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Cover: Hermann Hesse in Pisa, 1911. Photo courtesy of Deutsches Literatur Archiv Marbach.

Inside front cover: *Around the World* © Jonathan Nardi.
Power, Pleasure, and Profit
Insatiable Appetites from Machiavelli to Madison

David Wootton

A provocative history of the changing values that have given rise to our present discontents.

We pursue power, pleasure, and profit. We want as much as we can get, and we deploy instrumental reasoning—cost-benefit analysis—to get it. We judge ourselves and others by how well we succeed. It is a way of life and thought that seems natural, inevitable, and inescapable. As David Wootton shows, it is anything but. In Power, Pleasure, and Profit, he traces an intellectual and cultural revolution that replaced the older systems of Aristotelian ethics and Christian morality with the iron cage of instrumental reasoning that now gives shape and purpose to our lives.

Wootton guides us through four centuries of Western thought—from Machiavelli to Madison—to show how new ideas about politics, ethics, and economics stepped into a gap opened up by religious conflict and the Scientific Revolution. As ideas about godliness and Aristotelian virtue faded, theories about the rational pursuit of power, pleasure, and profit moved to the fore in the work of writers both obscure and as famous as Hobbes, Locke, and Adam Smith. The new instrumental reasoning cut through old codes of status and rank, enabling the emergence of movements for liberty and equality. But it also helped to create a world in which virtue, honor, shame, and guilt count for almost nothing, and what matters is success.

Is our world better for the rise of instrumental reasoning? To answer that question, Wootton writes, we must first recognize that we live in its grip.

David Wootton is Anniversary Professor of History at the University of York. His books include The Invention of Science: A New History of the Scientific Revolution; Bad Medicine: Doctors Doing Harm since Hippocrates; and Paolo Sarpi: Between Renaissance and Enlightenment.

October 368 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780674976672
History 6 ¼ x 9 ¼ 13 halftones, 1 table
photo: ©Valerie Bennett
“Inventing Edward Lear is an exceptional, valuable, original study, presenting new materials on aspects of Lear’s life and work.”
—Jenny Uglow, author of Mr Lear: A Life of Art and Nonsense

“This is a dazzling book, certainly the best study of Lear yet written.”
—Richard Cronin, University of Glasgow
Inventing Edward Lear

Sara Lodge

One of the most influential figures of the Victorian age comes to life in this original biography.

Edward Lear wrote some of the best-loved poems in English, including “The Owl and the Pussycat,” but the father of nonsense was far more than a poet. He was a naturalist, a brilliant landscape painter, an experimental travel writer, and an accomplished composer. Sara Lodge presents the fullest account yet of Lear’s passionate engagement in the intellectual, social, and cultural life of his times.

Lear had a difficult start in life. He was epileptic, asthmatic, and depressive, but even as a child a consummate performer who projected himself into others’ affections. He became, by John James Audubon’s estimate, one of the greatest ornithological artists of the age. Queen Victoria—an admirer—chose him to be her painting teacher. He popularized the limerick, set Tennyson’s verse to music, and opened fresh doors for children and adults to share fantasies of magical escape. Lodge draws on diaries, letters, and new archival sources to paint a vivid picture of Lear that explores his musical influences, his religious nonconformity, his relationship with the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and the connections between his scientific and artistic work. He invented himself as a character: awkward but funny, absurdly sympathetic. In Lodge’s hands, Lear emerges as a dynamic and irreverent polymath whose conversation continues to draw us in.

Inventing Edward Lear is an original and moving account of one of the most intriguing and creative of all Victorians.

Sara Lodge is Senior Lecturer in the School of English at the University of St Andrews, specializing in nineteenth-century literature and culture. She is the author of Thomas Hood and Nineteenth-Century Poetry and Jane Eyre: A Reader’s Guide to Criticism. Lodge has also worked as a speechwriter for the United Nations Secretary-General in New York and, as a journalist, writes regularly for the British and American press.

February 450 pp. cloth $29.95 • £23.95 9780674971158
Biography 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 17 color illus., 98 halftones

photo: Michael Wharley
A disturbing exposé of how today’s alt-right men’s groups use ancient sources to promote a new brand of toxic masculinity online.

“A chilling account of trolling, misogyny, racism, and bad history proliferated online by the alt-right, bolstered by the apparent authority of Greek and Latin Classics. Zuckerberg makes a persuasive case for why we need a new, more critical, and less comfortable relationship between the ancient and modern worlds in this important and very timely book.”

—Emily Wilson, translator of THE ODYSSEY by Homer

A virulent strain of antifeminism is thriving online that treats women’s empowerment as a mortal threat to men and to the integrity of Western civilization. Its proponents cite ancient Greek and Latin texts to support their claims—arguing that they articulate a model of masculinity that sustained generations but is now under siege.

Donna Zuckerberg dives deep into the virtual communities of the far right, where men lament their loss of power and privilege, and strategize about how to reclaim them. She finds, mixed in with weightlifting tips and misogynistic vitriol, the words of the Stoics deployed to support an ideal vision of masculine life. On other sites, pickup artists quote Ovid’s Ars Amatoria to justify ignoring women’s boundaries. By appropriating the Classics, these men lend a veneer of intellectual authority and ancient wisdom to their project of patriarchal white supremacy. In defense or retaliation, feminists have also taken up the Classics online, to counter the sanctioning of violence against women.

Not All Dead White Men reveals that some of the most controversial and consequential debates about the legacy of the ancients are raging not in universities but online.

Donna Zuckerberg is a Silicon Valley–based classicist who received her doctoral training at Princeton University. She is the founder and Editor-in-Chief of Eidolon, a prize-winning online Classics magazine (www.eidolon.pub).
**Hesse**

*The Wanderer and His Shadow*

**Gunnar Decker**  
TRANSLATED BY Peter Lewis

A deftly crafted biography of the author of *Siddhartha*, whose critique of consumer culture continues to inspire millions of readers.

“This smartly written biography captures the turbulent inner life and stubborn individuality which gave rise to such innovative and widely read novels as *Siddhartha*, *Demian*, and *Steppenwolf.*”

—Mark Harman, translator of *The Castle* by Franz Kafka

Against the horrors of Nazi dictatorship and widespread disillusionment with the forces of mass culture and consumerism, Hermann Hesse’s stories inspired nonconformity and a yearning for universal values. Few today would doubt Hesse’s artistry or his importance to millions of devoted readers. But just who was the author of *Siddhartha*, *Steppenwolf*, and *Demian*?

Gunnar Decker weaves together previously unavailable sources to offer a unique interpretation of the life and work of Hermann Hesse. Drawing on recently discovered correspondence between Hesse and his psychoanalyst Josef Lang, Decker shows how Hesse reversed the traditional roles of therapist and client, and rethinks the relationship between Hesse’s novels and Jungian psychoanalysis. He also explores Hesse’s correspondence with Stefan Zweig—recently unearthed—to find the source of Hesse’s profound sense of alienation from his contemporaries.

Decker’s biography brings to life this icon of spiritual searching and disenchantment who galvanized the counterculture in the 1960s and feels newly relevant today.

**Gunnar Decker** is the author of numerous biographies, including works on Francis of Assisi, Vincent van Gogh, Rainer Maria Rilke, Ernst Jünger, and Georg Trakl. He is also a film and theatre critic, and the editor of the journal *Theater der Zeit*.

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November 780 pp. cloth $39.95 • £30.00 9780674737884  
Biography 6 ⅜ x 9 ¼ 40 halftones
The Embattled Vote in America
From the Founding to the Present

Allan J. Lichtman

Americans have fought and died for the right to vote. Yet the world’s oldest continuously operating democracy guarantees no one, not even citizens, the opportunity to elect a government. In this rousing work, the best-selling author of The Case for Impeachment argues that the founders made a crucial error by leaving the franchise to the discretion of individual states.

For most of U.S. history, America’s political leaders have considered suffrage not a natural right but a privilege restricted by wealth, sex, race, residence, literacy, criminal conviction, and citizenship. As a result, the right to vote has both expanded and contracted over time, depending on political circumstances. In the nineteenth century, states eliminated economic qualifications for voting, but the ideal of a white man’s republic persisted through much of the twentieth century. And today, voter identification laws, political gerrymandering, registration requirements, felon disenfranchisement, and voter purges deny many millions of American citizens the opportunity to express their views at the ballot box.

We cannot blame the founders alone for America’s embattled vote. Allan Lichtman, who has testified in more than ninety voting rights cases, notes that subsequent generations have failed to establish suffrage as a universal right. The players in the struggle for the vote have changed over time, but the arguments remain familiar. Voting restrictions impose a grave injustice on the many disenfranchised Americans and stunt the growth of our democracy.

Allan J. Lichtman is Distinguished Professor of History at American University and the author of numerous books on United States political history. FDR and the Jews won a National Jewish Book Award and was a Finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Award in History. His most recent book, The Case for Impeachment, was a bestseller. Lichtman has also been a finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award. He is regularly sought out by the media for his authoritative views on voting and elections.
Civilizing Torture
An American Tradition

W. Fitzhugh Brundage

Most Americans believe that a civilized state does not resort to torture, and yet, as W. Fitzhugh Brundage reveals in this essential and disturbing study, there is a long American tradition of excusing as well as decrying its use.

The pilgrims and merchants who first came to America from Europe professed an intention to create a society free of the barbarism of Old World tyranny and New World savagery. But over the centuries Americans have turned to torture during moments of crisis at home and abroad and have debated its legitimacy in defense of law and order.

From the Indian wars to Civil War POW prisons and early penitentiaries, from “the third degree” in police stations and racial lynchings to the War on Terror, U.S. institutions have proven to be far more amenable to torture than the nation’s professed commitment to liberty would suggest. Legal and racial inequality fostered many opportunities for state agents to wield excessive power, which they justified as essential for American safety and well-being.

Reconciling state violence with the aspirations of Americans for social and political justice is an enduring challenge. By tracing the historical debates about the efficacy of torture and the attempt to adapt it to democratic values, Civilizing Torture reveals the recurring struggle to decide what limits Americans are willing to impose on the power of the state. At a time of escalating rhetoric aimed at cleansing the nation of the undeserving, as well as ongoing military involvement in conflicts around the world, the debate over torture remains a critical and unresolved part of America’s tradition.

W. Fitzhugh Brundage is William B. Umstead Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship for his present work on torture in American history. Brundage has written extensively on racial inequality and violence, from segregation to lynching.

November 380 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780674737662
History 6 ⅜ x 9 ⅛ 16 halftones
Outbreak Culture
The Ebola Crisis and the Next Epidemic

Pardis Sabeti • Lara Salahi

“A forceful and instructive account, as passionate and heartfelt as it is learned, Outbreak Culture reveals the experience most Ebola responders had but could not name. Through laboratory data and survey responses from hundreds of individuals directly involved in the world’s largest public health endeavor, Sabeti and Salahi uncover competition, sabotage, fear, blame, and disorganization bordering on chaos, features that are seen in just about any lethal epidemic.”

—Paul Farmer, co-founder of Partners in Health

At the height of the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the world looked on in horror as thousands died and the outbreak seemed to spiral out of control. As Pardis Sabeti and Lara Salahi show, much more could have been done within the medical community and among international actors to protect those affected by this devastating disease.

Written by an award-winning genetic researcher and a Pulitzer Prize–winning journalist, Outbreak Culture examines each phase of the epidemic—the largest and deadliest of its kind—and identifies the factors that kept key information from reaching physicians and complicated the government’s response to the crisis. Drawing insights from clinical workers, data collectors, organizational experts, and scholars, Sabeti and Salahi expose a fractured system that failed to share knowledge of the virus and ensure containment.

Secrecy, competition, and poor coordination plague nearly every major epidemic. Conducted with fearless scrutiny and unassailable expertise, this postmortem of the Ebola crisis seeks to change the culture of international responders, which has left us acutely unprepared for the next major outbreak.

Pardis Sabeti is Professor in the Center for Systems Biology and the Department of Organismal and Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University and in the Department of Immunology and Infectious Disease at the Harvard School of Public Health. A member of the Harvard-MIT Broad Institute and investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Sabeti was named a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader, a National Geographic Emerging Explorer, a Time magazine Person of the Year, and one of Time’s 100 Most Influential People.

Lara Salahi is an award-winning journalist and television producer for multiple outlets, including ABC News. She was part of the team at the Boston Globe awarded the 2014 Pulitzer Prize for its coverage of the Boston Marathon bombings. Salahi is Assistant Professor of Broadcast and Digital Journalism at Endicott College.
Industry of Anonymity
Inside the Business of Cybercrime

Jonathan Lusthaus

The most extensive account yet of the lives of cybercriminals and the vast international industry they have created, deeply sourced and based on field research in the world’s technology-crime hotspots.

Cybercrime seems invisible. Attacks arrive out of nowhere, their origins hidden by layers of sophisticated technology. Only the victims are clear. But every crime has its perpetrator—specific individuals or groups sitting somewhere behind keyboards and screens. Jonathan Lusthaus lifts the veil on the world of these cybercriminals in the most extensive account yet of the lives they lead, and the vast international industry they have created.

We are long past the age of the lone adolescent hacker tapping away in his parents’ basement. Cybercrime now operates like a business. Its goods and services may be illicit, but it is highly organized, complex, driven by profit, and globally interconnected. Having traveled to cybercrime hotspots around the world to meet with hundreds of law enforcement agents, security gurus, hackers, and criminals, Lusthaus takes us inside this murky underworld and reveals how this business works. He explains the strategies criminals use to build a thriving industry in a low-trust environment characterized by a precarious combination of anonymity and teamwork. Crime takes hold where there is more technical talent than legitimate opportunity, and where authorities turn a blind eye—perhaps for a price. In the fight against cybercrime, understanding what drives people into this industry is as important as advanced security.

