The Origin of Others

Toni Morrison

Foreword by Ta-Nehisi Coates

“There is no more compelling writer for our global times. Toni Morrison’s writings explore slavery, racism, the violence against women, the dehumanization of minorities—all the barbarisms that are too often endured and justified in the name of civility, progress, order, and modernity. Her imaginative reach is poignant and powerful, and though she speaks as an African-American, she embodies aesthetic and ethical values that extend way beyond the U.S.,”—Homi Bhabha

America’s foremost novelist reflects on the themes that preoccupy her work and increasingly dominate national and world politics: race, fear, borders, the mass movement of peoples, the desire for belonging. What is race and why does it matter? What motivates the human tendency to construct Others? Why does the presence of Others make us so afraid?

Drawing on her Norton Lectures, Toni Morrison takes up these and other vital questions bearing on identity in The Origin of Others. In her search for answers, the novelist considers her own memories as well as history, politics, and especially literature. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Flannery O’Connor, and Camara Laye are among the authors she examines. Readers of Morrison’s fiction will welcome her discussions of some of her most celebrated books—Beloved, Paradise, and A Mercy.

If we learn racism by example, then literature plays an important part in the history of race in America, both negatively and positively. Morrison writes about nineteenth-century literary efforts to romance slavery, contrasting them with the scientific racism of Samuel Cartwright and the banal diaries of the plantation overseer and slaveholder Thomas Thistlewood. She looks at configurations of blackness, notions of racial purity, and the ways in which literature employs skin color to reveal character or drive narrative. Expanding the scope of her concern, she also addresses globalization and the mass movement of peoples in this century. National Book Award winner Ta-Nehisi Coates provides a foreword to Morrison’s most personal work of nonfiction to date.

Toni Morrison was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993, a National Book Critics Circle Award, and a Pulitzer Prize. She is the Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Humanities, Emeritus, at Princeton University and author of many books, including God Help the Child and Playing in the Dark (Harvard). Ta-Nehisi Coates is author of The Beautiful Struggle and Between the World and Me.
A Century of Wealth in America

Edward N. Wolff

“Edward Wolff is probably the most knowledgeable writer of the empirics of household wealth in the U.S. The book is comprehensive and engaging. The historical perspective is particularly illuminating.”

--Philippe Van Kerm, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research and University of Luxembourg

Understanding wealth in the United States—who has it, how they acquired it, and how they preserve it—is crucial to addressing the economic and political challenges facing the nation. But until now we have had little reliable information. Edward Wolff, one of the world’s great experts on the economics of wealth, offers an authoritative account of patterns in the accumulation and distribution of wealth since 1900.

A Century of Wealth in America demonstrates that the most remarkable change has been the growth of per capita household wealth, which climbed almost eightfold prior to the 2007 recession. But overlaid on this base rate are worrying trends. The share of personal wealth claimed by the richest one percent almost doubled between the mid-1970s and 2013, concurrent with a steep run-up of debt in the middle class. As the wealth of the average family dropped precipitously—by 44 percent—between 2007 and 2013, with black families hit hardest, the debt-income ratio more than doubled. The Great Recession also caused a sharp spike in asset poverty, as more and more families barely survived from one paycheck to the next. In short, the United States has changed from being one of the most economically equal of the advanced industrialized countries to being one of the most unequal.

At a time of deep uncertainty about the future, A Century of Wealth in America provides a sober bedrock of facts and astute analysis. It will become one of the few indispensable resources for contemporary public debate.

Edward N. Wolff is Professor of Economics at New York University and author of Top Heavy: The Increasing Inequality of Wealth in America and What Can Be Done About It.

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Because evolution endowed humans with a complement of ten fingers, a grouping size of ten seems natural to us, perhaps even ideal. But from the perspective of mathematics, groupings of ten are arbitrary, and can have serious shortcomings. Twelve would be better for divisibility, and eight is smaller and well suited to repeated halving. Grouping by two, as in binary code, has turned out to have its own remarkable advantages.

Paul Lockhart reveals arithmetic not as the rote manipulation of numbers—a practical if mundane branch of knowledge best suited for balancing a checkbook or filling out tax forms—but as a set of ideas that exhibit the fascinating and sometimes surprising behaviors usually reserved for higher branches of mathematics. The essence of arithmetic is the skillful arrangement of numerical information for ease of communication and comparison, an elegant intellectual craft that arises from our desire to count, add to, take away from, divide up, and multiply quantities of important things. Over centuries, humans devised a variety of strategies for representing and using numerical information, from beads and tally marks to adding machines and computers. Lockhart explores the philosophical and aesthetic nature of counting and of different number systems, both Western and non-Western, weighing the pluses and minuses of each.

A passionate, entertaining survey of foundational ideas and methods, *Arithmetic* invites readers to experience the profound and simple beauty of its subject through the eyes of a modern research mathematician.

**Paul Lockhart** teaches mathematics at Saint Ann’s School in Brooklyn, New York. He is author of *Measurement* (Harvard).
For many westerners, the Islamic veil is the ultimate sign of women’s oppression. But Elizabeth Bucar’s take on clothing worn by Muslim women is a far cry from this older feminist attitude toward veiling. She argues that modest clothing represents much more than social control or religious orthodoxy. Today, headscarves are styled to frame the head and face in interesting ways, while colors and textures express individual tastes and challenge aesthetic preconceptions. Brand-name clothing and accessories serve as conveyances of social distinction and are part of a multimillion-dollar ready-to-wear industry. Even mainstream international chains are offering lines especially for hijabis. More than just a veil, this is pious fashion from head to toe, which engages with a range of aesthetic values related to moral authority, consumption, and selfhood.

Writing in an appealing style based on first-hand accounts, Bucar invites readers to join her in three Muslim-majority nations as she surveys how women approach the question “What to wear?” By looking at fashion trends in the bustling cities of Tehran, Yogyakarta, and Istanbul—and at the many ways clerics, designers, politicians, and bloggers try to influence Muslim women’s choices—she concludes that pious fashion depends to a large extent on local aesthetic and moral values, rather than the dictates of religious doctrine.

Pious Fashion defines modesty in Islamic dress as an ever-changing social practice among Muslim women who—much like non-Muslim women—create from a range of available clothing items and accessories styles they think will look both appropriate and attractive.

Elizabeth Bucar is Associate Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Northeastern University.
**Four Walls and a Roof**

*The Complex Nature of a Simple Profession*

Reinier de Graaf

“This is a terrific book. It weaves together reflections on design, history, politics, and economics in a seamless and illuminating manner, offering a kaleidoscopic portrait of the state of architecture and its recent history. The writing is delightful, always irreverent, and at times exceedingly funny.”

—Bernardo Zacka, Stanford University and University of Cambridge

Architecture, we like to believe, is an elevated art form that shapes the world as it pleases. *Four Walls and a Roof* challenges this notion, presenting a candid account of what it is really like to work as an architect.

Drawing on his own tragicomic experiences in the field, Reinier de Graaf reveals the world of contemporary architecture in vivid snapshots: from suburban New York to the rubble of northern Iraq, from the corridors of wealth in London, Moscow, and Dubai to garbage-strewn wastelands that represent the demolished hopes of postwar social housing. We meet oligarchs determined to translate ambitions into concrete and steel, developers for whom architecture is mere investment, and the layers of politicians, bureaucrats, consultants, and mysterious hangers-on who lie between any architectural idea and the chance of its execution.

*Four Walls and a Roof* tells the story of a profession buffeted by external forces that determine—at least as much as individual inspiration—what architects design. Perhaps the most important myth debunked is success itself. To achieve anything, architects must serve the powers they strive to critique, finding themselves in a perpetual conflict of interest. Together, architects, developers, politicians, and consultants form an improvised world of contest and compromise that none alone can control.

Reinier de Graaf is Partner at the Office for Metropolitan Architecture, Rotterdam.
“A superb reflection on an art that is never more alive than under the blows of criticism.”
—Le Monde

“It is the history of a secret war that William Marx gives us, with humor and erudition worthy of Umberto Eco.”
—Marianne

For the last 2,500 years literature has been attacked, booed, and condemned, often for the wrong reasons and occasionally for very good ones. *The Hatred of Literature* examines the evolving idea of literature as seen through the eyes of its adversaries: philosophers, theologians, scientists, pedagogues, and even leaders of modern liberal democracies. From Plato to C. P. Snow to Nicolas Sarkozy, literature’s haters have questioned the value of literature—its truthfulness, virtue, and usefulness—and have attempted to demonstrate its harmfulness.

Literature does not start with Homer or *Gilgamesh*, William Marx says, but with Plato driving the poets out of the city, like God casting Adam and Eve out of Paradise. That is its genesis. From Plato the poets learned for the first time that they served not truth but merely the Muses. It is no mere coincidence that the love of wisdom (*philosophia*) coincided with the hatred of poetry. Literature was born of scandal, and scandal has defined it ever since.

In the long war of rhetoric against literature, Marx identifies four indictments—in the name of authority, truth, morality, and society. This typology allows him to move in an associative way through the centuries. In describing the misplaced ambitions, corruptible powers, and abysmal failures of literature, anti-literary discourses make explicit what a given society came to expect from literature. In this way, anti-literature paradoxically asserts the validity of what it wishes to deny. The only threat to literature’s continued existence, Marx writes, is not hatred but indifference.

**William Marx** is Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Paris Nanterre.
Nicholas Frankel presents a new and revisionary account of Wilde's final years, spent in poverty and exile on the European continent following his release from an English prison for the crime of “gross indecency” between men. *Oscar Wilde: The Unrepentant Years* challenges the prevailing, traditional view of Wilde as a broken, tragic figure, a martyr to Victorian sexual morality, and shows instead that he pursued his post-prison life with passion, enjoying new liberties while trying to resurrect his literary career.

After two bitter years of solitary confinement, Frankel shows, Wilde emerged from prison in 1897 determined to rebuild his life along lines that were continuous with the path he had followed before his conviction, unapologetic and even defiant about the crime for which he had been convicted. England had already done its worst. In Europe’s more tolerant atmosphere, he could begin to live openly and without hypocrisy.

Frankel overturns previous misunderstandings of Wilde’s relationship with Lord Alfred Douglas, the great love of his life, with whom he hoped to live permanently in Naples, following their secret and ill-fated elopement there. He describes how and why the two men were forced apart, as well as Wilde’s subsequent relations with a series of young men. *Oscar Wilde* pays close attention to Wilde’s final two important works, *De Profundis* and *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, while detailing his nearly three-year residence in Paris. There, despite repeated setbacks and open hostility, Wilde attempted to rebuild himself as a man—and a man of letters.

Nicholas Frankel is Professor of English at Virginia Commonwealth University.
It has already been called the scientific breakthrough of the century: the detection of gravitational waves. Einstein predicted these tiny ripples in the fabric of spacetime nearly a hundred years ago, but they were never perceived directly until now. Decades in the making, this momentous discovery has given scientists a new understanding of the cataclysmic events that shape the universe and a new confirmation of Einstein’s theory of general relativity. *Ripples in Spacetime* is an engaging account of the international effort to complete Einstein’s project, capture his elusive ripples, and launch an era of gravitational-wave astronomy that promises to explain, more vividly than ever before, our universe’s structure and origin.

The quest for gravitational waves involved years of risky research and many personal and professional struggles that threatened to derail one of the world’s largest scientific endeavors. Govert Schilling takes readers to sites where these stories unfolded—including Japan’s KAGRA detector, Chile’s Atacama Cosmology Telescope, the South Pole’s BICEP detectors, and the United States’ LIGO labs. He explains the seeming impossibility of developing technologies sensitive enough to detect waves from two colliding black holes in the very distant universe, and describes the astounding precision of the LIGO detectors. Along the way Schilling clarifies concepts such as general relativity, neutron stars, and the big bang using language that readers with little scientific background can grasp.

*Ripples in Spacetime* provides a window into the next frontiers of astronomy, weaving far-reaching predictions and discoveries into a gripping story of human ambition and perseverance.

**Govert Schilling** is an astronomy journalist and writer based in the Netherlands. He writes for many publications, including *New Scientist, Science, BBC Sky at Night Magazine,* and *Sky & Telescope.* **Martin Rees** is a cosmologist and space scientist based in Cambridge, England. He holds the honorary title of Astronomer Royal.
Life through Time and Space

Wallace Arthur

“I can recommend this book without reservation. It contains an authoritative and fascinating account of evolution on Earth and, perhaps, further afield. Brilliant and thought-provoking in every way.”

—Sir Arnold Wolfendale, FRS, 14th Astronomer Royal

All humans share three origins: the beginning of our individual lives, the appearance of life on Earth, and the formation of our planetary home. Life through Time and Space brings together the latest discoveries in both biology and astronomy to examine our deepest questions about where we came from, where we are going, and whether we are alone in the cosmos.

A distinctive voice in the growing field of astrobiology, Wallace Arthur combines embryological, evolutionary, and cosmological perspectives to tell the story of life on Earth and its potential to exist elsewhere in the universe. He guides us on a journey through the myriad events that started with the big bang and led to the universe we inhabit today. Along the way, readers learn about the evolution of life from a primordial soup of organic molecules to complex plants and animals, about Earth’s geological transformation from barren rock to diverse ecosystems, and about human development from embryo to infant to adult. Arthur looks closely at the history of mass extinctions and the prospects for humanity’s future on our precious planet.

Do intelligent aliens exist on a distant planet in the Milky Way, sharing the three origins that characterize all life on Earth? In addressing this question, Life through Time and Space tackles the many riddles of our place and fate in the universe that have intrigued human beings since they first gazed in wonder at the nighttime sky.

Wallace Arthur is Emeritus Professor of Zoology at the National University of Ireland, Galway.
Idealization is a fundamental feature of human thought. We build simplified models in our scientific research and utopias in our political imaginations. Concepts like belief, desire, reason, and justice are bound up with idealizations and ideals. Life is a constant adjustment between the models we make and the realities we encounter. In idealizing, we proceed “as if” our representations were true, while knowing they are not. This is not a dangerous or distracting occupation, Kwame Anthony Appiah shows. Our best chance of understanding nature, society, and ourselves is to open our minds to a plurality of imperfect depictions that together allow us to manage and interpret our world.

The philosopher Hans Vaihinger first delineated the “as if” impulse at the turn of the twentieth century, drawing on Kant, who argued that rational agency required us to act as if we were free. Appiah extends this strategy to examples across philosophy and the human and natural sciences. In a broad range of activities, we have some notion of the truth yet continue with theories that we recognize are, strictly speaking, false. From this vantage point, Appiah demonstrates that a picture one knows to be unreal can be a vehicle for accessing reality.

As If explores how strategic untruth plays a critical role in far-flung areas of inquiry: decision theory, psychology, natural science, and political philosophy. A polymath who writes with mainstream clarity, Appiah defends the centrality of the imagination not just in the arts but in science, morality, and everyday life.

Kwame Anthony Appiah is Professor of Philosophy and Law at New York University. He is also a National Humanities Medal winner and author of Experiments in Ethics (Harvard).
The Ordinary Virtues
Moral Order in a Divided World

Michael Ignatieff

“Michael Ignatieff has long served as a bellwether of liberal internationalism, and what he has to say is important in itself and a reflection of a temperament evolving in time. Ignatieff’s writerly gifts make reading it a wonderful experience whether one agrees or not with the contentious thesis he advances about virtue ethics and human rights.”
—Samuel Moyn

What moral values do human beings hold in common? As globalization draws us together economically, are our values converging or diverging? In particular, are human rights becoming a global ethic? These were the questions that led Michael Ignatieff to embark on a three-year, eight-nation journey in search of answers. The Ordinary Virtues presents Ignatieff’s discoveries and his interpretation of what globalization—and resistance to it—is doing to our conscience and our moral understanding.

Through dialogues with favela dwellers in Brazil, South Africans and Zimbabweans in tin shacks, Japanese farmers, gang leaders in Los Angeles, and monks in Myanmar, Ignatieff found that while human rights may be the language of states and liberal elites, the moral language that resonates with most people is that of everyday virtues: tolerance, forgiveness, trust, and resilience. These ordinary virtues are the moral operating system in global cities and obscure shantytowns alike, the glue that makes the multicultural experiment work. Ignatieff seeks to understand the moral structure and psychology of these core values, which privilege the local over the universal, and citizens’ claims over those of strangers.

Ordinary virtues, he concludes, are antitheoretical and anti-ideological. They can be cheerfully inconsistent. When order breaks down and conflicts break out, they are easily exploited for a politics of fear and exclusion—reserved for one’s own group and denied to others. But they are also the key to healing, reconciliation, and solidarity on both a local and global scale.

Michael Ignatieff is Rector and President of Central European University in Budapest and former Professor at the Harvard Kennedy School.
In the West, Harvard philosopher Michael Sandel is a thinker of unusual prominence. In China, he's a phenomenon, greeted by vast crowds. China Daily reports that he has acquired a popularity “usually reserved for Hollywood movie stars.” China Newsweek declared him the “most influential foreign figure” of the year. In Sandel the Chinese have found a guide through the ethical dilemmas created by the nation's swift embrace of a market economy—a guide whose communitarian ideas resonate with aspects of China's own rich and ancient philosophical traditions.

Chinese citizens often describe a sense that, in sprinting ahead, they have bounded past whatever barriers once held back the forces of corruption and moral disregard. The market economy has lifted millions from poverty but done little to define ultimate goals for individuals or the nation. Is the market all there is? In this context, Sandel's charismatic, interactive lecturing style, which roots moral philosophy in real-world scenarios, has found an audience struggling with questions of their responsibility to one another.

Encountering China brings together leading experts in Confucian and Daoist thought to explore the connections and tensions revealed in this unlikely episode of Chinese engagement with the West. The result is a profound examination of diverse ideas about the self, justice, community, gender, and public good. With a foreword by Evan Osnos that considers Sandel's fame and the state of moral dialogue in China, the book will itself be a major contribution to the debates that Sandel sparks in East and West alike.

Michael J. Sandel is the Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of Government at Harvard University and author of Democracy's Discontent and The Case against Perfection (both from Harvard) and Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do? Paul J. D'Ambrosio teaches Chinese philosophy at East China Normal University in Shanghai, China.
Many books offer information about China, but few make sense of what is truly at stake. The questions addressed in this unique volume provide a window onto the challenges China faces today and the uncertainties its meteoric ascent on the global horizon has provoked.

