracies Control Everything We Do*

**Ari Berkowitz**

“An accessible and engaging review of modern theories of neuroethology. Berkowitz presents an account of the experiments behind the theories that is at once clear, concise, scholarly, and entertaining.”

—Leslie Tolbert, University of Arizona

From simple reflexes to complex choreographies of movement, all animal behavior is governed by a nervous system. But what kind of government is it—a dictatorship or a democracy?

Nervous systems consist of circuits of interconnected nerve cells (neurons) that transmit and receive information via electrical signals. Every moment, each neuron adds up stimulating and inhibiting inputs from many other neurons to determine whether to send an electrical signal to its recipients. Some circuits are dominated by a single “dictator” neuron that gathers information from many sources and then issues commands, such as the Mauthner neuron that triggers escape in fish. In other more “democratic” circuits, such as those mediating eye movements in monkeys, the outcome is determined by a tally of “votes” from a large population of neurons. Rhythmic movements like breathing and locomotion are generated by “government programs” within the central nervous system, but modified by a soup of chemicals and by free market–like feedback from sensory neurons. Nervous systems also use sophisticated surveillance of the surrounding environment and keep track of their own decisions in order to avoid internal conflicts. Nervous systems are not restricted to using one set of procedures at a time. They have evolved over long periods to control behaviors in whichever ways are most effective, and they essentially combine multiple forms of government simultaneously.

Engaging and accessible, *Governing Behavior* explains the variety of structures and strategies that control behavior, while providing an overview of thought-provoking debates and cutting-edge research in neurobiology.

**Ari Berkowitz** is a Presidential Professor in the Department of Biology and Director of the Cellular and Behavioral Neurobiology Graduate Program at the University of Oklahoma.
Admiral Bill Halsey
A Naval Life

Thomas Alexander Hughes

William Halsey was the most famous naval officer of World War II. His fearlessness in carrier raids against Japan, his steely resolve at Guadalcanal, and his impulsive blunder at the Battle of Leyte Gulf made him the “Patton of the Pacific” and solidified his reputation as a decisive, aggressive fighter prone to impetuous errors of judgment in the heat of battle. In this definitive biography, Thomas Hughes punctures the popular caricature of the “fighting admiral” to reveal the truth of Halsey’s personal and professional life as it was lived in times of war and peace.

Halsey, the son of a Navy officer whose alcoholism scuttled a promising career, committed himself wholeheartedly to naval life at an early age. An audacious and inspiring commander to his men, he met the operational challenges of the battle at sea against Japan with dramatically effective carrier strikes early in the war. Yet his greatest contribution to the Allied victory was as commander of the combined sea, air, and land forces in the South Pacific during the long slog up the Solomon Islands chain, one of the war’s most daunting battlegrounds. Halsey turned a bruising slugfest with the Japanese navy into a rout. Skillfully mediating the army and navy’s constant strategy disputes—as well as the clashes of ego between General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz—Halsey was the linchpin of America’s Pacific war effort when its outcome was far from certain.

Thomas Alexander Hughes is Associate Professor of History at The Air University’s School of Advanced Air and Space Studies.

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Biography 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 42 halftones, 6 maps
The Discovery of Chance
The Life and Thought of Alexander Herzen

Aileen Kelly

“This book is brilliantly argued, beautifully written, and profoundly thought-through. This will be one of a handful of classics about Russian thinkers.”
—Gary Saul Morson, Northwestern University

Alexander Herzen—philosopher, novelist, essayist, political agitator, and one of the leading Russian intellectuals of the nineteenth century—was as famous in his day as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. While he is remembered for his masterpiece My Past and Thoughts and as the father of Russian socialism, his contributions to the history of ideas defy easy categorization because they are so numerous. Aileen Kelly presents the first fully rounded study of the farsighted genius whom Isaiah Berlin called “the forerunner of much twentieth-century thought.”

In an era dominated by ideologies of human progress, Herzen resisted them because they conflicted with his sense of reality, a sense honed by his unusually comprehensive understanding of history, philosophy, and the natural sciences. Following his unconventional decision to study science at university, he came to recognize the implications of early evolutionary theory, not just for the natural world but for human history. In this respect, he was a Darwinian even before Darwin.

Socialism for Russia, as Herzen conceived it, was not an ideology—least of all Marxian “scientific socialism”—but a concrete means of grappling with unique historical circumstances, a way for Russians to combine the best of Western achievements with the possibilities of their own cultural milieu in order to move forward. In the same year that Marx declared communism to be the “solution to the riddle of history,” Herzen denied that any such solution could exist. History, like nature, was contingent—an improvisation both constrained and encouraged by chance.

Aileen Kelly is Fellow of King’s College and Reader in Intellectual History and Russian Culture, Emerita, at the University of Cambridge.
Employers today are demanding more and more of employees’ time. And from campaign barbecues to the blogosphere, workers across the United States are raising the same worried question: How can I get ahead at my job while making sure my family doesn’t fall behind?

Heather Boushey argues that resolving work-life conflicts is as vital for individuals and families as it is essential for realizing the country’s productive potential. The federal government, however, largely ignores the connection between individual work-life conflicts and more sustainable economic growth. The consequence: business and government treat the most important things in life—health, children, elders—as matters for workers to care about entirely on their own time and dime. That might have worked in the past, but only thanks to a hidden subsidy: the American Wife, a behind-the-scenes, stay-at-home fixer of what economists call market failures. When women left the home—out of desire and necessity—the old system fell apart. Families and the larger economy have yet to recover.

But change is possible. Finding Time presents detailed innovations to help Americans find the time they need and help businesses attract more productive workers. A policy wonk with working-class roots and a deep understanding of the stresses faced by families up and down the income ladder, Heather Boushey demonstrates with clarity and compassion that economic efficiency and equity do not have to be enemies. They can be reconciled if we have the vision to forge a new social contract for business, government, and private citizens.
A Floating Chinaman

Fantasy and Failure across the Pacific

Hua Hsu

Who gets to speak for China? During the interwar years, when American condescension toward “barbarous” China yielded to a fascination with all things Chinese, a circle of writers sparked an unprecedented public conversation about American-Chinese relations. Hua Hsu tells the story of how they became ensnared in bitter rivalries over which one could claim the title of America’s leading China expert.

The rapturous reception that greeted The Good Earth—Pearl Buck’s novel about a Chinese peasant family—spawned a literary market for sympathetic writings about China. Stories of enterprising Americans making their way in a land with “four hundred million customers,” as Carl Crow said, found an eager audience as well. But on the margins—in Chinatowns, on Ellis Island, and inside FBI surveillance memos—a different conversation about the possibilities of a shared future was taking place.

A Floating Chinaman takes its title from a lost manuscript by H. T. Tsiang, an eccentric Chinese immigrant writer who self-published a series of visionary novels during this time. Tsiang discovered the American literary market to be far less accommodating to his more skeptical view of U.S.-China relations. His “floating Chinaman,” unmoored and in-between, imagines a critical vantage point from which to understand the new ideas of China circulating between the world wars—and today, as well.

Hua Hsu is Associate Professor in the English Department at Vassar College.
At a time when legal and social prohibitions on sexual relationships are declining, Americans are still nearly unanimous in their condemnation of adultery. Over 90 percent disapprove of cheating on a spouse. In her comprehensive account of the legal and social consequences of infidelity, Deborah Rhode explores why. She exposes the harms that criminalizing adultery inflicts, and she makes a compelling case for repealing adultery laws and prohibitions on polygamy.

In the twenty-two states where adultery is technically illegal although widely practiced, it can lead to civil lawsuits, job termination, and loss of child custody. It is routinely used to threaten and tarnish public officials and undermine military careers. And running through the history of anti-adultery legislation is a double standard that has repeatedly punished women more severely than men. An “unwritten law” allowing a man to avoid conviction for killing his wife’s lover remained common well into the twentieth century. Murder under these circumstances was considered an act of understandable passion.

Adultery has been called the most creative of sins, and novelists and popular media have lavished attention on sexual infidelity. As a focus of serious study, however, adultery has received short shrift. Rhode combines a comprehensive account of the legal and social consequences of adultery with a forceful argument for halting the state’s policing of fidelity.

Deborah L. Rhode is Ernest W. McFarland Professor of Law and Director of the Center on the Legal Profession at Stanford University. She is author of *Justice and Gender: Sex Discrimination and the Law* and *Speaking of Sex: The Denial of Gender Inequality* (both from Harvard).
Emily Dickinson’s Poems
As She Preserved Them

EDITED BY Cristanne Miller

“This new edition of Dickinson’s poems attempts nothing less than to shift the center of gravity and value in present-day Dickinson studies back to the fascicles, the poet’s own ‘manuscript books.’ Miller has done the community of general readers as well as scholars a huge service in compiling this edition.”
—Mary Loeffelholz, Northeastern University

Emily Dickinson’s Poems: As She Preserved Them is a major new edition of Dickinson’s verse intended for the scholar, student, and general reader. It foregrounds the copies of poems that Dickinson retained for herself during her lifetime, in the form she retained them. This is the only edition of Dickinson’s complete poems to distinguish in easy visual form the approximately 1,100 poems she took pains to copy carefully onto folded sheets in fair hand—arguably to preserve them for posterity—from the poems she kept in rougher form or apparently did not retain. It is the first edition to include the alternate words and phrases Dickinson wrote on copies of the poems she retained. Readers can see, and determine for themselves, the extent to which a poem is resolved or fluid.

With its clear and uncluttered pages, the volume recommends itself as a valuable resource for the classroom and to general readers. A Dickinson scholar, Miller supplies helpful notes that gloss the poet’s quotations and allusions and the contexts of her writing. Miller’s Introduction describes Dickinson’s practices in copying and circulating poems and summarizes contentious debates within Dickinson scholarship.

Emily Dickinson’s Poems: As She Preserved Them brings us closer to the writing practice of a crucially important American poet and provides new ways of thinking about Dickinson, allowing us to see more fully her methods of composing, circulating, and copying than previous editions have allowed. It will be valued by all readers of Dickinson’s poetry.

Cristanne Miller is a SUNY Distinguished Professor and Edward H. Butler Professor of Literature at the University at Buffalo in New York. She is author of Marianne Moore: Questions of Authority and Emily Dickinson: A Poet’s Grammar (both from Harvard).
Politics against Domination

Ian Shapiro

“An exceptional book that brings together political philosophy, empirical political science, political economy, history, occasional natural science, and much else.”

—Jeffrey Green, University of Pennsylvania

“Presents the definitive case for a minimalist version of majoritarian democracy to scholars, policymakers, and general readers.”

—Elisabeth Ellis, University of Otago, New Zealand

Ian Shapiro makes a compelling case that the overriding purpose of politics should be to combat domination. Moreover, he shows how to put resistance to domination into practice at home and abroad. This is a major work of applied political theory, a profound challenge to utopian visions, and a guide to fundamental problems of justice and distribution.

Shapiro builds his case from the ground up, but he also spells out its implications for pressing debates about electoral systems, independent courts, money in politics, minimum wages, and the vulnerabilities of minorities. He takes up debates over international institutions and world government, intervention to prevent genocide and ethnic cleansing, and the challenges of fostering democracy abroad. Shapiro is brutally realistic in his assessments of politics and power, yet he makes an inspiring case that we can reasonably hope to devise ways to combat domination and act on them. Gleaning insights from the battle against slavery, the creation of modern welfare states, the civil rights movement, Occupy Wall Street, the Tea Party, and the worldwide campaign against sweatshops, among other sources, Shapiro explains the ingredients of effective coalitions for political change and how best to press them into the service of resisting domination.

Politics against Domination ranges over political science, psychology, economics, history, sociology, and law. It will be of interest to seasoned veterans of political theory in all these disciplines. But it is written in the lucid and penetrating style for which Shapiro is widely known, making it readily accessible to newcomers.

Ian Shapiro is Sterling Professor of Political Science at Yale, where he directs the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies. He is also author of The Real World of Democratic Theory.

April 270 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780674743847
Politics / Philosophy 6 ¼ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press
"This is a polished and carefully wrought argument—really, an extended series of arguments—on an urgent topic by one of the best political theorists in the world."

—Russell Muirhead, Dartmouth College

It is not unusual for people in countries with limited job opportunities and economic resources to want to seek a better life in different lands. This is especially so for those who come from countries where they are treated poorly, discriminated against, or worse. But moving from one country to another in large numbers creates serious problems for receiving countries as well as those sending them.

How should Western democracies respond to the many millions of people who want to settle in their societies? Economists and human rights advocates tend to downplay the considerable cultural and demographic impact of immigration on host societies. Seeking to balance the rights of immigrants with the legitimate concerns of citizens, Strangers in Our Midst brings a bracing dose of realism to this debate. David Miller defends the right of democratic states to control their borders and decide upon the future size, shape, and cultural makeup of their populations. Reframing immigration as a question of political philosophy, he asks how democracy within a state can be reconciled with the rights of those outside its borders. A just immigration policy must distinguish refugees from economic migrants and determine the rights that immigrants in both categories acquire, once admitted. But being welcomed into a country as a prospective citizen does more than confer benefits: it imposes responsibilities. In Miller’s view, immigrants share with the state an obligation to integrate into their adopted societies, even if it means shedding some cultural baggage from their former home.

David Miller is Official Fellow and Professor of Political Theory at Nuffield College, Oxford.
Political Political Theory

Essays on Institutions

Jeremy Waldron

Political institutions are the main subject of political theory—or they ought to be. Jeremy Waldron argues for reorienting the theory of politics toward the institutions of modern democracy and the mechanisms through which democratic ideals are achieved.

Too many political theorists are preoccupied with the nature of justice, liberty, and equality, at the cost of ignoring the governmental institutions needed to achieve them. By contrast, political scientists have kept institutions in view but deploy a meager set of value-conceptions in analyzing them. Waldron considers the uses and abuses of an array of institutions and traditions, from separation of powers and bicameralism to judicial review of legislation, the principle of loyal opposition, the nature of representation, accountability, and the rule of law. He provides a critical perspective on the role of courts in a constitutional democracy and offers an illuminating critique of the contrasting views of Hannah Arendt and Isaiah Berlin. Even if political theorists remain fixated on expounding the philosophical foundations of democracy, Waldron argues, a firmer grasp of the means through which democracy is realized is also needed. This is what political political theory means: theory addressing the way institutions orchestrate resolutions to disputes over social ideals.