Based on seven years of fieldwork from Eastern Europe to West Africa, Industry of Anonymity is a compelling and revealing study of a rational business model which, however much we might wish otherwise, has become a defining feature of the modern world.

Jonathan Lusthaus is Director of the Human Cybercriminal Project in the Department of Sociology and Research Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford.
Third Thoughts
Steven Weinberg

A wise, personal, and wide-ranging meditation on science and society by the Nobel Prize–winning author of To Explain the World.

“The phrase ‘public intellectual’ is much bandied about. Just a few real heavyweights in the world merit the title, and Steven Weinberg is preeminent among them. His collection ranges from deep science on the very frontier of human comprehension, through his trenchant views on public policy, to history and the arts. Compelling reading.”

—Richard Dawkins

For more than four decades, one of the most captivating and celebrated science communicators of our time has challenged the public to think carefully about the foundations of nature and the inseparable entanglement of science and society. In Third Thoughts Steven Weinberg casts a wide net: from the cosmological to the personal, from astronomy, quantum mechanics, and the history of science to the limitations of current knowledge, the art of discovery, and the rewards of getting things wrong.

Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics and author of the classic The First Three Minutes, Weinberg shares his views on some of the most fundamental and fascinating aspects of physics and the universe. But he does not seclude science behind disciplinary walls, or shy away from politics, taking on what he sees as the folly of manned spaceflight, the harms of inequality, and the importance of public goods. His point of view is rationalist, realist, reductionist, and devoutly secularist.

Weinberg is that great rarity, a prize-winning physicist who is entertaining and accessible. The essays in Third Thoughts, some of which appear here for the first time, will engage, provoke, and inform—and never lose sight of the human dimension of scientific discovery and its consequences for our endless drive to probe the workings of the cosmos.

Steven Weinberg won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his theory unifying two forces of nature, laying the foundation for the “Standard Model” of subatomic physics. His other awards include the National Medal of Science and eighteen honorary degrees. Among Weinberg’s books are the classic The First Three Minutes, To Explain the World, and Facing Up (Harvard). He is a frequent contributor to the New York Review of Books and teaches at the University of Texas.
Exoplanets
Hidden Worlds and the Quest for Extraterrestrial Life

Donald Goldsmith

“How do alien, faraway worlds reveal their existence to Earthlings? Let Donald Goldsmith count the ways. As an experienced astronomer and a gifted storyteller, he is the perfect person to chronicle the ongoing hunt for planets of other stars.”
—Dava Sobel, author of The Glass Universe

Astronomers have recently discovered thousands of planets that orbit stars throughout our Milky Way galaxy. With his characteristic wit and style, Donald Goldsmith presents the science of exoplanets and the search for extraterrestrial life in a way that Earthlings with little background in astronomy or astrophysics can understand and enjoy.

Much of what has captured the imagination of planetary scientists and the public is the unexpected strangeness of these distant worlds, which bear little resemblance to the planets in our solar system. The sizes, masses, and orbits of exoplanets detected so far raise new questions about how planets form and evolve. Still more tantalizing are the efforts to determine which exoplanets might support life. Astronomers are steadily improving their means of examining these planets’ atmospheres and surfaces, with the help of advanced spacecraft sent into orbits a million miles from Earth. These instruments will provide better observations of planetary systems in orbit around the dim red stars that throng the Milky Way. Previously spurned as too faint to support life, these cool stars turn out to possess myriad planets nestled close enough to maintain Earthlike temperatures.

The quest to find other worlds brims with possibility. Exoplanets shows how astronomers have broadened our planetary horizons, and suggests what may come next, including the ultimate discovery: life beyond our home planet.

Donald Goldsmith is an astronomer and President of Interstellar Media. He is the author of Origins: Fourteen Billion Years of Cosmic Evolution (with Neil deGrasse Tyson), Einstein’s Greatest Blunder? and The Runaway Universe, and has received the American Institute of Physics Science Communication Award and the Annenberg lifetime award for astronomy popularization from the American Astronomical Society.

September 250 pp. cloth $24.95 • £17.95 9780674976900
Science 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 13 line illus., 3 graphs, 2 tables
Making China Modern

From the Great Qing to Xi Jinping

Klaus Mühlhahn

A panoramic survey of China’s rise and resilience through war and rebellion, disease and famine, that rewrites China’s history for a new generation.

It is tempting to attribute China’s recent ascendance to changes in political leadership and economic policy. Making China Modern teaches otherwise. Moving beyond the standard framework of Cold War competition and national resurgence, Klaus Mühlhahn situates twenty-first-century China in the nation’s long history of creative adaptation.

In the mid-eighteenth century, when the Qing Empire reached the height of its power, China dominated a third of the world’s population and managed its largest economy. But as the Opium Wars threatened the nation’s sovereignty from without and the Taiping Rebellion ripped apart its social fabric from within, China found itself verging on free fall. A network of family relations, economic interdependence, institutional innovation, and structures of governance allowed citizens to regain their footing in a convulsing world. In China’s drive to reclaim regional centrality, its leaders looked outward as well as inward, at industrial developments and international markets offering new ways to thrive.

This dynamic legacy of overcoming adversity and weakness is apparent today in China’s triumphs—but also in its most worrisome trends. Telling a story of crisis and recovery, Making China Modern explores the versatility and resourcefulness that matters most to China’s survival, and to its future possibilities.

Klaus Mühlhahn is Professor of Chinese History and Culture and Vice President at the Free University of Berlin. He is the author of Criminal Justice in China: A History, winner of the John K. Fairbank Prize in East Asian History from the American Historical Association. He has published widely on modern Chinese history in English, German, and Chinese and is a frequent commentator on China for the German media.

January 670 pp. cloth $39.95 • £28.95 9780674737358
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 20 halftones, 15 maps, 8 graphs, 10 tables
A Specter Haunting Europe
The Myth of Judeo-Bolshevism
Paul Hanebrink

The first comprehensive account of the evolution and exploitation of the Judeo-Bolshevik myth, from its origins to the present day.

For much of the twentieth century, Europe was haunted by a threat of its own imagining: Judeo-Bolshevism. This myth—that Communism was a Jewish plot to destroy the nations of Europe—was a paranoid fantasy, and yet fears of a Jewish Bolshevik conspiracy took hold during the Russian Revolution and spread across Europe. During World War II, these fears sparked genocide.

Paul Hanebrink’s history begins with the counterrevolutionary movements that roiled Europe at the end of World War I. Fascists, Nazis, conservative Christians, and other Europeans, terrified by Communism, imagined Jewish Bolsheviks as enemies who crossed borders to subvert order from within and bring destructive ideas from abroad. In the years that followed, Judeo-Bolshevism was an accessible and potent political weapon.

After the Holocaust, the specter of Judeo-Bolshevism did not die. Instead, it adapted to, and became a part of, the Cold War world. Transformed yet again, it persists today on both sides of the Atlantic in the toxic politics of revitalized right-wing nationalism. Drawing a worrisome parallel across one hundred years, Hanebrink argues that Europeans and Americans continue to imagine a transnational ethno-religious threat to national ways of life, this time from Muslims rather than Jews.

Paul Hanebrink is Associate Professor of History at Rutgers University–New Brunswick. He is the author of In Defense of Christian Hungary: Religion, Nationalism, and Antisemitism, 1890–1944.
Becoming Human
A Theory of Ontogeny

Michael Tomasello

A radical reconsideration of how we develop the qualities that make us human, based on decades of cutting-edge experimental work by the former director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

Virtually all theories of how humans have become such a distinctive species focus on evolution. Here, Michael Tomasello proposes a complementary theory of human uniqueness, focused on development. Building on the seminal ideas of Vygotsky, his data-driven model explains how those things that make us most human are constructed during the first years of a child’s life.

Tomasello assembles nearly three decades of experimental work with chimpanzees, bonobos, and human children to propose a new framework for psychological growth between birth and seven years of age. He identifies eight pathways that starkly differentiate humans from their closest primate relatives: social cognition, communication, cultural learning, cooperative thinking, collaboration, prosociality, social norms, and moral identity. In each of these, great apes possess rudimentary abilities. But then, Tomasello argues, the maturation of humans’ evolved capacities for shared intentionality transform these abilities—through the new forms of sociocultural interaction they enable—into uniquely human cognition and sociality. The first step occurs around nine months, with the emergence of joint intentionality, exercised mostly with caregiving adults. The second step occurs around three years, with the emergence of collective intentionality involving both authoritative adults, who convey cultural knowledge, and coequal peers, who elicit collaboration and communication. Finally, by age six or seven, children become responsible for self-regulating their beliefs and actions so that they comport with cultural norms.

Becoming Human places human sociocultural activity within the framework of modern evolutionary theory, and shows how biology creates the conditions under which culture does its work.

Michael Tomasello is Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at Duke University. From 1998 to 2018 he was Co-Director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. His work has been recognized by the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Guggenheim Foundation, British Academy, Royal Academy of Netherlands, and German National Academy of Sciences. Among his nine books are A Natural History of Human Morality and A Natural History of Human Thinking (see p. 79).
More than Medicine

The Broken Promise of American Health

Robert M. Kaplan

Stanford’s pioneering behavioral scientist draws on a lifetime of research and experience guiding the NIH to make the case that America needs to radically rethink its approach to health care if it wants to stop overspending and overprescribing and improve people’s lives.

American science produces the best—and most expensive—medical treatments in the world. Yet U.S. citizens lag behind their global peers in life expectancy and quality of life. Robert Kaplan brings together extensive data to make the case that health care priorities in the United States are sorely misplaced. America’s medical system is invested in attacking disease, but not in addressing the social, behavioral, and environmental problems that engender disease in the first place. Medicine is important, but many Americans act as though it were all important.

The U.S. stakes much of its health funding on the promise of high-tech diagnostics and miracle treatments, while ignoring strong evidence that many of the most significant pathways to health are nonmedical. Americans spend millions on drugs to treat high cholesterol, for example, which increase life expectancy by six to eight months on average. But they underfund education, which might extend life expectancy by as much as twelve years. Wars on infectious disease have paid off, but clinical trials for chronic conditions—costing billions—rarely confirm that new treatments extend life. By comparison, the National Institutes of Health spends just 3 percent of its budget on research in social and behavioral determinants of health, even though these factors account for 50 percent of premature deaths.

America’s failure to take prevention seriously costs lives. More than Medicine argues that we need a shake-up in how we invest resources, and it offers a bold new vision for longer, healthier living.

Robert M. Kaplan has served as Chief Science Officer at the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality and Associate Director of the National Institutes of Health. A past President of the American Psychological Association Division of Health Psychology, the International Society for Quality of Life Research, and the Society for Behavioral Medicine, he was for many years Editor-in-Chief of Health Psychology and the Annals of Behavioral Medicine. Kaplan is currently Director of Research at the Stanford School of Medicine Clinical Excellence Research Center.
Silicon Valley gets all the credit for digital creativity, but this account of the pre-PC world, when computing meant more than using mature consumer technology, challenges that triumphalism.

“Digital computers were brought to us by their inventors, a story frequently told. The digital revolution, in contrast, was brought to us by computer users, and that story—as vividly narrated by Joy Rankin—deserves to be better known.”

—George Dyson, author of Turing’s Cathedral

The invention of the personal computer liberated users from corporate mainframes and brought computing into homes. But throughout the 1960s and 1970s a diverse group of teachers and students working together on academic computing systems conducted many of the activities we now recognize as personal and social computing. Their networks were centered in New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Illinois, but they connected far-flung users. Joy Rankin draws on detailed records to explore how users exchanged messages, programmed music and poems, fostered communities, and developed computer games like The Oregon Trail. These unsung pioneers helped shape our digital world, just as much as the inventors, garage hobbyists, and eccentric billionaires of Palo Alto.

By imagining computing as an interactive commons, the early denizens of the digital realm seeded today’s debate about whether the internet should be a public utility and laid the groundwork for the concept of net neutrality. Rankin offers a radical precedent for a more democratic digital culture, and new models for the next generation of activists, educators, coders, and makers.

Joy Lisi Rankin is Assistant Professor of the History of Science and Technology at Michigan State University. She served as a consultant for the documentaries The Birth of BASIC and The Queen of Code, and the television show Girls Code. Prior to entering the academy, Rankin had a successful career launching educational programs for students of all ages, which took her around the country. Her website is joyrankin.com.
On Press
The Liberal Values That Shaped the News
Matthew Pressman

“An indispensable work, an original, deeply researched, and engaging examination of the fundamental changes in American journalism from the 1960s up to the rise of the digital.”
—Michael Schudson

In the 1960s and 1970s, the American press embraced a new way of reporting and selling the news. The causes were many: the proliferation of television, pressure to rectify the news media’s dismal treatment of minorities and women, accusations of bias from left and right, and the migration of affluent subscribers to suburbs. As Matthew Pressman’s timely history reveals, during these tumultuous decades the core values that held the profession together broke apart, and the distinctive characteristics of contemporary American journalism emerged.

Simply reporting the facts was no longer enough. In a country facing assassinations, a failing war in Vietnam, and presidential impeachment, reporters recognized a pressing need to interpret and analyze events for their readers. Objectivity and impartiality, the cornerstones of journalistic principle, were not jettisoned, but they were reimagined. Journalists’ adoption of an adversarial relationship with government and big business, along with sympathy for the dispossessed, gave their reporting a distinctly liberal drift. Yet at the same time, “soft news”—lifestyle, arts, entertainment—moved to the forefront of editors’ concerns, as profits took precedence over politics.