In only a few decades, the most populous country on Earth has moved from relative isolation to center stage. Thirty of the world’s leading China experts—all affiliates of the renowned Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University—answer key questions about where this new superpower is headed and what makes its people and their leaders tick. They distill a lifetime of cutting-edge scholarship into short, accessible essays about Chinese identity, culture, environment, society, history, or policy.

Can China’s economic growth continue apace? Can China embrace the sacrifices required for a clean environment? Will Taiwan reunite with the mainland? How do the Chinese people understand their position in today’s global marketplace? How do historical setbacks and traditional values inform China’s domestic and foreign policy? Some of the essays address issues of importance to China internally, revolving around the Communist Party’s legitimacy, the end of the one-child policy, and ethnic tensions. Others focus on China’s relationship with other nations, particularly the United States. If America pulls back from its Asian commitments, how will China assert its growing strength in the Pacific region?

China has already captured the world’s attention. *The China Questions* takes us behind media images and popular perceptions to provide insight on fundamental issues.

Jennifer Rudolph is Associate Professor of modern Chinese political history at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Michael Szonyi is Professor of Chinese History at Harvard University.

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Mostly Straight
Sexual Fluidity among Men

Ritch C. Savin-Williams

Most of us assume that sexuality is fixed: either you’re straight, gay, or bisexual. Yet an increasing number of young men today say that those categories are too rigid. They are, they insist, “mostly straight.” They’re straight, but they feel a slight but enduring romantic or sexual desire for men. To the uninitiated, this may not make sense. How can a man be “mostly” straight? Ritch Savin-Williams introduces us to this new world by bringing us the stories of young men who consider themselves to be mostly straight or sexually fluid. By hearing about their lives, we discover a radically new way of understanding sexual and romantic development that upends what we thought we knew about men.

Today there are more mostly straight young men than there are gay and bisexual young men combined. Based on cutting-edge research, Savin-Williams explores the personal stories of forty young men to help us understand the biological and psychological factors that led them to become mostly straight and the cultural forces that are loosening the sexual bind that many boys and young men experience. These young men tell us how their lives have been influenced by their “drop of gayness,” from their earliest sexual memories and crushes to their sexual behavior as teenagers and their relationships as young adults.

Mostly Straight shows us how these young men are forging a new personal identity that confounds both traditional ideas and conventional scientific opinion.

Ritch C. Savin-Williams is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Human Development at Cornell University.
The Fateful Triangle
Race, Ethnicity, Nation

Stuart Hall

EDITED AND INTRODUCED BY Kobena Mercer
FOREWORD BY Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

In *The Fateful Triangle*—drawn from lectures delivered at Harvard in 1994—one of the founding figures of cultural studies reflects on the divisive, often deadly consequences of our contemporary politics of identification. As he untangles the power relations that permeate categories of race, ethnicity, and nationhood, Stuart Hall shows how old hierarchies of human identity in Western culture were forcefully broken apart when oppressed groups introduced new meanings to the representation of difference.

From the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, the concept of race stressed distinctions of color as fixed and unchangeable. But for Hall, twentieth-century redefinitions of blackness reveal how identities and attitudes can be transformed through the medium of language itself. Like the “badge of color” W. E. B. Du Bois evoked in the anti-colonial era, “black” became a sign of solidarity for Caribbean and South Asian migrants who fought discrimination in 1980s Britain. Hall sees such manifestations of “new ethnicities” as grounds for optimism in the face of worldwide fundamentalisms that respond with fear to social change.

Migration was at the heart of Hall’s diagnosis of the global predicaments taking shape around him. Explaining more than two decades ago why migrants are the target of new nationalisms, Hall’s prescient vision helps us to understand today’s crisis of liberal democracy. As he challenges us to find sustainable ways of living with difference, Hall gives us the concept of diaspora as a metaphor with which to enact fresh possibilities for redefining nation, race, and identity in the twenty-first century.

**Stuart Hall** (1932–2014), one of the most prominent public intellectuals of our times, was Professor of Sociology at the Open University, founding editor of *New Left Review*, and Director of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at the University of Birmingham during its most influential decade. Hall was a voice for social justice who introduced new approaches to the study of culture and politics in his many articles and books, which include *The Popular Arts, Modernity and its Futures*, and *Different*. His memoir, *Familiar Stranger: A Life between Two Islands*, was published in 2017.

**Kobena Mercer** is Professor of History of Art and African American Studies at Yale University. **Henry Louis Gates, Jr.**, is Alphonse Fletcher University Professor and the Director of the W. E. B. Du Bois Research Institute at the Hutchins Center for African and African American Research at Harvard University.
The Color of Money
Black Banks and the Racial Wealth Gap

Mehrsa Baradaran

When the Emancipation Proclamation was signed in 1863, the black community owned less than one percent of the United States’ total wealth. More than 150 years later, that number has barely budged. The Color of Money pursues the persistence of this racial wealth gap by focusing on the generators of wealth in the black community: black banks. Studying these institutions over time, Mehrsa Baradaran challenges the myth that black communities could ever accumulate wealth in a segregated economy. Instead, housing segregation, racism, and Jim Crow credit policies created an inescapable, but hard to detect, economic trap for black communities and their banks.

The catch-22 of black banking is that the very institutions needed to help communities escape the deep poverty caused by discrimination and segregation inevitably became victims of that same poverty. Not only could black banks not “control the black dollar” due to the dynamics of bank depositing and lending, but they drained black capital into white banks, leaving the black economy with the scraps.

Baradaran challenges the long-standing notion that black banking and community self-help is the solution to the racial wealth gap. These initiatives have functioned as a potent political decoy to avoid more fundamental reforms and racial redress. Examining the fruits of past policies and the operation of banking in a segregated economy, she makes clear that only bolder, more realistic views of banking’s relation to black communities will end the cycle of poverty and promote black wealth.

Mehrsa Baradaran is J. Alton Hosch Associate Professor of Law at the University of Georgia School of Law.
The Pricing of Progress
Economic Indicators and the Capitalization of American Life

Eli Cook

How did Americans come to quantify their society’s progress and well-being in units of money? In today’s GDP-run world, prices are the standard measure of not only our goods and commodities but our environment, our communities, our nation, even our self-worth. The Pricing of Progress traces the long history of how and why we moderns adopted the monetizing values and valuations of capitalism as an indicator of human prosperity while losing sight of earlier social and moral metrics that did not put a price on everyday life.

Eli Cook roots the rise of economic indicators in the emergence of modern capitalism and the contested history of English enclosure, Caribbean slavery, American industrialization, economic thought, and corporate power. He explores how the maximization of market production became the chief objective of American economic and social policy. We see how distinctly capitalist quantification techniques used to manage or invest in railroad corporations, textile factories, real estate holdings, or cotton plantations escaped the confines of the business world and seeped into every nook and cranny of society. As economic elites quantified the nation as a for-profit, capitalized investment, the progress of its inhabitants, free or enslaved, came to be valued according to their moneymaking abilities.

Today as in the nineteenth century, political struggles rage over who gets to determine the statistical yardsticks used to gauge the “health” of our economy and nation. The Pricing of Progress helps us grasp the limits and dangers of entrusting economic indicators to measure social welfare and moral goals.

Eli Cook is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Haifa.
Liberal societies conventionally treat religion as unique under the law, requiring both special protection (as in guarantees of free worship) and special containment (to keep religion and the state separate). But recently this idea that religion requires a legal exception has come under fire from those who argue that religion is no different from any other conception of the good, and the state should treat all such conceptions according to principles of neutrality and equal liberty. Cécile Laborde agrees with much of this liberal egalitarian critique, but she argues that a simple analogy between the good and religion misrepresents the complex relationships among religion, law, and the state. Religion serves as more than a statement of belief about what is true, or a code of moral and ethical conduct. It also refers to comprehensive ways of life, political theories of justice, modes of voluntary association, and vulnerable collective identities.

Disaggregating religion into its various dimensions, as Laborde does, has two clear advantages. First, it shows greater respect for ethical and social pluralism by ensuring that whatever treatment religion receives from the law, it receives because of features that it shares with nonreligious beliefs, conceptions, and identities. Second, it dispenses with the Western, Christian-inflected conception of religion that liberal political theory relies on, especially in dealing with the issue of separation between religion and state. As a result, Liberalism’s Religion offers a novel answer to the question: Can Western theories of secularism and religion be applied more universally in non-Western societies?

Cécile Laborde holds the Nuffield Chair of Political Theory at the University of Oxford.
Contemporary debate about religion seems to be going nowhere. Atheists persist with their arguments, many plausible and some unanswerable, but these make no impact on religious believers. Defenders of religion find atheists equally unwilling to cede ground. *The Meaning of Belief* offers a way out of this stalemate.

An atheist himself, Tim Crane writes that there is a fundamental flaw with most atheists’ basic approach: religion is not what they think it is. Atheists tend to treat religion as a kind of primitive cosmology, as the sort of explanation of the universe that science offers. They conclude that religious believers are irrational, superstitious, and bigoted. But this view of religion is almost entirely inaccurate. Crane offers an alternative account based on two ideas. The first is the idea of a religious impulse: the sense people have of something transcending the world of ordinary experience, even if it cannot be explicitly articulated. The second is the idea of identification: the fact that religion involves belonging to a specific social group and participating in practices that reinforce the bonds of belonging. Once these ideas are properly understood, the inadequacy of atheists’ conventional conception of religion emerges.

*The Meaning of Belief* does not assess the truth or falsehood of religion. Rather, it looks at the meaning of religious belief and offers a way of understanding it that both makes sense of current debate and also suggests what more intellectually responsible and practically effective attitudes atheists might take to the phenomenon of religion.

**Tim Crane** is Knightbridge Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge.
History records only one peaceful transition of hegemonic power: the passage from British to American dominance of the international order. What made that transition uniquely cooperative and nonviolent? Does it offer lessons to guide policy as the United States faces its own challengers to the order it has enforced since the 1940s? To answer these questions, Kori Schake explores nine points of crisis or tension between Britain and the United States, from the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to the establishment of the unequal “special relationship” during World War II.

Over this period, *Safe Passage* shows, the United States gradually changed the rules that Britain had established at its imperial height. It was able to do so peacefully because, during the crucial years, Britain and the United States came to look alike to each other and different from other nations. Britain followed America’s lead in becoming more democratic, while the United States, because of its conquest of the American West, developed an imperial cast of mind. Until the end of World War II, both countries paid more attention to their cumulative power relative to other states in the order than to their individual power relative to each other.

The factors that made the Anglo-American transition peaceful, notably the convergence in their domestic ideologies, are unlikely to apply in future transitions, Schake concludes. We are much more likely to see high-stake standoffs among competing powers attempting to shape the international order to reflect the starkly different ideologies that prevail at home.

*Kori Schake* is Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.
In this timely book, a Pulitzer Prize–winning reporter trains an autobiographical lens on a moment of remarkable transition in American journalism. Just a few years ago, the mainstream press was wrestling with whether labeling waterboarding as torture violated important norms of neutrality and objectivity. Now, major American newspapers regularly call the president of the United States a liar. Clearly, something has changed as the old rules of “balance” and “two sides to every story” have lost their grip. Is the change for the better? Will it last?

In Just a Journalist, Linda Greenhouse—who for decades covered the U.S. Supreme Court for The New York Times—tackles these questions from the perspective of her own experience. A decade ago, she faced criticism from her own newspaper and much of journalism’s leadership for a speech to a college alumnae group in which she criticized the Bush administration for, among other things, seeking to create a legal black hole at Guantánamo Bay—two years after the Supreme Court itself had ruled that the detainees could not be hidden away from the reach of federal judges who might hear their appeals.

One famous newspaper editor expressed his belief that it was unethical for a journalist to vote, because the act of choosing one candidate over another could compromise objectivity. Linda Greenhouse disagrees. Calling herself “an accidental activist,” she raises urgent questions about the role journalists can and should play as citizens, even as participants, in the world around them.

Living with Robots

Paul Dumouchel • Luisa Damiano

translated by Malcolm DeBevoise

Living with Robots recounts a foundational shift in the field of robotics, from artificial intelligence to artificial empathy, and foreshadows an inflection point in human evolution. Today’s robots engage with human beings in socially meaningful ways, as therapists, trainers, mediators, caregivers, and companions. Social robotics is grounded in artificial intelligence, but the field’s most probing questions explore the nature of the very real human emotions that social robots are designed to emulate.

Social roboticists conduct their inquiries out of necessity—every robot they design incorporates and tests a number of hypotheses about human relationships. Paul Dumouchel and Luisa Damiano show that as roboticists become adept at programming artificial empathy into their creations, they are abandoning the conventional conception of human emotions as discrete, private, internal experiences. Rather, they are reconceiving emotions as a continuum between two actors who coordinate their affective behavior in real time. Rethinking the role of sociability in emotion has also led the field of social robotics to interrogate a number of human ethical assumptions, and to formulate a crucial political insight: there are simply no universal human characteristics for social robots to emulate. What we have instead is a plurality of actors, human and nonhuman, in noninterchangeable relationships.

As Living with Robots shows, for social robots to be effective, they must be attentive to human uniqueness and exercise a degree of social autonomy. More than mere automatons, they must become social actors, capable of modifying the rules that govern their interplay with humans.

Paul Dumouchel is Full Professor of Philosophy at the Graduate School of Core Ethics and Frontier Sciences at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan. Luisa Damiano is Associate Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science at the University of Messina in Messina, Italy.
Black Mirror
The Cultural Contradictions of American Racism
Eric Lott

“This is a rich book. Eric Lott made worlds I thought I knew look unexplored: more interesting, more cryptic, more threatening, more alive.”
—Greil Marcus

Blackness, as the entertainment and sports industries well know, is a prized commodity in American pop culture. Marketed to white consumers, black culture invites whites to view themselves in a mirror of racial difference, while at the same time offering the illusory reassurance that they remain “wholly” white. Charting a rich landscape that includes classic American literature, Hollywood films, pop music, and investigative journalism, Eric Lott reveals the hidden dynamics of this self-and-other mirroring of racial symbolic capital.

Black Mirror is a timely reflection on the ways provocative representations of racial difference serve to sustain white cultural dominance. As Lott demonstrates, the fraught symbolism of racial difference props up white hegemony, but it also tantalizingly threatens to expose the contradictions and hypocrisies upon which the edifice of white power has been built. Mark Twain’s still-controversial depiction of black characters and dialect, John Howard Griffin’s experimental cross-racial reporting, Joni Mitchell’s perverse penchant for cross-dressing as a black pimp, Bob Dylan’s knowing thefts of black folk music: these instances and more show how racial fantasy, structured through the mirroring of identification and appropriation so visible in blackface performance, still thrives in American culture, despite intervening decades of civil rights activism, multiculturalism, and the alleged post-racialism of the twenty-first century. In Black Mirror, white and black Americans view themselves through a glass darkly, but also face to face.

Eric Lott is Professor of English and American Studies at the Graduate Center, City University of New York.
I Remain Yours
Common Lives in Civil War Letters
Christopher Hager

When North and South went to war, millions of American families endured their first long separation. For men in the armies—and their wives, children, parents, and siblings at home—letter writing was the sole means to communicate. Yet for many of these Union and Confederate families, taking pen to paper was a new and daunting task. I Remain Yours narrates the Civil War from the perspective of ordinary people who had to figure out how to salve the emotional strain of war and sustain their closest relationships using only the written word.

Christopher Hager presents an intimate history of the Civil War through the interlaced stories of common soldiers and their families. The previously overlooked words of a carpenter from Indiana, an illiterate teenager from Connecticut, a grieving mother in the mountains of North Carolina, and a blacksmith’s daughter on the Iowa prairie reveal through their awkward script and expression the personal toll of war. Is my son alive or dead? Returning soon or never? Can I find words for the horrors I’ve seen or the loneliness I feel? Fear, loss, and upheaval stalked the lives of Americans straining to connect the battlefront to those they left behind.

Hager shows how relatively uneducated men and women made this new means of communication their own, turning writing into an essential medium for sustaining relationships and a sense of belonging. Letter writing changed them and they in turn transformed the culture of letters into a popular, democratic mode of communication.

Christopher Hager is Associate Professor of English at Trinity College.
President Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885) was one of the most esteemed individuals of the nineteenth century. His two-volume memoirs, sold door-to-door by former Union soldiers, have never gone out of print and were once as ubiquitous in American households as the Bible. Mark Twain, Gertrude Stein, Matthew Arnold, Henry James, and Edmund Wilson hailed these works as great literature, and presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush both credit Grant with influencing their own writing. Yet a judiciously annotated clarifying edition of these memoirs has never been produced until now.

The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant is the first comprehensively annotated edition of Grant’s memoirs, fully representing the great military leader’s thoughts on his life and times through the end of the Civil War and his invaluable perspective on battlefield decision making. An introduction contextualizes Grant’s life and significance, and lucid editorial commentary allows the president’s voice and narrative to shine through. With annotations compiled by the editors in the Ulysses S. Grant Association’s Presidential Library, this definitive edition enriches our understanding of the antebellum era, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. Grant provides insight into how rigorously these events tested America’s democratic institutions and the cohesion of its social order.

The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant preserves and extends a work of profound political, historical, and literary significance and serves as the gateway for modern readers of all backgrounds to an American classic.

John F. Marszalek is W. L. Giles Distinguished Professor of History Emeritus, and Executive Director and Managing Editor of the Ulysses S. Grant Association’s U. S. Grant Presidential Library, at Mississippi State University.
Is Capitalism Obsolete?
A Journey through Alternative Economic Systems

Giacomo Corneo
TRANSLATED BY Daniel Steuer

After communism collapsed in the former Soviet Union, capitalism seemed to many observers like the only game in town, and questioning it became taboo for academic economists. But the financial crisis, chronic unemployment, and the inexorable rise of inequality have resurrected the question whether there is a feasible and desirable alternative to capitalism. Against this backdrop of growing disenchantment, Giacomo Corneo presents a refreshingly antidogmatic review of economic systems, in the unusual form of a fictional dialogue between a daughter indignant about economic injustice and her father, a professor of economics.