Jeremy Waldron is University Professor in the School of Law at New York University and author of The Harm in Hate Speech (Harvard).

Reality and Its Dreams

Raymond Geuss

“These essays are exhilarating evidence of their author’s wide, thoughtful, and sharply perceptive reading of the signs and signals of our culture.”
—Hans Sluga, University of California at Berkeley

In Reality and Its Dreams, one of the most inventive voices in political philosophy, and a trenchant critic of the field’s dominant assumptions, challenges the “normative turn”—the idea that the right approach to politics is to start from thinking abstractly about our normative views and then, when they have been clarified and systematized, apply them to judging political structures, decisions, and events. Rather, Raymond Geuss claims, the study of politics should focus on the sphere of real politics, not least because normative judgments always arise from concrete configurations of power, including ideological power.

It is possible to do this without succumbing to a numbing or toxic form of relativism or abandoning utopianism, if utopianism is understood as the impulse to think the impossible in politics, to articulate deep-seated desires that cannot be realized under current conditions, and to imagine how conditions that seem invariant can be changed. Geuss ranges widely, exploring past and present ideas about envy, love, satire, and evil in the work of figures as diverse as John Rawls, St. Augustine, Rabelais, and Russell Brand. His essays provide a bracing critique of ideas, too often unexamined, that shape and misshape our intellectual and political worlds.

Raymond Geuss is Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge and author of Philosophy and Real Politics.
Prophecy without Contempt
Religious Discourse in the Public Square
Cathleen Kaveny

“What a welcome book! Kaveny takes a wonderfully fresh and important approach that deserves to be pondered by all who hope to understand what is going on today in the public square.”
—John O’Malley, Georgetown University

The contemporary culture wars have as much to do with rhetorical style as with moral substance. Cathleen Kaveny reframes the debate about the role of religion in the public square by focusing on a powerful stream of religious discourse in American political speech: the Biblical rhetoric of prophetic indictment.

American reformers for all manner of causes—abolitionists, defenders of slavery, prohibitionists, and civil rights leaders—have echoed the thundering condemnations of the Hebrew prophets in decrying what they see as social evils. Although rooted in the denunciations of Puritan sermons, the rhetoric has evolved to match the politics of a pluralistic society. Kaveny shows how the fiery rhetoric of prophetic indictment operates in very different ways than the cooler language of deliberation and policy analysis. Kaveny contends that prophetic indictment is a form of “moral chemotherapy”: it can be strong medicine against moral cancers threatening the body politic, but administered injudiciously, it can do more harm than good. Kaveny draws upon a wide array of sources to develop criteria for the constructive use of prophetic indictment. In modern times, Martin Luther King Jr. exemplifies how to use prophetic rhetoric to facilitate reform and reconciliation rather than revenge.

Cathleen Kaveny is Darald and Juliet Libby Professor of Law and Theology at Boston College.

Naturalism, Realism, and Normativity
Hilary Putnam
Edited by Mario De Caro

Hilary Putnam’s philosophical oeuvre has been called “the history of recent philosophy in outline”—an intellectual achievement that has shaped disciplinary fields from epistemology to ethics, metaphysics to the philosophy of physics, the philosophy of mathematics to the philosophy of mind. Naturalism, Realism, and Normativity offers new avenues into the thought of one of the most influential minds in contemporary analytic philosophy.

The essays collected here cover a range of interconnected topics including naturalism, common-sense and scientific realism, ethics, perception, language and linguistics, and skepticism. Aptly illustrating Putnam’s willingness to revisit and revise past arguments, they contain important new insights and freshly illuminate formulations that will be familiar to students of his work: his rejection of the idea that an absolute conception of the world is obtainable; his criticism of a nihilistic view of ethics that claims to be scientifically based; his pathbreaking distinction between sensations and apperceptions; and his use of externalist semantics to invalidate certain forms of skepticism. This volume reflects Putnam’s latest thinking on how to articulate a theory of naturalism which acknowledges that normative phenomena form an ineluctable part of human experience, thereby reconciling scientific and humanistic views of the world that have long appeared incompatible.

Hilary Putnam is Cogan University Professor, Emeritus, at Harvard University and author of many books, including Philosophy in an Age of Science (Harvard).
Cool Characters
Irony and American Fiction
Lee Konstantinou

Charting a new course in the criticism of postwar fiction, Cool Characters examines the changing status of irony in American cultural and political life from World War II to the present, showing how irony migrated from the countercultural margins of the 1950s to the cultural mainstream of the 1980s. Along the way, irony was absorbed into postmodern theory and ultimately became a target of recent writers who have sought to create a practice of “postirony” that might move beyond its limitations.

As a concept, irony has been theorized from countless angles, but Cool Characters argues that it is best understood as an ethos: an attitude or orientation toward the world, embodied in different character types, articulated via literary style. Lee Konstantinou traces five such types—the hipster, the punk, the believer, the coolhunter, and the occupier—in new interpretations of works by authors including Ralph Ellison, William S. Burroughs, Thomas Pynchon, Kathy Acker, Dave Eggers, William Gibson, Jennifer Egan, Jonathan Lethem, and Rachel Kushner.

For earlier generations of writers, irony was something vital to be embraced, but beginning most dramatically with David Foster Wallace, dissatisfaction with irony, especially with its alleged tendency to promote cynicism and political passivity, gained force. Postirony—the endpoint in an arc that begins with naive belief, passes through irony, and arrives at a new form of contingent conviction—illuminates the literary environment that has flourished in the United States since the 1990s.

Lee Konstantinou is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Maryland, College Park.
The One King Lear

Sir Brian Vickers

“This is a big, bold book, a major piece of scholarship for everyone to engage with. No one interested in the texts of Shakespeare’s work (and not only in the texts of King Lear) will be able to ignore it.”

—Peter Holland, University of Notre Dame

King Lear exists in two different texts: the Quarto (1608) and the Folio (1623). Because each supplies passages missing in the other, for over 200 years editors combined the two to form a single text, the basis for all modern productions. Then in the 1980s a group of influential scholars argued that the two texts represent different versions of King Lear, that Shakespeare revised his play in light of theatrical performance. The two-text theory has since hardened into orthodoxy. Now for the first time in a book-length argument, one of the world’s most eminent Shakespeare scholars challenges the two-text theory. At stake is the way Shakespeare’s greatest play is read and performed.

Sir Brian Vickers demonstrates that the cuts in the Quarto were in fact carried out by the printer because he had underestimated the amount of paper he would need. Paper was an expensive commodity in the early modern period, and printers counted the number of lines or words in a manuscript before ordering their supply. As for the Folio, whereas the revisionists claim that Shakespeare cut the text in order to alter the balance between characters, Vickers sees no evidence of his agency. These cuts were likely made by the theater company to speed up the action. Vickers includes responses to the revisionist theory made by leading literary scholars, who show that the Folio cuts damage the play’s moral and emotional structure and are impracticable on the stage.

Sir Brian Vickers is Distinguished Senior Fellow, School of Advanced Study, University of London. His many books on William Shakespeare include Shakespeare, Co-Author.

April 310 pp. cloth $45.00x • £30.00 9780674504844
Literature / Drama 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 7 halftones, 1 line illus., 2 tables
The Lyric in the Age of the Brain

Nikki Skillman

“This important book argues that advances in brain science have made for significant changes in American poetry since the 1960s. Skillman’s writing is eloquent, often beautiful, meticulously alert to detail, and her judgments are sound and sensitive.”

—Jahan Ramazani, University of Virginia

Exploration of our inner life once seemed a privileged domain of lyric poetry. Scientific discoveries, however, have recently transformed understandings of the mind, supplying physiological explanations for what was once believed to be transcendental. Caught between a powerful but reductive scientific view of the mind and traditional literary metaphors for consciousness that seem ever more naive, postwar American poets have struggled to articulate a vision of human consciousness that is both scientifically informed and poetically truthful.

The Lyric in the Age of the Brain examines several contemporary poets—Robert Lowell, A. R. Ammons, Robert Creeley, James Merrill, John Ashbery, Jorie Graham, and experimentalists such as Harryette Mullen and Tan Lin—to discern what new poetic forms and depictions of selfhood this perplexity forces into being. Nikki Skillman shows that under the sway of mind science, poets ascribe ever less agency to the self, ever less transformative potential to the imagination. But in readings that unravel factional oppositions in contemporary American poetry, Skillman argues that the lyric—a genre accustomed to revealing expansive aesthetic possibilities within narrow formal limits—proves uniquely positioned to register and redeem the dispersals of human mystery that loom in the age of the brain.

Nikki Skillman is Assistant Professor of English at Indiana University.

The Topological Imagination

Spheres, Edges, and Islands

Angus Fletcher

“We are given a subtle new synthesis, new insights into our site and situation and, at least in this reader, an incitement to poeticize.”

—Dorion Sagan

Boldly original and boundary defining, this book clears a space for an intellectual encounter with the shape of human imagining. Joining two commonly opposed domains, literature and mathematics, Angus Fletcher maps the imagination’s contours and dimensions, and along the way compels us to re-envision our human existence on the most unusual sphere ever imagined, Earth.

Words and numbers are the twin powers that create value in our world. Poetry and other forms of creative literature stretch our ability to evaluate through the use of metaphors. In this sense, the literary imagination aligns with topology, the branch of mathematics that studies shape and space. The mysterious dimensionality of human existence, Fletcher says, is connected to our inhabiting a world that also inhabits us. Theories of cyclical history reflect circulatory biological patterns; the day-night cycle shapes our adaptive, emergent patterns of thought; the topology of islands shapes the evolution of evolutionary theory. Connecting literature, philosophy, and science, The Topological Imagination is an urgent and transformative work, and a profound invitation to thought.

Angus Fletcher is Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the City University of New York Graduate School and author of A New Theory for American Poetry and Time, Space, and Motion in the Age of Shakespeare (Harvard).

Nikki Skillman is Assistant Professor of English at Indiana University.

June 320 pp. cloth $40.00 • £29.95 9780674545120
Literature 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 1 halftone

April 208 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674504561
Literature / Philosophy 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 1 halftone, 1 line illus.
Cancer Stem Cells
Philosophy and Therapies

Lucie Laplane

“Laplane places us right in the center of an urgently important discussion of cancer stem cells and the therapies that should accompany different theories. Her fresh philosophical perspective introduces us to a science in process, where the outcome is unknown and even the terms of debate remain contested.”

—Jane Maienschein, author of Embryos under the Microscope

An innovative theory proposes a new therapeutic strategy to break the stalemate in the war on cancer. It is called cancer stem cell (CSC) theory, and Lucie Laplane offers a comprehensive analysis, based on an original interdisciplinary approach that combines biology, biomedical history, and philosophy.

Rather than treat cancer by aggressively trying to eliminate all cancerous cells—with harmful side effects for patients—CSC theory suggests the possibility of targeting the CSCs, a small fraction of cells that lie at the root of cancers. CSCs are cancer cells that also have the defining properties of stem cells—the abilities to self-renew and to differentiate. According to this theory, only CSCs and no other cancer cells can induce tumor formation.

To date, researchers have not agreed on the defining feature of CSCs—their stemness. Drawing from a philosophical perspective, Laplane shows that there are four possible ways to understand this property: stemness can be categorical (an intrinsic property of stem cells), dispositional (an intrinsic property whose expression depends on external stimuli), relational (an extrinsic property determined by a cell's relationship with the microenvironment), or systemic (an extrinsic property controlled at the system level). Our ability to cure cancers may well depend upon determining how these definitions apply to different types of cancers.

Lucie Laplane is researcher in Philosophy of Science at University Paris I–Panthéon–Sorbonne and at Gustave Roussy Hospital.

June 222 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674088740
Medicine / Philosophy 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 20 halftones, 4 tables
Within twenty, maybe forty, years most people in developed countries will stop having sex for the purpose of reproduction. Instead, prospective parents will be told as much as they wish to know about the genetic makeup of dozens of embryos, and they will pick one or two for implantation, gestation, and birth. And it will be safe, lawful, and free. In this work of prophetic scholarship, Henry T. Greely explains the revolutionary biological technologies that make this future a seeming inevitability and sets out the deep ethical and legal challenges humanity faces as a result.

Developments in genetics and stem cell research are giving rise to new techniques that will vastly improve preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) and in vitro fertilization (IVF), making sexless reproduction not just possible but cheap and easy—what Greely coins “easy PGD.” The first child born using PGD is now 25 years old, and thousands more are born each year. Advanced by economic, social, legal, and political forces, the emerging science has made the concerns that were once the stuff of science fiction into real problems that our children and grandchildren will face routinely.

Deeply informed by Greely’s command of both science and law, The End of Sex and the Future of Human Reproduction is a book for parents, citizens, and all those, born and unborn, who will face the consequences of a new era of human reproduction.

Henry T. Greely is Deane F. and Kate Edelman Johnson Professor of Law and Professor, by courtesy, of Genetics at Stanford University.
The Irish Enlightenment

Michael Brown

During the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, Scotland and England produced such well-known figures as David Hume, Adam Smith, and John Locke. Ireland’s contribution to this revolution in Western thought has received much less attention. Offering a corrective to the view that Ireland was intellectually stagnant during this period, The Irish Enlightenment considers a range of artists, writers, and philosophers who were full participants in the pan-European experiment that forged the modern world.

Michael Brown explores the ideas and innovations percolating in political pamphlets, economic and religious tracts, and literary works. John Toland, Francis Hutcheson, Jonathan Swift, George Berkeley, Edmund Burke, Maria Edgeworth, and other luminaries, he shows, participated in a lively debate about the capacity of humans to create a just society. In a nation recovering from confessional warfare, religious questions loomed large. How should the state be organized to allow contending Christian communities to worship freely? Was the public confession of faith compatible with civil society? In a society shaped by opposing religious beliefs, who is enlightened and who is intolerant?