Today, the American press stands once again at a precipice. Accusations of political bias are more rampant than ever, and there are increasing calls from activists, customers, advertisers, and reporters themselves to rethink the values that drive the industry. As On Press suggests, today’s controversies—the latest iteration of debates that began a half-century ago—will likely take the press in unforeseen directions and challenge its survival.

Matthew Pressman worked for eight years at Vanity Fair, where his articles about the news media won the 2010 Mirror Award for Best Commentary (digital media). He has also written for The Atlantic, The Washington Post, and Time. At Seton Hall, where he is Assistant Professor of Journalism, he teaches writing for the media, the history of American journalism, and a course known informally as World War 2.0, in which students report on the Second World War as if it were happening today.

November 310 pp. cloth $29.95 • £21.95 9780674976658
History / Media Studies 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 16 halftones
Japan in the American Century
Kenneth B. Pyle

“A brilliant, elegantly written work destined to become one of the essential books on United States–Japan relations. It reflects Pyle’s broad knowledge and lifelong effort to bring coherence to the grand strategy of the United States since its rise as a dominant power in Asia and the consequences of that strategy for both nations.”
—Ezra Vogel

No nation was more deeply affected by America’s rise to world power than Japan. President Franklin Roosevelt’s unprecedented policy of unconditional surrender led to the catastrophic finale of the Asia-Pacific War and the most intrusive international reconstruction of another nation in modern history. Japan in the American Century examines how Japan, with its deeply conservative heritage, responded to the imposition of a new liberal order. The price Japan paid to end the occupation was a cold war alliance with the United States that ensured America’s dominance in the region. Still traumatized by its wartime experience, Japan developed a grand strategy of dependence on U.S. security guarantees so that the nation could concentrate on economic growth. Yet from the start, despite American expectations, Japan reworked the American reforms to fit its own circumstances and cultural preferences, fashioning distinctively Japanese variations on capitalism, democracy, and social institutions.

Today, with the postwar world order in retreat, Japan is undergoing a sea change in its foreign policy, returning to an activist, independent role in global politics not seen since 1945. Distilling a lifetime of work on Japan and the United States, Kenneth Pyle offers a thoughtful history of the two nations’ relationship at a time when the character of that alliance is changing. Japan has begun to pull free from the constraints established after World War II, with repercussions for its relations with the United States and its role in Asian geopolitics.

Kenneth B. Pyle is Henry M. Jackson Professor Emeritus of History and International Studies at the University of Washington and the author of Japan Rising (“Outstanding,” The Economist) and the classic textbook The Making of Modern Japan. He was for many years director of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington. The founding president of the National Bureau of Asian Research, Pyle received the Order of the Rising Sun, Japan’s most prestigious honor, and created the Journal of Japanese Studies, the most important journal in the field.

October  440 pp.  cloth  $35.00*  • £25.95  9780674983649
History / Politics  6 ⅛ x 9 ¼  28 halftones
Our American Israel
The Story of an Entangled Alliance

Amy Kaplan

An essential account of America's most controversial alliance that reveals how the United States came to see Israel as an extension of itself, and how that strong and divisive partnership plays out in our own time.

Our American Israel tells the story of how a Jewish state in the Middle East came to resonate profoundly with a broad range of Americans in the twentieth century. Beginning with debates about Zionism after World War II, Israel's identity has been entangled with America's belief in its own exceptional nature. Now, in the twenty-first century, Amy Kaplan challenges the associations underlying this special alliance.

Through popular narratives expressed in news media, fiction, and film, a shared sense of identity emerged from the two nations' histories as settler societies. Americans projected their own origin myths onto Israel: the biblical promised land, the open frontier, the refuge for immigrants, the revolt against colonialism. Israel assumed a mantle of moral authority, based on its image as an “invincible victim,” a nation of intrepid warriors and concentration camp survivors. This paradox persisted long after the Six-Day War, when the United States rallied behind a story of the Israeli David subduing the Arab Goliath. The image of the underdog shattered when Israel invaded Lebanon and Palestinians rose up against the occupation. Israel's military was strongly censured around the world, including notes of dissent in the United States. Rather than a symbol of justice, Israel became a model of military strength and technological ingenuity.

In America today, Israel's political realities pose difficult challenges. Turning a critical eye on the turbulent history that bound the two nations together, Kaplan unearths the roots of present controversies that may well divide them in the future.

Amy Kaplan is Edward W. Kane Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. The author of The Anarchy of Empire in the Making of U.S. Culture and The Social Construction of American Realism, she was President of the American Studies Association 2003-2004 and has had fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Kaplan has edited an influential volume on Cultures of United States Imperialism and writes op-eds and articles on the subject.
To See Paris and Die  
The Soviet Lives of Western Culture  
Eleonory Gilburd  

The Soviet Union was a notoriously closed society until Stalin’s death in 1953. Then, in the mid-1950s, a torrent of Western novels, films, and paintings invaded Soviet streets and homes, acquiring heightened emotional significance. To See Paris and Die is a history of this momentous opening to the West.

At the heart of this history is a process of translation, in which Western figures took on Soviet roles: Pablo Picasso as a political rabble-rouser; Rockwell Kent as a quintessential American painter; Erich Maria Remarque and Ernest Hemingway as teachers of love and courage under fire; J. D. Salinger and Giuseppe De Santis as saviors from Soviet clichés. Imported novels challenged fundamental tenets of Soviet ethics, while modernist paintings tested deep-seated notions of culture. Western films were eroticized even before viewers took their seats. The drama of cultural exchange and translation encompassed discovery as well as loss.

Eleonory Gilburd explores the pleasure, longing, humiliation, and anger that Soviet citizens felt as they found themselves in the midst of this cross-cultural encounter. The main protagonists of To See Paris and Die are small-town teachers daydreaming of faraway places, college students vicariously discovering a wider world, and factory engineers striving for self-improvement. They invested Western imports with political and personal significance, transforming foreign texts into intimate belongings.

With the end of the Soviet Union, the Soviet West disappeared from the cultural map. Gilburd’s history reveals how domesticated Western imports defined the last three decades of the Soviet Union, as well as its death and afterlife.

Eleonory Gilburd is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Chicago.
Under the Starry Flag
How a Band of Irish Americans Joined the Fenian Revolt and Sparked a Crisis over Citizenship

Lucy E. Salyer

The riveting story of forty Irish Americans who set off to fight for Irish independence, only to be arrested by Queen Victoria’s authorities and accused of treason: a tale of idealism and justice with profound implications for future conceptions of citizenship and immigration.

In 1867 forty Irish-American freedom fighters, outfitted with guns and ammunition, sailed to Ireland to join the effort to end British rule. Yet they never got a chance to fight. British authorities arrested them for treason as soon as they landed, sparking an international conflict that dragged the United States and Britain to the brink of war. Under the Starry Flag recounts this gripping legal saga, a prelude to today’s immigration battles.

The Fenians, as the freedom fighters were known, claimed American citizenship. British authorities disagreed, insisting that naturalized Irish Americans remained British subjects. Following in the wake of the Civil War, the Fenian crisis dramatized anew the idea of citizenship as an inalienable right, as natural as freedom of speech and religion. The captivating trial of these men illustrated the stakes of extending those rights to arrivals from far-flung lands. The case of the Fenians, Lucy E. Salyer shows, led to landmark treaties and laws acknowledging the right of exit. The U.S. Congress passed the Expatriation Act of 1868, which guaranteed the right to renounce one’s citizenship, in the same month it granted citizenship to former American slaves.

The small ruckus created by these impassioned Irish Americans provoked a human rights revolution that is not, even now, fully realized. Placing Reconstruction-era debates over citizenship within a global context, Under the Starry Flag raises important questions about citizenship and immigration.

Lucy E. Salyer is Associate Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire and author of Laws Harsh as Tigers: Chinese Immigrants and the Shaping of Modern Immigration Law, which won the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Prize for the best book on immigration history. A former Constance E. Smith Fellow at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Salyer received the Arthur K. Whitcomb Professorship for teaching excellence and fellowships from the National Endowment of the Humanities, National Science Foundation, and American Council of Learned Societies.
No Property in Man
Slavery and Antislavery at the Nation’s Founding

Sean Wilentz

A radical reconstruction of the founders’ debate over slavery and the Constitution, by the bestselling, award-winning author of The Rise of American Democracy.

Americans revere the Constitution even as they argue fiercely over its original toleration of slavery. Some historians have charged that slaveholders actually enshrined human bondage at the nation’s founding. The acclaimed political historian Sean Wilentz shares the dismay but sees the Constitution and slavery differently. Although the proslavery side won important concessions, he asserts, antislavery impulses also influenced the framers’ work. Far from covering up a crime against humanity, the Constitution restricted slavery’s legitimacy under the new national government. In time, that limitation would open the way for the creation of an antislavery politics that led to Southern secession, the Civil War, and Emancipation.

Wilentz’s controversial and timely reconsideration upends orthodox views of the Constitution. He describes the document as a tortured paradox that abided slavery without legitimizing it. This paradox lay behind the great political battles that fractured the nation over the next seventy years. As Southern Fire-eaters invented a proslavery version of the Constitution, antislavery advocates, including Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, proclaimed antislavery versions based on the framers’ refusal to validate what they called “property in man.”

No Property in Man invites fresh debate about the political and legal struggles over slavery that began during the Revolution and concluded with the Confederacy’s defeat. It drives straight to the heart of the most contentious and enduring issue in all of American history.

Sean Wilentz is George Henry Davis 1886 Professor of American History at Princeton University. He is the author of numerous books on American history and politics, including The Rise of American Democracy, which won the Bancroft Prize and was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize, and The Politicians and the Egalitarians, chosen as Best History Book of the Year by Kirkus and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Wilentz’s writings on American music have earned him two Grammy nominations and two Deems-Taylor-ASCAP awards.

October 280 pp. cloth $26.95 • £19.95 9780674972223
History 5 ½ x 8 ¼ The Nathan I. Huggins Lectures
The story of the improbable campaign that created America’s most enduring monument.

The Statue of Liberty is an icon of freedom, a monument to America’s multiethnic democracy, and a memorial to Franco-American friendship. That much we know. But the lofty ideals we associate with the statue today can obscure its turbulent origins and layers of meaning. Francesca Lidia Viano reveals that history in the fullest account yet of the people and ideas that brought the lady of the harbor to life.

Our protagonists are the French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and his collaborator, the politician and intellectual Édouard de Laboulaye. Viano draws on an unprecedented range of sources to follow the pair as they chase their artistic and political ambitions across a global stage dominated by imperial rivalry and ideological ferment. The tale stretches from the cobblestones of northeastern France, through the hallways of international exhibitions in London and Paris, to the copper mines of Norway and Chile, the battlegrounds of the Franco-Prussian War, the deserts of Egypt, and the streets of New York. It features profound technical challenges, hot air balloon rides, secret “magnetic” séances, and grand visions of a Franco-American partnership in the coming world order. The irrepressible collaborators bring to their project the high ideals of liberalism and republicanism, but also crude calculations of national advantage and eccentric notions adopted from orientalism, freemasonry, and Saint-Simonianism.

As entertaining as it is illuminating, Sentinel gives new flesh and spirit to a landmark we all recognize but only dimly understand.

Francesca Lidia Viano is a Fellow at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University. She has written extensively on the history of economic and political exchanges in the Atlantic World.
The Second Creation
Fixing the American Constitution in the Founding Era
Jonathan Gienapp

A stunning revision of our founding document’s evolving history that forces us to confront anew the question that animated the founders so long ago: What is our Constitution?

Americans widely believe that the United States Constitution was created when it was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788. But in a shrewd rereading of the founding era, Jonathan Gienapp upends this long-held assumption, recovering the unknown story of American constitutional creation in the decade after its adoption—a story with explosive implications for current debates over constitutional originalism and interpretation.

When the Constitution first appeared, it was shrouded in uncertainty. Not only was its meaning unclear, but so too was its essential nature. Was the American Constitution a written text, or something else? Was it a legal text? Was it finished or unfinished? What rules would guide its interpretation? Who would adjudicate competing readings? As political leaders put the Constitution to work, none of these questions had answers. Through vigorous debates they confronted the document’s uncertainty, and—over time—how these leaders imagined the Constitution radically changed. They had begun trying to fix, or resolve, an imperfect document, but they ended up fixing, or cementing, a very particular notion of the Constitution as a distinctively textual and historical artifact circumscribed in space and time. This means that some of the Constitution’s most definitive characteristics, ones which are often treated as innate, were only added later and were thus contingent and optional.

Jonathan Gienapp is Assistant Professor of History at Stanford University. A rising scholar of early American political culture and constitutionalism, he has written several influential articles on early constitutional history and modern constitutional theory and interpretation that speak to current political concerns.

October 402 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780674185043
History / Law 6 ⅛ x 9 ⅛
The Calculus of Violence
How Americans Fought the Civil War
Aaron Sheehan-Dean

“A work of deep intellectual seriousness, sweeping and yet also delicately measured, this book promises to resolve longstanding debates about the nature of the Civil War.”
—Gregory P. Downs, author of After Appomattox

Shiloh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg—tens of thousands of soldiers died on these iconic Civil War battlefields, and throughout the South civilians suffered terrible cruelty. At least three-quarters of a million lives were lost during the American Civil War. Given its seemingly indiscriminate mass destruction, this conflict is often thought of as the first “total war.” But Aaron Sheehan-Dean argues for another interpretation.