*Is Capitalism Obsolete?* begins when the daughter’s angry complaints prompt her father to reply that capitalism cannot responsibly be abolished without an alternative in mind. He invites her on a tour of hypothetical economic systems in which production and consumption obey noncapitalistic rules. These range from Plato’s Republic of Philosophers to diverse modern models, including anarchic communism, central planning, and a stakeholder society. Some of these alternatives have considerable strengths. But daunting problems arise when the basic institutions of capitalism—markets and private property—are suppressed. Ultimately, the father argues, all traditional counterproposals to capitalism fail to pass the test of economic feasibility. Then the story takes an unexpected turn. Father and daughter jointly come up with a proposal to gradually transform the current economic system so as to share prosperity and foster democratic participation.

An exceptional combination of creativity and rigor, *Is Capitalism Obsolete?* is a sorely needed work about one of the core questions of our times.

Giacomo Corneo is Professor of Social Policy and Public Finance at the Free University of Berlin.

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Economics 5 1/4 x 8 1/4
End of Its Rope
How Killing the Death Penalty Can Revive Criminal Justice

Brandon L. Garrett

“By any measure, Brandon Garrett is among the top death penalty scholars in the U.S. today, and any student of the death penalty needs to know his abundant scholarship.”
—Michael L. Radelet, University of Colorado Boulder

It isn’t enough to celebrate the death penalty’s demise. We must learn from it.

When Henry McCollum was condemned to death in 1983 in rural North Carolina, death sentences were commonplace. In 2015, DNA tests set McCollum free. By then, death sentences were as rare as lightning strikes. To most observers this national trend came as a surprise. What changed? Brandon Garrett hand-collected and analyzed national data, looking for causes and implications of this turnaround. End of Its Rope explains what he found, and why the story of who killed the death penalty and how can be the catalyst for criminal justice reform.

No single factor put the death penalty on the road to extinction, Garrett concludes. Death row exonerations fostered rising awareness of errors in death penalty cases, at the same time that a decline in murder rates eroded law-and-order arguments. Defense lawyers radically improved how they litigate death cases when given adequate resources. More troubling, many states replaced the death penalty with what amounts to a virtual death sentence—life without possibility of parole. Today, the death penalty hangs on in a few scattered counties where prosecutors cling to entrenched habits and patterns of racial bias.

The failed death penalty experiment teaches us how inept lawyering, overzealous prosecution, race discrimination, wrongful convictions, and excessive punishments undermine the pursuit of justice. Garrett makes a strong closing case for what a future criminal justice system might look like if these injustices were remedied.

Brandon L. Garrett is the Justice Thurgood Marshall Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Virginia School of Law. He is also author of Convicting the Innocent (Harvard).
Milton and the Making of Paradise Lost

William Poole

“Poole is a learned, intelligent, and always genial guide to the origins, contexts, structures, themes, and significance of Milton’s great epic. A wonderful book.”
—Stephen Fallon

“This book, by one of the most original and interesting scholars of Milton and his time of recent years, will be read for many years to come.”
—Nicholas McDowell

Milton and the Making of Paradise Lost tells the story of John Milton’s life as England’s self-elected national poet and explains how the single greatest poem of the English language came to be written.

In early 1642 Milton—an obscure private schoolmaster—promised English readers a work of literature so great that “they should not willingly let it die.” Twenty-five years later, toward the end of 1667, the work he had pledged appeared in print: the epic poem Paradise Lost. In the interim, however, the poet had gone totally blind and had also become a controversial public figure—a man who had argued for the abolition of bishops, freedom of the press, the right to divorce, and the prerogative of a nation to depose and put to death an unsatisfactory ruler. These views had rendered him an outcast.

William Poole devotes particular attention to Milton’s personal situation: his reading and education, his ambitions and anxieties, and the way he presented himself to the world. Although always a poet first, Milton was also a theologian and civil servant, vocations that informed the composition of his masterpiece. At the emotional center of this narrative is the astounding fact that Milton lost his sight in 1652. How did a blind man compose this staggeringly complex, intensely visual work? Poole opens up the epic worlds and sweeping vistas of Milton’s masterpiece to modern readers, first by exploring Milton’s life and intellectual preoccupations and then by explaining the poem itself—its structure, content, and meaning.

William Poole is John Galsworthy Fellow and Tutor in English, New College, University of Oxford.

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Literature 6 1/8 x 9 1/4
Jottings under Lamplight

Lu Xun

EDITED BY Eileen J. Cheng • Kirk A. Denton

“An invaluable contribution to the study of modern China and modern world literature. This collection brings some of Lu Xun’s best-known essays together with occasional writings that capture his brilliance as a scholar and his biting wit as an observer of culture and politics.”

—Michael Gibbs Hill, College of William & Mary

Lu Xun (1881–1936) is widely considered the greatest writer of twentieth-century China. Although primarily known for his two slim volumes of short fiction, he was a prolific and inventive essayist. Jottings under Lamplight showcases Lu Xun’s versatility as a master of prose forms and his brilliance as a cultural critic with translations of sixty-two of his essays, twenty of which are translated here for the first time.

While a medical student in Tokyo, Lu Xun viewed a slide that purportedly inspired his literary calling: it showed the decapitation of a Chinese man by a Japanese executioner, as Chinese bystanders watched apathetically. He felt that what his countrymen needed was a cure not for their physical ailments but for their souls. Autobiographical accounts describing this and other formative life experiences are included in Jottings, along with a wide variety of cultural commentaries, from letters, speeches, and memorials to parodies and treatises.

Lu Xun was remarkably well versed in Chinese tradition and playfully manipulated its ancient forms. But he also turned away from historical convention, experimenting with new literary techniques and excoriating the “slave mentality” of a population paralyzed by Confucian hierarchies. Tinged at times with notes of despair, yet also with pathos, humor, and an unparalleled caustic wit, Lu Xun’s essays chronicle the tumultuous transformations of his own life and times, providing penetrating insights into Chinese culture and society.

Eileen J. Cheng is Associate Professor of Asian Languages and Literatures at Pomona College. Kirk A. Denton is Professor of East Asian Languages and Literatures at The Ohio State University.

September 298 pp. cloth $35.00 • £27.95 9780674744257
Literature 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
When the State Meets the Street
Public Service and Moral Agency

Bernardo Zacka

“Reads as one might imagine a collaboration between Bernard Williams, Richard Sennett and James Scott could turn out. If there can be such a thing as an instant classic, this book is one.”
—David Owen

“Beautifully written, tightly argued, and totally original.”
—Michael Piore

When the State Meets the Street probes the complex moral lives of street-level bureaucrats: the frontline social and welfare workers, police officers, and educators who represent government’s human face to ordinary citizens. Too often dismissed as soulless operators, these workers wield a significant margin of discretion and make decisions that profoundly affect people’s lives. Combining insights from political theory with his own ethnographic fieldwork as a receptionist in an urban antipoverty agency, Bernardo Zacka shows us firsthand the predicament in which these public servants are entangled.

Public policy consists of rules and regulations, but its implementation depends on how street-level bureaucrats interpret them and exercise discretionary judgment. These workers are expected to act as sensible moral agents in a working environment that is notoriously challenging and that conspires against them. Confronted by the pressures of everyday work, they often and unknowingly settle for one of several reductive conceptions of their responsibilities, each by itself pathological in the face of a complex, messy reality. Zacka examines the factors that contribute to this erosion of moral sensibility and what it takes to remain a balanced moral agent in such difficult conditions.

Zacka’s revisionary portrait reveals bureaucratic life as more fluid and ethically fraught than most citizens realize. It invites us to approach the political theory of the democratic state from the bottom-up, thinking not just about what policies the state should adopt but also about how it ought to interact with citizens when implementing these policies.

Bernardo Zacka is a research fellow at the Center for Ethics in Society at Stanford University and a junior research fellow at Christ’s College, University of Cambridge.
Ask a question and it is reasonable to expect an answer or a confession of ignorance. But a philosopher may defy expectations. Confronted by a standard question arising from a normal way of viewing the world, a philosopher may reply that the question is misguided, that to continue asking it is, at the extreme, to get trapped in a delusive hall of mirrors. According to Raymond Geuss, this attempt to bypass or undercut conventional ways of thinking, to escape from the hall of mirrors, represents philosophy at its best and most characteristic.

To illustrate, Geuss explores the ideas of twelve philosophers who broke dramatically with prevailing wisdom, from Socrates and Plato in the ancient world to Wittgenstein and Adorno in our own. The result is a striking account of some of the most innovative and important philosophers in Western history and an indirect manifesto for how to pursue philosophy today. Geuss cautions that philosophers' attempts to break from convention do not necessarily make the world a better place. Montaigne's ideas may have been benign, but the fate of the views developed by, for instance, Augustine, Hobbes, and Nietzsche has been more varied. But in the act of provoking people to think differently, philosophers make clear that we are not fated to live within the often stifling systems of thought that we inherit. We can change the subject.

A work of exceptional range, power, and originality, Changing the Subject manifests the precise virtues of philosophy that it identifies and defends.

Raymond Geuss is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge and author of Reality and Its Dreams (Harvard) and Philosophy and Real Politics.
Curators make many decisions when they build collections or design exhibitions, plotting a passage of discovery that also tells an essential story. Collecting captures the past in a way useful to the present and the future. Exhibits play to our senses and orchestrate our impressions, balancing presentation and preservation, information and emotion. Curators consider visitors’ interactions with objects and with one another, how our bodies move through displays, how our eyes grasp objects, how we learn and how we feel. *Inside the Lost Museum* documents the work museums do and suggests ways these institutions can enrich the educational and aesthetic experience of their visitors.

Woven throughout *Inside the Lost Museum* is the story of the Jenks Museum at Brown University, a nineteenth-century display of natural history, anthropology, and curiosities that disappeared a century ago. The Jenks Museum’s past, and a recent effort by artist Mark Dion, Steven Lubar, and their students to reimagine it as art and history, serve as a framework for exploring the long record of museums’ usefulness and service.

Museum lovers know that energy and mystery run through every collection and exhibition. Lubar explains work behind the scenes—collecting, preserving, displaying, and using art and artifacts in teaching, research, and community-building—through historical and contemporary examples. *Inside the Lost Museum* speaks to the hunt, the find, and the reveal that make curating and visiting exhibitions and using collections such a rewarding and vital pursuit.

**Steven Lubar**, a former museum curator and director, is Professor of American Studies at Brown University.
A Cold Welcome
The Little Ice Age and Europe’s Encounter with North America

Sam White

When Europeans first arrived in North America, they faced a cold new world. The average global temperature had dropped to lows unseen in millennia, and its effects were stark and unpredictable: blizzards and deep freezes, droughts and famines, and winters when even the Rio Grande froze. This period of climate change has come to be known as the Little Ice Age, and it played a decisive role in Europe’s encounter with the lands and peoples of North America. In A Cold Welcome, Sam White tells the story of this crucial period in world history, from Europe’s earliest expeditions in an unfamiliar landscape to the perilous first winters at Santa Fe, Quebec, and Jamestown.

Weaving together evidence from climatology, archaeology, and the written historical record, White describes how the severity and volatility of the Little Ice Age climate threatened to freeze and starve out the Europeans’ precarious new settlements. Lacking basic provisions and wholly unprepared to fend for themselves under such harsh conditions, Europeans suffered life-threatening privation, and their desperation precipitated violent conflict with Native Americans.

In the twenty-first century, as we confront an uncertain future from global warming, A Cold Welcome reminds us of the risks of a changing and unfamiliar climate.

Sam White is Associate Professor in the Department of History at The Ohio State University.
Crime and Punishment in the Russian Revolution
Mob Justice and Police in Petrograd
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa

“This book makes a fundamental contribution to our understanding of the Russian Revolution by revealing the violent, chaotic lived experience in the capital city in 1917. In a narrative full of colorful characters and stories, Hasegawa gives us a street-level view of the collapse of state authority that cleared the way for the Bolshevik seizure of power.”
—Eric Lohr, American University

Russians from all walks of life poured into the streets of the imperial capital after the February Revolution of 1917, joyously celebrating the end of Tsar Nicholas II’s monarchy. One year later, with Lenin’s Bolsheviks now in power, Petrograd’s deserted streets presented a very different scene. No celebrations marked the Revolution’s anniversary. Amid widespread civil strife and lawlessness, a fearful citizenry stayed out of sight.

In Crime and Punishment in the Russian Revolution, Tsuyoshi Hasegawa offers a new perspective on Russia’s revolutionary year through the lens of violent crime and its devastating effect on ordinary people. When the Provisional Government assumed power after Nicholas II’s abdication, it set about instituting liberal reforms, including eliminating the tsar’s regular police. But dissolving this much-hated yet efficient police force and replacing it with a new municipal police led rapidly to the breakdown of order and services. Amid the chaos, crime flourished. Gangs of criminals, deserters, and hooligans brazenly roamed the streets. Mass prison escapes became common. And vigilantism spread widely as ordinary citizens felt compelled to take the law into their own hands, often meting out mob justice on suspected wrongdoers.

The Bolsheviks swept into power in the October Revolution but had no practical plans to reestablish order. As crime continued to escalate and violent alcohol riots almost drowned the revolutionary regime, they redefined it as “counterrevolutionary activity,” to be dealt with by the secret police, whose harshly repressive, extralegal means of enforcement helped pave the way for a Communist dictatorship.

Tsuyoshi Hasegawa is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and author of Racing the Enemy (Harvard).
By focusing on the experiences of ordinary Mexicans and Americans, *The Dead March* offers a clearer historical picture than we have ever had of the brief, bloody war that redrew the map of North America.

Peter Guardino invites skepticism about the received view that the United States emerged victorious in the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) because its democratic system was more stable and its citizens more loyal. In fact, heading into the war, American forces dramatically underestimated the strength of Mexicans’ patriotism and failed to see how bitterly Mexicans resented America’s claims to national and racial superiority. Having regarded the United States as a sister republic, Mexicans were shocked by the scope of America’s expansionist ambitions, and their fierce resistance surprised U.S. political and military leaders, who had expected a quick victory with few casualties. As the fighting intensified over the course of two years, it claimed the lives of thousands of Americans and at least twice as many Mexicans, including many civilians.

As stark as they were, the misconceptions that the Mexican-American War laid bare on both sides did not determine the final victor. What differentiated the two countries in battle was not some notion of American unity and loyalty to democracy but the United States’ huge advantages in economic power and wealth—advantages its poorer Latin American neighbor could not hope to overcome.

**Peter Guardino** is Professor in the Department of History at Indiana University.
Life at the Edge of Sight
A Photographic Exploration of the Microbial World

Scott Chimileski • Roberto Kolter

Foreword by Moselio Schaechter

“This is a most lovely and profound book about microbes. It is a paean to nature, and to the irrepressible curiosity of those who have explored the obscure byways of our world. Both scholars and armchair enthusiasts will enjoy the journey!”
—Martin Blaser, author of Missing Microbes

Microbes create medicines, filter waste water, and clean pollution. They give cheese funky flavors, wines complex aromas, and bread a nutty crumb. Life at the Edge of Sight is a stunning visual exploration of the inhabitants of an invisible world, from the pioneering findings of a seventeenth-century visionary to magnificent close-ups of the inner workings and cooperative communities of Earth’s most prolific organisms.

Using cutting-edge imaging technologies, Scott Chimileski and Roberto Kolter lead readers through breakthroughs and unresolved questions scientists hope microbes will answer soon. They explain how microbial studies have clarified the origins of life on Earth, guided thinking about possible life on other planets, unlocked evolutionary mechanisms, and helped explain the functioning of complex ecosystems. Microbes have been harnessed to increase crop yields and promote human health.

But equally impressive, Life at the Edge of Sight opens a beautiful new frontier for readers to explore through words and images. We learn that there is more microbial biodiversity on a single frond of duckweed floating in a Delft canal than the diversity of plants and animals that biologists find in tropical jungles. Colonies with millions of microbes can produce an array of pigments that put an artist’s palette to shame. The microbial world is ancient and ever-changing, buried in fossils and driven by cellular reactions operating in quadrillionths of a second. All other organisms have evolved within this universe of microbes, yielding intricate beneficial symbioses. With two experts as guides, the invisible microbial world awaits in plain sight.

Scott Chimileski is a Research Fellow at Harvard Medical School, specializing in imaging and photography. Roberto Kolter is a Professor at Harvard Medical School and Co-Director of Harvard’s Microbial Sciences Initiative.

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Science 7 ¾ x 8 ½ 183 color illus., 35 halftones Belknap Press
Sea of the Caliphs

The Mediterranean in the Medieval Islamic World

Christophe Picard

TRANSLATED BY Nicholas Elliott

“How could I allow my soldiers to sail on this disloyal and cruel sea?” These words, attributed to the most powerful caliph of medieval Islam, Umar Ibn al-Khattab (634–644), have led to a misunderstanding in the West about the importance of the Mediterranean to early Islam. This body of water, known in Late Antiquity as the Sea of the Romans, was critical to establishing the kingdom of the caliphs and for introducing the new religion to Europe and Africa. Over time, it also became a pathway to commercial and political dominion, indispensable to the prosperity and influence of the Islamic world. Sea of the Caliphs returns Muslim sailors to their place of prominence in the history of the Islamic caliphate.

As early as the seventh century, Muslim sailors competed with Greek and Latin seamen for control of this far-flung route of passage. Christophe Picard recreates these adventures as they were communicated to admiring Muslims by their rulers. After the Arab conquest of southern Europe and North Africa, Muslims began to speak of the Mediterranean in their strategic visions, business practices, and notions of nature and the state. Jurists and ideologues conceived of the sea as a conduit for jihad, even as Muslims’ maritime trade with Latin, Byzantine, and Berber societies increased.

In the thirteenth century, Christian powers took over Mediterranean trade routes, but by that time a Muslim identity that operated both within and in opposition to Europe had been shaped by encounters across the sea of the caliphs.