The Irish Enlightenment opened up the possibility of a tolerant society, but it was short-lived. Divisions concerning methodological commitments to empiricism and rationalism resulted in an increasingly antagonistic conflict over questions of religious inclusion. This fracturing of the Irish Enlightenment eventually destroyed the possibility of civilized, rational discussion of confessional differences. By the end of the eighteenth century, Ireland again entered a dark period of civil unrest whose effects were still evident in the late twentieth century.

Michael Brown is Chair of Irish, Scottish and Enlightenment History at the University of Aberdeen.

April 560 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674045774
History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
The word “shantytown” conjures images of crowded slums in developing nations. Though their history is largely forgotten, shantytowns were a prominent feature of one developing nation in particular: the United States. Lisa Goff restores shantytowns to the central place they once occupied in America’s urban landscape, showing how the basic but resourcefully constructed dwellings of America’s working poor were not merely the byproducts of economic hardship but potent assertions of self-reliance.

In the nineteenth century, poor workers built shantytowns across America’s frontiers and its booming industrial cities. Settlements covered large swaths of urban property, including a twenty-block stretch of Manhattan, much of Brooklyn’s waterfront, and present-day Dupont Circle in Washington, DC. Names like Tinkersville and Hayti evoked the occupations and ethnicities of shantytown residents, who were most often European immigrants and African Americans. These inhabitants defended their civil rights and went to court to protect their property and resist eviction, claiming the benefits of middle-class citizenship without its bourgeois trappings.

Over time, middle-class contempt for shantytowns increased. When veterans erected an encampment near the U.S. Capitol in the 1930s, President Hoover ordered the army to destroy it, thus inspiring the Depression-era slang “Hoovervilles.” Twentieth-century reforms in urban zoning and public housing, introduced as progressive efforts to provide better dwellings, curtailed the growth of shantytowns. Yet their legacy is still felt in sites of political activism, from shanties on college campuses protesting South African apartheid to the tent cities of Occupy Wall Street demonstrations.

Lisa Goff is a member of the Department of English at the University of Virginia.
Accidental State
Chiang Kai-shek, the United States, and the Making of Taiwan

Hsiao-ting Lin

The existence of two Chinese states—one controlling mainland China, the other controlling the island of Taiwan—is often understood as a seemingly inevitable outcome of the Chinese civil war. Defeated by Mao Zedong, Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalists fled to Taiwan to establish a rival state, thereby creating the “Two Chinas” dilemma that vexes international diplomacy to this day. Accidental State challenges this conventional narrative to offer a new perspective on the founding of modern Taiwan.

Hsiao-ting Lin marshals extensive research in recently declassified archives to show that the creation of a Taiwanese state in the early 1950s owed more to serendipity than to careful geostrategic planning. It was the cumulative outcome of ad hoc half-measures and imperfect compromises, particularly when it came to the Nationalists’ often contentious relationship with the United States.

Taiwan’s political status was fraught from the start. The island had been formally ceded to Japan after the First Sino-Japanese War, and during World War II the Allies promised Chiang that Taiwan would revert to Chinese rule after Japan’s defeat. But as the Chinese civil war turned against the Nationalists, U.S. policymakers reassessed the wisdom of backing Chiang. The idea of placing Taiwan under United Nations trusteeship gained traction. Cold War realities, and the fear of Taiwan falling into Communist hands, led Washington to recalibrate U.S. policy. Yet American support of a Taiwan-based Republic of China remained ambivalent, and Taiwan had to eke out a place for itself in international affairs as a de facto, if not fully sovereign, state.

Hsiao-ting Lin is a Research Fellow and Curator of East Asian Collections at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.
Afro-Latin America
Black Lives, 1600–2000
George Reid Andrews

“Beautifully written by an eminent scholar, Afro-Latin America provides readers with new approaches to understanding the African diaspora in the Americas. George Reid Andrews masterfully shows that there is no area of the hemisphere that has not been touched by people of African descent.”

—Jeffrey Lesser, author of Immigration, Ethnicity, and National Identity in Brazil

Of the almost 11 million Africans who came to the Americas between 1500 and 1870, two-thirds came to Spanish America and Brazil. Over four centuries, Africans and their descendants—both free and enslaved—participated in the political, social, and cultural movements that indelibly shaped their countries’ colonial and post-independence pasts. Yet until very recently Afro-Latin Americans were conspicuously excluded from narratives of their hemisphere’s history.

George Reid Andrews seeks to redress this damaging omission by making visible the past and present lives and labors of black Latin Americans in their New World home. He cogently reconstructs the Afro-Latin heritage from the paper trail of slavery and freedom, from the testimonies of individual black men and women, from the writings of visiting African-Americans, and from the efforts of activists and scholars of the twentieth century to bring the Afro-Latin heritage fully into public view.

While most Latin American countries have acknowledged the legacy of slavery, the story still told throughout the region is one of “racial democracy”—the supposedly successful integration and acceptance of African descendants into society. From the 1970s to today, black civil rights movements have challenged that narrative and demanded that its promises of racial equality be made real. They have also called for fuller acknowledgment of Afro-Latin Americans’ centrality in their countries’ national histories. Afro-Latin America brings that story up to the present, examining debates currently taking place throughout the region on how best to achieve genuine racial equality.

George Reid Andrews is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh.
Informed Power
Communication in the Early American South
Alejandra Dubcovsky

“In the flow of messages and information across cultural boundaries, Dubcovsky casts native and colonial relations in a revealing new light.”
—Alan Taylor, University of Virginia

Informed Power maps the intersecting channels of information exchange in the early American South, exploring how people in the colonial world came into possession of knowledge in a region that lacked a regular mail system or a printing press until the 1730s. Challenging the notion of early colonial America as an uninformed backwater, Alejandra Dubcovsky uncovers the ingenious ways its inhabitants acquired news through largely oral networks. Information circulated through the region via spies, scouts, traders, missionarises, and other ad hoc couriers—and by encounters of sheer chance with hunting parties, shipwrecked sailors, captured soldiers, or fugitive slaves. The different and innovative ways that Indians, Africans, and Europeans struggled to make sense of their world created communication networks that linked together people who otherwise shared no consensus of the physical, social, or political boundaries shaping their lives.

Exchanging information was a way of establishing and maintaining relationships, of articulating values and enforcing priorities. At the heart of Dubcovsky’s study are important lessons about the nexus of information and power in the early American South.

Alejandra Dubcovsky is Assistant Professor of History at Yale University.

April 260 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674660182
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 11 halftones, 4 maps

Uyghur Nation
Reform and Revolution on the Russia-China Frontier
David Brophy

The meeting of the Russian and Qing empires in the nineteenth century had dramatic consequences for Central Asia’s Muslim communities. Along this frontier, a new political space emerged, shaped by competing imperial and spiritual loyalties, cross-border economic and social ties, and the revolutions that engulfed Russia and China in the early twentieth century. David Brophy explores how a community of Central Asian Muslims responded to these historic changes by re-inventing themselves as the modern Uyghur nation.

A diverse diaspora of Muslims from China’s northwest province of Xinjiang spread to Russian territory and became enmeshed with national and transnational discourses of identity among Russia’s Muslims. In the tumult of the Bolshevik Revolution, the rhetoric of Uyghur nationhood emerged as a rallying point. A shifting alliance of constituencies invoked the idea of a Uyghur nation to secure a place for itself in Soviet Central Asia and to spread the revolution to Xinjiang. Although its existence was contested in the fractious politics of the 1920s, in the 1930s the Uyghur nation achieved official recognition in the Soviet Union and China. Grounded in archives from across Eurasia, Uyghur Nation provides crucial background to the ongoing contest for the history and identity of Xinjiang.

David Brophy is a Lecturer in Modern Chinese History at the University of Sydney.

April 344 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674660373
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 15 halftones, 3 maps
Legal Plunder
Households and Debt Collection in Late Medieval Europe

Daniel Lord Smail

As Europe began to grow rich during the Middle Ages, its wealth materialized in the well-made clothes, linens, and wares of ordinary households. In a world without banking, household goods became valuable commodities that often substituted for hard currency. Pawnbrokers and resellers sprung up throughout European cities, helping push these goods into circulation. Simultaneously, a harshly coercive legal system developed to ensure that debtors paid their due.

Legal Plunder explains how the vigorous trade in goods that grew up in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Europe entangled households in complex relationships of credit and debt. Acting in the interests of creditors, sergeants of the law were empowered to march into debtors' homes and seize belongings equal in value to the debt owed. These officials were cogs in a political machinery of state-sponsored plunder. As Daniel Smail shows, one of the common activities of medieval law courts was debt recovery, and court records offer some of the most vivid descriptions of material culture in this period, providing insight into the lives of men and women living in a world on the cusp of modern capitalism. Then as now, money and value were implicated in questions of power and patterns of violence.

Daniel Lord Smail is Professor of History at Harvard University.

Natural Interests
The Contest over Environment in Modern France

Caroline Ford

Challenging the conventional wisdom that French environmentalism can be dated only to the post-1945 period, Caroline Ford argues that a broadly shared environmental consciousness emerged in France much earlier. Natural Interests unearths the distinctive features of French environmentalism, in which a large cast of social actors played a role. Besides scientific advances and colonial expansion, nostalgia for a vanishing pastoral countryside and anxiety over the pressing dangers of environmental degradation were important factors in the success of this movement.

War, political upheaval, and natural disasters—especially the devastating floods of 1856 and 1910 in Paris—caused growing worry over the damage wrought by deforestation, urbanization, and industrialization. The natural world took on new value for France's urban bourgeoisie, as both a site of aesthetic longing and a destination for tourism. Not only naturalists and scientists but politicians, engineers, writers, and painters took up environmental causes. Imperialism and international dialogue were also instrumental in shaping environmental consciousness, as the unfamiliar climates of France's overseas possessions changed perceptions of the natural world. By the early twentieth century, France had adopted innovative conservationist legislation, created parks and nature reserves, and called for international cooperation on environmental questions.

Caroline Ford is Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles.
The eastern Roman Empire was the largest state in western Eurasia in the sixth century. Only a century later, it was a fraction of its former size. Surrounded by enemies, ravaged by warfare and disease, the empire seemed destined to collapse. Yet it did not die. In this holistic analysis, John Haldon elucidates the factors that allowed the empire to survive against all odds into the eighth century.

By 700 CE, three-quarters of the empire’s territory had been lost to the Islamic Caliphate. But the rugged territories of Anatolia and the Aegean held strategic advantages, preventing enemies from permanently occupying imperial towns and cities while leaving them vulnerable to Roman counterattacks. The more the empire shrank, the more it became centered around Constantinople, whose ability to withstand siege after siege proved decisive. The crisis forced the imperial court, the provincial ruling classes, and the church closer together. State and church together embodied a sacralized empire that held the emperor, not the patriarch, as Christendom’s symbolic head. Despite territorial losses, what remained became the heartland of a medieval Christian Roman state, with a powerful political theology that predicted the emperor would eventually establish Orthodox Christianity’s world dominion.

**John Haldon** is Professor of Byzantine History and Hellenic Studies at Princeton University.

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Renowned for its madrassas and archives of rare Arabic manuscripts, Timbuktu is famous as a center of Muslim learning from Islam’s Golden Age. Yet Timbuktu was one among many scholarly centers to exist in precolonial West Africa. **Beyond Timbuktu** charts the rise of Muslim learning in West Africa from the beginning of Islam to the present day, examining the shifting contexts that have influenced the production and dissemination of Islamic knowledge over the course of centuries.

Ousmane Kane corrects lingering misconceptions that Africa’s Muslim heritage represents a minor thread in Islam’s larger tapestry. West African Muslims have never been isolated. The Sahara was not an insuperable barrier but a bridge that allowed the Arabo-Berbers of the North to sustain relations with West African Muslims through trade, diplomacy, and intellectual and spiritual exchange. The tradition of Islamic learning in West Africa has grown in tandem with the spread of Arabic literacy, making Arabic the most widely spoken language in Africa today. In the postcolonial period, transformations in West African education, together with the rise of media technologies and the public roles of African Muslim intellectuals, continue to spread knowledge of Islam throughout the continent.

**Ousmane Oumar Kane** is Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Professor of Contemporary Islamic Religion and Society at Harvard Divinity School and Professor of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University.
Battle for Bed-Stuy

The Long War on Poverty in New York City

Michael Woodsworth

A half-century after the launch of the War on Poverty, its complex origins remain obscure. Battle for Bed-Stuy reinterprets President Lyndon Johnson’s much-debated crusade from the perspective of its foot soldiers in New York City, showing how 1960s antipoverty programs were rooted in a rich tradition of grassroots activism and policy experiments.

Brooklyn’s Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, with 400,000 mostly black, mostly poor residents, was often labeled “America’s largest ghetto.” But in its elegant brownstones lived a coterie of home-owning professionals intent on stemming disorder and unifying the community. In the 1950s and 1960s, Bed-Stuy’s black middle class worked with city officials and, later, Senator Robert Kennedy to tackle youth crime, physical decay, and capital flight. Their policy dialogue inspired several War on Poverty programs, including America’s first Community Development Corporation.

Such initiatives brought hope amid dark days, reinforced the social safety net, and democratized urban politics. They also empowered women like Elsie Richardson and Shirley Chisholm, community organizers who graduated into leadership positions. Yet, as Michael Woodsworth reveals, these new forms of black political power, though exercised in the name of poor people, often benefited the middle class. Bed-Stuy today, shaped by gentrification and displacement, reflects the paradoxes of midcentury reform.

Michael Woodsworth teaches history at Bard High School Early College, Queens.

Our Divine Double

Charles M. Stang

What if you were to discover that you were not entirely you, but rather one half of a whole—that you had, in other words, a divine double? In the second and third centuries CE, this idea gripped the imagination of the Eastern Mediterranean, providing a distinctive understanding of the self that has survived in various forms throughout the centuries, down to the present. Our Divine Double traces the rise of this ancient idea that each person has a divine counterpart, twin, or alter-ego, and the eventual eclipse of this idea with the rise of Christian conciliar orthodoxy.