The Calculus of Violence demonstrates that this notoriously bloody war could have been much worse. Military forces on both sides sought to contain casualties inflicted on soldiers and civilians. In Congress, in church pews, and in letters home, Americans debated the conditions under which lethal violence was legitimate, and their arguments differentiated carefully among victims—women and men, black and white, enslaved and free. Sometimes, as Sheehan-Dean shows, these well-meaning restraints led to more carnage by implicitly justifying the killing of people who were not protected by the laws of war. As the Civil War raged on, the Union’s confrontations with guerillas and the Confederacy’s confrontations with black soldiers forced a new reckoning with traditional categories of lawful combatants and raised legal disputes that still hang over military operations around the world today.

In examining the agonizing “just war” debates of the Civil War era, Sheehan-Dean discards conventional abstractions—total, soft, limited—as too tidy to contain what actually happens on the ground.

Aaron Sheehan-Dean is Fred C. Frey Professor of Southern Studies at Louisiana State University. His previous books include The Civil War: The Final Year Told by Those Who Lived It and Why Confederates Fought: Family and Nation in Civil War Virginia. He is currently editing the Cambridge History of the American Civil War.
The Girls Next Door
Bringing the Home Front to the Front Lines
Kara Dixon Vuic

The story of the intrepid young women who volunteered to help and entertain American servicemen fighting overseas, from World War I through the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The emotional toll of war can be as debilitating to soldiers as hunger, disease, and injury. Beginning in World War I, in an effort to boost soldiers’ morale and remind them of the stakes of victory, the American military formalized a recreation program that sent respectable young women and famous entertainers overseas.

Kara Dixon Vuic builds her narrative around the young women from across the United States, many of whom had never traveled far from home, who volunteered to serve in one of the nation’s most brutal work environments. From the “Lassies” in France and mini-skirted coeds in Vietnam to Marlene Dietrich and Marilyn Monroe, Vuic provides a fascinating glimpse into wartime gender roles and the tensions that continue to complicate American women’s involvement in the military arena. The recreation-program volunteers heightened the passions of troops but also domesticated everyday life on the bases. Their presence mobilized support for the war back home, while exporting American culture abroad. Carefully recruited and selected as symbols of conventional femininity, these adventurous young women saw in the theater of war a bridge between public service and private ambition.

This story of the women who talked and listened, danced and sang, adds an intimate chapter to the history of war and its ties to life back home.

Kara Dixon Vuic is the inaugural LCpl. Benjamin W. Schmidt Professor of War, Conflict, and Society in Twentieth-Century America at Texas Christian University, an endowed position honoring a Texas Marine killed in Afghanistan. She is the author of Officer, Nurse, Woman: The Army Nurse Corps in the Vietnam War, which won the Lavinia L. Dock Book Award from the American Association for the History of Nursing and the American Journal of Nursing Book of the Year Award in History and Public Policy, and was Finalist for the Army Historical Foundation Distinguished Writing Award. She advised and appeared in the PBS documentary USO: For the Troops, and the TLC series Who Do You Think You Are? and created an oral history collection for the Vietnam Center & Archive at Texas Tech University.

February 340 pp. cloth $29.95 • £21.95 9780674986381
History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 18 halftones
Feminism’s Forgotten Fight
The Unfinished Struggle for Work and Family

Kirsten Swinth

A spirited defense of feminism, arguing that the lack of support for working mothers is less a failure of second-wave feminism than a rejection by reactionaries of the sweeping changes they campaigned for.

When people discuss feminism, they often lament its failure to deliver on the promise that women can “have it all.” But as Kirsten Swinth argues in this provocative book, it is not feminism that has betrayed women, but a society that balked at making the far-reaching changes for which activists fought. Feminism’s Forgotten Fight resurrects the comprehensive vision of feminism’s second wave at a time when its principles are under renewed attack.

Through compelling stories of local and national activism and crucial legislative and judicial battles, Swinth’s history spotlights concerns not commonly associated with the movement of the 1960s and 1970s. We see liberals and radicals, white women and women of color, rethinking gender roles and redistributing housework. They brought men into the fold, and together demanded bold policy changes to ensure job protection for pregnant women and federal support for child care. Many of the creative proposals they devised to reshape the workplace and rework government policy—such as guaranteed incomes for mothers and flex time—now seem prescient.

Swinth definitively dispels the notion that second-wave feminists pushed women into the workplace without offering solutions to issues they faced at home. Feminism’s Forgotten Fight examines activists’ campaigns for work and family in depth, and helps us see how feminism’s opponents—not feminists themselves—blocked the movement’s aspirations. Her insights offer key lessons for women’s ongoing struggle to achieve equality at home and work.

Kirsten Swinth is Associate Professor of History and American Studies at Fordham University and the author of Painting Professionals: Women Artists and the Development of Modern American Art, 1870–1930.
Globalization and Inequality

Elhanan Helpman

One of the world’s leading experts on international trade explains that we must look beyond globalization to explain rising inequality.

Globalization is not the primary cause of rising inequality. This may come as a surprise. Inequality within nations has risen steadily in recent decades, at a time when countries around the world have eased restrictions on the movement of goods, capital, and labor. Many assume a causal relationship, which has motivated opposition to policies that promote freer trade. Elhanan Helpman shows, however, in this timely study that this assumption about the effects of globalization is more myth than fact.

Globalization and Inequality guides us through two decades of research about the connections among international trade, offshoring, and changes in income, and shows that the overwhelming conclusion of contemporary research is that globalization is responsible for only a small rise in inequality. The chief causes remain difficult to pin down, though technological developments favoring highly skilled workers and changes in corporate and public policies are leading suspects. As Helpman makes clear, this does not mean that globalization creates no problems. Critics may be right to raise concerns about such matters as cultural autonomy, child labor, and domestic sovereignty. But if we wish to curb inequality while protecting what is best about an interconnected world, we must start with a clear view of what globalization does and does not do and look elsewhere to understand our troubling and growing divide.

Elhanan Helpman is the Galen L. Stone Professor of International Trade at Harvard University. His books include Understanding Global Trade and The Mystery of Economic Growth (both from Harvard).
In Their Own Best Interest
A History of the U.S. Effort to Improve Latin Americans

Lars Schoultz

For over a century, the United States has sought to improve the behavior of the peoples of Latin America. Perceiving their neighbors to the south as underdeveloped and unable to govern themselves, U.S. policy makers have promoted everything from representative democracy and economic development to oral hygiene. Whatever the problem, a bureaucratic culture in Washington D.C. is committed to finding solutions that will uplift Latin Americans.

The United States’ paternalistic role as improver of nations began in the Progressive Era, Lars Schoultz shows, when an altruistic belief in bettering others gained currency. During the Cold War, institutions were established to turn that belief into concrete commitments designed to shore up national security against the threat of communism. Many of these institutions, such as the Agency for International Development and the National Endowment for Democracy, live on in the contemporary uplift industry. Through exponential expansion, they now employ tens of thousands of government workers and outsource to private contractors the job of improving peoples around the globe.

But is improvement a progressive impulse to help others, or a realpolitik pursuit of a superpower’s interests? In Their Own Best Interest wrestles with this tension between helping the less fortunate and demanding payback in the form of subordination. In the twenty-first century, Schoultz writes, the uplift industry is embedded deeply in our foreign policy, extending well beyond relations with Latin America, and the consequences are troubling. Many Latin Americans now say: You have a habit of giving—we have a habit of receiving.

Lars Schoultz is William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is the author of five books on U.S. policy toward Latin America, including Beneath the United States (Harvard). Schoultz has been President of the Latin American Studies Association and has held research fellowships from the Ford Foundation, Fulbright-Hays Program, MacArthur Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Social Science Research Council, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and National Humanities Center.

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History / Politics 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 1 line illus.
photo: Kim Barbour
The Injustice Never Leaves You
Anti-Mexican Violence in Texas

Monica Muñoz Martinez

A moving account of a little-known period of state-sponsored racial terror inflicted on ethnic Mexicans in the Texas-Mexico borderlands.

Between 1910 and 1920, vigilantes and law enforcement—including the renowned Texas Rangers—killed Mexican residents with impunity. The full extent of the violence was known only to the relatives of the victims. Monica Muñoz Martinez turns to the keepers of this history to tell this riveting and disturbing untold story.

Operating in remote rural areas enabled the perpetrators to do their worst: hanging, shooting, burning, and beating victims to death without scrutiny. Families scoured the brush to retrieve the bodies of loved ones. Survivors suffered segregation and fierce intimidation, and yet fought back. They confronted assailants in court, worked with Mexican diplomats to investigate the crimes, pressured local police to arrest the perpetrators, spoke to journalists, and petitioned politicians for change.

Martinez reconstructs this history from institutional and private archives and oral histories, to show how the horror of anti-Mexican violence lingered within communities for generations, compounding injustice by inflicting further pain and loss. Yet its memorialization provided victims with an important means of redress, undermining official narratives that sought to whitewash these atrocities. The Injustice Never Leaves You offers an invaluable account of why these incidents happened, what they meant at the time, and how a determined community ensured that the victims were not forgotten.

Monica Muñoz Martinez is Stanley J. Bernstein Assistant Professor of American Studies and Ethnic Studies at Brown University and an Andrew Carnegie Fellow. She is cofounder of the nonprofit organization Refusing to Forget, which calls for a public reckoning with racial violence in Texas. Martinez helped develop an award-winning exhibit on racial terror in the early twentieth century for the Bullock Texas State History Museum and worked to secure four state historical markers along the U.S.-Mexico border.

September 370 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780674976436
History 6 ⅞ x 9 ¼ 25 halftones, 1 map
The Magdalene in the Reformation

Margaret Arnold

Prostitute, apostle, evangelist—the conversion of Mary Magdalene from sinner to saint is one of the Christian tradition’s most compelling stories, and one of the most controversial. The identity of the woman—or, more likely, women—represented by this iconic figure has been the subject of dispute since the Church’s earliest days. Much less appreciated is the critical role the Magdalene played in remaking modern Christianity.

In a vivid recreation of the Catholic and Protestant cultures that emerged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, The Magdalene in the Reformation reveals that the Magdalene inspired a devoted following among those eager to find new ways to relate to God and the Church. In popular piety, liturgy, and preaching, as well as in education and the arts, the Magdalene tradition provided both Catholics and Protestants with the flexibility to address the growing need for reform. Margaret Arnold shows that as the medieval separation between clergy and laity weakened, the Magdalene represented a new kind of discipleship for men and women and offered alternative paths for practicing a Christian life.

Where many have seen two separate religious groups with conflicting preoccupations, Arnold sees Christians who were often engaged in a common dialogue about vocation, framed by the life of Mary Magdalene. Arnold disproves the idea that Protestants removed saints from their theology and teaching under reform. Rather, devotion to Mary Magdalene laid the foundation within Protestantism for the public ministry of women.

Margaret Arnold is Associate Rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Medford, Massachusetts. She received her Ph.D. in Religious and Theological Studies from Boston University and was awarded the 2017 Duke Divinity Innovation Grant for the development of Episcopal curriculum material. She blogs at gracemedford.org, and she has written about faith and women’s lives in the work of Jane Austen and L. M. Montgomery for the literary website sarahemsley.com.
Accounting for Slavery
Masters and Management

Caitlin Rosenthal

Accounting for Slavery is a unique contribution to the decades-long effort to understand New World slavery’s complex relationship with capitalism. Through careful analysis of plantation records, Caitlin Rosenthal explores the development of quantitative management practices on West Indian and Southern plantations. She shows how planter-capitalists built sophisticated organizational structures and even practiced an early form of scientific management. They subjected enslaved people to experiments, such as allocating and reallocating labor from crop to crop, planning meals and lodging, and carefully recording daily productivity. The incentive strategies they crafted offered rewards but also threatened brutal punishment.

The traditional story of modern management focuses on the factories of England and New England, but Rosenthal demonstrates that investors in West Indian and Southern plantations used complex accounting practices, sometimes before their Northern counterparts. For example, some planters depreciated their human capital decades before the practice was a widely used accounting technique. Contrary to narratives that depict slavery as a barrier to innovation, Accounting for Slavery explains how elite planters turned their power over enslaved people into a productivity advantage. The brutality of slavery was readily compatible with the development of new quantitative techniques for workforce organization.

By showing the many ways that business innovation can be a byproduct of bondage, Rosenthal further erodes the false boundary between capitalism and slavery and illuminates deep parallels between the outlooks of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century slaveholders and the ethical dilemmas facing twenty-first-century businesses.

Caitlin Rosenthal returned to Harvard for her Ph.D. in history after three years with McKinsey & Company. A finalist for the Nevins Prize in Economic History and winner of the Krooss Prize for the Best Dissertation in Business History at Harvard University, she was a Newcomen Postdoctoral Fellow at Harvard Business School and is now Assistant Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley.
Du Bois’s Telegram

Literary Resistance and State Containment

Juliana Spahr

In 1956 W. E. B. Du Bois was denied a passport to attend the Présence Africaine Congress of Black Writers and Artists in Paris. So he sent the assembled a telegram. “Any Negro-American who travels abroad today must either not discuss race conditions in the United States or say the sort of thing which our State Department wishes the world to believe.” Taking seriously Du Bois’s allegation, Juliana Spahr breathes new life into age-old questions as she explores how state interests have shaped U.S. literature. What is the relationship between literature and politics? Can writing be revolutionary? Can art be autonomous, or is escape from nations and nationalisms impossible?

Du Bois’s Telegram brings together a wide range of institutional forces implicated in literary production, paying special attention to three eras of writing that sought to defy political orthodoxies by contesting linguistic conventions: avant-garde modernism of the early twentieth century; social-movement writing of the 1960s and 1970s; and, in the twenty-first century, the profusion of English-language works incorporating languages other than English. Spahr shows how these literatures attempted to assert their autonomy, only to be shut down by FBI harassment or coopted by CIA and State Department propagandists. Liberal state allies such as the Ford and Rockefeller foundations made writers complicit by funding multiculturalist works that celebrated diversity and assimilation while starving radical anti-imperial, anti-racist, anti-capitalist efforts.