Christophe Picard is Professor of History at the University of Paris 1, Panthéon-Sorbonne.
Supreme Injustice
Slavery in the Nation’s Highest Court

Paul Finkelman

The three most important Supreme Court Justices before the Civil War—Chief Justices John Marshall and Roger B. Taney and Associate Justice Joseph Story—upheld the institution of slavery in ruling after ruling. These opinions cast a shadow over the Court and the legacies of these men, but historians have rarely delved deeply into the personal and political ideas and motivations they held. In Supreme Injustice, the distinguished legal historian Paul Finkelman establishes an authoritative account of each justice’s proslavery position, the reasoning behind his opposition to black freedom, and the incentives created by circumstances in his private life.

Finkelman uses census data and other sources to reveal that Justice Marshall aggressively bought and sold slaves throughout his lifetime—a fact that biographers have ignored. Justice Story never owned slaves and condemned slavery while riding circuit, and yet on the high court he remained silent on slave trade cases and ruled against blacks who sued for freedom. Although Justice Taney freed many of his own slaves, he zealously and consistently opposed black freedom, arguing in Dred Scott that free blacks had no Constitutional rights and that slave owners could move slaves into the Western territories. Finkelman situates this infamous holding within a solid record of support for slavery and hostility to free blacks.

Supreme Injustice boldly documents the entanglements that alienated three major justices from America’s founding ideals and embedded racism ever deeper in American civic life.

Paul Finkelman is John E. Murray Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.
The Federal Judiciary
Strengths and Weaknesses
Richard A. Posner

"Posner’s newest book is a delightfully iconoclastic critique of ideas many judges and academics hold dear, full of interesting, original, and wide-ranging claims for reform in the federal judiciary and law school teaching."
—Victoria Nourse, author of Misreading Law, Misreading Democracy

No sitting federal judge has ever written so trenchant a critique of the federal judiciary as Richard A. Posner does in this, his most confrontational book. Skewering the politicization of the Supreme Court, the mismanagement of judicial staff, the overly complex system of appeals, the threat of originalism, outdated procedures, and the backward-looking traditions of law schools and the American judicial system, Posner has written a cri de coeur and a battle cry. With the prospect that the Supreme Court will soon be remade in substantial, potentially revanchist, ways, The Federal Judiciary exposes the American legal system’s most troubling failures in order to instigate much-needed reforms.

Posner presents excerpts from legal texts and arguments to expose their flaws, incorporating his own explanation and judgment to educate readers in the mechanics of judicial thinking. This rigorous intellectual work separates sound logic from artful rhetoric designed to subvert precedent and open the door to oblique interpretations of American constitutional law. In a rebuke of Justice Antonin Scalia’s legacy, Posner shows how originalists have used these rhetorical strategies to advance a self-serving political agenda. Judicial culture adheres to an antiquated traditionalism, Posner argues, that inhibits progressive responses to threats from new technologies and other unforeseen challenges to society.

With practical prescriptions for overhauling judicial practices and precedents, The Federal Judiciary offers an unequaled resource for understanding the institution designed by the founders to check congressional and presidential power and resist its abuse.

Richard A. Posner is Circuit Judge, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and a senior lecturer at the University of Chicago Law School. He is author of many books, including Overcoming Law and Law and Literature (both from Harvard).
Beyond Test Scores
A Better Way to Measure School Quality

Jack Schneider

“In this important book, Schneider asks us to reconsider the purpose of schools and how we evaluate them.”
—Diane Ravitch

When it comes to sizing up America’s public schools, test scores are the go-to metric of state policy makers and anxious parents looking to place their children in the “best” schools. Yet ample research indicates that standardized tests are a poor way to measure a school’s performance. It is time—indeed past time—to rethink this system, Jack Schneider says.

Beyond Test Scores reframes current debates over school quality by offering new approaches to educational data that can push us past our unproductive fixation on test scores. Using the highly diverse urban school district of Somerville, Massachusetts, as a case study, Schneider and his research team developed a new framework to more fairly and comprehensively assess educational effectiveness. And by adopting a wide range of measures aligned with that framework, they were able to more accurately capture a broader array of school strengths and weaknesses. Their new data not only provided parents, educators, and administrators with a clearer picture of school performance, but also challenged misconceptions about what makes a good school.

With better data, Schneider shows, stakeholders at the federal, state, and local levels can undo the damage of present accountability systems and build greater capacity in our schools. Policy makers, administrators, and school leaders can better identify where assistance is needed. Educators can engage in more evidence-based decision making. And parents can make better-informed choices for their children. Perhaps most importantly, better data can facilitate communication among all these groups, allowing them to take collective action toward shared, concrete goals.

Jack Schneider is Assistant Professor of Education at the College of the Holy Cross and Director of Research for the Massachusetts Consortium for Innovative Education Assessment.
Collecting the World
Hans Sloane and the Origins of the British Museum

James Delbourgo

“This is a wonderfully intelligent book on a great subject. It situates Hans Sloane in the social, political, and intellectual history of his time, and unpicks the multiple connections between his career and Britain’s expanding maritime, imperial, commercial, and slaving reach. Delbourgo unravels the extraordinary network his collecting involved, from Jamaica to Asia, the Americas, and beyond, sensitively reconstructing the many contexts from which his objects were taken.”

—Linda Colley

In 1759 the British Museum opened its doors to the general public—the first free national museum in the world. James Delbourgo’s biography of Hans Sloane recounts the story behind its creation, told through the life of a figure with an insatiable ambition to pit universal knowledge against superstition and the means to realize his dream.

Born in northern Ireland in 1660, Sloane amassed a fortune as a London society physician, becoming a member of the Whig establishment and president of the Royal Society and Royal College of Physicians. His wealth and contacts enabled him to assemble an encyclopedic collection of specimens and objects—the most famous cabinet of curiosities of its time. For Sloane, however, collecting a world of objects meant collecting a world of people, including slaves. His marriage to the heir of sugar plantations in Jamaica gave Sloane access to the experiences of planters and the folkways of their human property. With few curbs on his passion for collecting, he established a network of agents to supply artifacts from China, India, North America, the Caribbean, and beyond. Wampum beads, rare manuscripts, a shoe made from human skin—nothing was off limits to Sloane’s imagination.

This splendidly illustrated volume offers a new perspective on the entanglements of global scientific discovery with imperialism in the eighteenth century. The first biography of Sloane based on the full range of his writings and collections, Collecting the World tells the rich and complex story of one of the Enlightenment’s most controversial luminaries.

James Delbourgo is Associate Professor of History at Rutgers University and author of A Most Amazing Scene of Wonders (Harvard).
A Short History of European Law
The Last Two and a Half Millennia

Tamar Herzog

To many observers, European law seems like the endpoint of a mostly random walk through history. Certainly the trajectory of legal systems in the West over the past 2,500 years is far from self-evident. In A Short History of European Law, Tamar Herzog offers a new road map that reveals underlying patterns and unexpected connections. By identifying what European law was, where its iterations could be found, who was allowed to make and implement it, and what the results were, she ties legal norms to their historical circumstances, and allows readers to grasp their malleability and fragility.

Herzog describes how successive European legal systems built upon one another, from ancient times through the establishment and growth of the European Union. Roman law formed the backbone of each configuration, though the way it was understood, used, and reshaped varied dramatically from one century and place to the next. Only by considering continental civil law and English common law together do we see how they drew from and enriched this shared tradition.

Expanding the definition of Europe to include its colonial domains, Herzog explains that British and Spanish empires in the New World were not only recipients of European legal traditions but also incubators of new ideas. Their experiences, as well as the constant tension between overreaching ideas and naive localism, explain how European law refashioned itself as the epitome of reason and as a system with potentially global applications.

Tamar Herzog is Monroe Gutman Professor of Latin American Affairs and Radcliffe Alumnae Professor in the History Department at Harvard University, and Affiliated Faculty Member at Harvard Law School. She is author of Frontiers of Possession (Harvard).

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Law / History  6 ¼ x 9 ¼
Unequal Colleges in the Age of Disparity

Charles T. Clotfelter

For decades, leaders in higher education have voiced their intention to expand college education to include disadvantaged groups, and colleges have embraced public policies that make college more affordable. Yet, as Charles Clotfelter shows, America’s system of undergraduate education was unequal in 1970 and is even more so today.

Unequal Colleges in the Age of Disparity presents quantitative comparisons across selective and less selective colleges from the 1970s to the present, in exploration of three themes: diversity, competition, and inequality. Diversity shows itself in the variety of colleges’ objectives and the disparity of the material and human resources at their disposal. Competition operates through both supply and demand, with college admissions becoming more meritocratic even as the most desirable colleges contend fiercely for top-tier students rather than accommodate rising numbers of qualified applicants. Exclusive colleges have also benefited disproportionately from growing income inequality. Their students have become more academically advantaged owing in part to the extraordinary steps affluent families take to groom their children for college admissions. Clotfelter finds that despite the civil rights revolution, billions spent on financial aid, and the commitment of colleges to greater equality, stratification has grown starker. Top colleges cater largely to children of elites.

Charles T. Clotfelter is Z. Smith Reynolds Professor of Public Policy Studies at Duke University.

Policy is government’s response to changing times, the key to its successful adaptation. It tackles problems as they arise, from foreign relations and economic affairs to race relations and family affairs. Karen Orren and Stephen Skowronek take a closer look at this well-known reality of modern governance. In The Policy State they point out that policy is not the only way in which America was governed historically, and they describe the transformation that occurred as policy took over more and more of the work of government, emerging as the raison d’être of the state’s operation.

Orren and Skowronek examine policy’s effect on legal rights and the formal structure of policy-making authority. With the emergence of a new “policy state,” rights and structure—the two principal elements of government that constrained policy and protected other forms of rule—shed their distinctive characteristics and took on the attributes of policy. The policy state has rendered government more flexible, responsive, and inclusive, the authors show. But it has mangled the form of government, polarized its politics, and sowed deep distrust of its institutions. Policy has eroded the foundations of government, even as the policy imperative pushes us forward into an uncertain future.

Karen Orren is Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Los Angeles. Stephen Skowronek is the Pelatiah Perit Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale University and author of The Politics Presidents Make (Harvard).
Americans have a love-hate relationship with government. Rejecting bureaucracy—but not the services the welfare state provides—Americans have demanded that government be made to run like a business. Hence today’s privatization revolution.

But as Jon Michaels shows, separating the state from its public servants, practices, and institutions does violence to our Constitution. Michaels defends the welfare state as a worthy successor to the framers’ three-branch government. What legitimates the welfare state is its recommitment to a rivalrous separation of powers in which agency heads, civil servants, and public participants reprise and restage the same battles long fought among Congress, the president, and the courts. Privatization now proclaims itself as another worthy successor. Yet it is a constitutional usurper. Privatization dismantles those commitments to separating and checking state power by sidelining rivalrous civil servants and public participants. Constitutional Coup cements the constitutionality of the administrative state, recognizing civil servants and public participants as necessary—not disposable—components. It casts privatization as an existential threat, underscoring how the fusion of politics and profits commercializes government, and consolidates state power in ways both the framers and administrative lawyers endeavored to disaggregate. It urges, and sketches the outlines of, a bureaucratic renaissance.

Jon D. Michaels is Professor of Law at the UCLA School of Law.

City of Debtors shows how each generation of Americans has tackled the problem of fringe finance. Anne Fleming tells the story of the small-sum lending industry’s growth and regulation from the ground up, following the people who navigated the market for small loans and who shaped its development at the state and local level. Focused on the city and state of New York, her approach reveals the hidden challenges of regulating a modern financial industry within a federalist framework. Fleming’s detailed work also contributes to the broader and ongoing debate about the meaning of justice within capitalistic societies, by exploring the fault line in the landscape of capitalism where poverty, the welfare state, and consumer credit converge.

Anne Fleming is Associate Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center.

Anne Fleming is Associate Professor of Law at the Georgetown University Law Center.
Marietta High was once the flagship public school of a white suburban community in Cobb County, Georgia, northwest of Atlanta. Today it has become a symbol of the wave of resegregation that is sweeping white students and students of color into separate schools across the American South. *Students of the Dream* begins with the first generations of Marietta High desegregators and follows the experiences of later generations who saw the dream of integration fall apart.

Grounded in over one hundred interviews with students, parents, teachers, community leaders, and politicians, this innovative ethnographic history invites readers onto the key battlegrounds—varsity sports, school choice, academic tracking, and social activism—of Marietta’s struggle against resegregation. Well-intentioned calls for diversity and colorblindness, Ruth Carbonette Yow shows, have transformed local understandings of the purpose and value of school integration, and not always for the better. The failure of local, state, or national policies to stem the tide of resegregation is leading activists to reject traditional integration models and look for other ways to improve educational outcomes among African American and Latino students. Yow argues for a revitalized commitment to integration, but one that challenges many orthodoxies—including colorblindness—inherited from the civil rights struggle.

Ruth Carbonette Yow is Marion L. Brittain Fellow at the Georgia Institute of Technology.
Poet-Critics and the Administration of Culture

Evan Kindley

“A smart, original, compelling contribution to American literary history. The quarter century from 1930 to 1955 was the period of the modernist neither as patron nor as professor but as administrator, when a union was forged ‘between poetry, criticism, and bureaucracy.’ Evan Kindley’s book is a model of concision, presenting a largely new story about American letters in admirably crisp and readable fashion.”

—James English, University of Pennsylvania

The period between 1920 and 1950 saw an epochal shift in the American cultural economy. The shocks of the 1929 market crash and the Second World War decimated much of the support for high modernist literature, and writers who had relied on wealthy benefactors were forced to find new protectors from the depredations of the free market. Private foundations, universities, and government organizations began to fund the arts, and in this environment writers were increasingly obliged to become critics, elucidating and justifying their work to an audience of elite administrators.

In Poet-Critics and the Administration of Culture, Evan Kindley recognizes the major role modernist poet-critics played in the transition from aristocratic patronage to technocratic cultural administration. Poet-critics developed extensive ties to a network of bureaucratic institutions and established dual artistic and intellectual identities to appeal to the kind of audiences and entities that might support their work. Kindley focuses on Anglo-American poet-critics including T. S. Eliot, Marianne Moore, W. H. Auden, Archibald MacLeish, Sterling A. Brown, and R. P. Blackmur. These artists grappled with the task of being “village explainers” (as Gertrude Stein described Ezra Pound) and legitimizing literature for public funding and consumption.

Modernism, Kindley shows, created a different form of labor for writers to perform and gave them an unprecedented say over the administration of contemporary culture. The consequences for our understanding of poetry and its place in our culture are still felt widely today.

Evan Kindley is Visiting Assistant Professor of Literature at Claremont McKenna College.
No Morality, No Self
Anscombe’s Radical Skepticism

James Doyle

Frequently cited and just as often disputed, Elizabeth Anscombe’s “Modern Moral Philosophy” (1958) and “The First Person” (1975) are touchstones of twentieth-century analytic philosophy. Though the arguments Anscombe advances in these papers are familiar to philosophers, their significance remains widely misunderstood, says James Doyle.

No Morality, No Self offers a fresh interpretation of Anscombe’s still-controversial theses about ethical reasoning and individual identity, specifically, her argument that the term “moral” (as it occurs in such contexts as “moral obligation”) is literally meaningless, and that “I” does not refer to some special entity called a “self”—a pair of claims that philosophers have responded to with deep skepticism. However unsettling Anscombe’s conclusions may be, Doyle shows the underlying seriousness of the British philosopher’s reasoning, exposing with clarity and concision how the counterarguments of Anscombe’s detractors are based on a flawed or incomplete understanding of her ideas.

Doyle zeroes in on the central conundrum Anscombe posed to the referentialist school: namely, that it is impossible to give a noncircular explanation of how “I” refers to the person who utters it. He shows where the refutations of philosophers including Lucy O’Brien, Gareth Evans, and Ian Rumfitt fall short, and throws light on why “I” developed features that make it look as if it functions as a referring expression. Reconciling seemingly incompatible points of view, Doyle argues that “I” does refer to a self, but not in a way anyone suspected—a surprising conclusion that is entirely à propos of Anscombe’s provocative thought.

James Doyle is Lecturer in Philosophy at Harvard University.
**American Niceness**  
*An Introduction to Absolute Idealism*

**Sebastian Rödl**

*Self-Consciousness and Objectivity* undermines a foundational dogma of contemporary philosophy: that knowledge, in order to be objective, must be knowledge of something that is as it is, independent of being known to be so. Sebastian Rödl revives the thought—as ancient as philosophy but largely forgotten today—that knowledge, precisely on account of being objective, is self-knowledge: knowledge knowing itself. Thus he intervenes in a discussion that runs through the work of Bernard Williams, Thomas Nagel, Adrian Moore, and others, who seek to comprehend the claim to objectivity we raise in making judgments. While these authors think that the quest for objectivity demands that we transcend the first person, Rödl argues that it is through the first-person thought contained in every judgment that our judgments possess the objectivity that defines knowledge.

The implications of this work are profound. It undercuts a number of contemporary presumptions, such as that judgment is a propositional attitude, that inference is a mental process, and that there is an empirical science of the capacity for objective knowledge. All of these presumptions flow from the erroneous notion that the objectivity of knowledge stands opposed to its first-person character.

**Carrie Tirado Bramen**

The cliché of the Ugly American—loud, vulgar, materialistic, chauvinistic—still expresses what people around the world dislike about their Yankee counterparts. Carrie Tirado Bramen recovers the history of a different national archetype—the nice American—which has been central to ideas of American identity since the nineteenth century.

Niceness is often assumed to be a superficial concept unworthy of serious analysis. Yet the distinctiveness of Americans has been shaped by values of sociality and likability for which the adjective “nice” became a catchall. In America’s fledgling democracy, niceness was the indispensable trait of a people who were refreshingly free of Old World snobbery.

Bramen shows how American niceness intersects with femininity, Native American hospitality, and black amiability, and the role niceness plays in a fantasy of American exceptionalism based not on military and economic might but on friendliness and openness. Despite evidence to the contrary, Americans have largely considered themselves to be a fundamentally nice and decent people, from the supposedly amicable meeting of Puritans and Native Americans at Plymouth Rock to the early days of imperialism when the mythology of Plymouth Rock became a portable emblem of goodwill for U.S. occupation forces in the Philippines.
Technosystem
The Social Life of Reason
Andrew Feenberg

We live in a world of technical systems designed in accordance with technical disciplines and operated by personnel trained in those disciplines. This is a unique form of social organization that largely determines our way of life, but the actions of individuals and social protest still play a role in developing and purposing these rational systems. In Technosystem, Andrew Feenberg builds a theory of both the threats of technocratic modernity and the potential for democratic change.