Charles Stang marshals an array of ancient sources from early Christianity, Manichaeism, and Neoplatonism. Each of these traditions offers an understanding of the self as an irreducible unity-in-duality. To encounter one’s divine double is to embark on a path of deification that closes the gap between image and archetype, human and divine. While the figure of the divine double receded from the history of Christianity with the rise of conciliar orthodoxy, it survives in two important discourses from late antiquity: theodicy, or the problem of evil; and Christology, the exploration of how the Incarnate Christ is both human and divine.

Charles M. Stang is Professor of Early Christian Thought at Harvard Divinity School.

March 290 pp. cloth $49.95 • £36.95 9780674287198
Religion / Philosophy 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 1 line illus.
Africans in the Old South
Mapping Exceptional Lives across the Atlantic World
Randy J. Sparks

The Atlantic slave trade was the largest forced migration in history, yet most stories from this period are lost, making those that can be reconstructed critical to understanding the trade in all its breadth and variety. Randy J. Sparks examines the experiences of West Africans who lived in the American South between 1740 and 1860. Their stories highlight the diversity of struggles that confronted every African who arrived on American shores.

The subjects of Africans in the Old South include the mixed-race daughter of an African slave-trading family who invested in South Carolina rice plantations, passed as white, and joined the planter elite; a man kidnapped as a child and sold into slavery in Georgia, who later won his freedom and joined the abolition movement; and a group of Africans who were picked up by a British ship in the Caribbean, escaped in Mobile, and were recaptured and eventually returned to their homeland.

These exceptional lives challenge long-held assumptions about how the slave trade operated and who was involved. The African Atlantic was a complex world of constant movement, intricate hierarchies, and shifting identities. Not all Africans who crossed the Atlantic were enslaved, nor was the voyage always one-way.

Randy J. Sparks is Professor of History at Tulane University and author of The Two Princes of Calabar and Where the Negroes Are Masters (both from Harvard).

Everyday Renaissances
The Quest for Cultural Legitimacy in Venice
Sarah Gwyneth Ross

The world of wealth and patronage that we associate with sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Italy can make the Renaissance seem the exclusive domain of artists and aristocrats. Revealing a Renaissance beyond Michelangelo and the Medici, Sarah Gwyneth Ross recovers the experiences of everyday men and women who were inspired to pursue literature and learning.

Ross draws on a trove of unpublished sources to reconstruct the lives of over one hundred artisans, merchants, and others on the middle rung of Venetian society who embraced the virtues of a humanistic education and passed their books and hard-earned wisdom on to their families and heirs. Physicians were often the most avid—and the most anxious—professionals seeking cultural legitimacy. Ross examines the lives of three doctors: Nicolò Massa (1485–1569), Francesco Longo (1506–1576), and Alberto Rini (d. 1599). Though they had received university training, these men were not patricians but members of a social group that still yearned for credibility. Unlike priests or lawyers, physicians had not yet rid themselves of the taint of artisanal labor, and they were thus indicative of a middle class that sought to earn the respect of their betters, advance their families, and secure honorable remembrance after death.

Sarah Gwyneth Ross is Associate Professor of History, Boston College.

April 204 pp. cloth $26.95x • £19.95 9780674495166
History / Biography 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 15 maps
Twelve Infallible Men
The Imams and the Making of Shi‘ism
Matthew Pierce

A millennium ago, Baghdad was the capital of one of history's greatest civilizations. A new Islamic era was under way. Yet despite their great achievements, many Muslims felt society had gone astray. Shi’a Muslims challenged the dominant narrative of Islamic success with stories of loss. Faithful Muslims have long debated whether Sunni caliphs or Shi’a imams were the true heirs of the Prophet Muhammad. More influential has been the way Muslim communities remembered those disputes through stories that influenced how to think and feel about them, Matthew Pierce argues.

Twelve Infallible Men explores the role of narratives of the imams in the development of a distinct Shi’a identity. During the tenth century, at a critical juncture in Islamic history, Shi’a scholars assembled accounts of the imams’ lives, portraying them as strong, learned, and pious miracle workers who were nonetheless betrayed by their enemies. These accounts inspired and entertained, but more importantly they offered a meaningful narrative of history for Muslims who revered the imams. The biographies invoked shared memories and shaped communal responses and ritual practices of mourning. They became a focal point of cultural memory, inspiring Shi’a religious imagination for centuries to come.

Matthew Pierce is Assistant Professor of Religion at Centre College.

African Pentecostals in Catholic Europe
The Politics of Presence in the Twenty-First Century
Annalisa Butticci

Italy has become a significant destination for migrants from Nigeria and Ghana. Along with suitcases and dreams, these Africans bring their own form of Christianity—Pentecostalism. At the heart of Annalisa Butticci’s beautifully sculpted ethnography is a paradox. Pentecostalism, one of the most Protestant of Christian faiths, is driven by the same concern as Catholicism: real presence.

In Italy, Pentecostals face harsh anti-immigrant sentiment and limited access to economic and social resources. At times, they find safe spaces to worship in Catholic churches, where a fascinating encounter unfolds. When Pentecostals watch Catholics engage with sacramental objects—relics, statues, works of art—they recognize the signs of what they consider the idolatrous religions of their ancestors. Catholics, in turn, view Pentecostal practices as a mix of African religions and Christian traditions. Yet despite their apparently irreconcilable differences and conflicts, they both share a deeply sensuous and material way to make the divine visible and tangible. African Pentecostals in Catholic Europe offers an intimate glimpse at what happens when the world’s two fastest-growing Christian faiths come into contact, share worship space, and use analogous sacramental objects and images. And it explains how their seemingly antithetical practices and beliefs undergird a profound commonality.

Annalisa Butticci is Marie Curie Fellow at Harvard Divinity School and Utrecht University.
Free Speech and Unfree News

The Paradox of Press Freedom in America

Sam Lebovic

Does America have a free press? Many who answer yes appeal to First Amendment protections against government censorship. But in this comprehensive history of press freedom as it has existed in theory, law, and practice, Sam Lebovic shows that, on its own, the right of free speech has been insufficient to produce a free press.

Exploring persistent worries about the quality and diversity of news in the modern American press, Lebovic recovers a mid-century vision of unfettered public access to information and a “right to the news.” Yet as the meaning of press freedom was contested in various arenas—Supreme Court cases on censorship, efforts to regulate the newspaper industry, state secrecy and freedom of information law, unionization of journalists, the rise of the New Journalism—Americans defined freedom of the press as nothing more than the right to publish without censorship. The idea of a right to all the news was forgotten.

*Free Speech and Unfree News* compels us to reexamine what freedom of the press means in a democratic society—and helps us make better sense of the crises that beset the press amid corporate consolidation in media industries, a secretive national security state, and the daily newspaper’s decline.

Duncan MacRae is Assistant Professor of Classics at the University of Cincinnati.

Duncan MacRae

Scholars have long emphasized the importance of scripture in religion, tacitly separating a few privileged “religions of the Book” from faiths lacking sacred texts, including ancient Roman religion. Looking beyond this distinction, Duncan MacRae delves into Roman religious culture to grapple with a central question: what was the significance of books in a religion without scripture?

In the last two centuries BCE, Varro and other Roman authors wrote treatises on the nature of the Roman gods and the rituals devoted to them. Although these books were not sacred texts, they made Roman religion legible in ways analogous to scripture-based faiths such as Judaism and Christianity. Rather than reflect the astonishingly varied polytheistic practices of the regions under Roman sway, the contents of the books comprise Rome’s “civil theology”—not a description of an official state religion but one limited to the civic role of religion in Roman life. Tracing the subsequent influence of these religious texts from the late first century BCE to early fifth century CE, MacRae shows how the establishment of the Roman imperial monarchy and the rise of the Christian Church shaped their reception and interpretation.

Duncan MacRae is Assistant Professor of Classics at the University of Cincinnati.

Legible Religion

Books, Gods, and Rituals in Roman Culture

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Belonging to the Nation
Inclusion and Exclusion in the Polish-German Borderlands, 1939–1951

John J. Kulczycki

When the Nazis annexed western Poland in 1939, they set about identifying Polish citizens of German origin and granting them the privileged legal status of ethnic Germans of the Reich. Following Germany’s defeat in World War II, Soviet-dominated Poland incorporated eastern Germany and proceeded to do just the opposite: searching out Germans of Polish origin and offering them Polish citizenship. Belonging to the Nation examines these efforts to nationalize inhabitants of the contested Polish-German borderlands, underscoring the processes of inclusion and exclusion that mold national communities.

Histories of national minorities in the twentieth century often concentrate on ethnic cleansing. John Kulczycki approaches his topic from a different angle, focusing on how governments decide which minorities to include, not expel. The policies Germany and Poland pursued from 1939 to 1951 bear striking similarities. Both Nazis and Communist Poles regarded national identity as biologically determined—and both found this principle difficult to enforce. Although the goal was to create an ethnically homogeneous nation, Germany and Poland allowed pockets of minorities to remain, usually to exploit their labor. Kulczycki illustrates the complexity of the process behind national self-determination, the obstacles it confronts in practice, and the resulting injustices.

John J. Kulczycki is Professor Emeritus in the Department of History at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Papers of John Adams, Volume 18
December 1785–January 1787

John Adams

Edited by Gregg L. Lint, Sara Martin, C. James Taylor, Sara Georgini, Hobson Woodward, Sara B. Sikes, Amanda M. Norton

Volume 18 is the final volume of The Papers of John Adams devoted to Adams’ diplomatic career. It chronicles fourteen months of his tenure as minister to Great Britain and his joint commission, with Thomas Jefferson, to negotiate treaties with Europe and North Africa. With respect to Britain, Adams found it impossible to do “any Thing Satisfactory, with this Nation,” and the volume ends with his decision to resign his posts.

Other aspects of Adams’ life were not disappointing. Through agent Thomas Barclay, he and Jefferson concluded a treaty with Morocco. Barclay’s letters are the earliest and most evocative American accounts of that region. Adams witnessed the marriage of his daughter, Abigail 2d, to William Stephens Smith, promoted the ordination of American Episcopal bishops, and toured the English countryside. Most significant perhaps was the publication of the first volume of Adams’ Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America. This work is often attributed to concern over Shays’ Rebellion, of which Adams knew little. In fact, it was Adams’ 1786 visit to the Netherlands that provoked his work. Dutch Patriot friends, involved in their own revolution, expressed interest in seeing “upon paper” his remarks “respecting Government.”
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was once synonymous with steel. But after the factories closed, the city bet its future on a new industry: casino gambling. On the site of the former Bethlehem Steel plant, thousands of flashing slot machines and digital bells replaced the fires in the blast furnaces and the shift change whistles of the industrial workplace. *From Steel to Slots* tells the story of a city struggling to make sense of the ways in which local jobs, landscapes, and identities are transformed by global capitalism.

Postindustrial redevelopment often makes a clean break with a city’s rusted past. In Bethlehem, where the new casino is industrial-themed, the city’s heritage continues to dominate the built environment and infuse everyday experiences. Through the voices of steelworkers, casino dealers, preservationists, immigrants, and executives, Chloe Taft examines the ongoing legacies of corporate presence and urban development in a small city—and their uneven effects.

Today, multinational casino corporations increasingly act as urban planners, promising jobs and new tax revenues to ailing communities. Yet in an industry premised on risk and capital liquidity, short-term gains do not necessarily mean long-term commitments to local needs. While residents often have few cards to play in the face of global capital and private development, Taft argues that the shape economic progress takes is not inevitable, nor must it always look forward. Memories of corporations’ accountability to communities persist, and citizens see alternatives for more equitable futures in the layered landscapes all around them.

**Chloe E. Taft** is a Mellon Postdoctoral Associate in the Integrated Humanities in the American Studies Program at Yale University.
Choice, Preferences, and Procedures
A Rational Choice Theoretic Approach

Kotaro Suzumura

Kotaro Suzumura is one of the world’s foremost thinkers in social choice theory and welfare economics. Bringing together essays that have become classics in the field, Choice, Preferences, and Procedures examines foundational issues of normative economics and collective decision making.

Social choice theory critically assesses and rationally designs economic mechanisms for improving human well-being. Suzumura’s contribution over the past forty years has entailed fusion of abstract ideas with an understanding of real-world economies in a coherent analysis. In groundbreaking essays he explores the nature of individual and social choice and the idea of freedom of choice, different forms of rationality of choice, and concepts of individual rights, equity, and fairness. Suzumura elucidates an innovative approach for interpersonal comparisons in the vein of Adam Smith’s notion of sympathy and expounds the effect of accommodating nonconsequential features, such as the opportunity to choose and the procedure for decision making, along with consequential features. He also shows how restricting competition may improve social welfare. This is not to recommend government regulation rather than market competition but to emphasize the importance of procedural features in a competitive context. Concluding essays focus on the ideas of Vilifredo Pareto, Arthur Pigou, John Hicks, and Paul Samuelson.

Kotaro Suzumura is Professor Emeritus and Honorary Fellow, Waseda University, and Member of the Japan Academy.

Authors in Court
Scenes from the Theater of Copyright

Mark Rose

“Well-written, erudite, informative, and engaging throughout.”
—Lewis Hyde, Kenyon College

This book charts the 300-year-long dance between authorship and copyright that has shaped each institution’s response to changing social norms of identity, privacy, and celebrity. Authors’ self-presentations in court are often inflected by prevailing concepts of propriety and respectability. And judges, for their part, have not been immune to the reputation and standing of the authors who have appeared before them in legal dramas.

Some authors strut their roles on the public stage. For example, Napoleon Sarony—the nineteenth-century photographer whose case established that photographs might be protected as works of art—was fond of marching along Broadway dressed in a red fez and high-top campaign boots. Others, such as the reclusive J. D. Salinger, enacted their dramas precisely by shrinking from attention. Mark Rose’s case studies include the flamboyant writer Daniel Defoe; the self-consciously genteel poet Alexander Pope; the abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe; the once-celebrated dramatist Anne Nichols; and the provocative contemporary artist Jeff Koons. These examples suggest not only how social forms such as gender and gentility have influenced the self-presentation of authors in public and in court but also how the personal styles and histories of authors have influenced the development of legal doctrine.