Spahr does not deny the exhilarations of politically engaged art. But her study affirms a sobering reality: aesthetic resistance is easily domesticated.

Juliana Spahr is Professor of English at Mills College. She is the author of eight volumes of poetry, including The Winter the Wolf Came, Well Then There Now, and Response, winner of the National Poetry Series Award. She is also the editor, with Claudia Rankine, of American Women Poets in the 21st Century and received the O. B. Hardison Jr. Poetry Prize from the Folger Shakespeare Library.
The Wake of the Whale
Hunter Societies in the Caribbean and North Atlantic

Russell Fielding

Despite declining stocks worldwide and increasing health risks, artisanal whaling remains a cultural practice tied to nature's rhythms. The Wake of the Whale presents the art, history, and challenge of whaling in the Caribbean and North Atlantic, based on a decade of award-winning fieldwork.

Sightings of pilot whales in the frigid Nordic waters have drawn residents of the Faroe Islands to their boats and beaches for nearly a thousand years. Down in the tropics, around the islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, artisanal whaling is a younger trade, shaped by the legacies of slavery and colonialism but no less important to the local population. Each culture, Russell Fielding shows, has developed a distinct approach to whaling that preserves key traditions while adapting to threats of scarcity, the requirements of regulation, and a growing awareness of the humane treatment of animals.

Yet these strategies struggle to account for the risks of regularly eating meat contaminated with methylmercury and other environmental pollutants introduced from abroad. Fielding considers how these and other factors may change whaling cultures forever, perhaps even bringing an end to this way of life.

A rare mix of scientific and social insight, The Wake of the Whale raises compelling questions about the place of cultural traditions in the contemporary world and the sacrifices we must make for sustainability.

Russell Fielding is Assistant Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of the South. A Fulbright scholar, he has been awarded fellowships from the Nansen Fund, the Faroese Research Council, and the University of Montana Global Leadership Initiative and has been interviewed by National Geographic, PBS, and 18 Degrees North. He served as a consultant on two documentary films, The Archipelago, by Benjamin Huguet, and Faroe Islands: Message from the Sea, by PBS Frontline/World. Since 2005 Fielding has been studying artisanal whaling traditions throughout the Atlantic, with field sites in the Faroe Islands, Newfoundland, and St. Vincent.
The Republican Reversal
Conservatives and the Environment from Nixon to Trump

James Morton Turner • Andrew C. Isenberg

Not long ago, Republicans could take pride in their party’s tradition of environmental leadership. In the 1960s and 1970s, the GOP helped create the Environmental Protection Agency, extend the Clean Air Act, and protect endangered species. Today, as Republicans denounce climate change as a “hoax” and seek to dismantle the environmental regulatory state, we are left to wonder: What happened?

The party’s transformation began in the late 1970s with the concerted efforts of politicians and business leaders, abetted by intellectuals and policy experts, to link the interests of corporate donors with states’-rights activism and Main Street regulatory distrust. Fiscal conservatives embraced cost-benefit analysis, and business tycoons funded think tanks, to denounce environmental regulation as economically harmful, constitutionally suspect, and unchristian, thereby appealing to evangelical views of man’s God-given dominion of the Earth.

As James Turner and Andrew Isenberg make clear, this abdication of environmental concern stands out as one of the most profound turnabouts in modern American political history, critical to our understanding of the GOP’s success. The Republican reversal on the environment is emblematic of an unwavering faith in the market, skepticism of scientific and technocratic elites, and belief in American exceptionalism that have become the party’s distinguishing characteristics.

James Morton Turner is Associate Professor of Environmental Studies at Wellesley College. His first book, The Promise of Wilderness: American Environmental Politics since 1964, received the Charles Weyerhaeuser Book Award for the best book in conservation history by the Forest History Society in 2013. The author of numerous articles on climate change policy, renewable energy, and the environmental history of batteries, Turner has also been active in local record-setting sustainability initiatives.

Andrew C. Isenberg is the Hall Distinguished Professor of American History at the University of Kansas and the author of many books about the American West and the environment. He has been a Fulbright Scholar, an inaugural fellow at the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society in Munich, and a contributor to documentaries, including America before Columbus and the award-winning Facing the Storm: Story of the American Bison and American Experience: Wyatt Earp.
The Economics of Religion in India
Sriya Iyer

Religion has not been a popular target for economic analysis. Yet the tools of economics can offer deep insights into how religious groups compete, deliver social services, and reach out to potential converts—how, in daily life, religions nurture and deploy market power. Sriya Iyer puts these tools to use in an expansive, creative study of India, one of the most religiously diverse countries in the world.

Iyer explores how growth, inequality, education, technology, and social trends both affect and are affected by religious groups. Her exceptionally rich data—drawn from ten years of research, including a survey of almost 600 religious organizations in seven states—reveal the many ways religions interact with social welfare and political conflict. After India’s economy was liberalized in 1991, she shows, religious organizations substantially increased their provision of services, compensating for the retreat of the state. Iyer’s data also indicate that religious violence is more common where economic growth is higher, apparently because growth increases inequality, which sectarian politicians might exploit to encourage hostility toward other religions. As inequality leads to social polarization, religious doctrines become more extreme. But there are hopeful patterns in Iyer’s data, too. Religious organizations, on balance, play a positive role in India’s socioeconomic development, and women’s participation in religious life is on the rise.

The Economics of Religion in India has much to teach us about India and other pluralistic societies the world over, and about the power of economics to illuminate some of societies’ deepest beliefs and dynamics.

Sriya Iyer is Bibby Fellow and College Lecturer at St Catharine’s College and Affiliated Lecturer and Janeway Fellow in Economics in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Cambridge. She is the author of Demography and Religion in India.
Life Imprisonment
A Global Human Rights Analysis
Dirk van Zyl Smit • Catherine Appleton

Life imprisonment has replaced capital punishment as the most common sentence imposed for heinous crimes worldwide. Consequently, it has become the leading issue of international criminal justice reform. In the first global survey of prisoners serving life terms, Dirk van Zyl Smit and Catherine Appleton argue for a human rights-based reappraisal of this harsh punishment. The authors estimate that almost half a million people face life behind bars, and the number is growing as jurisdictions abolish the death penalty. Life Imprisonment explores this trend through data and legal analysis illustrated by detailed maps, charts, tables, and comprehensive statistical appendices.

An answer to the question “Can life sentences be just?” is complicated by the range of practices that fall under the umbrella of life imprisonment. Van Zyl Smit and Appleton contend that life sentences, in the many ways they are implemented worldwide, infringe on the requirements of justice. And life imprisonment without possibility of parole can never be just. The authors draw attention to states with no life imprisonment to highlight the possibility of abolishing it entirely. Life Imprisonment is an incomparable resource for lawyers, lawmakers, criminologists, policy scholars, and penal-reform advocates concerned with balancing justice and public safety.

Dirk van Zyl Smit is Professor of Comparative and International Penal Law at the University of Nottingham. Catherine Appleton is a Senior Research Fellow in the School of Law at the University of Nottingham.

The Urban Commons
How Data and Technology Can Rebuild Our Communities
Daniel T. O’Brien

The future of smart cities has arrived, courtesy of citizens and their phones. Daniel T. O’Brien explains the transformative insights gleaned from years researching Boston’s 311 reporting system, a sophisticated city management tool that has revolutionized how ordinary Bostonians use and maintain public spaces. Through its phone service, mobile app, website, and Twitter account, 311 catalogs complaints about potholes, broken street lights, graffiti, litter, vandalism, and other issues that are no one citizen’s responsibility but affect everyone’s quality of life. The Urban Commons offers a pioneering model of what modern digital data and technology can do for cities like Boston that seek both prosperous growth and sustainability.

Analyzing a rich trove of data, O’Brien discovers why neighborhoods willingly invest their time to monitor city environments, and he identifies best practices for implementing technologies that engage citizens, for deploying public services in collaborative ways, and for utilizing the data generated. Boston’s 311 system has narrowed the gap between residents and their communities, and between constituents and local leaders. By unpacking when, why, and how the 311 system has worked for Boston, The Urban Commons reveals the power and potential of this innovative system, and the lessons learned that other cities can adapt.

Daniel T. O’Brien is Assistant Professor in the School of Public Policy and Urban Affairs at Northeastern University and Co-Director of the Boston Area Research Initiative, based at Northeastern and Harvard universities.
Economists and theologians usually inhabit different intellectual worlds. Economists investigate the workings of markets and tend to set ethical questions aside. Theologians often dismiss economics, losing insights into the influence of market incentives on individual behavior. Mary L. Hirschfeld, who was a professor of economics for fifteen years before becoming a theologian, seeks to bridge these fields in this innovative work about economics and the thought of St. Thomas Aquinas.

An economics rooted in Thomistic thought integrates the insights of economists with a larger view of the good life, giving us critical purchase on the ethical shortcomings of modern capitalism. Ethics and economics cannot be reconciled if we begin with narrow questions about wages or usury, she writes. Rather, we must begin with an understanding of how economic life serves human happiness. Material wealth is an instrumental good, valuable only to the extent that it allows people to flourish. Hirschfeld uses that insight to develop a humane economy in which pragmatic and material concerns matter but the pursuit of wealth is not the ultimate goal. The Thomistic economics that Hirschfeld outlines is capable of dealing with our culture as it is, while still offering direction about how we might make the economy better serve the human good.

Mary L. Hirschfeld is Associate Professor of Economics and Theology in the Department of the Humanities, Villanova University.
The Novel of Human Rights

James Dawes

The Novel of Human Rights defines a new, dynamic American literary genre. It incorporates key debates within the contemporary human rights movement in the United States, and in turn influences the ideas and rhetoric of that discourse.

In James Dawes’s framing, the novel of human rights takes as its theme a range of atrocities at home and abroad, scrambling the distinction between human rights within and beyond national borders. Some novels critique America’s conception of human rights by pointing out U.S. exploitation of international crises. Other novels endorse an American ethos of individualism and citizenship as the best hope for global equality. Some narratives depict human rights workers as responding to an urgent ethical necessity, while others see only inefficient institutions dedicated to their own survival. Surveying the work of Chris Abani, Susan Choi, Edwidge Danticat, Dave Eggers, Nathan Englander, Francisco Goldman, Anthony Marra, and John Edgar Wideman, among others, Dawes finds traces of slave narratives, Holocaust literature, war novels, and expatriate novels, along with earlier traditions of justice writing.

The novel of human rights responds to deep forces within America’s politics, society, and culture, Dawes shows. His illuminating study clarifies many ethical dilemmas of today’s local and global politics and helps us think our way, through them, to a better future. Vibrant and modern, the human rights novel reflects our own time and aspires to shape the world we will leave for those who come after.

James Dawes is DeWitt Wallace Professor of English at Macalester College.
Guilty Aesthetic Pleasures
Timothy Aubry

In the wake of 1960s and 1970s radical movements, literary studies’ embrace of politics entailed a rejection of aesthetic considerations. For scholars invested in literature’s role in supporting or challenging dominant ideologies, appreciating literature’s formal beauty seemed frivolous, even complicit with social iniquities. This suspicion of aesthetics became the default posture within literary scholarship, a means of establishing the rigor of one’s thought and the purity of one’s political commitments. Yet aesthetic pleasure never fully disappeared from the academy. It simply went underground.

From New Criticism to the digital humanities, Timothy Aubry recasts aesthetics as the complicated, morally ambiguous, embattled yet resilient protagonist in literary studies. He argues that academic critics never stopped asserting preferences for certain texts, rhetorical strategies, or intellectual responses. Rather than serving as the enemy of formalism, political criticism enabled scholars to promote heightened experiences of perceptual acuity and complexity while adjudicating which formal strategies are best designed to bolster these experiences. It covertly nurtured reading practices aimed at achieving aesthetic satisfaction. Today, when many scholars are advocating renewed attention to textual surfaces and aesthetic experiences, Guilty Aesthetic Pleasures illuminates the vast common ground between the formalists and the schools of criticism that succeeded them.

Timothy Aubry is Associate Professor of English at Baruch College of the City University of New York.

The Art of Being
Poetics of the Novel and Existentialist Philosophy
Yi-Ping Ong

In this powerful account of how the novel reorients philosophy toward the meaning of existence, Yi-Ping Ong shows that Kierkegaard, Sartre, and Beauvoir discovered a radical way of thinking about the relation between the form of the novel and the nature of self-knowledge, freedom, and the world.

For the existentialists, a paradox lies at the heart of the novel. As a work of art, the novel exists as a given totality. But the capacity of the novel to compel belief in the independent existence of its characters depends on the absence of any perspective from which their lives may be viewed as a consummated whole. At stake in the poetics of the novel are the conditions under which knowledge of existence is possible. Ong’s reframing of debates in novel theory transcends old dichotomies of mind and world, interiority and totality, form and mimesis, to illuminate existential dimensions overlooked by empirical and sociological approaches. Her groundbreaking readings of Tolstoy, Eliot, Austen, James, Flaubert, and Zola showcase the novel’s engagement with philosophically rich notions of self-knowledge, freedom, authority, world, and the unfinished character of human life.

Yi-Ping Ong is Assistant Professor of the Humanities at Johns Hopkins University.
Time and Its Adversaries in the Seleucid Empire

Paul J. Kosmin

“With erudition, theoretical sophistication, and meticulous discussion of the sources, Paul Kosmin sheds new light on the meaning of time, memory, and identity in a multicultural setting.”

—Angelos Chaniotis, Institute for Advanced Study

In this eye-opening book, Paul J. Kosmin explains how the Seleucid Empire’s invention of a new kind of time—and the rebellions against this worldview—transformed the way we organize our thoughts about the past, present, and future.