Feenberg draws on the tradition of radical social criticism represented by Herbert Marcuse and the Frankfurt School, which recognized the social effects of instrumental rationality but did not advance a convincing alternative to the new forms of domination imposed by rational systems. That is where the fine-grained analyses of Science, Technology, and Society (STS) studies can contribute. Feenberg uses these approaches to reconcile the claims of rationality with the agency of a public increasingly mobilized to intervene in technically based decisions. The resulting social theory recognizes emerging forms of resistance, such as protests and hacking, as essential expressions of public life in the “rational society.”

Combining the most salient insights from critical theory with the empirical findings of STS, Technosystem advances the philosophical debate over the nature and practice of reason in modern society.

Andrew Feenberg is Canada Research Chair in Philosophy of Technology in the School of Communication at Simon Fraser University and Directeur de Programme in the Collège International de Philosophie.
At its height in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Mughal Empire was one of the largest empires in Eurasia, with territory extending over most of the Indian subcontinent and much of present-day Afghanistan. As part of the Persianate world that spanned from the Bosphorus to the Bay of Bengal, Mughal rulers were legendary connoisseurs of the arts. Their patronage attracted poets, artists, and scholars from all parts of the eastern Islamic world. Persian was the court language, and poets from Safavid Iran played a significant role in the cultural life of the nobility. *Mughal Arcadia* explores the rise and decline of Persian court poetry in India and the invention of an enduring idea of a literary paradise, a Persian garden, which was perfectly exemplified by the valley of Kashmir.

Sunil Sharma takes readers on a dazzling literary journey over a vast geographic terrain and across two centuries, from the accession of the first emperor, Babur, to the throne of Hindustan to the reign of the sixth great Mughal, Aurangzeb, in order to illuminate the life of Persian poetry in India. Along the way, we are offered a rare glimpse into the social and cultural life of the Mughals.

*Sunil Sharma* is Professor of Persian & Indian Literatures at Boston University.

Citizenship defines the U.S. political experiment, but the modern legal category that it now names is a relatively recent invention. There was no Constitutional definition of citizenship until the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. *Civic Longing* looks at the fascinating prehistory of U.S. citizenship in the years between the Revolution and the Civil War, when the cultural and juridical meaning of citizenship—as much as its scope—was still up for grabs. Carrie Hyde recovers the numerous cultural forms through which the meaning of citizenship was provisionally made and remade in the early United States.

In the absence of a centralized legal definition of citizenship, Hyde shows, politicians and writers turned to a number of highly speculative traditions—political philosophy, Christian theology, natural law, fiction, and didactic literature—to authorize visions of citizenship. These speculative traditions sustained an idealized image of citizenship by imagining it from its outer limits, from the point of view of its “negative civic exemplars”—expatriates, slaves, traitors, and alienated subjects. Hyde provides a powerful critique of originalism, and challenges anachronistic assumptions that read the definition of citizenship backward from its consolidation in the mid-nineteenth century as birthright citizenship.

*Carrie Hyde* is Assistant Professor of English at the University of California, Los Angeles.
Chimpanzees and Human Evolution

EDITED BY Martin N. Muller • Richard W. Wrangham • David R. Pilbeam

Knowledge of chimpanzees in the wild has expanded dramatically in recent years. This volume, edited by Martin Muller, Richard Wrangham, and David Pilbeam, brings together scientists who are leading a revolution to discover and explain what is unique about humans, by studying our closest living relatives. Their conclusions have the potential to transform our understanding of human evolution.

Chimpanzees offer scientists an unmatched view of what distinguishes humanity from its apelike ancestors. Based on morphological, developmental, genetic, and fossil evidence, Chimpanzees and Human Evolution makes the case that the last common ancestor of chimpanzees and humans was chimpanzee-like. It likely lived in African rainforests eight million years ago, eating fruit and walking on its knuckles. A chapter-by-chapter analysis of key traits—social behaviors and structures, mating systems, diet, hunting practices, tool use, culture, cognition, and communication—reveals which ones we share with chimpanzees and which appear to be distinctive to humans, and shows how understanding chimpanzees helps us account for the evolution of human uniqueness. Edited by three experts with contributions from 32 scholars, Chimpanzees and Human Evolution provides up-to-date information on what we can infer about our chimpanzee-like ancestors and points the way for the next generation of discoveries.

Martin N. Muller is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. Richard W. Wrangham is Ruth B. Moore Professor of Biological Anthropology in the Department of Human Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University. Muller and Wrangham are co-editors of Sexual Coercion in Primates and Humans (Harvard). David R. Pilbeam is Henry Ford II Professor of Human Evolution in the Department of Human Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University.
Bioinspired Devices
Emulating Nature’s Assembly and Repair Process

Eugene C. Goldfield

Robotic exoskeletons that allow stroke survivors to regain use of their limbs, 3D-printed replacement body parts, and dozens of other innovations still in schematic design are revolutionizing the treatment of debilitating injuries and nervous system disorders. What all these technologies have in common is that they are modeled after engineering strategies found in nature—strategies developed by a vast array of organisms over eons of evolutionary trial and error.

Bioinspired Devices lays out many principles of engineering found in the natural world, with a focus on how evolutionary and developmental adaptations such as sensory organs and spinal cords function within complex organisms. Eugene Goldfield shows how the components of highly coordinated structures organize themselves into autonomous functional systems. This self-organizing capacity is just one of many qualities that allow biological systems to be robust, adaptive, anticipatory, and self-repairing. To exploit the potential of technologies designed to interact seamlessly with human bodies, properties like these must be better understood and harnessed at every level, from molecules to cells to organ systems. Goldfield offers an insider’s view of cutting-edge research, and envisions a future in which synthetic and biological devices share energy sources and control, blurring the boundary between nature and medicine.

Eugene C. Goldfield is Associate Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry at Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, and Associate Faculty at the Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering at Harvard University.

Observation and Experiment
An Introduction to Causal Inference

Paul R. Rosenbaum

“A carefully and precisely written treatment of its subject, reflecting superb statistical understanding.”
—Stephen M. Stigler

In the face of conflicting claims about some treatments, behaviors, and policies, the question arises: What is the most scientifically rigorous way to draw conclusions about cause and effect in the study of humans? Observation and Experiment is an introduction to causal inference from one of the field’s leading scholars. Using minimal mathematics and statistics, Paul Rosenbaum explains key concepts and methods through real-world examples that make complex ideas concrete and abstract principles accessible.

Some causal questions can be studied in randomized trials in which coin flips assign individuals to treatments. But because randomized trials are not always practical or ethical, many causal questions are investigated in nonrandomized observational studies. To illustrate, Rosenbaum draws examples from clinical medicine, economics, public health, epidemiology, clinical psychology, and psychiatry. Readers gain an understanding of the design and interpretation of randomized trials, the ways they differ from observational studies, and the techniques used to remove, investigate, and appraise bias in observational studies. Observation and Experiment is a valuable resource for anyone with a serious interest in the empirical study of human health, behavior, and well-being.

Paul R. Rosenbaum is Robert G. Putzel Professor of Statistics at the Wharton School and a Senior Fellow of the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics, University of Pennsylvania.
Squire’s Fundamentals of Radiology
Seventh Edition

Robert A. Novelline, M.D.

Medical students preparing for a career in clinical practice must become familiar with a wide range of diagnostic imaging techniques and image-guided interventions. They must learn to identify the indications for radiological examination and recognize the role each procedure plays in the workup, diagnosis, and therapeutic management of patients. That is why Squire’s Fundamentals of Radiology has been such an important, long-standing resource for medical students, physicians, and other professionals at all stages of their careers. It teaches essential topics in the radiology curriculum and features hundreds of illustrative cases clinicians can turn to again and again in practice.

In this long-awaited seventh edition, Robert Novelline provides more than 600 new high-resolution images representing the current breadth of radiological procedures: conventional X-rays, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), angiography, radioisotope scanning, positron emission tomography (PET), and molecular imaging. This edition’s expanded coverage addresses dual energy CT, breast tomosynthesis, PET-MR scanning, and tractography brain imaging, along with best practices for managing patient experiences during and after examination. All new images were produced at a major teaching hospital using state-of-the-art imaging technologies.

Squire’s Fundamentals of Radiology is designed to be read cover to cover by students, with concepts, principles, and methods progressing in a logical, cumulative manner. It also serves as an invaluable tool for teachers and an indispensable reference for seasoned practitioners. Written by a radiologist who has trained thousands of medical students and residents, this textbook is the clear choice for excelling in the general practice of radiology.

Robert A. Novelline, M.D., is Professor Emeritus of Radiology at Harvard Medical School and former director of both the Harvard Medical School Core and Advanced Radiology Student Clerkships at Massachusetts General Hospital.
From Byron to bin Laden
A History of Foreign War Volunteers

Nir Arielli

What makes people fight and risk their lives for countries other than their own? Why did diverse individuals such as Lord Byron, George Orwell, Che Guevara, and Osama bin Laden all volunteer for ostensibly foreign causes? Nir Arielli helps us understand this perplexing phenomenon with a wide-ranging history of foreign-war volunteers, from the wars of the French Revolution to the civil war in Syria.

Challenging narrow contemporary interpretations of foreign fighters as a security problem, Arielli opens up a broad range of questions about individuals’ motivations and their political and social context, exploring such matters as ideology, gender, international law, military significance, and the memory of war. He shows that even though volunteers have fought for very different causes, they share a number of characteristics. Often driven by a personal search for meaning, they tend to superimpose their own beliefs and perceptions on the wars they join. They also serve to internationalize conflicts not just by being present at the front but by making wars abroad matter back at home. Arielli suggests an innovative way of distinguishing among different types of foreign volunteers, examines the mixed reputation they acquire, and provides the first in-depth comparative analysis of the military roles that foreigners have played in several conflicts.

Merging social, cultural, military, and diplomatic history, From Byron to bin Laden is the most comprehensive account yet of a vital, enduring, but rarely explored feature of warfare past and present.

Nir Arielli is Associate Professor of International History at the University of Leeds.
The Middle East and the Making of the Modern World
Cyrus Schayegh

In *The Middle East and the Making of the Modern World*, Cyrus Schayegh presents an innovative socio-spatial history that traces how different cities, geographic areas, and networks molded the Middle East from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

Centering his study on an area roughly coextensive with the states of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel, Schayegh examines the interplay of local and transregional forces in a diverse territory that first came under Ottoman rule in the 1500s. For centuries, Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, and Beirut exercised a degree of autonomy, but in the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire, responding to the rise of a Eurocentric world economy and European imperialism, attempted to exert greater administrative control. Cities’ ties to one another grew stronger as the region became more integrated. Partitioned by the British and French after World War I, this territory (Bilâd al-Shām in Arabic) became an umbrella region from which new nation states would emerge—states whose very foundations were transnational. Building on the Middle Eastern case, Schayegh argues that the making of the modern world is best seen as the reciprocal transformation of cities, regions, states, and global networks.

Cyrus Schayegh is Associate Professor in the Department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University.

Indian Captive, Indian King
Peter Williamson in America and Britain
Timothy J. Shannon

“The compelling story of one man’s remarkable experiences both as a victim of imperial cruelty and as a beneficiary of imperial opportunities in the eighteenth-century Atlantic world.”
—Brian Cowan, McGill University

In 1758 Peter Williamson appeared on the streets of Aberdeen, Scotland, dressed as a Native American Indian and telling a remarkable tale. He claimed that as a young boy he was kidnapped from the city and sold into slavery in America. In performances and in a printed narrative he peddled to his audiences, Williamson described his tribulations as an indentured servant, Indian captive, soldier, and prisoner of war.

Separating fact from fiction, Timothy J. Shannon explains what Williamson’s tale says about how working people of eighteenth-century Britain found ways to create lives and exploit opportunities within the empire. Exiled from Aberdeen, Williamson settled in Edinburgh, where he cultivated enduring celebrity as “king of the Indians” and capitalized on his fellow Britons’ curiosity about America and its native inhabitants by opening a coffeehouse and printing business. *Indian Captive, Indian King* is a history of empire from the bottom up, showing how Williamson’s American odyssey illuminates the real-life experiences of everyday people on the margins of the British Empire and how those experiences, when repackaged in travel narratives and captivity tales, shaped popular perceptions about the empire’s racial and cultural geography.

Timothy J. Shannon is Professor of History at Gettysburg College in Gettysburg, PA.
Debunking conventional narratives of Afghanistan as a perennial war zone, Faiz Ahmed presents a vibrant account of the first Muslim-majority country to gain independence, codify its own laws, and ratify a constitution after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. *Afghanistan Rising* illustrates how turn-of-the-twentieth-century Kabul—far from being a landlocked wilderness or remote frontier—became a magnet for scholars and statesmen shuttling between Ottoman and British imperial domains.

Ahmed explains how the court of Kabul attracted thinkers eager to craft a modern state within the interpretive traditions of Islamic law and ethics, or *sharia*. Based on archival research in six countries and as many languages, his rich narrative focuses on encounters between divergent streams of modern Muslim thought and politics, beginning with the Sublime Porte’s first mission to Afghanistan in 1877 and concluding with the collapse of Ottoman rule after World War I. By unearthing a lost history behind Afghanistan’s founding national charter, Ahmed shows how debates today on Islam, governance, and the rule of law have deep roots in a beleaguered land. *Afghanistan Rising* rediscovers a time when Kabul stood proudly as a center of constitutional politics, Muslim cosmopolitanism, and contested visions of reform in the greater Islamic world.

**Faiz Ahmed** is Assistant Professor of History at Brown University.
The Avignon Papacy Contested
An Intellectual History from Dante to Catherine of Siena

Unn Falkeid

The Avignon papacy (1309–1377) represented the zenith of papal power in Europe. The Roman curia’s move to southern France enlarged its bureaucracy, centralized its authority, and initiated closer contact with secular institutions. The pope’s presence also attracted leading minds to Avignon, transforming it into a cosmopolitan center of learning. But a crisis of legitimacy was brewing among leading thinkers of the day. The Avignon Papacy Contested considers the work of six fourteenth-century writers who waged literary war against the Catholic Church’s increasing claims of supremacy over secular rulers—a conflict that engaged contemporary critics from every corner of Europe.

Unn Falkeid uncovers the dispute’s origins in Dante’s sophisticated argument for the separation of church and state, and she traces a growing concern about papal authority in Petrarch’s writings. Marsilius of Padua’s theory of citizen agency indicates a resistance to encroaching power, which finds richer expression in William of Ockham’s philosophy of individual liberty. The mystical writings of Birgitta of Sweden and Catherine of Siena contain cloaked confrontations over papal ethics and church governance. These writers each responded creatively to a shared concern for the breakdown of secular order, Falkeid shows, and were willing to speak their minds.

Unn Falkeid is Associate Professor of History of Ideas at the University of Oslo.

September 270 pp. cloth $49.95 • £39.95 9780674971844
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 I Tatti Studies in Italian Renaissance History
In 1921 Austria became the first interwar European country to experience hyperinflation. The League of Nations, among other actors, stepped in to help reconstruct the economy, but a decade later Austria’s largest bank, Credit-Anstalt, collapsed. Historians have correlated these events with the banking and currency crisis that destabilized interwar Europe—a narrative that relies on the claim that Austria was a victim of financial interlopers. In this corrective history, Nathan Marcus deemphasizes the negative role of external players in Austria’s reconstruction and points to the greater impact of domestic malfeasance and predatory speculation on the nation’s financial and political decline.

This book shows how the League of Nations’ efforts to curb Austrian hyperinflation in 1922 were politically constrained. The League left Austria in 1926, but foreign interests intervened in 1931 to contain the fallout from the Credit-Anstalt collapse. Not until later, when problems in the German and British economies became acute, did Austrians and speculators exploit the country’s currency and compromise its value. Although some statesmen and historians have pinned Austria’s—and the world’s—economic implosion on financial colonialism, Marcus offers a more accurate appraisal of the European fall toward the Great Depression.

Nathan Marcus is Assistant Professor of Modern European History at the Russian National Research University Higher School of Economics in Saint Petersburg, Russia.
Enlisting Faith
How the Military Chaplaincy Shaped Religion and State in Modern America

Ronit Y. Stahl

A century ago, as the United States prepared to enter World War I, the American military chaplaincy included only mainline Protestants and Catholics. Today it counts Jews, Mormons, Muslims, Christian Scientists, Buddhists, Seventh-day Adventists, Hindus, and evangelicals among its ranks. Enlisting Faith traces the uneven processes through which the military struggled with, encouraged, and regulated religious pluralism over the twentieth century.

Moving from the battlefields of Europe to the jungles of Vietnam and between the forests of the Civilian Conservation Corps and meetings in government offices, Ronit Y. Stahl reveals how the military borrowed from and battled religion. Just as the state relied on religion to sanction combat missions and sanctify war death, so too did religious groups seek recognition and validation as American faiths. Despite the constitutional separation of church and state, the federal government formally authorized and managed religion in the military. The chaplaincy demonstrates how state leaders scrambled to handle the nation’s deep religious, racial, and political complexities. Enlisting Faith is a vivid portrayal of religious encounters, state regulation, and the trials of faith—in God and country—experienced by the millions of Americans who fought in and with the armed forces in modern America.

Ronit Y. Stahl is a fellow in the Department of Medical Ethics and Health Policy at the University of Pennsylvania.
Fragmentary Republican Latin

Volume I: Ennius, Testimonia. Epic Fragments
Volume II: Ennius, Dramatic Fragments. Minor Works

Ennius

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Sander M. Goldberg • Gesine Manuwald

Quintus Ennius (239–169 BC), widely regarded as the father of Roman literature, was instrumental in creating a new Roman literary identity and inspired major developments in Roman religion, social organization, and popular culture. Brought in 204 to Rome in the entourage of Cato, Ennius took up residence on the Aventine and, fluent in his native Oscan as well as Greek and Latin, became one of the first teachers to introduce Greek learning to Romans through public readings of Greek and Latin texts.