Mark Rose is Professor of English at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and author of Authors and Owners (Harvard).
The Digital Difference  
**Media Technology and the Theory of Communication Effects**

**W. Russell Neuman**

“This is an essential book.”
—Manuel Castells, University of Southern California

*The Digital Difference* examines how the transition from the industrial-era media of one-way publishing and broadcasting to the two-way digital era of online search and social media has affected the dynamics of public life.

In the digital age, fundamental beliefs about privacy and identity are subject to change, as is the formal legal basis of freedom of expression. Will it be possible to maintain a vibrant and open marketplace of ideas? In W. Russell Neuman’s analysis, the marketplace metaphor does not signal that money buys influence, but rather just the opposite—that the digital commons must be open to all ideas so that the most powerful ideas win public attention on their merits rather than on the taken-for-granted authority of their authorship.

Technologies by their nature do not cause freedom nor do they limit it. Technologies are embedded in a complex set of cultural expectations and institutions as well as regulatory and legal principles. Fear of the “communication effects” of “bad ideas” is the enemy of free speech. Neuman traces the digital difference from the era of propaganda studies and concerns about Big Brother to issues of information overload and the core policy debate about Internet network neutrality.

**W. Russell Neuman** is Professor of Media Technology at New York University.

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The Naked Blogger of Cairo  
**Creative Insurgency in the Arab World**

**Marwan M. Kraidy**

Uprisings spread like wildfire across the Arab world from 2010 to 2012, fueled by a desire for popular sovereignty. In Tunisia, Egypt, and Syria, protesters flooded the streets and the media, voicing dissent through slogans, graffiti, puppetry, videos, and satire that called for the overthrow of dictatorial regimes.

Investigating what drives people to risk everything to express themselves in rebellious art, *The Naked Blogger of Cairo* uncovers the creative insurgency at the heart of the Arab uprisings. While commentators have stressed the role of texting and Twitter, Marwan M. Kraidy shows that the essential medium of expression was the human body. Brutal governments that coerced citizens through torture and rape found themselves confronted with the bodies of protesters, who challenged authority in brazen acts of self-immolation, nude activism, and hunger strikes. The bodies of dictators became a focus of ridicule. Syria’s Bashar al-Assad was rendered as a pathetic finger puppet, while Egypt’s Hosni Mubarak became a regurgitating cow. Technology publicizes defiance, but the body remains the nexus of physical struggle and digital communication, destabilizing distinctions between “the real world” and virtual reality, spurring revolutionary debates about the role of art, and anchoring Islamic State’s attempted hijacking of creative insurgency.

**Marwan M. Kraidy** is Anthony Shadid Chair in Global Media, Politics and Culture at the University of Pennsylvania.

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Private Wrongs

Arthur Ripstein

“A ripstein is among the world’s leading philosophers. In this book he offers a derivation of tort law’s complex body of rules from a foundational moral principle that is at once elegant, original, and ambitious.”

—John Goldberg, Harvard University

A waiter spills coffee on a customer. A person walks on another person’s land. A frustrated neighbor bangs on the wall. A reputation is ruined by a mistaken news report. Although the details vary, the law recognizes all of these as torts, different ways in which one person wrongs another. Tort law can seem puzzling: sometimes people are made to pay damages when they are barely at fault, while at other times serious losses go uncompensated. In this pioneering book, Arthur Ripstein brings coherence and unity to the baffling diversity of tort law in an original theory that is philosophically grounded and analytically powerful.

Ripstein shows that all torts violate the basic moral idea that each person is in charge of his or her own person and property, and never in charge of another’s person or property. Some wrongs involve one person using another’s body or property; others involve damaging them. Tort remedies aim to provide a substitute for the rights that have been violated. As Private Wrongs makes clear, tort law not only protects our bodies and property but constitutes our entitlement to use them as we see fit, consistent with the entitlement of others to do the same.

Arthur Ripstein is Professor of Law and Philosophy at the University of Toronto.

Shaper Nations

Strategies for a Changing World

EDITED BY William I. Hitchcock • Melvyn P. Leffler • Jeffrey W. Legro

Shaper Nations provides illuminating perspectives on the national strategies of eight emerging and established countries that are shaping global politics in the twenty-first century. The volume’s authors offer a unique viewpoint: they live and work primarily in the country about which they write, bringing an insider’s feel for national debates and politics.

Conventional wisdom suggests that shaper states have clear central authority, coherently connect means to ends, and focus on their geopolitical environment. These essays suggest a different conclusion. In Brazil, China, Germany, India, Israel, Russia, and Turkey, strategy is dominated by non-state threats, domestic politics, the distorting effect of national identity, economic development concerns, and the sheer difficulty, in the face of powerful internal and external constraints, of pursuing an effective national strategy.

The shapers represent a new trend in the international arena with important consequences. Among them is a more uncertain world in which countries concentrate on their own development rather than on shared problems that might divert precious resources, and attend more to regional than to global order.

William I. Hitchcock is Professor of History at the University of Virginia. Melvyn P. Leffler is Edward Stettinius Professor of History at the University of Virginia. Jeffrey W. Legro is Vice Provost for Global Affairs and Randolph P. Compton Professor in the Miller Center at the University of Virginia.
Should laws apply equally to everyone, or should some individuals and organizations be granted exemptions because of conflicting religious or moral convictions? Recently this question has become intensely controversial in America. The Supreme Court’s ruling on same-sex marriage, in particular, has provoked barbed debates about legal exemptions. At their core lies the issue of whether basic values of equality and nondiscrimination are at odds with the right to live according to one’s religious beliefs.

Kent Greenawalt draws on his extensive expertise to place same-sex marriage and other controversies within a broader context. Avoiding oversimplification and reflecting a balanced consideration of competing claims and harms, he offers a useful overview of various types of exemptions and the factors that we should take into account when determining the justice of a particular exemption. Through a close study of several cases, from doctors who will not perform abortions to institutions that do not pay taxes, Greenawalt demonstrates how to weigh competing values without losing sight of practical considerations like the difficulty of implementing a specific law. Exemptions is a thoughtful guide to reaching just and desirable legal conclusions by respecting those who wish to live according to different fundamental values.

Kent Greenawalt is University Professor at Columbia University.

Constitutional Morality and the Rise of Quasi-Law

Bruce P. Frohnen • George W. Carey

Americans are ruled by an unwritten constitution consisting of executive orders, signing statements, and other forms of quasi-law that lack the characteristics essential for the legal system to function properly. Consequently, the Constitution no longer means what it says to the people it is supposed to govern, and the government no longer acts according to the rule of law. These developments can be traced back to a change in “constitutional morality,” Bruce Frohnen and George Carey argue in this challenging book.

The principle of separation of powers among co-equal branches of government formed the cornerstone of America’s original constitutional morality. But toward the end of the nineteenth century, Progressives began to attack this bedrock principle as impeding government from “doing the people’s business.” The regime of mixed powers, delegation, and expansive legal interpretation they instituted rejected the ideals of limited government in favor of a model rooted in French revolutionary claims. Progressives replaced a Constitution designed to mediate among society’s different geographic and socioeconomic groups with a body of quasi-laws commanding the democratic reformation of society. This vision has become ingrained in American legal and political culture—at the cost of the constitutional safeguards that preserve the rule of law.

Bruce P. Frohnen is Professor of Law at Ohio Northern University College of Law. George W. Carey was Professor of Government, Georgetown University.
Education and the Commercial Mindset
Samuel E. Abrams

America’s commitment to public schooling once seemed unshakable. But today the movement to privatize K-12 education is robust. Samuel Abrams examines the rise of market forces in public education and reveals how a commercial mindset has taken over.

For decades, Milton Friedman and his disciples contended that private markets could deliver better schooling than governments. In the 1990s, this belief was put to the test by Edison Schools and other for-profit educational management organizations (EMOs). Edison grew rapidly, running schools in cities across the country. Yet disappointing academic and financial outcomes soon pushed the company and its competitors to the margins. The focus of EMOs on results nevertheless found expression in federal policy and defined the ethos of nonprofit charter management organizations (CMOs) like KIPP that surfaced in their wake. But CMOs’ dependence on philanthropists, tireless teachers, and students capable of abiding by rigid expectations limits their reach. Abrams argues that while the commercial mindset sidesteps fundamental challenges, public schools should adopt lessons from the business world. Citing foreign practices, he recommends raising teacher salaries to attract and retain talent, conferring educators more autonomy to build ownership, and employing sampling techniques rather than universal assessments to gauge student progress.

Samuel E. Abrams is Director, National Center for the Study of Privatization in Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Imagined Futures
Fictional Expectations and Capitalist Dynamics
Jens Beckert

In a capitalist system, consumers, investors, and corporations orient their activities toward a future that contains opportunities and risks. How actors assess uncertainty is a problem that economists have tried to solve through general equilibrium and rational expectations theory. Powerful as these tools are, they underestimate the future’s unknowability by assuming that markets correctly forecast what is to come.

Jens Beckert adds a new chapter to the theory of capitalism by demonstrating how fictional expectations drive modern economies—or throw them into crisis when imagined futures fail to materialize. Collectively held images of how the future will unfold free actors from paralyzing doubt, enabling them to commit resources even if those expectations prove inaccurate. Beckert distinguishes fictional expectations from performativity theory, which holds that predictions become self-fulfilling prophecies. Economic forecasts are important not because they produce the futures they envision but because they create the expectations that generate economic activity in the first place: the expectation that money will retain its purchasing power, that capital investments will make a profit, that consumer purchases will satisfy our dreams. As Imagined Futures shows, those who ignore the role of real uncertainty and fictional expectations in market dynamics misunderstand the nature of capitalism.

Jens Beckert is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne.
Rising inequality has undermined one of America’s proudest achievements: Social Security. Unprecedented changes in longevity, marriage, and the workplace have made the experience of old age increasingly unequal. Educated Americans typically do not face serious impediments to employment or health until their mid-70s or even later. By contrast, many uneducated earners confront obstacles of early disability, limited job opportunities, and unemployment before they reach 65.

America’s system for managing retirement is out of step with these realities. Social Security reflects a time at mid-century when most workers were men, held steady jobs until 65, and remained married for life. Social Security promised a dignified old age for rich and poor alike, but today that egalitarian promise is failing. Anne L. Alstott makes the case for a progressive program that would permit all Americans to retire between 62 and 76 but would provide generous early retirement benefits for workers with low wages or physically demanding jobs. She also proposes a more equitable spousal benefit and a new phased-retirement option to permit workers to transition out of the workforce gradually. A New Deal for Old Age offers a pragmatic and principled agenda for renewing America’s most successful and popular social welfare program.

Anne L. Alstott is Jacquin D. Bierman Professor in Taxation at Yale Law School.

From 1716 to 1845, Scotland’s banks were among the most dynamic and resilient in Europe, effectively absorbing a series of economic shocks that rocked financial markets in London and on the continent. Legislating Instability explains the seeming paradox that the Scottish banking system achieved this success without the government controls usually considered necessary for economic stability.

Scottish banks operated in a regulatory vacuum: no lender of last resort, no monopoly on currency, no capital reserve requirements, and no limits on bank size. These conditions produced a robust, competitive banking system. Despite large speculative capital flows, a fixed exchange rate, and substantial external debt, Scotland navigated two financial crises during the Seven Years’ War. The exception was a severe crisis in 1772, seven years after the imposition of the first regulations on banking—the result of lobbying by large banks to weed out competition. While these restrictions did not cause the crisis, Tyler Beck Goodspeed argues, they undermined the flexibility and resilience of Scottish finance, thereby elevating the risk that another economic shock might threaten financial stability more broadly. The crisis of 1772, far from revealing the shortcomings of unregulated banking, as Adam Smith claimed, exposed the risks of ill-conceived regulation.

Tyler Beck Goodspeed is a Junior Fellow in Economics at the University of Oxford.
Early Greek Philosophy

Volume I: Beginnings and Early Ionian Thinkers
Volume II: Western Greek Thinkers
Volume III: Later Ionian and Athenian Thinkers
Volume IV: Sophists

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY André Laks • Glenn W. Most

The fragments and testimonia of the early Greek philosophers (often known as the pre-Socratics) have always been not only a fundamental source for understanding archaic Greek culture and ancient philosophy but also a perennially fresh resource that has stimulated Western thought until the present day. This new systematic conception and presentation of the evidence differs in three ways from Hermann Diels’s groundbreaking late-nineteenth-century work as well as from later editions: it renders explicit the material’s thematic organization; it includes a selection from such related bodies of evidence as archaic poetry, classical drama, and the Hippocratic corpus; and it presents an overview of the reception of these thinkers until the end of antiquity.

Volume I presents an introduction, preliminary chapters on ancient doxography, the cosmological and moral background, and the Ionian thinkers from Pherecydes to Heraclitus. Volume II presents western Greek thinkers from the Pythagoreans to Hippo. Volume III presents later philosophical systems and their aftermath in the fifth and early fourth centuries, from Anaxagoras through the Derveni papyrus. Volume IV presents fifth-century reflections on language, rhetoric, ethics, and politics (the so-called sophists and Socrates) and concludes with an appendix on philosophy and philosophers in tragedy and comedy, concordances, and indexes.

André Laks is Professor Emeritus of Ancient Philosophy at the University of Paris–Sorbonne. Glenn W. Most is Professor of Greek Philology, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, and Professor of Social Thought, University of Chicago.

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Civil War

Caesar

Edited and translated by Cynthia Damon

Caesar (C. Iulius, 102–44 BC), statesman and soldier, defied the dictator Sulla; served in the Mithridatic wars and in Spain; entered Roman politics as a “democrat” against the senatorial government; was the real leader of the coalition with Pompey and Crassus; conquered all Gaul for Rome; attacked Britain twice; was forced into civil war; became master of the Roman world; and achieved wide-reaching reforms until his murder. We have his books of commentarii (notes): eight on his wars in Gaul from 58–52 BC, including the two expeditions to Britain in 55–54, and three on the civil war of 49–48. They are records of his own campaigns (with occasional digressions) in vigorous, direct, clear, unemotional style and in the third person, the account of the civil war being somewhat more impassioned.

This edition of the Civil War replaces the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition by A. G. Peskett (1914) with updated text, translation, introduction, and bibliography.