In the aftermath of Alexander the Great’s conquests, the Seleucid kings ruled a vast territory stretching from Central Asia to Anatolia, Armenia to the Persian Gulf. In a radical move to impose unity and regulate behavior, this Greco-Macedonian imperial power introduced a linear and transcendent conception of time. Under Seleucid rule, time no longer restarted with each new monarch. Instead, progressively numbered years, identical to the system we use today—continuous, irreversible, accumulating—became the de facto measure of historical duration. This new temporality, propagated throughout the empire, changed how people did business, recorded events, and oriented themselves to the larger world. Challenging this order, however, were rebellious subjects who resurrected their pre-Hellenistic pasts and created apocalyptic time frames that predicted the total end of history. The interaction of these complex and competing temporalities, Kosmin argues, led to far-reaching religious, intellectual, and political developments.

Time and Its Adversaries in the Seleucid Empire opens a new window onto empire, resistance, and the meaning of history in the ancient world.

Paul J. Kosmin is John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities at Harvard University. He is the author of The Land of the Elephant Kings: Space, Territory, and Ideology in the Seleucid Empire and coeditor of Spear-Won Land: Sardis from the King’s Peace to the Peace of Apamea. Kosmin has been a Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study Fellow and a PAW Fellow at Princeton University, as well as an Oliver Smithies Lecturer at Oxford University.
**Opium’s Long Shadow**  
*From Asian Revolt to Global Drug Control*  

**Steffen Rimner**

The League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, created in 1920, captured almost eight decades of political turmoil over opium trafficking. *Opium’s Long Shadow* shows how diverse local protests crossed imperial, national, and colonial boundaries to harness public opinion as a moral deterrent in international politics after World War I.

Steffen Rimner traces the far-flung itineraries and trenchant arguments of reformers—significantly, feminists and journalists—who viewed opium addiction as a root cause of poverty, famine, “white slavery,” and moral degradation. These activists targeted the international reputation of drug-trading governments, primarily Great Britain, British India, and Japan, becoming pioneers of the global political tactic we today call naming and shaming. States in turn appropriated anti-drug criticism to shame fellow sovereigns around the globe. Consequently, participation in drug control became a prerequisite for membership in the twentieth-century international community. Rimner relates how an aggressive embrace of anti-drug politics earned China and other Asian states new influence on the world stage. The link between drug control and international legitimacy has endured. Amid fierce contemporary debate over the wisdom of narcotics policies, the 100-year-old moral consensus Rimner describes remains a backbone of the international order.

**Steffen Rimner** is Assistant Professor of the History of International Relations at Utrecht University in the Netherlands.

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**Lord Cornwallis Is Dead**  
*The Struggle for Democracy in the United States and India*  

**Nico Slate**

“A fascinating, delightful tale.”  
—Daniel Immerwahr, author of THINKING SMALL

Do democratic states bring about greater social and economic equality among their citizens? Modern India embraced universal suffrage from the moment it was free of British imperial rule—a historical rarity in the West—and yet Indian citizens are far from realizing equality today. The United States, the first British colony to gain independence, continues to struggle with intolerance and the consequences of growing inequality in the twenty-first century.

From Boston Brahmins to Mohandas Gandhi, from Hollywood to Bollywood, Nico Slate traces the continuous transmission of democratic ideas between two former colonies of the British Empire. Gandhian nonviolence lay at the heart of the American civil rights movement. Key Indian freedom fighters sharpened their political thought while studying and working in the United States. And the Indian American community fought its own battle for civil rights.

Spanning three centuries and two continents, *Lord Cornwallis Is Dead* offers a new look at the struggle for freedom that linked two nations. While the United States remains the world’s most powerful democracy, India—the world’s most populous democracy—is growing in wealth and influence. Together, the United States and India will play a predominant role in shaping the future of democracy.

**Nico Slate** is Professor of History at Carnegie Mellon University.
The terms “capitalism” and “socialism” haunt our political and economic imaginations, but we rarely consider their interconnected early history. Even the eighteenth century had its “socialists,” but unlike those of the nineteenth, they paradoxically sought to make the world safe for “capitalists.” The word “socialists” was first used in Northern Italy as a term of contempt for the political economists and legal reformers Pietro Verri and Cesare Beccaria, author of the epochal On Crimes and Punishments. Yet their views and concerns, developed inside a pugnacious intellectual coterie dubbed the Academy of Fisticuffs, differ dramatically from those of the socialists that followed.

Sophus Reinert turns to Milan in the late 1700s to recover the Academy’s ideas and the policies they informed. At the core of their preoccupations lay the often lethal tension among states, markets, and human welfare in an era when the three were becoming increasingly intertwined. These thinkers articulated a secular basis for social organization, rooted in commerce, and insisted that political economy trumped theology as the underpinning for peace and prosperity. The Italian Enlightenment, no less than the Scottish, Reinert argues, was central to the emergence of political economy and the project of creating market societies.

Sophus A. Reinert is Marvin Bower Associate Professor at Harvard Business School.

The Story of Myth
Sarah Iles Johnston

“With unparalleled audacity and finesse, Sarah Iles Johnston cuts loose from traditional scholarship and connects us with the complicated, mysterious, high-wattage world of Greek myths.”
—Maria Tatar

Greek myths have long been admired as stories but dismissed as serious objects of belief. For centuries scholars have held that Greek epics, tragedies, and the other compelling works handed down to us obscure the “real” myths that supposedly inspired them. Instead of joining in this pursuit of hidden meanings, Sarah Iles Johnston argues that the very nature of myths as stories—as gripping tales starring vivid characters—enabled them to do their most important work: to create and sustain belief in the gods and heroes who formed the basis of Greek religion.

By drawing on narratology, sociology, and folklore studies and comparing Greek myths not only to the myths of other cultures but also to fairy tales, ghost stories, fantasy works, modern novels, and television series, The Story of Myth reveals the subtle yet powerful ways in which these tales forged enduring bonds between their characters and their audiences, created coherent story-worlds, and made belief in extraordinary gods possible. Johnston captures what makes Greek myths distinctively Greek, but simultaneously brings these myths into a broader conversation about how the stories told by all cultures affect our shared view of the cosmos and the creatures who inhabit it.

Sarah Iles Johnston is the College of Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor of Religion and Professor of Classics and Comparative Studies at The Ohio State University.
The Colonial Politics of
Global Health
France and the United Nations in Postwar Africa
Jessica Lynne Pearson

The Colonial Politics of Global Health explores the collision between imperial and international visions of health and development in French Africa as decolonization movements gained strength. After World War II, French officials viewed health improvements as a way to forge a more equitable union between France and its overseas territories. Through new hospitals, better medicines, and improved public health, French subjects could reimagine themselves as French citizens. The politics of health also proved vital to the United Nations, however, and conflicts arose when French officials perceived international development programs as a threat to their authority. In the face of mounting criticism, they did what they could to keep United Nations agencies and international health personnel out of Africa, limiting the access Africans had to global health programs, and marginalized African colleagues. The health disparities that resulted offered compelling evidence that the imperial system of governance should come to an end.

Jessica Lynne Pearson’s work links health and medicine to postwar debates over sovereignty, empire, and human rights in the developing world. The consequences of putting politics above public health continue to play out in constraints placed on international health organizations half a century later.

Jessica Lynne Pearson is Assistant Professor of History at Macalester College.

Our Friends the Enemies
The Occupation of France after Napoleon
Christine Haynes

The Napoleonic wars did not end with Waterloo. That battle was just the beginning of a long, complex transition to peace. After a massive invasion of France by more than a million soldiers from across Europe, the Allied powers insisted on a long-term occupation to guarantee that the defeated nation rebuild itself and pay substantial reparations. Our Friends the Enemies provides the first comprehensive history of the post-Napoleonic occupation of France and its innovative approach to peacemaking.

From 1815 to 1818, a multinational force of 150,000 men under the command of the Duke of Wellington occupied northeastern France. From military, political, and cultural perspectives, Christine Haynes reconstructs the experience of the occupiers and the occupied in Paris and in the French countryside. The occupation involved some violence, but it also promoted considerable exchange and reconciliation between the French and their former enemies.

By forcing the restored monarchy to undertake reforms to meet its financial obligations, this peacekeeping operation played a pivotal role in the economic and political reconstruction of France after twenty-five years of revolution and war. Transforming former European enemies into allies, the mission established Paris as a cosmopolitan capital and foreshadowed postwar reconstruction efforts in the twentieth century.

Christine Haynes is Associate Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.
Republicanism in Russia
Community Before and After Communism

Oleg Kharkhordin

If Marxism was the apparent loser in the Cold War, it cannot be said that liberalism was the winner, at least not in Russia. Oleg Kharkhordin is not surprised that institutions of liberal democracy failed to take root following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In Republicanism in Russia, he suggests that Russians find a path to freedom by looking instead to the classical tradition of republican self-government and civic engagement already familiar from their history.

Republicanism has had a steadfast presence in Russia, in spite of tsarist and communist hostility. While it has not always been easy for Russians to read or write classical republican philosophy, much less implement it, republican ideas have long flowered in Russian literature and are part of a common understanding of freedom, dignity, and what constitutes a worthy life. Contemporary Russian republicanism can be seen in movements defending architectural and cultural heritage, municipal participatory budgeting experiments, and shared governance in academic institutions. Drawing on recent empirical research, Kharkhordin elaborates a theory of res publica different from the communal life inherited from the communist period. By embracing indigenous understandings of the classical republican tradition, Kharkhordin argues, today’s Russians can realize a new vision for freedom.

Oleg Kharkhordin is Professor in the Department of Political Science and Sociology at European University at St. Petersburg.

Republicanism in Russia
Community Before and After Communism

Oleg Kharkhordin

Railroads and the Transformation of China
Elisabeth Köll

As a vehicle to convey both the history of modern China and the complex forces still driving the nation’s economic success, rail has no equal. Railroads and the Transformation of China is the first comprehensive history, in any language, of railroad operation from the last decades of the Qing Empire to the present.

China’s first fractured lines were built under semicolonial conditions by competing foreign investors. The national system that began taking shape in the 1910s suffered all the ills of the country at large: warlordism and Japanese invasion, Chinese partisan sabotage, the Great Leap Forward when lines suffered in the “battle for steel,” and the Cultural Revolution, when Red Guards—granted free passage—nearly collapsed the system. Elisabeth Köll’s expansive study shows how railroads survived the rupture of the 1949 Communist revolution and became an enduring model of Chinese infrastructure expansion.

The railroads persisted because they were exemplary bureaucratic institutions. Pragmatic management, combining central authority and local autonomy, sustained rail organizations amid shifting political and economic priorities. Rail provided a blueprint for the past forty years of ambitious, semipublic business development and remains an essential component of the PRC’s politically charged, technocratic economic model for China’s future.

Elisabeth Köll is the William Payden Associate Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame.
When one thinks of U.S. global expansion, the Department of the Interior rarely comes to mind. Its very name declares its narrow portfolio. Yet *The Global Interior* reveals that a government organ best known for managing domestic natural resources and operating national parks has constantly supported and projected American power.

After overseeing settler colonialism in the American West, the department cultivated and exploited its image as an innocuous scientific-research and environmental-management organization in order to drive and satisfy America’s insatiable demand for raw materials. Today, Interior operates in indigenous lands through coal mining on the Crow reservation, for example. It pushes the boundaries of territoriosity through offshore drilling. And—in the guise of sharing expertise with the underdeveloped world—it has led surveys for lithium in Afghanistan. The department even manages a satellite that prospects natural resources in outer space.

Megan Black’s analysis demonstrates that in a period marked by global commitments to self-determination, Interior helped the United States maintain key benefits of empire without the burden of playing the imperialist villain. As other expansionist justifications—manifest destiny, hemispheric pacification, Cold War exigencies—fell by the wayside, Interior ensured that the environment itself would provide the foundational logic of American hegemony.

**Megan Black** is Assistant Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

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The slave societies of Jamaica in the western Caribbean and South Carolina on the American mainland became the most prosperous slave economies in the Anglo-American Atlantic. *Slave Law and the Politics of Resistance in the Early Atlantic World* reveals the political dynamic between slave resistance and slaveholders’ power which marked the evolution of these societies. Edward Rugemer shows how this struggle led to the abolition of slavery in one case and through violent civil war in the other.

In both societies, draconian laws and enforcement allowed masters to control the people they enslaved, despite resistance and recurrent revolt. Brutal punishments, patrols, imprisonment, and state-sponsored slave catchers formed an almost impenetrable net of power. Yet slave resistance persisted, abetted by rising abolitionist sentiment and activity. In South Carolina, slaveholders exploited newly formed levers of federal power to deflect calls for abolition and to expand slavery in the young republic. In Jamaica, by contrast, whites fought a losing political battle against Caribbean rebels and British abolitionists who acted through Parliament.

Rugemer’s comparative history, spanning two hundred years of slave law and political resistance, illuminates the evolution and ultimate collapse of slave societies in the Atlantic World.

**Edward B. Rugemer** is Associate Professor of History and African American Studies at Yale University.
Progressive New World
How Settler Colonialism and Transpacific Exchange Shaped American Reform

Marilyn Lake

The paradox of progressivism continues to fascinate more than one hundred years on. Democratic but elitist, emancipatory but coercive, advanced and assimilationist, Progressivism was defined by its contradictions. In a bold argument, Marilyn Lake points to turn-of-the-twentieth-century exchanges between American and Australasian reformers who shared racial sensibilities, along with a commitment to forging an ideal social order. Progressive New World demonstrates that race and reform were mutually supportive as Progressivism became the political logic of settler colonialism.