Best known for domesticating Greek epic and drama, Ennius also pursued a wide range of literary endeavors and found success in almost all of them. His tragedies were long regarded as classics of the genre, and his Annals gave Roman epic its canonical shape and pioneered many of its most characteristic features. Other works included philosophical works in prose and verse, epigrams, didactic poems, dramas on Roman themes (praetextae), and occasional poetry that informed the later development of satire. This two-volume edition of Ennius, which inaugurates the Loeb series Fragmentary Republican Latin, replaces that of Warmington in Remains of Old Latin, Volume I and offers fresh texts, translations, and annotation that are fully current with modern scholarship.

Sander M. Goldberg is Distinguished Professor in the Department of Classics, University of California, Los Angeles. Gesine Manuwald is Professor of Latin at University College London and Series Editor of Fragmentary Republican Latin.

both volumes: October cloth $26.00 • £16.95 4 1/4 x 6 3/8
Volume I: 9780674997011 475 pp. L294
Volume II: 9780674997141 450 pp. L537

Literature
History of Rome
Volume X, Books 35–37
Livy
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY J. C. Yardley

Livy (Titus Livius), the great Roman historian, was born at Patavium (Padua) in 64 or 59 BC where after years in Rome he died in AD 12 or 17. Livy’s history, composed as the imperial autocracy of Augustus was replacing the republican system that had stood for over 500 years, presents in splendid style a vivid narrative of Rome’s rise from the traditional foundation of the city in 753 or 751 BC to 9 BC and illustrates the collective and individual virtues necessary to achieve and maintain such greatness.

Of its 142 books, conventionally divided into pentads and decades, we have 1–10 and 21–45 complete, and short summaries (periochae) of all the rest except 41 and 43–45; 11–20 are lost, and of the rest only fragments and the summaries remain. The fourth decad comprises two recognizable pentads: Books 31–35 narrate the Second Macedonian War (200–196) and its aftermath, and Books 36–40 cover the years from 191 to 180, when Rome crushed and shrank Antiochus’ empire to extend and consolidate its mastery over the Hellenistic states. This edition replaces the original Loeb edition by Evan T. Sage.

J. C. Yardley is Professor of Classics, Emeritus, at the University of Ottawa.

October 525 pp. cloth $26.00 • £16.95 97806749997158

Hygiene
Volume I, Books 1–4
Galen
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Ian Johnston

Galen of Pergamum (129–?199/216), physician to the court of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, was a philosopher, scientist, medical historian, theoretician, and practitioner who wrote forcefully and prolifically on an astonishing range of subjects and whose impact on later eras rivaled that of Aristotle. Galen synthesized the entirety of Greek medicine as a basis for his own doctrines and practice, which comprehensively embraced theory, practical knowledge, experiment, logic, and a deep understanding of human life and society.

His treatise Hygiene, also known as “On the Preservation of Health” (De sanitae tuenda), was written during one of Galen’s most prolific periods (170–180) and ranks among his most important and influential works, providing a comprehensive account of the practice of preventive medicine that still has relevance today. Also included in this two-volume edition are two shorter treatises on the relationship between health and wellness. Thrasybulus explores the theoretical question of whether hygiene is part of medicine or gymnastics, and in so doing delineates the interrelated roles of doctors and physical therapists. On Exercise with a Small Ball strenuously advocates that activity’s superiority to all other forms of exercise.

Ian Johnston is an independent scholar pursuing a lifelong passion for ancient languages.

both volumes: October cloth $26.00 • £16.95 4 ⅓ x 6 ¾
Volume I: 97806749997127 515 pp. L535
Volume II: 97806749997134 401 pp. L536
Medicine / Classics
The Epic of Ram, Volumes 3 and 4
Tulsidas
TRANSLATED BY Philip Lutgendorf

The Epic of Ram presents a new translation of the Rāmcaritmānas of Tulsidas (1543–1623). Written in Avadhi, a literary dialect of classical Hindi, the poem has become the most beloved retelling of the ancient Ramayana story across northern India. A devotional work revered and recited by millions of Hindus today, it is also a magisterial compendium of philosophy and lore and a literary masterpiece.

The third volume details the turbulent events surrounding the scheming of Prince Ram’s stepmother, who thwarts his installation on the throne of Avadh. Ram calmly accepts fourteen years of forest exile and begins his journey through the wilderness accompanied by his wife, Sita, and younger brother Lakshman.

The fourth volume turns to the story of Ram’s younger half-brother Bharat. Despite efforts to place him on the throne of Avadh, Bharat refuses, ashamed that Ram has been exiled. In Bharat’s poignant pilgrimage to the forest to beg the true heir to return, Tulsidas draws an unforgettable portrait of devotion and familial love.

This new translation into free verse conveys the passion and momentum of the inspired poet and storyteller. It is accompanied by the most widely accepted edition of the Avadhi text, presented in the Devanagari script.

Philip Lutgendorf is Professor of Hindi and Modern Indian Studies at the University of Iowa.
The Life of Padma, Volume 1

Svayambhudeva

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Eva De Clercq

The Life of Padma, or the Paūmacariu, is a richly expressive Jain retelling in the Apabhramsha language of the famous Ramayana tale. The work was written by the poet and scholar Svayambhudeva, who lived in south India around the beginning of the tenth century. Like the epic tradition on which it is based, The Life of Padma narrates Prince Rama’s exile, his search for his wife Sita after her abduction by King Ravana of Lanka, and the restoration of his kingship.

The first volume of The Life of Padma begins by recounting the histories and noteworthy ancestors of Rama’s allies and enemies, focusing on his antagonist, Ravana. Svayambhudeva connects central characters from the Ramayana tradition to one another and to Rishabha, the founding prophet of Jainism, in a complex web of family relations dating back generations. This is the first direct translation into English of the oldest extant work in Apabhramsha, accompanied by a corrected reprint in the Devanagari script of Harivallabh C. Bhayani’s critical edition.

Eva De Clercq is Professor of Indian Language and Culture at Ghent University.

Risalo

Shah Abdul Latif

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Christopher Shackle

Shah Abdul Latif’s Risalo is acknowledged across Pakistan and the wider diaspora as the greatest classic of Sindhi literature. In this collection of short Sufi verses, originally composed for musical performance, the poet creates a vast imaginative world of interlocking references to traditional Islamic themes of mystical and divine love and the scenery, society, and legends of the Sindh region.

Latif (1689–1752), a contemporary of the Panjabi poet Bullhe Shah, belonged to the class of Sufi saints whose shrines remain prominent features of the Sindhi landscape. The Risalo reflects Latif’s profound engagement with the fundamental literature of Islam as well as his openness to varied local traditions, including notable poems praising the spiritual devotion of local Hindu yogis.

This edition presents, alongside the original text in the Sindhi Naskh script, the first translation of the Risalo into modern English prose, offering a new readership access to the writings of one of the masters of Sufi poetry.

Christopher Shackle is Emeritus Professor of the Modern Languages of South Asia, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.
Commentary on Plotinus, Volume 5
Ennead III, Part 2, and Ennead IV

Marsilio Ficino
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Stephen Gersh

Marsilio Ficino (1433–1499) was the leading Platonic philosopher of the Renaissance and is generally recognized as the greatest authority on ancient Platonism before modern times. Among his finest accomplishments as a scholar was his 1492 Latin translation of the complete works of Plotinus (204–270 CE), the founder of Neoplatonism. The 1492 edition also contained an immense commentary that remained for centuries the principle introduction to Plotinus’s works for Western scholars. At the same time, it constitutes a major statement of Ficino’s own late metaphysics. The I Tatti edition, planned in six volumes, contains the first modern edition of the Latin text and the first translation into any modern language. The present volume also includes a substantial analytical study of Ficino’s interpretation of Plotinus’ Fourth Ennead.

Stephen Gersh is Professor of Medieval Studies at the University of Notre Dame.
## Latin Poetry

**Ludovico Ariosto**

Edited and translated by Dennis Looney & D. Mark Possanza

Ludovico Ariosto (1474–1533), one of Italy’s greatest poets, was a leading figure of sixteenth-century Italian humanism. After some years working in the household of Cardinal Ippolito d’Este, to whom he dedicated his dazzling romance epic *Orlando Furioso* (1516), Ariosto settled in Ferrara under the patronage of Ippolito’s brother Alfonso. He continued to write throughout his life, publishing 214 letters, five plays, seven satires in verse, and dozens of lyric poems in Italian and Latin. Ariosto’s Latin poems, translated into English for the first time in this volume, are remarkable for their erudition, technical virtuosity, and playfulness. This edition provides a new Latin text, the first to be based on a collation of the autograph manuscript and *editio princeps*, and offers a unique insight into the Latin formation of one of the Renaissance’s foremost vernacular writers.

Dennis Looney is Director of Programs and Director of the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages at the Modern Language Association after many years as Professor of French and Italian at the University of Pittsburgh. D. Mark Possanza is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Classics at the University of Pittsburgh.
Carmina Burana, Volumes 1 and 2
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY David A. Traill

Carmina Burana, literally “Songs from Beuern,” is named after the village where the manuscript was found. The songbook consists of nearly 250 poems, on subjects ranging from sex and gambling to crusades and corruption. Compiled in the thirteenth century in South Tyrol, a German-speaking region of Italy, it is the largest surviving collection of secular Medieval Latin verse and provides insights into the vibrant social, spiritual, and intellectual life of the Middle Ages. The multilingual codex includes works by leading Latin poets such as the Archpoet, Walter of Châtillon, and the canonist Peter of Blois, as well as stanzas by German lyric poets. More than half these poems are preserved nowhere else.

A selection from Carmina Burana first appeared in Victorian England in 1884 under the provocative title Wine, Women and Song. The title Carmina Burana remains fixed in the popular imagination today, conjured vividly by Carl Orff’s famous cantata—no Medieval Latin lyrics are better known throughout the world. This new presentation of the medieval classic makes the anthology accessible in its entirety to Latin lovers and English readers alike. This new presentation of the medieval classic in its entirety makes the anthology accessible in two volumes to Latin lovers and English readers alike.

David A. Traill is Professor Emeritus of Classics at the University of California, Davis.

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Volume 3: 9780674660250 602 pp. DOML 48
Volume 4: 9780674980976 801 pp. DOML 49
Poetry
Far & Near

Selections from the Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology

Pamela Gerardi, General Editor

Since its founding in 1886, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University has been collecting, caring for, exhibiting, and researching objects produced by human cultures around the world. This handsomely illustrated, highly portable volume presents a selection of more than 90 objects in honor of the museum’s 150th anniversary in 2016–2017. Dating from Paleolithic times to the present and originating from the Arctic Circle to the South Pacific, these selections represent but a fraction of the 1.4 million pieces in the museum’s collections. They range in character from the sacred to the profane, the utilitarian to the highly decorative, the deeply symbolic to the outrageously whimsical.

Chosen by the museum’s curators and staff, the works presented in Far & Near provide a tantalizing glimpse into the wonders of the collections of the Peabody Museum and reflect the skilled artistry of human hands and the endless creativity of the human mind.

Pamela Gerardi is Deputy Director of Curatorial and Outreach at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
Still Points

Robert Gardner

EDITED BY Adele Pressman
FOREWORD BY Eliot Weinberger

Still Points is a collection of remarkable and evocative still photographs taken by award-winning nonfiction filmmaker and author Robert Gardner during his anthropological and filming expeditions around the world. Thousands of his original photographic transparencies and negatives from the Kalahari Desert, New Guinea, Colombia, India, Ethiopia, Niger, and other remote locations are now housed in the Photographic Archives of Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. This elegantly produced volume presents a curated selection of more than 70 color and black-and-white images made by Gardner between the 1950s and the 1980s. Edited by Adele Pressman, Gardner's wife and literary executor, and with a foreword by Eliot Weinberger, Still Points both honors an important and influential artist and reveals new dimensions in his work.

“There at the end of the endless cycles of time and the loops of film is stillness, and these still photos.”
—From the foreword by Eliot Weinberger

Robert Gardner was a nonfiction filmmaker, author, and founder of the Film Study Center at Harvard. His films include Dead Birds and Forest of Bliss. Adele Pressman, a psychiatrist practicing in Cambridge MA is Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. Eliot Weinberger is an essayist, editor, and translator. His books include The Ghosts of Birds and An Elemental Thing.

Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions

Volume 10: Part 1: Cotzumalhuapa

Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos

SERIES EDITED BY Barbara W. Fash

Since 1975, the Peabody Museum has been publishing The Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions, a unique series of folio volumes with the goal to document all known Maya inscriptions and their associated figurative art.

“The Corpus will be a lasting contribution to the study of the Maya and will save much of the cultural heritage of Mesoamerica from sure obliteration.”
—American Antiquity

This is the first of four volumes on the famous Pacific Coast site of Cotzumalhuapa, Escuintla, Guatemala. This fascicle describes the site and history of exploration at one of the major Late Classic cities of Mesoamerica, as well as the city’s interchange and cultural overlaps with the lowland Maya region. It includes coverage of twenty-one monuments from Bilbao, a major ceremonial compound with sculptures that serve as distinctive examples of the Cotzumalhuapa art style.

Oswaldo Chinchilla Mazariegos is Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Archaeology at Yale University. Barbara W. Fash is Director of the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions Program at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
Albert’s Anthology
EDITED BY Kathleen M. Coleman

Albert’s Anthology comprises 76 brief and informal reflections on a line or two of Greek or Latin poetry—and a few prose quotations and artistic objects—composed by colleagues and students of Albert Henrichs on the occasion of his retirement in Spring 2017. Appointed Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University at the age of thirty in 1973 and Eliot Professor of Greek in 1984, Professor Henrichs has devoted his scholarly career to Greek literature and religion—especially his favorite Greek god, Dionysos—and to incomparably enthusiastic teaching of countless students at both the graduate and undergraduate level. His scholarship and dedication are legendary. This volume is offered to a brilliant and beloved scholar with gratitude, affection, and respect.

Kathleen M. Coleman is James Loeb Professor of the Classics at Harvard University.

July 244 pp. cloth $20.00x • £15.95 9780674980549
Classics / Literature 5 1/2 x 8 1/4
Loeb Classical Monographs

Houghton Library at 75
A Celebration of Its Collections
EDITED BY Heather Cole • John Overholt

Houghton Library—the primary repository for Harvard University’s rare books, manuscripts, and much more—celebrates its 75th anniversary in 2017. Houghton’s holdings span nearly the entire history of the written word, from papyrus to the laptop. This anniversary volume presents a snapshot of the unique items that fill the library’s shelves.

From miniature books composed by a teenage Charlotte Brontë to a massive medieval manuscript hymnbook; from the plays of Shakespeare to costume designs for Star Trek; and from the discoveries of Copernicus to the laptops of twenty-first century writers, the selections celebrate great achievements in many and diverse fields of human endeavor. For the first time, readers will be able to tour the Houghton Library collection—which draws thousands of visitors from around the world each year—from home, with full-color illustrations.

Heather Cole is Assistant Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts and Curator of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection, and John Overholt is Curator of the Donald and Mary Hyde Collection of Samuel Johnson and Early Modern Books and Manuscripts, both at Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Available 128 pp. paper $25.00x • £19.95 9780674980082
History / Literature 9 x 10 5/8 131 color illus.
Houghton Library of the Harvard College Library
This catalogue documents the exhibition *Art of Jazz*, a collaborative installation at the Ethelbert Cooper Gallery of African & African American Art and the Harvard Art Museums. The book explores the intersection of the visual arts and jazz music, and presents a visual feast of full color plates of artworks, preceded by a series of essays.


**David Bindman** is Emeritus Professor of the History of Art at University College London. **Suzanne Preston Blier** is Allen Whitehill Clowes Professor of Fine Arts and Professor of African and African American Studies at Harvard University. **Vera Ingrid Grant** is Director of the Ethelbert Cooper Gallery of African & African American Art at the Hutchins Center for African and African American Research, Harvard University.
Diago
The Pasts of This Afro-Cuban Present
Alejandro de la Fuente

A leading member of the new Afro-Cuban cultural movement, visual artist Juan Roberto Diago (b. 1971) has produced a body of work that offers a revisionist history of the Cuban nation. His “history”—a term he frequently inserts in his works using the visual language of graffiti—is not the official narrative of a racially harmonious nation, built thanks to the selfless efforts of generous white patriots. Diago’s Cuba is a nation built on pain, rape, greed, and the enslavement of millions of displaced Africans, a nation still grappling with the long-term effects of slavery and colonialism. To him, slavery is not the past, but a daily experience of racism and discrimination. Africa is not a root, but a well-spring of cultural renovation and personal affirmation, the ancestors that sustain him in his journey.

In the first examination of Diago’s creative work during his entire career, Alejandro de la Fuente provides parallel English- and Spanish-language text, illustrated throughout. The book traces Diago’s singular efforts to construct new pasts—the pasts required to explain the racial tensions of contemporary Cuba and the pasts of this Afro-Cuban present.

Alejandro de la Fuente is Robert Woods Bliss Professor of Latin American History and Economics, Department of History; Director, Afro-Latin American Research Institute, Hutchins Center; and Professor in the Department of African and African American Studies; all at Harvard University.

EDITED BY Michaela Jacques
WITH Katherine Leach • Joseph Shack • Joe Wolf

This volume of the Proceedings of the Harvard Celtic Colloquium offers a wide range of articles on topics across the field of Celtic Studies. It includes the 2016 J. V. Kelleher Lecture delivered by Jerry Hunter, professor of Welsh at Bangor University, Wales, entitled “The Red Sword, the Sickle and the Author’s Revenge: Welsh Literature and Conflict in the Seventeenth Century.” The articles from other presentations at the Colloquium focus upon language and literary studies from a broad variety of time periods and linguistic areas, including Irish, Welsh, Scots-Gaelic, with some reference to archaic or smaller regional Celtic languages. In addition to linguistic and literary topics, the volume includes some articles on the folkloric and religious culture of Celtic culture and society.

Michaela Jacques is a graduate student in the Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University.
The Anime Boom in the United States
Lessons for Global Creative Industries

Michal Daliot-Bul • Nissim Otmazgin

The Anime Boom in the United States provides a comprehensive and empirically-grounded study of the various stages of anime marketing and commercial expansion into the United States. It also examines the supporting organizational and cultural processes, thereby describing a transnational, embedded system for globalizing and localizing commodified culture.