In the Loeb Classical Library edition of Caesar, Volume I is his Gallic War; Volume III consists of Alexandrian War, African War, and Spanish War, commonly ascribed to Caesar by our manuscripts but of uncertain authorship.

Cynthia Damon is Professor of Classical Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

Confessions

Volume II: Books 9–13

Augustine

Edited and translated by Carolyn J.-B. Hammond

Aurelius Augustine (AD 354–430), one of the most important figures in western Christianity and philosophy, was the son of a pagan, Patricius of Tagaste, and his Christian wife, Monnica. While studying to become a rhetorician, he plunged into a turmoil of philosophical and psychological doubts, leading him to Manichaeism. In 383 he moved to Rome and then Milan to teach rhetoric. Despite exploring classical philosophical systems, especially skepticism and neoplatonism, his studies of Paul’s letters with his friend Alypius, and the preaching of Bishop Ambrose, led in 386 to his momentous conversion from mixed beliefs to Christianity. He soon returned to Tagaste and founded a religious community, and in 395 or 396 became Bishop of Hippo.

Confessions, composed ca. 397, is a spiritual autobiography of Augustine’s early life, family, personal and intellectual associations, and explorations of alternative religious and theological viewpoints as he moved toward his conversion. Cast as a prayer addressed to God, though always conscious of its readers, Confessions offers a gripping personal story and a philosophical exploration destined to have broad and lasting impact, delivered with Augustine’s characteristic brilliance as a stylist.

This edition replaces the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition of Confessions by William Watts.

Carolyn J.-B. Hammond is Dean of Gonville and Caius College at the University of Cambridge.
Holy Men of Mount Athos

EDITED BY
Richard P. H. Greenfield • Alice-Mary Talbot

Often simply called the Holy Mountain, Mount Athos was the most famous center of Byzantine monasticism and remains the spiritual heart of the Orthodox Church today. This volume presents the Lives of Euthymios the Younger, Athanasios of Athos, Maximos the Hutburner, Niphon of Athos, and Philotheos. These five holy men lived on Mount Athos at different times from its early years as a monastic locale in the ninth century to the last decades of the Byzantine period in the early fifteenth century. All five were celebrated for asceticism, clairvoyance, and, in most cases, the ability to perform miracles; Euthymios and Athanasios were also famed as founders of monasteries.

Holy Men of Mount Athos illuminates both the history and the varieties of monastic practice on Athos, individually by hermits as well as communally in large monasteries. The Lives also demonstrate the diversity of hagiographic composition and provide important glimpses of Byzantine social and political history.

All the Lives in this volume are presented for the first time in English translation, together with authoritative editions of their Greek texts.

Richard P. H. Greenfield is Professor of Byzantine History at Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario. Alice-Mary Talbot is Director of Byzantine Studies Emerita, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.

April 740 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674088764
Religion 5 ¼ x 8 Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library DOML 40
**On Plato’s Timaeus**

**Calcidius**

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **John Magee**

Until the Renaissance, the work of Calcidius offered the medieval West almost the only direct access to Plato’s corpus not dispersed in fragments. In the fourth century CE, Calcidius translated into Latin an important section of Plato’s *Timaeus*, complemented by extensive commentary and organized into coordinated parts. The first part is broadly devoted to the architecture of the world, to its intelligible structure. The second delves into the nature of the living creatures that inhabit it. This basic division subsequently informed the sense of macrocosm and microcosm—of the world and our place in it—which is prevalent in western European thought in the Middle Ages. At the same time, this medieval volume altered perspectives on Plato by drawing on other philosophical traditions, particularly the Stoic and Peripatetic, while including Judeo-Christian cosmology and anthropology. The present edition provides the first English translation of Calcidius’s work.

**John Magee** is Professor of Classics and Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto.

April 940 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674599178

Philosophy 5 ¼ x 8  23 line illus.
Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library  DOML 41

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**Old English Psalms**

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **Patrick P. O’Neill**

The Latin psalms figured prominently in the lives of the Anglo-Saxons, whether sung in the Divine Office by clerics, studied as a textbook for language learning by students, or recited in private devotion by lay people. They were also translated into Old English, first in prose and later in verse. Sometime in the middle of the eleventh century, the prose and verse translations were brought together and organized in a complementary sequence in a manuscript now known as the Paris Psalter. The prose version, traditionally attributed to King Alfred (d. 899), combines literal translation with interpretative clarification. In contrast, the anonymous Old English verse translation composed during the tenth century approaches the psalms in a spirit of prayer and devotion.

Despite their differences, both reflect earnest attempts to capture the literal meaning of the psalms.

The complete text of all 150 prose and verse psalms is available here in contemporary English for the first time. With this translation readers encounter the beginnings and the continuation of a long tradition of psalm renderings in English.

**Patrick P. O’Neill** is the James Gordon Hanes Chair for the Humanities in the Department of English and Comparative Literature at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

April 625 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674504752

Religion 5 ¼ x 8 Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library  DOML 42
Angelinetum and Other Poems

Giovanni Marrasio

Translated by Mary P. Chatfield

Giovanni Marrasio (d. 1452), a humanist poet from Noto in Sicily, spent the major part of his poetic career in Siena and Ferrara before returning to Palermo in the role of a medical doctor serving the University of Palermo. In Siena, Naples, and Palermo he hovered on the edge of the courts of the Este and of Alfonso “the Magnanimous” of Aragon without ever winning the title of court poet he coveted.

Marrasio was esteemed in the Renaissance as the first to revive the ancient Latin elegy, and his Angelinetum, or “Angelina’s Garden,” as well as his later poems (Carmina Varia) explore that genre in all its variety, from love poetry, to a description of a court masque, to political panegyric, to poetic exchanges with famous humanists of the day such as Leonardo Bruni, Maffeo Vegio, Antonio Panormita, and Enea Silvio Piccolomini. This volume contains the first translation of Marrasio’s works into any modern language.

Mary P. Chatfield is the former Head of the Classics Department at the Commonwealth School, Boston.

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Poetry 5 1/4 x 8 The I Tatti Renaissance Library ITRL 73
Italy Illuminated
Volume 2, Books V–VIII
Biondo Flavio
Edited and translated by Jeffrey A. White

Biondo Flavio (1392–1463), humanist and historian, was a pioneering figure in the Renaissance discovery of antiquity; famously, he was the author who popularized the term “Middle Age” to describe the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of antiquity in his own time. While serving a number of Renaissance popes, he inaugurated an extraordinary program of research into the history, cultural life, and physical remains of the ancient world.

The capstone of this research program, Rome in Triumph (1459), has been said to bear comparison with the Encyclopédie of Diderot as the embodiment of the ideals of an age, seeking as it does to answer the overarching question of humanists from Petrarch to Machiavelli: what made Rome great? To answer the question Biondo undertakes a comprehensive reconstruction of Rome’s religion, government, military organization, customs and institutions over its thousand-year history. This volume contains the first edition of the Latin text since 1559 and the first translation into any modern language.

Jeffrey A. White is Professor of Classical Languages at St. Bonaventure University.

April 465 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674054950
History 5 1/4 x 8 The I Tatti Renaissance Library ITRL 75
Letters of a Dead Man

Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau

Edited and translated by Linda B. Parshall

In 1826, the prince of Pückler-Muskau embarked on a tour of England, Wales, and Ireland. Although captivated by all things British, his initial objective was to find a wealthy bride. He and his wife Lucie, having expended every resource on a plan to transform their estate into a vast landscape park, agreed to an amicable divorce, freeing him to forge an advantageous alliance that could rescue their project. For over two years, Pückler’s letters home conveyed a vivid, often quirky, and highly entertaining account of his travels. From the metropolis of London, he toured the mines and factories of the Industrial Revolution and visited the grand estates and spectacular art collections maintained by its beneficiaries. He encountered the scourge of rural and urban poverty and found common cause with the oppressed Irish. With his gift for description, Pückler evokes the spectacular landscapes of Wales, the perils of transportation, and the gentle respite of manor houses and country inns. Part memoir, part travelogue and political commentary, part epistolary novel, Pückler’s rhetorical flare and acute observations provoked the German poet Heinrich Heine to characterize him as the “most fashionable of eccentric men—Diogenes on horseback.”

Linda B. Parshall is an independent scholar.

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Ex Horto: Dumbarton Oaks Texts in Garden and Landscape Studies
Holes in the Head
The Art and Archaeology of Trepanation in Ancient Peru
John W. Verano

Trepanation is the oldest surgical procedure known from antiquity, extending back more than five thousand years in Europe and to at least the fifth century BC in the New World. Anthropologists and medical historians have been investigating ancient trepanation since the mid-nineteenth century, but questions remain about its origins, evolution, and the possible motivations for conducting such a dangerous surgical procedure. Peru is particularly important to these questions, as it boasts more trepanned skulls than the rest of the world combined. This volume presents the results of a long-term research project that examined more than 800 trepanned skulls from recent archaeological excavations and from museum collections in Peru, the United States, and Europe. It examines trepanation in ancient Peru from a broad anthropological and historic perspective, focusing on the archaeological context of osteological collections and highlighting the history of discoveries. It explores the origins and spread of the practice throughout the Central Andes, with a focus on trepanation techniques, success rates, and motivations for trepanning. It examines the apparent disappearance of trepanation in the Andes following Spanish conquest, while noting that there are reports of trepanations being performed by healers in highland Peru and Bolivia into the twentieth century.

John W. Verano is Professor of Anthropology at Tulane University.

Thirty-Six Views
The Kangxi Emperor’s Mountain Estate in Poetry and Prints
Kangxi Emperor

Translations by Richard E. Strassberg, with introductions by Richard E. Strassberg and Stephen H. Whiteman

In 1712, the Kangxi emperor published Imperial Poems on the Mountain Estate for Escaping the Heat (Yuzhi Bishu shanzhuang shi) to commemorate his recently completed summer palace. Through his perceptions of thirty-six of its most scenic views, his poems and descriptions present an unusually intimate self-portrait of the emperor at the age of sixty that reflected the pleasures of his life there as well as his ideals as the ruler of the Qing Empire. Kangxi was closely involved in the production of the book and ordered several of his outstanding court artists—the painter Shen Yu and the engravers Zhu Gui and Mei Yufeng—to produce woodblock prints of the Thirty-Six Views, which set a new standard for topographical illustration. He also ordered Matteo Ripa, an Italian missionary serving as a court artist, to translate these images into the medium of copperplate engraving, which introduced this technique to China. Ripa’s hybridized interpretations soon began to circulate in Europe and influenced contemporary aesthetic debates about the nature and virtues of the Chinese garden. This artistic collaboration between a Chinese emperor and a western missionary-artist thus marked a significant moment in intercultural imagination, production, and transmission during an earlier phase of globalization.

Richard E. Strassberg is Professor of Chinese in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles. Stephen H. Whiteman is Lecturer in Asian Art at The University of Sydney.
Cultural Landscape Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

EDITED BY John Beardsley

Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the longest occupied and least studied landscapes on earth. While scholarship has been attentive to images of nature made by the region’s explorers and settlers and to landscapes of the colonial era—public parks and game preserves, botanical gardens and urban plans—surprisingly little attention has been paid to spaces created by and for Africans themselves, from the precolonial era to the present. This book is a contribution to a small but growing effort to address this oversight. Its essays present a range of landscapes: pathways and cairns used by nomadic peoples to navigate through and mark significant places; anthropogenic or managed forests consecrated to ritual purposes of various kinds; tombs or palaces with significant landscape orientations and components; even monumental ceremonial and urban spaces, as at Great Zimbabwe or Djenne. They explore what we know of precolonial and later indigenous designed landscapes, how these landscapes were understood in the colonial era, and how they are being recuperated today for nation building, identity formation, and cultural affirmation. Contributors engage with the most critical issues in preservation today, from the conflicts between cultural heritage and biodiversity protection to the competition between local and international heritage agendas.

John Beardsley is Director of Garden and Landscape Studies at Dumbarton Oaks.

April 452 pp. cloth $60.00 • £44.95 9780884024101
Landscape Architecture 8 ½ x 10 ½
141 color illus., 27 halftones, 6 line illus., 6 tables
Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture

North Africa under Byzantium and Early Islam

EDITED BY Susan T. Stevens • Jonathan P. Conant

The profound economic and strategic significance of the province of “Africa” made the Maghreb highly contested in the Byzantine period—by the Roman (Byzantine) empire, Berber kingdoms, and eventually also Muslim Arabs—as each group sought to gain, control, and exploit the region to its own advantage. Scholars have typically taken the failure of the Byzantine endeavor in Africa as a foregone conclusion. North Africa under Byzantium and Early Islam reassesses this pessimistic vision both by examining those elements of Romano-African identity that provided continuity in a period of remarkable transition, and by seeking to understand the transformations in African society in the context of the larger post-Roman Mediterranean. Chapters in this book address topics including the legacy of Vandal rule in Africa, historiography and literature, art and architectural history, the archaeology of cities and their rural hinterlands, the economy, the family, theology, the cult of saints, Berbers, and the Islamic conquest, in an effort to consider the ways in which the imperial legacy was re-interpreted, re-imagined, and put to new uses in Byzantine and early Islamic Africa.

Susan T. Stevens is Professor of Classics and the Catherine and William E. Thoresen Chair of Humanities at Randolph College.
Jonathan P. Conant is Associate Professor of History at Brown University.

April 328 pp. cloth $70.00 • £51.95 9780884024088
Classics / Religion 9 x 11
14 halftones, 50 line illus., 18 maps, 6 tables
Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Symposia and Colloquia
The Art of Reading
From Homer to Paul Celan

Jean Bollack

The Art of Reading is the first—long overdue—collection of essays by the French classical philologist and humanist Jean Bollack to be published in English. As the scope of the collection demonstrates, Bollack felt at home thinking in depth about two things that seem starkly different to most other thinkers. We see on the one hand the classics of Greek poetry and philosophy, including the relatively obscure, but in his hands illuminating, re-readings of Greek philosophy by the doxographers. Then, on the other hand, there is modern, including contemporary, poetry. The author of monumental commentaries on the Oedipus Tyrannos of Sophocles and on the fragments of Empedocles, Bollack cultivated in himself and in a generation of students (academics and others) a way to read both sets of texts closely that is as uncompromising and demanding of the interpreter as it is of the reader of the interpretation. The results, which this wide-ranging but compact collection brings to mind, are designed to get beyond flat and clichéd approaches to familiar works and to awaken the reader anew to the aesthetics, the complexity, and the intelligence that careful reconstruction of the text can bring to light.