White settlers in the United States, who saw themselves as pathbreakers and pioneers, were inspired by the experiments of Australia and New Zealand that helped shape their commitment to an active state, women’s and workers’ rights, mothers’ pensions, and child welfare. Both settler societies defined themselves as New World, against Old World feudal and aristocratic societies and Indigenous peoples deemed primitive. While “Asiatics” and “Blacks” would be segregated or deported, Indians and Aborigines would be assimilated or absorbed. The political mobilizations of Indigenous progressive associations testified to the power of Progressive thought but also to its repressive underpinnings. Burdened by dispossessing displacement, Indigenous reformers sought redress in differently imagined new worlds and thus redefined the meaning of Progressivism itself.

Marilyn Lake is Australian Research Council Professorial Fellow and Professor in History at the University of Melbourne.

Japan at the Crossroads
Conflict and Compromise after Anpo

Nick Kapur

In spring 1960, Japan’s government passed Anpo, a revision of the postwar treaty that allows the United States to maintain a military presence in Japan. This move triggered the largest popular backlash in the nation’s modern history. These protests, Nick Kapur argues in Japan at the Crossroads, changed the evolution of Japan’s politics and culture, along with its global role.

At the protests’ climax in June, thousands of activists stormed the National Legislature, precipitating a battle with police and yakuza thugs that left hundreds injured and a young woman dead. The Japanese government acted quickly to quell tensions and limit the recurrence of violent demonstrations. President Eisenhower’s visit was canceled and the Japanese prime minister resigned. But the rupture had consequences that went far beyond politics and diplomacy. Currents of reaction and revolution propelled Japanese democracy, labor relations, social movements, the arts, and literature in complex, often contradictory directions. Kapur’s analysis helps resolve Japan’s essential paradox as being both innovative and regressive, flexible and resistant, imaginative yet wedded to tradition. The world cannot understand the distinct impression Japan has made on global politics, economics, and culture without appreciating the critical role of the “revolutionless” revolution, which released long-buried liberal tensions while bolstering Japan’s status quo.

Nick Kapur is Assistant Professor of History at Rutgers University–Camden.
Many philosophers believe they can gain knowledge about the world from the comfort of their armchairs, simply by reflecting on the nature of things. But how can the mind arrive at substantive knowledge of the world without seeking its input? Michael Strevens proposes an original defense of the armchair pursuit of philosophical knowledge, focusing on “the method of cases,” in which judgments about category membership—Does this count as causation? Does that count as the right action to take?—are used to test philosophical hypotheses about such matters as causality, moral responsibility, and beauty.

Strevens argues that the method of cases is capable of producing reliable, substantial knowledge. His strategy is to compare concepts of philosophical things to concepts of natural kinds, such as water. Philosophical concepts, like natural kind concepts, do not contain the answers to philosophers’ questions; armchair philosophy therefore cannot be conceptual analysis. But just as natural kind concepts provide a viable starting point for exploring the nature of the material world, so philosophical concepts are capable of launching and sustaining fruitful inquiry into philosophical matters, using the method of cases. Agonizing about unusual “edge cases,” Strevens shows, can play a leading role in such discoveries.

Thinking Off Your Feet seeks to reshape current debates about the nature of philosophical thinking and the methodological implications of experimental philosophy, to make significant contributions to the cognitive science of concepts, and to restore philosophy to its traditional position as an essential part of the human quest for knowledge.

Michael Strevens is Professor of Philosophy at New York University and the author of Tychomancy: Inferring Probability from Causal Structure; Depth: An Account of Scientific Explanation, chosen by Choice as an Outstanding Academic Title; and Bigger than Chaos: Understanding Complexity through Probability, all three published by Harvard University Press. He received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 2017.
Critique of Forms of Life

Rahel Jaeggi
TRANSLATED BY Ciaran Cronin

For many liberals, the question “Do others live rightly?” feels inappropriate. Liberalism seems to demand a follow-up question: “Who am I to judge?” Peaceful coexistence, in this view, is predicated on restraint from morally evaluating our peers. But Rahel Jaeggi sees the situation differently. Criticizing is not only valid but also useful, she argues. Moral judgment is no error; the error lies in how we go about judging.

One way to judge is external, based on universal standards derived from ideas about God or human nature. The other is internal, relying on standards peculiar to a given society. Both approaches have serious flaws and detractors. In Critique of Forms of Life, Jaeggi offers a third way, which she calls “immanent” critique. Inspired by Hegelian social philosophy and engaged with Anglo-American theorists such as John Dewey, Michael Walzer, and Alasdair MacIntyre, immanent critique begins with the recognition that ways of life are inherently normative because they assert their own goodness and rightness. They also have a consistent purpose: to solve basic social problems and advance social goods, most of which are common across cultures. Jaeggi argues that we can judge the validity of a society’s moral claims by evaluating how well the society adapts to crisis—whether it is able to overcome contradictions that arise from within and continue to fulfill its purpose.

Jaeggi enlivens her ideas through concrete, contemporary examples. Against both relativistic and absolutist accounts, she shows that rational social critique is possible.

Rahel Jaeggi is Professor of Practical Philosophy at the Humboldt University of Berlin. Her work focuses on ethics, social and political philosophy, and critical theory.

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Philosophy 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 1 table
photo: Sybille Baier
Reading Wittgenstein with Anscombe, Going On to Ethics

Cora Diamond

Reading Wittgenstein with Anscombe, Going On to Ethics follows two major philosophers as they think about thinking and about our ability to respond to thinking that has miscarried or gone astray. Acting as both witness to and participant in the encounter, Cora Diamond provides fresh perspective on the importance of the work of these philosophers and the value of doing philosophy in unexpected ways.

Diamond begins with the Tractatus (1921), in which Ludwig Wittgenstein forges a link between thinking about thought and the capacity to respond to misunderstandings and confusions. She then considers G. E. M. Anscombe’s An Introduction to Wittgenstein’s Tractatus (1959), in which Anscombe further explores the limits of thinking and the ability to respond to thought that has gone wrong. Through her reading of the Tractatus, Diamond shows, Anscombe exemplified an ethics of thinking through and against the grain of common preconceptions, drawing attention to the questions that mattered most to Wittgenstein. Diamond, in turn, challenges Anscombe, carrying out the kind of ethical work Wittgenstein and Anscombe felt was crucial to getting things right. Through her textured engagement with her predecessors, Diamond demonstrates what genuinely independent thought can achieve.

Cora Diamond is University Professor and Kenan Professor of Philosophy Emerita at the University of Virginia.

The Limits of Blame

Rethinking Punishment and Responsibility

Erin I. Kelly

Faith in the power and righteousness of retribution has taken over the American criminal justice system. Approaching punishment and responsibility from a philosophical perspective, Erin Kelly challenges the moralism behind harsh treatment of criminal offenders and calls into question our society’s commitment to mass incarceration.

Limits of Blame takes issue with a criminal justice system that aligns legal criteria of guilt with moral criteria of blameworthiness. Many incarcerated people do not meet the criteria of blameworthiness, even when they are guilty of crimes. Kelly underscores the problems of exaggerating what criminal guilt indicates, particularly when it is tied to the illusion that we know how long and in what ways criminals should suffer. Our practice of assigning blame has gone beyond a pragmatic need for protection and a moral need to repudiate harmful acts. It represents a desire for retribution that normalizes excessive punishment.

Appreciating the limits of moral blame undermines the rationale for long and brutal punishment practices. Kelly proposes that we abandon our culture of blame and aim at reducing serious crime rather than imposing retribution. By refocusing on the relevant moral circumstances and legal criteria, we could endorse a humane, limited, more productive approach to criminal justice.

Erin Kelly is Professor of Philosophy at Tufts University.
Discovering Retroviruses

*Beacons in the Biosphere*

Anna Marie Skalka

“Takes the reader on a remarkable historical voyage from the earliest appearance of life on earth to the present day, using retroviral discoveries as touchstones. Skalka’s unraveling of how and why retroviruses are ‘beacons in the biosphere’ is fresh, compelling, insightful, and thought-provoking.”

—Lynn W. Enquist, Princeton University

Approximately eight percent of our DNA contains retroviruses that are millions of years old. Anna Marie Skalka explains our evolving knowledge of these ancient denizens of the biosphere and how this understanding has significantly advanced research in genetic engineering, gene delivery systems, and precision medicine.

Discovering Retroviruses begins with the pioneer scientists who first encountered these RNA-containing viruses and solved the mystery of their reproduction. Like other viruses, retroviruses invade the cells of a host organism to reproduce. What makes them “retro” is a unique process of genetic information transfer. Instead of transcribing DNA into RNA as all living cells do, they transcribe their RNA into DNA. This viral DNA is then spliced into the host’s genome, where the cell’s synthetic machinery is co-opted to make new virus particles. The 100,000 pieces of retroviral DNA in the human genome are remnants from multiple invasions of our ancestors’ “germline” cells—the cells that allow a host organism to reproduce. Some present-day circulating retroviruses cause cancers in humans and other animals. Others, like HIV, cause severe immunodeficiencies. But retroviruses also hold clues to new ways to prevent and treat disease—future possibilities that are anything but “retro.”

Anna Marie Skalka is the former Director of the Institute for Cancer Research and W. W. Smith Chair in Cancer Research at the Fox Chase Cancer Center. An elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Microbiology, she received the Outstanding Woman Scientist Award from the American Association of Women in Science. Recognized as a leading expert in the molecular biology of retroviruses and the molecular basis of cancer, Skalka is coauthor of the classic textbook *Principles of Virology*, published by the American Society for Microbiology.
Diseases of Women 1–2

Hippocrates

Edited and Translated by Paul Potter

This is the eleventh and final volume in the Loeb Classical Library’s complete edition of Hippocrates’ invaluable texts, which provide essential information about the practice of medicine in antiquity and about Greek theories concerning the human body. Here, Paul Potter presents the Greek text with facing English translation of Diseases of Women 1 and 2, which represent the most extensive accounts in the Hippocratic collection of female reproductive life, the pathological conditions affecting the female reproductive organs, and their proper terminology and recommended treatments. A lexicon of therapeutic agents is included for reference.

The works available in the Loeb Classical Library edition of Hippocrates are:


Paul Potter is Chair of the Department of the History of Medicine, University of Western Ontario.
Hesiod describes himself as a Boeotian shepherd who heard the Muses call upon him to sing about the gods. His exact dates are unknown, but he has often been considered a younger contemporary of Homer. The first volume of this revised Loeb Classical Library edition offers Hesiod’s two extant poems and a generous selection of testimonia regarding his life, works, and reception. In Theogony, Hesiod charts the history of the divine world, narrating the origin of the universe and the rise of the gods, from first beginnings to the triumph of Zeus, and reporting on the progeny of Zeus and of goddesses in union with mortal men. In Works and Days, Hesiod shifts his attention to humanity, delivering moral precepts and practical advice regarding agriculture, navigation, and many other matters; along the way he gives us the myths of Pandora and of the Golden, Silver, and other Races of Men.

The second volume contains The Shield and extant fragments of other poems, including the Catalogue of Women, that were attributed to Hesiod in antiquity. The former provides a Hesiodic counterpoint to the shield of Achilles in the Iliad; the latter presents several legendary episodes organized according to the genealogy of their heroes’ mortal mothers. None of these is now thought to be by Hesiod himself, but all have considerable literary and historical interest.

Glenn W. Most has thoroughly revised his edition to take account of the textual and interpretive scholarship that has appeared since its initial publication.

Glenn W. Most is Professor of Greek Philology, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, and Professor of Social Thought, University of Chicago.
The History of Akbar, Volume 5
Abu'l-Fazl
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Wheeler M. Thackston

Akbnāma, or The History of Akbar, by Abu'l-Fazl (d. 1602), is one of the most important works of Indo-Persian history and a touchstone of prose artistry. Marking a high point in a long, rich tradition of Persian historical writing, it served as a model for historians across the Persianate world. The work is at once a biography of the Mughal emperor Akbar (r. 1556–1605) that includes descriptions of his political and martial feats and cultural achievements, and a chronicle of sixteenth-century India. The fifth volume details the bellicose seventeenth to twenty-second years of Akbar's reign, including accounts of the conquest of Gujarat, the capture of Rohtas fort from rebel Afghans, and the invasions of Patna and Bengal. The Persian text, presented in the Naskh script, is based on a careful reassessment of the primary sources.

Wheeler M. Thackston is retired Professor of the Practice in Persian and Other Near Eastern Languages at Harvard University.

A Treatise on Dharma
Yajnavalkya
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Patrick Olivelle

A Treatise on Dharma, written in the fourth or fifth century, is the finest example of the genre of dharmāśāstra—texts on religious, civil, and criminal law and the duties of rulers—that informed Indian life for a thousand years. It illuminates major cultural innovations, such as the prominence of documents in commercial and legal proceedings, the use of ordeals in resolving disputes, and the growing importance of yoga in spiritual practices.

Composed by an anonymous author during the reign of the imperial Guptas, the Treatise is ascribed to the Upanishadic philosopher Yajnavalkya, whose instruction of a group of sages serves as the frame narrative for the work. It became the most influential legal text in medieval India, and a twelfth-century interpretation came to be considered “the law of the land” under British rule.

This translation of A Treatise on Dharma, based on a new critical edition and presented alongside the Sanskrit original in the Devanagari script, opens the classical age of ancient Indian law to modern readers.

Patrick Olivelle is Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Religions at the University of Texas at Austin.
Remembrances

Mir Taqi Mir
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY C. M. Naim

Mir Muhammad Taqi Mir (1723–1810) is the author of six collections of Urdu poetry and widely regarded as the finest ghazal poet in that language. However, he also wrote one volume of verse and three prose works in Persian, including Zikr-e Mir, or Remembrances, a rare and remarkable example of Indo-Persian autobiography.