Focusing primarily on television anime series but also significant theatrical releases, the book draws on several sources, including in-depth interviews with Japanese and American professionals in the animation industry, field research, and a wide-scale market survey. The authors investigate the ways in which anime has been exported to the United States since the 1960s, and explore the transnational networks of anime production and marketing. They also investigate the many cultural and artistic processes anime inspired.

The analysis of the rise and fall of the U.S. anime boom is the starting point for a wider investigation of the multidirectional globalization of contemporary culture and the way in which global creative industries operate in an age of media digitalization and convergence. This story carries broad significance for those interested in understanding the dynamics of power structures in cultural and media globalization.

Michal Daliot-Bul is Assistant Professor and Department Head of Asian Studies at the University of Haifa. Nissim Otmazgin is Senior Lecturer and Chair of Asian Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Ennobling Japan’s Savage Northeast
Tōhoku as Japanese Postwar Thought, 1945–2011

Nathan Hopson

Ennobling Japan’s Savage Northeast is the first comprehensive account in English of the discursive life of the Tōhoku region in postwar Japan from 1945 through 2011. The Northeast became the subject of world attention with the March 2011 triple disaster of earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear meltdown. But Tōhoku’s history and significance to emic understandings of Japanese self and nationhood remain poorly understood. When Japan embarked on its quest to modernize in the mid-nineteenth century, historical prejudice, contemporary politics, and economic calculation together led the state to marginalize Tōhoku, creating a “backward” region in both fact and image. After 1945, a group of mostly local intellectuals attempted to overcome this image and rehabilitate the Northeast as a source of new national values. This early postwar Tōhoku recuperation movement has proved to be a critical source for the new Kyoto school’s neo-conservative valorization of native Japanese identity, fueling that group’s antimodern, anti-Western discourse since the 1980s.

Nathan Hopson unravels the contested postwar meanings of Tōhoku to reveal the complex and contradictory ways in which that region has been incorporated into Japan’s shifting self-images since World War II.

Nathan Hopson is Designated Associate Professor, Graduate School of Letters at Nagoya University.

November 320 pp. cloth $49.95x • £39.95 9780674977006
History 6 x 9 5 halftones, 4 maps
Harvard East Asian Monographs
Naming the Local
Medicine, Language, and Identity in Korea since the Fifteenth Century
Soyoung Suh

The notion of the individual was initially translated into Korean near the end of the nineteenth century and took root during the early years of Japanese colonial influence. Yoon Sun Yang argues that the first literary iterations of the Korean individual were prototypically female figures appearing in the early colonial domestic novel—a genre developed by reform-minded male writers—as schoolgirls, housewives, female ghosts, femmes fatales, and female same-sex partners. Such female figures have long been viewed as lacking in modernity because, unlike numerous male characters in Korean literature after the late 1910s, they did not assert their own modernity, or that of the nation, by exploring their interiority. Yang, however, shows that no reading of Korean modernity can ignore these figures, because the early colonial domestic novel cast them as individuals in terms of their usefulness or relevance to the nation, whether model citizens or iconoclasts.

By including these earlier narratives within modern Korean literary history and positing that they too were engaged in the translation of individuality into Korean, Yang’s study not only disrupts the canonical account of a non-gendered, linear progress toward modern Korean selfhood but also expands our understanding of the role played by translation in Korea’s construction of modern gender roles.

Yoon Sun Yang is Assistant Professor of Korean and Comparative Literature at Boston University.

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History / Medicine 6 x 9 9 halftones, 2 tables
Harvard East Asian Monographs
**Revolutionary Waves**
The Crowd in Modern China

Tie Xiao

During China’s transition from dynastic empire to nation-state, the crowd emerged as a salient trope. Intellectuals across the ideological spectrum have used the crowd trope to ruminate on questions of selfhood and nationhood, and to advance competing models of enlightenment and revolution.

*Revolutionary Waves* analyzes the centrality of the crowd in the Chinese cultural and political imagination and its global resonances by delving into a wide range of fiction, philosophy, poetry, and psychological studies. Bringing together literary studies, intellectual history, critical theory, and the history of human sciences, this interdisciplinary work highlights unexplored interactions among emerging social-scientific forms of knowledge, new aesthetic modes of representation, and changing political imperatives. The work brings into relief the complexities of the modern Chinese crowd discourse, which generated subjectivities and oriented actions, enabled as well as constrained the expression of togetherness, and thus both expanded and limited the horizon of political possibilities in the emerging age of mass politics.

The first in-depth examination of the aesthetics and politics of the crowd in modern Chinese literature and thought, *Revolutionary Waves* raises questions about the promise and peril of community as communion and reimagines collective life in China’s post-socialist present.

Tie Xiao is Assistant Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Indiana University.

September 335 pp. cloth $49.95 • £39.95 9780674977167
Sociology / Asian Studies 6 x 9 2 halftones
Harvard East Asian Monographs

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**An Introduction to Chinese Poetry**
From the Canon of Poetry to the Lyrics of the Song Dynasty

Michael A. Fuller

This innovative textbook for learning classical Chinese poetry moves beyond the traditional anthology of poems translated into English and instead brings readers—including those with no knowledge of Chinese—as close as possible to the texture of the poems in their original language. The first two chapters introduce the features of classical Chinese that are important for poetry and then survey the formal and rhetorical conventions of classical poetry. The core chapters present the major poets and poems of the Chinese poetic tradition from earliest times to the lyrics of the Song Dynasty (960–1279).

Each chapter begins with an overview of the historical context for the poetry of a particular period and provides a brief biography for each poet. Each of the poems appears in the original Chinese with a word-by-word translation, followed by Fuller’s unadorned translation, and a more polished version by modern translators. A question-based study guide highlights the important issues in reading and understanding each particular text.

Designed for classroom use and for self-study, the textbook’s goal is to help the reader appreciate both the distinctive voices of the major writers in the Chinese poetic tradition and the grand contours of the development of that tradition.

Michael A. Fuller is Professor of East Asian Languages and Literature at the University of California, Irvine.

February 480 pp. cloth $65.00 • £51.95 9780674977013
Poetry / Language Studies 7 x 10 Harvard East Asian Monographs
The turn of the third century CE—known as the Jian’an era or Three Kingdoms period—holds double significance for the Chinese cultural tradition. Its writings laid the foundation of classical poetry and literary criticism. Its historical personages and events have also inspired works of poetry, fiction, drama, film, and art throughout Chinese history, including Internet fantasy literature today. There is a vast body of secondary literature on these two subjects individually, but very little on their interface.

The image of the Jian’an era, with its feasting, drinking, heroism, and literary panache, as well as intense male friendship, was to return time and again in the romanticized narrative of the Three Kingdoms. How did Jian’an bifurcate into two distinct nostalgias, one of which was the first paradigmatic embodiment of wen (literary graces, cultural patterning), and the other of wu (heroic martial virtue)? How did these largely segregated nostalgias negotiate with one another? And how is the predominantly male world of the Three Kingdoms appropriated by young women in contemporary China?

The Halberd at Red Cliff investigates how these associations were closely related in their complex origins and then came to be divergent in their later metamorphoses.

Xiaofei Tian

Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao
Constance A. Cook

Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao outlines the evolution of musical performance in early China, first within and then ultimately away from the socio-religious context of ancestor worship. Examining newly discovered bamboo texts from the Warring States period, Constance A. Cook compares the rhetoric of Western Zhou (1046–771 BCE) and Spring and Autumn (770–481 BCE) bronze inscriptions with later occurrences of similar terms in which ritual music began to be used as a form of self-cultivation and education. Cook’s analysis links the creation of such classics as the Book of Odes with the ascendance of the individual practitioner, further connecting the social actors in three types of ritual: boys coming of age, heirs promoted into ancestral government positions, and the philosophical stages of transcendence experienced in self-cultivation.

The focus of this study is on excavated texts; it is the first to use both bronze and bamboo narratives to show the evolution of a single ritual practice. By viewing the ancient inscribed materials and the transmitted classics from this new perspective, Cook uncovers new linkages in terms of how the materials were shaped and reshaped over time and illuminates the development of eulogy and song in changing ritual contexts.

Constance A. Cook is Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at Lehigh University.

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Constance A. Cook

Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao
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Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao
Constance A. Cook

Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao outlines the evolution of musical performance in early China, first within and then ultimately away from the socio-religious context of ancestor worship. Examining newly discovered bamboo texts from the Warring States period, Constance A. Cook compares the rhetoric of Western Zhou (1046–771 BCE) and Spring and Autumn (770–481 BCE) bronze inscriptions with later occurrences of similar terms in which ritual music began to be used as a form of self-cultivation and education. Cook’s analysis links the creation of such classics as the Book of Odes with the ascendance of the individual practitioner, further connecting the social actors in three types of ritual: boys coming of age, heirs promoted into ancestral government positions, and the philosophical stages of transcendence experienced in self-cultivation.

The focus of this study is on excavated texts; it is the first to use both bronze and bamboo narratives to show the evolution of a single ritual practice. By viewing the ancient inscribed materials and the transmitted classics from this new perspective, Cook uncovers new linkages in terms of how the materials were shaped and reshaped over time and illuminates the development of eulogy and song in changing ritual contexts.

Constance A. Cook is Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures at Lehigh University.

October 350 pp. cloth $49.95 • £39.95 9780674976955
Music / History 6 x 9
Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series
Materialien zur Prasun-Sprache des Afghanischen Hindukusch, Teil II: Grammatik

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY
Georg Buddruss • Almuth Degener

Prasun (Wasi, Paruni) has long had a reputation for being the most aberrant of the Nuristani group of Indo-European languages. Only after the publication of a considerable number of Prasun texts in 2016 as volume 80 in this series has it been possible to analyze the language based on the solid foundation of a large text corpus. Georg Buddruss collected the source texts in the Prasun Valley in 1956 and 1970. That edition comprises texts in several dialectal varieties of Prasun.

The present volume is the outcome of extensive work on this text corpus. It is the first comprehensive grammar of Prasun as well as the most detailed description of any Nuristani language yet published. Among the topics addressed in this volume are: morphology, verbal categories, subordination, relative clauses, mirativity, verbal particles, and the complicated system of directional morphemes. This grammatical analysis is amply supported by quotations from the text volume. This book is a major contribution to studies of Nuristani and other languages of the Hindukush-Karakoram region.

Georg Buddruss is Professor Emeritus at the University of Mainz, Germany. Almuth Degener is Professor at the Institut für Indologie at the University of Mainz, Germany.

Lokaprakāśa by Ksemendra with the commentary of Sahaja Bhatta, Volume 1

EDITED BY Michael Witzel
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY P. Filliozat

The Lokaprakāśa by well-known Kashmirian author Ksemendra (fl. 1050 CE) is a unique Sanskrit text that deals with details of public administration, from the king down to the village level. It includes private sale and mortgage documents as well as marriage contracts—documents that are little attested outside medieval Kashmir.

In the first decade of the 20th century, famous explorer and Kashmir expert Sir M. Aurel Stein asked his friend, learned Kashmir Pandit Sahaja Bhatta, to prepare an edition of this significant text with commentary explaining many otherwise obscure terms. The manuscript was originally projected to be published by Stein and Charles Lanman in the early 1930s, in a facsimile edition. Long lost, the manuscript has been recovered in the Société Asiatique in Paris and is now published here. The text fills a large gap in our knowledge of private life and public administration in medieval India and will greatly interest Sanskritists and historians alike.

Michael Witzel is Wales Professor of Sanskrit in the Department of South Asian Studies at Harvard University.
One Man Show
Poetics and Presence in the Iliad and Odyssey

Katherine L. Kretler

This book plumbs the virtues of the Homeric poems as scripts for solo performance. Despite academic focus on orality and on composition in performance, we have yet to fully appreciate the Iliad and Odyssey as the sophisticated scripts that they are. What is lost in the journey from the stage to the page?

Readers may be readily impressed by the vividness of the poems, but they may miss out on the strange presence or uncanniness that the performer evoked in ancient audience members such as Plato and Aristotle. This book focuses on the performer not simply as transparent mediator, but as one haunted by multiple stories and presences, who brings suppressed voices to the surface.

Performance is inextricable from all aspects of the poems, from image to structure to background story. Background stories previously neglected, even in some of the most familiar passages (such as Phoenix’s speech in Iliad 9) are brought to the surface, and passages readers tend to rush through (such as Odysseus’s encounter with Eumaeus) are shown to have some of the richest dramatic potential. Attending to performance enlivens isolated features in a given passage by showing how they work together.

Katherine L. Kretler is Lecturer in Structured Liberal Education at Stanford University.

And Again: Photographs from the Harvard Forest

John Hirsch

Text by
David R. Foster • Clarisse M. Hart • Margot Anne Kelley

John Hirsch chronicles the research, scientists, and ephemera of the Harvard Forest—a 3,750-acre research forest in Petersham, Massachusetts. Essays by David Foster, Clarisse Hart, and Margot Anne Kelley expand the scope of this photographic exploration at the nexus of science and art.

Hirsch is attentive to both the quixotic and the beautiful, and has created a body of work that is about a desire to understand, describe, and predict the evolution of our surroundings, while showing reverence for the possibility of sublime moments in a place. The forest is here a microcosm for the world in which we live, and this work helps us envision the future we may inhabit, making the book a useful and engaging vantage from which to consider pressing issues of climate change, ecosystem resilience, and land and water use.

John Hirsch is a photographer, writer, and educator in the Greater Boston area.

November 445 pp. paper $24.95 • £19.95 9780674980020
Poetry 6 x 9 8 halftones, 18 line illus. Hellenic Studies Series
Justinianic Mosaics of Hagia Sophia and Their Aftermath

Natalia B. Teteriatnikov

The architectural jewel of Constantinople is the church of Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom), constructed 532–537 CE. Although the edifice built by Justinian remains almost intact, only some of its original mosaics survive. In the first comprehensive study, Natalia Teteriatnikov describes the original mosaic program of the church and its restorations after the earthquake of 558.

Drawing from decades of her personal research and scholarship on St. Sophia, the author analyzes the material and decorative components of the Justinianic mosaics that survive. She considers the architectural and theological aesthetics, as well as the social conditions that led to the production of a distinctive, aniconic mosaic program. Lavishly illustrated, the book includes a catalog of the nineteenth-century watercolors created by Gaspare Fossati—the only surviving evidence for reconstructing mosaics that are no longer extant.

Natalia B. Teteriatnikov is Former Director of Image Collections and Fieldwork Archives at Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University.

Knowing Bodies, Passionate Souls
Sense Perceptions in Byzantium

EDITED BY

Susan Ashbrook Harvey • Margaret Mullett

How does sense perception contribute to human cognition? How did the Byzantines understand that contribution? Byzantine culture in all its domains showed deep appreciation for sensory awareness and sensory experience. The senses were reckoned as modes of knowledge—intersecting realms both human and divine, bodily and spiritual, physical and intellectual.

Scholars have attended to aspects of sight and sound in Byzantine culture, but have generally left smell, taste, and touch undervalued and understudied. Through collected essays that redress the imbalance, the contributors explore how the Byzantines viewed the senses; how they envisaged sensory interactions within their world; and how they described, narrated, and represented the senses at work. The result is a fresh charting of the Byzantine sensorium as a whole.

Susan Ashbrook Harvey is Willard Prescott and Annie McClelland Smith Professor of Religion and History at Brown University.

Margaret Mullett is Professor of Byzantine Studies, Emerita, at Queen’s University Belfast and Director of Byzantine Studies, Emerita, at Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University.

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The archaeological site of Pañamarca was once a vibrant center of religious performance and artistic practice within the ancient Moche world. During the seventh and eighth centuries CE, architects and mural painters created lofty temples and broad-walled plazas that were brilliantly arrayed with images of mythological heroes, monstrous creatures, winged warriors in combat, ritual processions, and sacrificial offerings.

This richly illustrated volume offers a nuanced account of the modern history of exploration, archaeology, and image making at Pañamarca; it also offers detailed documentation of the new fieldwork carried out by the authors at the site. That fieldwork led to the discoveries of 1,200-year-old mural paintings, presented here in detail for the first time. Created in a cultural context a thousand years before the use of written scripts, the art and architecture of Pañamarca cannot be studied via ancient histories or commentaries, but only through layers of physical evidence from archaeological excavations and documentation. This volume will serve as a definitive reference work on mural painting at Pañamarca, as well as a new primary resource for Pre-Columbian studies and for studies in global ancient art, architecture, and archaeology more broadly.

Lisa Trever is Assistant Professor of History of Art at the University of California, Berkeley.

Lisa Trever

The Archaeology of Mural Painting at Pañamarca, Peru

Lisa Trever

Dumbarton Oaks Papers, 71
EDITED BY Elena Boeck • Michael Maas


Elena Boeck is Director of Byzantine Studies at Dumbarton Oaks. Michael Maas is William Gaines Twyman Chair in History and Professor of Classical Studies at Rice University.

Lisa Trever

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The Archaeology of Mural Painting at Pañamarca, Peru

Lisa Trever
Kay Kaufman Shelemay's impact as a mentor and colleague to a generation of scholars shines brightly in this wide-ranging edited collection. Shelemay took the field of ethnomusicology by storm with her bold and historically rich ethnography of Ethiopian Jewish music, pioneering the field of musical diaspora studies. Her investigation of musical communities—emphasizing memory, mobility, and the shifting of boundaries—has inspired many of the authors of this volume.

The essays treat such diverse topics as cantorial life in America, gender and fertility among Ethiopians in Israel, transnational performance itineraries of griots and Korean drummers, and video games. This volume embraces Western art music, American music, African music, music and ritual, the performing body, and the internet. The seamless flow between ethnomusicology and historical musicology in this volume will interest a wide range of music scholars for generations to come.