Jean Bollack was Professor of Greek Literature and Thought at the University of Lille. He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, and of the Wissenschaftskolleg, Berlin.

Common Frameworks
Rethinking the Developmental City in China

Christopher C. M. Lee

The Harvard GSD Aecom Project on China was a three-year research and design project premised on two fundamental ambitions: recuperating an idea of the city and pursuing alternative forms of urbanization in response to the challenges posed by the developmental city in China. The former treats the project of the city as a cultural, political, and aesthetic act; the latter views the city as a site for urbanization, articulated through architecture, landscape, and infrastructure. This endeavor is analytical and propositional in equal measure. Each year, the Project on China focused on a theoretical problem and practical challenge posed by the model of the developmental city in China, using a particular city as an exemplar: the megaplot with Xiamen as a case study; the future of the city in city-regions and the effects of cross-border urbanization, with Macau as the paradigm; and the status of the countryside in the context of state-driven initiatives to urbanize rural areas. Common Frameworks brings together design projects from a sixteen-week studio over three years, with research and writings on cultural, political, and historical aspects of the city. It presents a critical reflection on the developmental city and the recent hyper-rapid urbanization in China.

Christopher C. M. Lee is Associate Professor in Practice of Urban Design at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

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Common Frameworks
Rethinking the Developmental City in China

Christopher C. M. Lee

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Christopher C. M. Lee is Associate Professor in Practice of Urban Design at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

April 350 pp. paper $24.95 • £18.95 9781934510537
Design / Urban Planning / Asian Studies 9 x 11 3/4 225 color illus., 75 halftones, 150 line illus., 25 maps Harvard Design Studies
“Autumn wind, autumn rain, fill my heart with sorrow”—these were the last words of Qiu Jin (1875–1907), written before she was beheaded for plotting to overthrow the Qing empire. Eventually, she would be celebrated as a Republican martyr and China’s first feminist, her last words committed to memory by schoolchildren. Yet during her lifetime she was often seen as eccentric, even deviant; in her death, and still more in the forced abandonment of her remains, the authorities had wanted her to disappear into historical oblivion.

_Burying Autumn_ tells the story of the enduring friendship between Qiu Jin and her sworn-sisters Wu Zhiying and Xu Zihua, who braved political persecution to give her a proper burial. Formed amidst social upheaval, their bond found its most poignant expression in Wu and Xu’s mourning for Qiu. The archives of this friendship—letters, poems, biographical sketches, steles, and hand-copied sutra—vividly display how these women understood the concrete experiences of modernity, how they articulated those experiences through traditional art forms, and how their artworks transformed the cultural traditions they invoked even while maintaining deep cultural roots. In enabling Qiu Jin to acquire historical significance, their friendship fulfilled its ultimate socially transformative potential.

_Hu Ying_ is Professor of East Asian Languages and Literature at the University of California, Irvine.
In 142 CE, the divine Lord Lao descended to Mount Cranecall (Sichuan province) to establish a new covenant with humanity through a man named Zhang Ling, the first Celestial Master. Facing an impending apocalypse caused by centuries of sin, Zhang and his descendants forged a communal faith centered on a universal priesthood, strict codes of conduct, and healing through the confession of sins; this faith was based upon a new, bureaucratic relationship with incorruptible supernatural administrators.

By the fourth century, Celestial Master Daoism had spread to all parts of China, and has since played a key role in China’s religious and intellectual history.

Celestial Masters is the first book in any Western language devoted solely to the founding of the world religion Daoism. It traces the movement from the mid-second century CE through the sixth century, examining all surviving primary documents in both secular and canonical sources to offer a comprehensive account of the development of this poorly understood religion. It also provides a detailed analysis of ritual life within the movement, covering the roles of common believer or Daoist citizen, novice, and priest or libationer.

Terry F. Kleeman is Professor of Chinese in the Department of Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Colorado at Boulder.
The Ancient State of Puyŏ in Northeast Asia
Archaeology and Historical Memory

Mark E. Byington

Mark E. Byington explores the formation, history, and legacy of the ancient state of Puyŏ, which existed in central Manchuria from the third century BCE until the late fifth century CE. As the earliest archaeologically attested state to arise in northeastern Asia, Puyŏ occupies an important place in the history of that region, but its history and culture have rarely been touched on in scholarly works in any language. Utilizing recently discovered archaeological materials from northeast China as well as a wide variety of historical records, this book explores the social and political processes associated with the formation and development of the Puyŏ state, and shows how the historical legacy of Puyŏ—its historical memory—contributed to modes of statecraft of later northeast Asian states and provided a basis for a developing historiographical tradition on the Korean peninsula. Byington focuses on two major aspects of state formation: as a social process leading to the formation of a state-level polity called Puyŏ, and as a political process associated with a variety of devices intended to assure the stability and perpetuation of the inegalitarian social structures of several early states in the Korea-Manchuria region.

Mark E. Byington is Project Director of the Early Korea Project at the Korea Institute, Harvard University, and President and Program Director of the Cambridge Institute for the Study of Korea.

Translation’s Forgotten History
Russian Literature, Japanese Mediation, and the Formation of Modern Korean Literature

Heekyoung Cho

Translation’s Forgotten History investigates the meanings and functions that translation generated for modern national literatures during their formative period and reconsiders literature as part of a dynamic translational process of negotiating foreign values. By examining the triadic literary and cultural relations among Russia, Japan, and colonial Korea and revealing a shared sensibility and literary experience in East Asia (which referred to Russia as a significant other in the formation of its own modern literatures), this book highlights translation as a radical and ineradicable part—not merely a catalyst or complement—of the formation of modern national literature. Translation’s Forgotten History thus rethinks the way modern literature developed in Korea and East Asia. While national canons are founded on amnesia regarding their process of formation, framing literature from the beginning as a process rather than an entity allows a more complex and accurate understanding of national literature formation in East Asia and may also provide a model for world literature today.

Heekyoung Cho is Assistant Professor in the Department of Asian Languages and Literature at the University of Washington, Seattle.
Plucking Chrysanthemums
Narushima Ryūhoku and Sinitic Literary Traditions in Modern Japan
Matthew Fraleigh

Plucking Chrysanthemums is a critical study of the life and works of Narushima Ryūhoku (1837–1884): Confucian scholar, world traveler, pioneering journalist, and irrepressible satirist. A major figure on the nineteenth-century Japanese cultural scene, Ryūhoku wrote works deeply rooted in classical Sinitic literary traditions. Sinitic poetry and prose enjoyed a central and prestigious place in Japan for nearly all of its history, and the act of composing it continued to offer modern Japanese literary figures the chance to incorporate themselves into a written tradition that transcended national borders. Adopting Ryūhoku’s multifarious invocations of Six Dynasties poet Tao Yuanming as an organizing motif, Matthew Fraleigh traces the disparate ways in which Ryūhoku drew upon the Sinitic textual heritage over the course of his career. The classical figure of this famed Chinese poet and the Sinitic tradition as a whole constituted a referential repository to be shaped, shifted, and variously spun to meet the emerging circumstances of the writer as well as his expressive aims. This is the first book-length study of Ryūhoku in a Western language and also one of the first Western-language monographs to examine Sinitic poetry and prose (kanshibun) composition in modern Japan.

Matthew Fraleigh is Associate Professor of East Asian Literature and Culture at Brandeis University.

Struggling Upward
Worldly Success and the Japanese Novel
Timothy J. Van Compernolle

Struggling Upward reconsiders the rise and maturation of the modern novel in Japan by connecting the genre to new discourses on ambition and social mobility. Collectively called risshin shusse, these discourses accompanied the spread of industrial capitalism and the emergence of a new nation-state in the archipelago. Drawing primarily on historicist strategies of literary criticism, the book situates the Meiji novel in relation to a range of texts from different culturally demarcated zones: the visual arts, scandal journalism, self-help books, and materials on immigration to the colonies, among others. Timothy J. Van Compernolle connects these Japanese materials to topics of broad theoretical interest within literary and cultural studies, including imperialism, gender, modernity, novel studies, print media, and the public sphere. As the first monograph to link the novel to risshin shusse, Struggling Upward argues that social mobility is the privileged lens through which Meiji novelists explored abstract concepts of national belonging, social hierarchy, and the new space of an industrializing nation.

Timothy J. Van Compernolle is Associate Professor of Asian Languages and Civilizations at Amherst College.

March 270 pp. cloth $39.95 • £29.95 9780674659797
Asian Studies / Literature 6 x 9 1 halftone
Harvard East Asian Monographs
Peasants, Power, and Place
Revolution in the Villages of Kharkiv Province, 1914–1921

Mark R. Baker

Peasants, Power, and Place is the first English-language book to focus on Ukrainian-speaking peasants during the revolutionary period from 1914 to 1921. In contrast to the many studies written from the perspectives of the Ukrainian national movement's leaders or the Bolsheviks or urban workers, this book portrays this period of war, revolution, and civil war from the viewpoints of the villagers—the overwhelming majority of the population of what became Ukraine. Utilizing previously unavailable archival documents, Mark R. Baker opens a unique and neglected window into the tumultuous events of those years in Ukraine and across the crumbling Russian Empire. One of Baker's key arguments is that the peasants of Kharkiv province thought of themselves primarily as members of their particular village communities, and not as members of any nation or class—ideas to which peasants were only then being introduced. Thus this study helps to move the historiography beyond the narrow and ideologized categories created during the Cold War and still employed today. Readers will gain a broader understanding of the ways in which the majority of the population experienced these crucial years in Ukraine's history.

Mark R. Baker is Assistant Professor of History at Koç University in Istanbul.

Materialien zur Prasun-Sprache des Afghanischen Hindukusch
Teil I: Texte und Glossar

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY
Georg Buddruss • Almuth Degener

Prasun (Wasi) is the most aberrant of the Nuristani languages, part of the Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European languages. It is spoken in the Prasun Valley of the Pech River in northeast Afghanistan. Prasun is a non-literate, unwritten language, and it varies from village to village. Materialien zur Prasun-Sprache des Afghanischen Hindukusch is the fruit of many years of work by Georg Buddruss, assisted in the last few years by Almuth Degener. The texts, in prose and a few songs, were collected by Buddruss in 1956 and 1970. Included are all the texts collected, along with a German translation, a glossary, lists of numbers, place and personal names, and the Prasun calendar system. The volume also includes a brief Introduction in English. A second volume to come will contain an extensive grammar.

Apart from its linguistic value, the present book is also very important as it includes many “Kafiri” myths, still known in 1956, from the time before the forced Islamization in 1895. The ancient pagan religion has survived only in the texts and in some customs described in this book.

Georg Buddruss is Professor Emeritus at the University of Mainz. Almuth Degener is Professor at the University of Mainz.
One-Way Street

Walter Benjamin

Edited by Michael W. Jennings
Translated by Edmund Jephcott
Preface by Greil Marcus

One-Way Street is a thoroughfare unlike anything else in literature—by turns exhilarating and bewildering, requiring mental agility and a special kind of urban literacy. Presented here in a new edition with expanded notes, this genre-defying meditation on the semiotics of late-1920s Weimar culture offers a fresh opportunity to encounter Walter Benjamin at his most virtuosic and experimental, writing in a vein that anticipates later masterpieces such as “On the Concept of History” and The Arcades Project.

Composed of sixty short prose pieces that vary wildly in style and theme, One-Way Street evokes a dense cityscape, alive with the hubbub of social interactions and papered over with public inscriptions of all kinds: advertisements, signs, posters, slogans. Benjamin avoids all semblance of linear narrative, enticing readers with a seemingly random sequence of aphorisms, reminiscences, jokes, off-the-cuff observations, dreamlike fantasies, serious philosophical inquiries, apparently unserious philosophical parodies, and trenchant political commentaries.

Drawing on the avant-garde aesthetics of Dada, Constructivism, and Surrealism, Benjamin’s unusual construction implies a practice of reading that cannot be reduced to simple formulas. Still refractory, still radical, One-Way Street is a work in perpetual progress.

Michael W. Jennings is Class of 1900 Professor of Modern Languages at Princeton University. He has published widely, including Walter Benjamin: A Critical Life (Harvard).

May 98 pp. paper $12.95 • £9.95 9780674052291
Literature 5 x 7 1/2 Belknap Press
Between the eighteenth and mid-twentieth centuries, countless African Americans passed as white, leaving behind families and friends, roots and community. It was, as Allyson Hobbs writes, a chosen exile, a separation from one racial identity and the leap into another. This revelatory history of passing explores the possibilities and challenges that racial indeterminacy presented to men and women living in a country obsessed with racial distinctions.

“[An] incisive cultural history . . . [Hobbs] takes nothing at face value—least of all the idea that the person who is passing is actually and truly of one race or the other . . . [A] critically vigilant work.”
—Danzy Senna, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

“A book that is at once literary, cultural, archival and social, crossing the borders of various approaches to the study of history in order to create a collage of a fascinating yet elusive phenomenon . . . [Hobbs’s] writing is elegant, bubbling with curiosity even as it is authoritative and revelatory.”
—Imani Perry, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Allyson Hobbs is Assistant Professor of History at Stanford University.
Hate Crimes in Cyberspace
Danielle Keats Citron

In an in-depth investigation of a problem that is too often trivialized by lawmakers and the media, Danielle Keats Citron exposes the startling extent of personal cyber-attacks and proposes practical, lawful ways to prevent and punish online harassment.

“Vividly written and carefully argued, the book is a fine account of law in this area ... We should, as Citron argues, reject the facile romanticization of the Internet as the last frontier of true freedom. We should acknowledge that the Internet both facilitates expression and silences, both allows speech and muzzles it ... Citron confronts the perpetual free-speech/First Amendment problems attendant to her family of proposals head-on, and the case she makes is persuasive.”
—Martha C. Nussbaum, THE NATION

“There sometimes seems to be a river of hate on the Internet, flowing steadily through different social media; people are often hurt, and there is no obvious end to it. In this book, Danielle Citron, an American law professor, proposes, with quiet authority, how we, as digital citizens, lawmakers, Internet intermediaries and educators, can make a change.”
—Katharine Quarmby, THE GUARDIAN

Danielle Keats Citron is Lois K. Macht Research Professor of Law at the University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law.

The Cultural Matrix
Understanding Black Youth
EDITED BY Orlando Patterson
With Ethan Fosse

The Cultural Matrix seeks to unravel a uniquely American paradox: the socioeconomic crisis, segregation, and social isolation of disadvantaged black youth, on the one hand, and their extraordinary integration and prominence in popular culture on the other. Despite school dropout rates over 40 percent, a third spending time in prison, chronic unemployment, and endemic violence, black youth are among the most vibrant creators of popular culture in the world. They also espouse several deeply-held American values. To understand this conundrum, the authors bring culture back to the forefront of explanation.

“Considering recent tragedies and protests involving black youths, the police and the legal system—along with the centuries of devastation wrought by racial bias—a work exploring the impact of culture is both timely and welcome ... Patterson and his peers present a balanced, rigorous interpretation of culture, with ample empirical evidence, and include the actual voices and viewpoints of black youths ... They also suggest possible strategies and tactics for the ways in which culture can be understood and employed to improve the lives of black youths—in all their rich diversity and potential.”
—Greg Thomas, THE ROOT

Orlando Patterson is John Cowles Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Ethan Fosse is a doctoral student in Sociology at Harvard University.
Corruption in America
From Benjamin Franklin’s Snuff Box to Citizens United
Zephyr Teachout
★ A Moyers & Company Best Book of the Year

Too Big to Jail
How Prosecutors Compromise with Corporations
Brandon L. Garrett

American courts routinely hand down harsh sentences to individual convicts, but a very different standard of justice applies to corporations. Too Big to Jail takes readers into a complex, compromised world of backroom deals, for an unprecedented look at what happens when criminal charges are brought against a major company in the United States.

“The breadth of Garrett’s investigation, the wealth of detail he uses to support his conclusions, and the clarity of his prose make this an important book for laymen and experts alike.”
—Jed S. Rakoff, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“Like the poor, corporate criminals will always be with us. All future considerations of what to do about them should draw on Brandon Garrett’s important work.”
—Lawrence Summers, FINANCIAL TIMES

 “[Garrett’s] book is the first systematic accounting of how many corporate prosecutions and settlements there have been in the last decade and how they work...His account is devastating...He convincingly demonstrates that the Justice Department is scared to indict the biggest companies in America.”
—Jesse Eisinger, AMERICAN PROSPECT

Brandon L. Garrett is Roy L. and Rosamond Woodruff Morgan Professor of Law at the University of Virginia School of Law. He is the author of Convicting the Innocent (Harvard).

May 384 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674659988
Law / Politics 5 1/2 x 8 1/4
cloth September 2014 9780674050402
The Lives of Muhammad
Kecia Ali

The Lives of Muhammad delves into the many ways the Prophet's life story has been told from the earliest days of Islam to the present, by both Muslims and non-Muslims. Emphasizing the major transformations since the nineteenth century, Kecia Ali shows that far from being mutually opposed, these various perspectives have become increasingly interdependent.

“Ali’s coverage of historical shifts among Muhammad’s followers and opponents alike challenges our ideas about universal norms... The Lives of Muhammad leads its reader to rethink assumptions about history, biography and the imagined East–West divide... [It] serves to skilfully complicate modern debates over Muhammad’s life and character, and his relevance for modern Muslims.”
—Michael Muhammad Knight, WASHINGTON POST

“Muhammad presents two violently incompatible faces to the historian. For devout Muslims, relying both on the Quran and the vast corpus of sacred traditions, the hadith, he serves as the unimpeachable model for human behavior... For non-Muslims, drawing on the same sources, he has been viewed from the earliest times as lustful and barbarous, as a raving impostor aping the ancient prophets... The contrast is so stark as to appear irreconcilable. Instead of attempting to skirt this divergence, Ali uses it to structure her inquiry.”
—Eric Ormsby, WALL STREET JOURNAL

Kecia Ali is Associate Professor of Religion at Boston University.

Coup d’État
A Practical Handbook, Revised Edition
Edward N. Luttwak

Coup d’État astonished readers when it first appeared in 1968 because it showed, step-by-step, how governments could be overthrown. Translated into sixteen languages, it has inspired anticoup precautions by regimes around the world. In addition to these detailed instructions, Edward Luttwak’s revised handbook offers an altogether new way of looking at political power—one that considers, for example, the vulnerability of even the most stable democracies in the event of prolonged economic distress.

The world has changed dramatically in the past half century, but not the essence of the coup d’état. Luttwak identifies conditions that make countries vulnerable to a coup, and he outlines the necessary stages of planning, from recruitment of coconspirators to postcoup promises of progress and stability. But much more broadly, his investigation of coups—updated for the twenty-first century—uncovers important truths about the nature of political power.

Edward N. Luttwak serves or has served as a contractor for the Office of Net Assessment of the U.S. Department of Defense and for the U.S. armed forces, and as a consultant to the U.S. National Security Council, the White House Chief of Staff, and several allied governments.

Kecia Ali

March 352 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674659889
Religion / Biography 5 ½ x 8 ¼
cloth October 2014 9780674050600

Coup d’État
A Practical Handbook, Revised Edition
Edward N. Luttwak

April 270 pp. paper $24.95 • £18.95 9780674737266
Politics / History 5 ½ x 8 ¼ 19 line illus., 23 tables
The Dream of the Great American Novel

Lawrence Buell

The idea of “the great American novel” continues to thrive almost as vigorously as in its nineteenth-century heyday. In this landmark book, Lawrence Buell reanimates this supposedly antiquated idea, demonstrating that its history is a key to the dynamics of national literature and national identity itself.

“Anyone reading it will learn a great deal about the state and the study of our national literature.”
—Michael Gorra, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“Magisterial…Buell’s magnum opus…Buell can summarize an argument or a plot with eye-opening precision—and make you suddenly see new things in familiar books…The grateful audience for this book will be other scholars and teachers of American literature, who will plunder its pages for decades to come. And plunder it they will because, all cavils aside, Buell proffers brilliant analyses of a dozen or so front-runners in the Great American Novel sweepstakes.”
—Michael Dirda, VIRGINIA QUARTERLY REVIEW

“Impressive…The Dream of the Great American Novel ultimately affirms the importance of literature to a nation’s sense of itself.”
—Sarah Graham, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Lawrence Buell is Powell M. Cabot Research Professor of American Literature at Harvard University. He is the author of Emerson (Harvard).

May 584 pp. paper $22.95 • £16.95 9780674659896
Literary Criticism 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 Belknap Press

cloth February 2014 9780674051157

Latin

Story of a World Language

Jürgen Leonhardt

Translated by Kenneth Kronenberg

Jürgen Leonhardt has written a full history of Latin from antiquity to the present, uncovering how this once parochial dialect developed into a vehicle of global communication that remained vital long after its spoken form was supplanted by modern languages.

“Leonhardt has dethroned Latin from its traditional position as a marmoreal, static sidekick to Greek and taught us to understand the history not only of Latin, but of language and literature, in a new way. His approach seems natural in a time of intellectual globalization, but it is the fruit of hard thinking, and adds to our sense of the complex ways in which language and power intersect.”
—Anthony Grafton, LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS

“[A] must-read for anyone interested either in the status of Latin or in what Latinity has signified throughout any previous epoch of its existence.”
—Ben Lee and Branden Kosch, BRYN MAWR CLASSICAL REVIEW

Jürgen Leonhardt is Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Tübingen.

May 352 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674659964
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 20 halftones, 3 maps Belknap Press

cloth November 2013 9780674058071
**The Great Acceleration**

**An Environmental History of the Anthropocene since 1945**

**J. R. McNeill • Peter Engelke**

The Earth has entered a new age—the Anthropocene—in which humans are the most powerful influence on global ecology. Since the mid-twentieth century, the accelerating pace of energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, and population growth has thrust the planet into a massive uncontrolled experiment. *The Great Acceleration* explains its causes and consequences, highlighting the role of energy systems, as well as trends in climate change, urbanization, and environmentalism. The period from 1945 to the present represents the most anomalous period in the history of humanity’s relationship with the biosphere. Three-quarters of the carbon dioxide humans have contributed to the atmosphere has accumulated since World War II ended, and the number of people on Earth has nearly tripled. So far, humans have dramatically altered the planet’s biogeochemical systems without consciously managing them. If we try to control these systems through geotechnology, we will inaugurate another stage of the Anthropocene. Where it might lead, no one can say for sure.

**J. R. McNeill** is University Professor in the Department of History and School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University.

**Peter Engelke** is a Senior Fellow at the Strategic Foresight Initiative at the Atlantic Council in Washington, DC.

April 224 pp. paper $19.95 • £14.95 9780674545038

History 5 ½ x 8 ¼ 12 halftones, 2 maps, 1 graph, 6 tables
**The Myth of Race**  
*The Troubling Persistence of an Unscientific Idea*  

**Robert Wald Sussman**

Biological races do not exist—and never have. This view is shared by all scientists who study variation in human populations. Yet racial prejudice and intolerance based on the myth of race remain deeply ingrained in Western society. In his powerful examination of a persistent, false, and poisonous idea, Robert Sussman explores how race emerged as a social construct from early biblical justifications to the pseudo-scientific studies of today.

“[Sussman] contends that, in the face of a longstanding scientific consensus that race possesses no biological basis, many people still mistakenly believe that traits like aggression, intelligence, and generosity can be traced to it… Sussman makes his contribution by exposing the ways that academic ‘science’ is invoked to authorize an outmoded concept.”

—PUBLISHERS WEEKLY

“Sussman does a masterful job of tracing racist thought in western Europe and the U.S. from 15th-century polygenics through the eugenics of the 20th century to the continued racism and anti-immigration stances of today’s radical Right… This book should be in every library, from high school through public to university, in hopes that it will affect some minds before they become completely shuttered by prejudice.”

—L. L. Johnson, CHOICE

Robert Wald Sussman is Professor of Physical Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis.

March 384 pp. paper $19.95x • £14.95 9780674660038  
Anthropology 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 4 halftones, 2 line illus.

cloth October 2014 9780674417311

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**From Shame to Sin**  
*The Christian Transformation of Sexual Morality in Late Antiquity*  

**Kyle Harper**

The transformation of the Roman world from polytheistic to Christian is one of the most sweeping ideological changes of premodern history. At the center was sex. Kyle Harper examines how Christianity changed the ethics of sexual behavior from shame to sin, and shows how the roots of modern sexuality are grounded in an ancient religious revolution.

“I wish that I had had a book as clear, as cogent, and as intellectually responsible as Harper’s From Shame to Sin before me when I began to write on similar topics in the early 1980s, some third of a century ago. One can only envy the good fortune of those who can now embark on their own work with such a book in hand.”

—Peter Brown, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“Harper brings a classicist’s expertise to this rich, provocative account of early Christian attempts to transform Roman sexual culture and the understandings of the body, property, sexuality, and the cosmos that formed its basis… Students of classics, Christian ethics, and the New Testament will find this outstanding book indispensable.”

—A. W. Klink, CHOICE

Kyle Harper is Professor of Classics and Letters at the University of Oklahoma.

March 316 pp. paper $18.95x • £14.95 9780674660014  
Religion / History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Revealing Antiquity

cloth June 2013 9780674072770

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Anthropology 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 4 halftones, 2 line illus.

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March 316 pp. paper $18.95x • £14.95 9780674660014  
Religion / History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Revealing Antiquity

cloth June 2013 9780674072770
Minds Online
Teaching Effectively with Technology
Michelle D. Miller

From wired campuses to smart classrooms to massive open online courses (MOOCs), digital technology is now firmly embedded in higher education. But the dizzying pace of innovation, combined with a dearth of evidence on the effectiveness of new tools and programs, challenges educators to articulate how technology can best fit into the learning experience. Minds Online is a concise, nontechnical guide for academic leaders and instructors who seek to advance learning in this changing environment, through a sound scientific understanding of how the human brain assimilates knowledge.

“If you teach with technology in any form, at any level, I recommend you put this book at the top of your tottering pile of required reading on higher education. It’s an outstanding book that provides a road map for truly effective online teaching. What distinguishes [Miller’s] book from much of the research available on teaching with technology, and pushes it beyond arguments about improving access, is her emphasis on the ways in which online teaching tools can actually improve learning for all students—not just those who have no access to traditional face-to-face classrooms.”

—James Lang, CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Michelle D. Miller is Co-Director of the First Year Learning Initiative and Professor of Psychology at Northern Arizona University.

Evolution and Human Sexual Behavior
Peter B. Gray • Justin R. Garcia

A comprehensive survey of the evolutionary science of human sexual behavior, this book invites us to imagine human sex from the vantage point of our primate cousins, in order to underscore the role of evolution in shaping all that happens, biologically and behaviorally, when romantic passions are aroused.

“One of the best that I have read on the subject and a useful resource for anyone interested in the field of sexual selection and reproductive behavior in humans… I would highly recommend this book to anyone interested in human reproduction from an evolutionary perspective. The amount of material covered is impressive and the maintenance of academic rigor while producing an interesting, readable text is to be applauded.”

—Ryan Schacht, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HUMAN BIOLOGY

“Provides an insightful review of sexual behavior and sexuality across species, across history, and across the individual lifespan with an evolutionarily informed perspective.”

—Lora E. Adair, HUMAN ETHOLOGY BULLETIN

Peter B. Gray is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He is the co-editor of Endocrinology of Social Relationships and co-author of Fatherhood: Evolution and Human Paternal Behavior (both Harvard). Justin R. Garcia is Director of Education & Research Training; Assistant Research Scientist, The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction; and Assistant Professor Department of Gender Studies, Indiana University.

March 296 pp. paper $17.95 • £13.95 9780674660021
Education 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 2 line illus., 2 tables
cloth October 2014 9780674368248