Halyna Hryn is Editor of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* at Harvard University. Roman Koropeckyj is Professor of Slavic in the East European and Eurasian Languages and Cultures Department at the University of California, Los Angeles.
Capital in the Twenty-First Century

Thomas Piketty
TRANSLATED BY Arthur Goldhammer

★ Financial Times and McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award
★ Finalist, National Book Critics Circle Award
★ A New York Times #1 Bestseller
★ A Sunday Times #1 Bestseller
★ A Wall Street Journal #1 Bestseller
★ A USA Today Bestseller
★ An Amazon #1 Bestseller

“It seems safe to say that [this], the magnum opus of the French economist Thomas Piketty, will be the most important economics book of the year—and maybe of the decade.”
—Paul Krugman, NEW YORK TIMES

“The book aims to revolutionize the way people think about the economic history of the past two centuries. It may well manage the feat.”
—THE ECONOMIST

“A book of such magisterial sweep... Piketty deserves huge credit for kickstarting a debate about inequality and illuminating the distribution of income and wealth.”
—Stephanie Flanders, THE GUARDIAN

“Piketty’s book is a timely intervention in the current debate about inequality and its causes.”
—Robert Skidelsky, PROSPECT

“Piketty has written an extraordinarily important book ... In its scale and sweep it brings us back to the founders of political economy.”
—Martin Wolf, FINANCIAL TIMES

“A sweeping account of rising inequality ... Piketty has written a book that nobody interested in a defining issue of our era can afford to ignore.”
—John Cassidy, NEW YORKER

Thomas Piketty is Professor at the Paris School of Economics and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales.

August 800 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674979857
Economics 5 ½ x 8 ½ 96 graphs, 18 tables Belknap Press

cloth April 2014 9780674430006
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.

“An extraordinary and important new book.”
—Jill Lepore, NEW YORKER

“Hinton’s book is more than an argument; it is a revelation ... There are moments that will make your skin crawl ... This is history, but the implications for today are striking.”
—Imani Perry, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Elizabeth Hinton is Assistant Professor of History and African and African American Studies at Harvard University.

Inequality
What Can Be Done?

Anthony B. Atkinson

Inequality is one of our most urgent social problems. Curbed in the decades after World War II, it has recently returned with a vengeance. We all know the scale of the problem—talk about the 99% and the 1% is entrenched in public debate—but there has been little discussion of what we can do but despair. According to the distinguished economist Anthony Atkinson, however, we can do much more than skeptics imagine.

“[Atkinson] sets forth a list of concrete, innovative, and persuasive proposals meant to show that alternatives still exist, that the battle for social progress and equality must reclaim its legitimacy, here and now ... Witty, elegant, profound, this book should be read.”
—Thomas Piketty, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

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—Thomas Piketty, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“An uncomfortable affront to our reigning triumphalists. [Atkinson’s] premise is straightforward: inequality is not unavoidable, a fact of life like the weather, but the product of conscious human behavior.
—Owen Jones, THE GUARDIAN

Anthony B. Atkinson was a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Centennial Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

January 400 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674979789
Economics / Current Affairs 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 40 graphs, 6 tables

cloth May 2015 9780674504769
Nothing Ever Dies
Vietnam and the Memory of War

Viet Thanh Nguyen

★ Finalist, National Book Critics Circle Award
★ Finalist, National Book Award in Nonfiction
★ A New York Times Book Review “The Year in Reading” Selection
★ A Los Angeles Times Holiday Books Gift Selection
★ A Maclean’s Best Book of the Year
★ A Kirkus Reviews Best Nonfiction Book of the Year

All wars are fought twice, the first time on the battlefield, the second time in memory. From the author of the Pulitzer Prize–winning 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.

“[A] gorgeous, multifaceted examination of the war Americans call the Vietnam War ... As a writer, [Nguyen] brings every conceivable gift—wisdom, wit, compassion, curiosity—to the impossible yet crucial work of arriving at what he calls ‘a just memory’ of this war.”
—Kate Tuttle, LOS ANGELES TIMES

“In Nothing Ever Dies, his unusually thoughtful consideration of war, self-deception and forgiveness, Viet Thanh Nguyen penetrates deeply into memories of the Vietnamese war ... [An] important book, which hits hard at self-serving myths.”
—Jonathan Mirsky, LITERARY REVIEW

“Ultimately, Nguyen’s lucid, arresting, and richly sourced inquiry, in the mode of Susan Sontag and W. G. Sebald, is a call for true and just stories of war and its perpetual legacy.”
—Donna Seaman, BOOKLIST (starred review)

Viet Thanh Nguyen is Aerol Arnold Chair of English and Associate Professor of English and American Studies and Ethnicity at the University of Southern California. His novel The Sympathizer won the 2016 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.

November 384 pp. paper $17.95 • £14.95 9780674979840
History 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 35 halftones
cloth April 2016 9780674660342

www.hup.harvard.edu ★ harvard university press ★ paperbacks
London Fog
*The Biography*

**Christine L. Corton**

- A *Telegraph* Editor’s Choice
- An *Evening Standard* “Best Books about London” Selection

In popular imagination, London is a city of fog. The classic London fogs, the thick yellow “pea-soupers,” were born in the industrial age of the early nineteenth century. Christine L. Corton tells the story of these epic London fogs, their dangers and beauty, and their lasting effects on our culture and imagination.

“Engrossing and magnificently researched … Combines meticulous social history with a wealth of eccentric detail.”
—Miranda Seymour, *NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW*

“Corton’s wonderfully detailed and original exploration of foggy London ranges from the earliest mists to the last great pea-souper of 1962 … Her account is rich in memorable anecdotes and descriptions, gleaned from popular culture, literature, journals and contemporary letters as well as cartoons and art history: the book is also splendidly illustrated.”
—P. D. Smith, *THE GUARDIAN*

“Corton has written a thoughtful, vivid, very memorable book.”
—Neal Ascherson, *LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS*

**Christine L. Corton** is a Senior Member of Wolfson College, Cambridge, and a freelance writer. She worked for many years at publishing houses in London.

January 408 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674979819
History / Literature 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 28 color illus., 63 halftones
Belknap Press

cloth November 2015 9780674088351
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. In Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, protesters flooded the streets and the media, voicing dissent through slogans, graffiti, puppetry, videos, and satire that called for the overthrow of dictators and the regimes that sustained them. 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.

“A deep dive into the cultural politics of the Arab uprisings ... Kraidy’s sharp insights and rich descriptions of a new Arab generation’s irrepressible creative urges will amply reward the effort. Reading Kraidy’s accounts of the politically charted cultural gambits of wired Arab youth rekindles some of the seemingly lost spirit of the early days of the Arab uprisings and offers hope for the future.”
—Marc Lynch, WASHINGTON POST

“The Naked Blogger of Cairo is a superb and important work not just for scholars but for anyone who cares about the relationships between art, the body, and revolution.”
—Hans Rollman, POPMATTERS

Marwan M. Kraidy is Anthony Shadid Chair in Global Media, Politics and Culture at the University of Pennsylvania.
The Struggle for Pakistan
A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics

Ayesha Jalal

Beset by assassinations, coups, ethnic strife, and the breakaway of Bangladesh in 1971, India has found itself too often contending with religious extremism and military authoritarianism. Now, in a probing biography of her native land amid the throes of global change, Ayesha Jalal provides an insider’s assessment of how this nuclear-armed Muslim nation evolved as it did and explains why its dilemmas weigh so heavily on prospects for peace in the region.

“[An] important book ... Ayesha Jalal has been one of the first and most reliable [Pakistani] political historians [on Pakistan] ... The Struggle for Pakistan [is] her most accessible work to date ... She is especially telling when she points to the lack of serious academic or political debate in Pakistan about the role of the military.”
—Ahmed Rashid, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“A readable and lucid primer ... The book defines the extensive topic and opens readers’ eyes to its prevalence throughout history ... [Presidential] candidates who care more about protecting American interests would be wise to heed [this] advice and take our geoeconomic toolkit more seriously.”
—Jordan Schneider, WEEKLY STANDARD

Robert D. Blackwill • Jennifer M. Harris

War by Other Means
Geoeconomics and 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.

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.

“Geoeconomics, the use of economic instruments to advance foreign policy goals, has long been a staple of great-power politics. In this impressive policy manifesto, Blackwill and Harris argue that in recent decades, the United States has tended to neglect this form of statecraft, while China, Russia, and other illiberal states have increasingly employed it to Washington’s disadvantage.”
—G. John Ikenberry, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

“[Jalal] shows that Pakistan never went off the rails; it was, moreover, never a democracy in any meaningful sense. For its entire history, a military caste and its supporters in the ruling class have formed an ‘establishment’ that defined their narrow interests as the nation’s.”
—Isaac Chotiner, WALL STREET JOURNAL

Ayesha Jalal is Mary Richardson Professor of History at Tufts University. She is author of Partisans of Allah: Jihad in South Asia (Harvard).

October 384 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674979796
Politics / Economics 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 22 halftones, 4 maps Belknap Press

November 448 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674979833
History / Politics 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 22 halftones, 4 maps Belknap Press

cloth April 2016 9780674052895
The civil rights movement was also a struggle for economic justice, that until now has not had its own history. *Sharing the Prize* demonstrates the significant material gains black southerners made—in improved job opportunities, quality of education, and health care—from the 1960s to the 1970s and beyond. Because black advances did not come at the expense of southern whites, Gavin Wright argues, the civil rights struggle was that rarest of social revolutions: one that benefits both sides.

“Wright argues that government action spurred by the civil-rights movement corrected a misfiring market, generating large economic gains that private companies had been unable to seize on their own.”

—THE ECONOMIST

“This excellent economic history offers the best empirical account to date of the effects the civil rights revolution had on southern labor markets, schools, and other important institutions ... With much of the nation persuaded that a post-racial age has begun, Wright’s [book] takes on fresh urgency.”

—Ira Katznelson, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

**Gavin Wright** is William Robertson Coe Professor of American Economic History at Stanford University.

*How College Works*

**Daniel F. Chambliss • Christopher G. Takacs**

* A Chronicle of Higher Education “Top 10 Books on Teaching” Selection
* Virginia and Warren Stone Prize

Constrained by shrinking budgets, can colleges do more to improve the quality of education? And can students get more out of college without paying higher tuition? Daniel Chambliss and Christopher Takacs conclude that the limited resources of colleges and students need not diminish the undergraduate experience. *How College Works* reveals the surprisingly decisive role that personal relationships play in determining a student's collegiate success, and puts forward a set of small, inexpensive interventions that yield substantial improvements in educational outcomes.

“The book shares the narrative of the student experience, what happens to students as they move through their educations, all the way from arrival to graduation. This is an important distinction. [Chambliss and Takacs] do not try to measure what students have learned, but what it is like to live through college, and what those experiences mean both during the time at school, as well as going forward.”

—John Warner, INSIDE HIGHER ED

**Daniel F. Chambliss** is Eugene M. Tobin Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Hamilton College. **Christopher G. Takacs** is a Ph.D. candidate in sociology at the University of Chicago.

February 224 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674979802
Education 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 1 line illus.
cloth  February 2014 9780674049024

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James Madison’s Notes on the 1787 Constitutional Convention have acquired nearly unquestioned authority as the description of the U.S. Constitution’s creation. No document provides a more complete record of the deliberations in Philadelphia or depicts the Convention’s charismatic figures, crushing disappointments, and miraculous triumphs with such narrative force. But how reliable is this account?

“[A] superb study of the Constitutional Convention as selectively reflected in Madison’s voluminous notes on it … Scholars have been aware that Madison made revisions in the Notes but have not intensively explored them. Bilder has looked closely indeed at the Notes and at his revisions, and the result is this lucid, subtle book. It will be impossible to view Madison’s role at the convention and read his Notes in the same uncomplicated way again … An accessible and brilliant rethinking of a crucial moment in American history.”

—Robert K. Landers, WALL STREET JOURNAL

Mary Sarah Bilder is Founders Professor of Law and Michael and Helen Lee Distinguished Scholar, Boston College Law School. She is author of The Transatlantic Constitution: Colonial Legal Culture and the Empire (Harvard).

November 384 pp. paper $22.50 • £17.95 9780674979741
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 18 halftones

cloth October 2015 9780674055527

The Coming of the Terror in the French Revolution

Timothy Tackett

Between 1793 and 1794, thousands of French citizens were imprisoned and hundreds sent to the guillotine by a powerful dictatorship that claimed to be acting in the public interest. Only a few years earlier, revolutionaries had proclaimed a new era of tolerance, equal justice, and human rights. How and why did the French Revolution’s lofty ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity descend into violence and terror?

“By attending to the role of emotions in propelling the Terror, Tackett steers a more nuanced course than many previous historians have managed … Imagined terrors, as … Tackett very usefully reminds us, can have even more political potency than real ones.”

—David A. Bell, THE ATLANTIC

 “[Tackett] contributes to an important realignment in the study of French history.”

—Ruth Scurr, THE SPECTATOR

“Boldly conceived and important … This is a thought-provoking book that makes a major contribution to our understanding of terror and political intolerance, and also to the history of emotions more generally.”

—Alan Forrest, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Timothy Tackett is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of California, Irvine, and author of When the King Took Flight (Harvard).

November 480 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674979895
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 20 halftones, 3 maps Belknap Press

cloth February 2015 9780674736559
Taming Manhattan
Environmental Battles in the Antebellum City
Catherine McNeur

With pigs roaming the streets and cows foraging in the Battery, antebellum Manhattan would be unrecognizable to inhabitants of today's metropolis. Fruits and vegetables came from small market gardens in the city, and manure piled high on streets was gold to nearby farmers. But as Catherine McNeur reveals in this environmental history of Gotham, a battle to control the boundaries between city and country was already being waged, and the winners would take dramatic steps to outlaw New York’s wild side.

“[A] fine book which make[s] a real contribution to urban biography.”
—Joseph Rykwert, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

“Tells an odd story in lively prose ... The city McNeur depicts in Taming Manhattan is the pestiferous obverse of the belle epoque city of Henry James and Edith Wharton that sits comfortably in many imaginations ... [Taming Manhattan] is a smart book that engages in the old-fashioned business of trying to harvest lessons for the present from the past.”
—Alexander Nazaryan, NEW YORK TIMES

Catherine McNeur is Assistant Professor of History at Portland State University.

The Royalist Revolution
Monarchy and the American Founding
Eric Nelson

Generations of students have been taught that the American Revolution was a revolt against royal tyranny. In this revisionist account, Eric Nelson argues that a great many of our “founding fathers” saw themselves as rebels against the British Parliament, not the Crown. The Royalist Revolution interprets the patriot campaign of the 1770s as an insurrection in favor of royal power—driven by the conviction that the Lords and Commons had usurped the just prerogatives of the monarch.

“A thought-provoking book, and Nelson is to be commended for reviving discussion of the complex ideology of the American Revolution. He reminds us that there was a spectrum of opinion even among the most ardent patriots and a deep British influence on the [new] political institutions.”
—Andrew O'Shaughnessy, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“A scrupulous archaeology of American revolutionary thought.”
—Thomas Meaney, THE NATION

“A powerful double-barrelled challenge to historiographical orthodoxy.”
—Colin Kidd, LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS

“[A] brilliant and provocative analysis of the American Revolution.”
—John Brewer, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

Eric Nelson is Robert M. Beren Professor of Government at Harvard University and author of The Hebrew Republic (Harvard).
Islam and Nazi Germany’s War

David Motadel

In the most crucial phase of the Second World War, German troops confronted the Allies across lands largely populated by Muslims. Nazi officials saw Islam as a powerful force with the same enemies as Germany: the British Empire, the Soviet Union, and the Jews. Islam and Nazi Germany’s War is the first comprehensive account of Berlin’s remarkably ambitious attempts to build an alliance with the Islamic world.

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David Motadel is Research Fellow in History at Gonville and Caius College, University of Cambridge.

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Pierpaolo Barbieri

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—Elizabeth Helsinger, CRITICAL THEORY

Jonathan Culler is Class of 1916 Professor of English and Comparative Literature, Cornell University.
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The Shared Struggle for Freedom in the United States and India  
Nico Slate

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“Slate does more than provide a fresh history of the Indian anticolonial movement and the U.S. civil rights movement; his seminal contribution is his development of a nuanced conceptual framework for later historians to apply to studying other transnational social movements.”
—K. K. Hill, CHOICE

Nico Slate is Assistant Professor of History at Carnegie Mellon University.

Why Muslim Integration Fails in Christian-Heritage Societies

Claire L. Adida • David D. Laitin • Marie-Anne Valfort

Amid mounting fears of violent Islamic extremism, many Europeans ask whether Muslim immigrants can integrate into historically Christian countries. In a groundbreaking ethnographic investigation of France’s Muslim migrant population, Why Muslim Integration Fails in Christian-Heritage Societies explores this complex question. The authors conclude that both Muslim and non-Muslim French must share responsibility for the slow progress of Muslim integration.

“Using a variety of resources, research methods, and an innovative experimental design, the authors contend that while there is no doubt that prejudice and discrimination against Muslims exist, it is also true that some Muslim actions and cultural traits may, at times, complicate their full integration into their chosen domiciles. This book is timely (more so in the context of the current Syrian refugee crisis), its insights keen and astute, the empirical evidence meticulous and persuasive, and the policy recommendations reasonable and relevant.”
—A. Ahmad, CHOICE

Claire L. Adida is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego. David D. Laitin is the James T. Watkins IV and Elise V. Watkins Professor of Political Science at Stanford University. Marie-Anne Valfort is Associate Professor of Economics at the Paris School of Economics and Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne.
The Rise and Fall of Neoliberal Capitalism
With a New Preface

David M. Kotz

Do the disadvantages some people accumulate over the course of their lives make their final years especially difficult? Or does the quality of life among poor and affluent seniors converge at some point? The End Game investigates whether persistent socioeconomic, racial, and gender divisions in America create inequalities that structure the lives of the elderly.

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—Michael Warren, LSE REVIEW OF BOOKS

“The author’s approach situates inequality experienced by older Americans in a real world context and links culture, social life, biological life, and structural disparities in ways that allow readers to understand the intersectionality of diversity imbued in the lives of older Americans ... Abramson opens a window into the reality of old age, the importance of culture and the impact it has on shared/prior experiences, and the inequalities that structure them.”
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Corey M. Abramson is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona.

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—J. Gerber, CHOICE

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—Mayo C. Toruño, JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ISSUES

“The book will reward careful study by everyone interested in the question of stages in the history of capitalism.”
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David M. Kotz is Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Distinguished Professor, School of Economics, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics.
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