Remembrances recounts Mir’s ancestry, his father’s spiritual quest, and his own struggles to find education and patronage both in his native Agra and in Delhi. While the work may offer few glimpses into the author’s private life or professional literary activity, it presents a vivid picture of political events and intrigues between 1760 and 1789, when north India witnessed extensive warfare.

The Persian text, presented here in the Naskh script, includes all the author’s additions and alterations properly identified and chronologically arranged, along with a newly revised English translation. Mir concludes his autobiography with a series of jokes and witty anecdotes, some of them quite risqué, that are printed here for the first time.

C. M. Naim is Professor Emeritus of South Asian Languages and Civilizations at the University of Chicago.

January 420 pp. cloth $29.95* • £21.95 9780674660298
Literature / Biography 5 ¼ x 8 MCLI 22
Two Works on Trebizond
Michael Panaretos • Bessarion
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Scott Kennedy

In 1204, brothers Alexios and David Komnenos became the unwitting founders of the Empire of Trebizond, a successor state to the Byzantine Empire that emerged after Crusaders sacked Constantinople. Trebizond, which stretched along the coast of the Black Sea, outlasted numerous rivals and invaders until its fall to the Ottoman Turks in 1461. Though this empire has fascinated writers from Cervantes to Dorothy Dunnett, few Trapezuntine writings survive.

This volume presents translations from the Greek of two crucial primary sources published together for the first time: On the Emperors of Trebizond and Encomium on Trebizond. In the fourteenth century, Michael Panaretos, the emperor’s personal secretary, penned the only extant history of the ruling dynasty, including key details about foreign relations. The encomium by Bessarion (1403–1472), here in English for the first time, praises the author’s native city and retells Trapezuntine history from antiquity to his own moment. It provides enlightening perspectives on Byzantine identity and illuminating views of this major trading hub along the Silk Road.

Scott Kennedy, a Ph.D. candidate at the Ohio State University, is a junior fellow at Dumbarton Oaks (2017–2018).

January 308 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674986626
History 5 ¼ x 8 2 maps, 3 charts DOML 52

Tria sunt
An Art of Poetry and Prose
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Martin Camargo

The Tria sunt, named for its opening words, was a widely used and highly ambitious book composed in England in the late fourteenth century during a revival of interest in the art of poetry and prose.

The backbone of this comprehensive guide to writing Latin texts is the wealth of illustrative and instructive sources compiled, including examples from classical authors such as Cicero and Horace as well as from medieval literature, and excerpts from other treatises of the same period by authors from Matthew of Vendôme through Gervase of Melkley. Topics treated at length include methods for beginning and ending a composition, techniques for expanding and abbreviating a text, varieties of figurative language, attributes of persons and actions, and the art of letter writing.

This anonymous treatise, related especially closely to work by Geoffrey of Vinsauf, served as a textbook for rhetorical composition at Oxford. Of all the major Latin arts of poetry and prose, it is the only one not previously edited or translated into English.

Martin Camargo is Professor of English, Classics, and Medieval Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

January 520 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674987531
Literature 5 ¼ x 8 DOML 53
The Virtues and Vices of Speech

Giovanni Gioviano Pontano

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY G. W. Pigman III

Giovanni Pontano, who adopted the academic sobriquet “Gioviano,” was prime minister to several kings of Naples and the most important Neapolitan humanist of the quattrocento. Best known today as a Latin poet, he also composed dialogues depicting the intellectual life of the humanist academy of which he was the head, and, late in life, a number of moral essays that became his most popular prose works. The De sermone (On Speech), translated into English here for the first time, aims to provide a moral anatomy, following Aristotelian principles, of various aspects of speech such as truthfulness and deception, flattery, gossip, loquacity, calumny, mercantile bargaining, irony, wit, and ridicule. In each type of speech, Pontano tries to identify what should count as the virtuous mean, that which identifies the speaker as a person of education, taste, and moral probity.

G. W. Pigman III is Professor of English at the California Institute of Technology.

February 400 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674987500

Literature 5 1/4 x 8 ITRL 87

Lives of the Milanese Tyrants

Pier Candido Decembrio

TRANSLATED AND WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY Gary Ianziti

EDITED BY Massimo Zaggia

Lives of the Milanese Tyrants brings together two biographies by the most important Milanese humanist of the early fifteenth century. Pier Candido Decembrio (1399–1477) served as secretary and envoy to the bizarre and powerful Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan. As a member of the duke’s inner circle, Decembrio was in a privileged position to write what historians agree is a unique masterpiece of Renaissance biography, based on his decades of direct experience. Also included in this volume is a work of homage to Visconti’s successor, Decembrio’s flattering account of the deeds of the most successful mercenary captain of the Renaissance, Francesco Sforza, who secured for himself and his heirs the disputed position of Duke of Milan through guile, force, and willpower. Both works are translated into English here for the first time from new Latin texts prepared specially for this edition.

Gary Ianziti is Honorary Senior Research Fellow in the Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities at the University of Queensland, Australia. Massimo Zaggia is Associate Professor at the University of Bergamo.

February 304 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674987524

History / Biography 5 1/4 x 8 ITRL 88
Once upon a time, there lived a humble juggler, Barnaby by name, who was skillful but suffered every winter from poverty. A devotee of the Virgin, he had few failings apart from enjoying drink a little too much. One day he met a monk, who persuaded him to enter a monastery. All the brethren had exceptional skills to exercise on behalf of Mary, but the juggler felt he had nothing worthy to offer. Finally, he had the notion to juggle copper balls and knives before the altar of the Virgin in the chapel. The others caught him in the act and deemed his behavior madness, but after seeing the Mother of God descend to soothe him, they realized that he was blessed.
Once upon a time, there lived in France a humble juggler, Barnaby by name, who was skillful but suffered every winter from poverty. A devotee of the Virgin, he had few failings apart from enjoying drink a little too much. One day he met a monk, who persuaded him to enter a monastery. There he felt miserable at his inability to show his devotion to the Virgin Mary as the other monks did. Then an idea came to him: he would perform before the Madonna! The monks caught him and were outraged or thought he was mad, but soon they saw the Virgin descend from the altar to soothe him. He may be simple, but his heartfelt offering of talent was appreciated. The moral? We do not need to be maestros or to have much money and master's degrees. We all have something to give.

This simple story has medieval beginnings—a lovely poem often known as “Our Lady’s Tumbler” that dates to the 1230s. Many writers and artists have been inspired by it, and the line art in this coloring book was thoughtfully chosen and carefully prepared from books published a century or so ago. Enjoy the beauty of these illustrations as you add your own colors to the story!
“Song Lyric,” *ci*, remains one of the most loved forms of Chinese poetry. From the early eleventh century through the first quarter of the twelfth century, song lyric evolved from an impromptu contribution in a performance practice to a full literary genre, in which the text might be read more often than performed. Young women singers, either indentured or private entrepreneurs, were at the heart of song practice throughout the period; the authors of the lyrics were notionally mostly male. A strange gender dynamic arose, in which men often wrote in the voice of a woman and her imagined feelings, then appropriated that sensibility for themselves.

As an essential part of becoming literature, a history was constructed for the new genre. At the same time the genre claimed a new set of aesthetic values to radically distinguish it from older “Classical Poetry,” *shi*. In a world that was either pragmatic or moralizing (or both), song lyric was a discourse of sensibility, which literally gave a beautiful voice to everything that seemed increasingly to be disappearing in the new Song dynasty world of righteousness and public advancement.

**Stephen Owen** is James Bryant Conant University Professor at Harvard University.

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*Shrines to Living Men in the Ming Political Cosmos*  
**Sarah Schneewind**

*Shrines to Living Men in the Ming Political Cosmos*, the first book focusing on premortem shrines in any era of Chinese history, places the institution at the intersection of politics and religion. When a local official left his post, grateful subjects housed an image of him in a temple, requiting his grace: that was the ideal model. By Ming times, the “living shrine” was legal, old, and justified by readings of the classics.

Sarah Schneewind argues that the institution could invite and pressure officials to serve local interests; the policies that had earned a man commemoration were carved into stone beside the shrine. Since everyone recognized that elite men might honor living officials just to further their own careers, premortem shrine rhetoric stressed the role of commoners, who embraced the opportunity by initiating many living shrines. This legitimate, institutionalized political voice for commoners expands a scholarly understanding of “public opinion” in late imperial China, aligning it with the efficacy of deities to create a nascent political conception Schneewind calls the “minor Mandate of Heaven.” Her exploration of premortem shrine theory and practice illuminates Ming thought and politics, including the Donglin Party’s battle with eunuch dictator Wei Zhongxian and Gu Yanwu’s theories.

**Sarah Schneewind** is Associate Professor of History at the University of California, San Diego.
**Opera, Society, and Politics in Modern China**

**Hsiao-t’i Li**

Popular operas in late imperial China were a major part of daily entertainment, and were also important for transmitting knowledge of Chinese culture and values. In the twentieth century, however, Chinese operas went through significant changes. During the first four decades of the 1900s, led by Xin Wutai (New Stage) of Shanghai and Yisushe of Xi’an, theaters all over China experimented with both stage and scripts to present bold new plays centering on social reform. Operas became closely intertwined with social and political issues. This trend toward “ politicization” was to become the most dominant theme of Chinese opera from the 1930s to the 1970s, when ideology-laden political plays reflected a radical revolutionary agenda.

Drawing upon a rich array of primary sources, this book focuses on the reformed operas staged in Shanghai and Xi’an. By presenting extensive information on both traditional/imperial China and revolutionary/Communist China, it reveals the implications of these “modern” operatic experiences and the changing features of Chinese operas throughout the past five centuries. Although the different genres of opera were watched by audiences from all walks of life, the foundations for opera’s omnipresence completely changed over time.

**Hsiao-t’i Li** is Professor in the Department of Chinese and History at the City University of Hong Kong.

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**In the Wake of the Mongols**

*The Making of a New Social Order in North China, 1200–1600*

**Jinping Wang**

The Mongol conquest of north China between 1211 and 1234 inflicted terrible wartime destruction, wiping out more than one-third of the population and dismantling the existing social order. *In the Wake of the Mongols* recounts the riveting story of how northern Chinese men and women adapted to these trying circumstances and interacted with their alien Mongol conquerors to create a drastically new social order. To construct this story, the book uses a previously unknown source of inscriptions recorded on stone tablets.

Jinping Wang explores a north China where Mongol patrons, Daoist priests, Buddhist monks, and sometimes single women—rather than Confucian gentry—exercised power and shaped events, a portrait that upends the conventional view of imperial Chinese society. Setting the stage by portraying the late Jin and closing by tracing the Mongol period’s legacy during the Ming dynasty, she delineates the changing social dynamics over four centuries in the northern province of Shanxi, still a poorly understood region.

**Jinping Wang** is Assistant Professor of History at the National University of Singapore.

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November 370 pp. cloth $49.95 • £35.95 9780674987159

History / Performing Arts 6 x 9 8 color illus., 10 halftones, 4 maps, 3 tables

Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series
Shen Gua’s Empiricism

Ya Zuo

Shen Gua (1031–1095) is a household name in China, known as a distinguished renaissance man and the author of *Brush Talks from Dream Brook,* an old text whose remarkable “scientific” discoveries make it appear curiously ahead of its time. In this first book-length study of Shen in English, Ya Zuo reveals the connection between Shen’s life as an active statesman and his ideas, specifically the empirical stance manifested through his wide-ranging inquiries. She places Shen on the broad horizon of premodern Chinese thought, and presents his empiricism within an extensive narrative of Chinese epistemology.

Relying on Shen as a searchlight, Zuo focuses in on how an individual thinker summoned conditions and concepts from the vast Chinese intellectual tradition to build a singular way of knowing. Moreover, her study of Shen provides insights into the complex dynamics in play at the dawn of the age of Neo-Confucianism and compels readers to achieve a deeper appreciation of the diversity in Chinese thinking.

Ya Zuo is Assistant Professor of History and Asian Studies at Bowdoin College.

The Translatability of Revolution

Guo Moruo and Twentieth-Century Chinese Culture

Pu Wang

The first comprehensive study of the lifework of Guo Moruo (1892–1978) in English, this book explores the dynamics of translation, revolution, and historical imagination in twentieth-century Chinese culture. Guo was a romantic writer who eventually became Mao Zedong’s last poetic interlocutor; a Marxist historian who evolved into the inaugural president of China’s Academy of Sciences; and a leftist politician who devoted almost three decades to translating Goethe’s *Faust.* His career, embedded in China’s revolutionary century, has generated more controversy than admiration. Recent scholarship has scarcely treated his oeuvre as a whole, much less touched upon his role as a translator.

Leaping between different genres of Guo’s works, and engaging many other writers’ texts, *The Translatability of Revolution* confronts two issues of revolutionary cultural politics: translation and historical interpretation. Part 1 focuses on the translingual making of China’s revolutionary culture, especially Guo’s translation of *Faust* as a “development of Zeitgeist.” Part 2 deals with Guo’s rewritings of antiquity in lyrical, dramatic, and historiographical-paleographical forms, including his vernacular translation of classical Chinese poetry. Interrogating the relationship between translation and historical imagination—within revolutionary cultural practice—this book finds a transcoding of different historical conjunctures into “now-time,” saturated with possibilities and tensions.

Pu Wang is Assistant Professor of Chinese Literature and the Helaine and Alvin Allen Chair in Literature at Brandeis University.
Body, Society, and Nation
The Creation of Public Health and Urban Culture in Shanghai
Chieko Nakajima

Body, Society, and Nation tells the story of China’s unfolding modernity by exploring the changing ideas, practices, and systems related to health and body in late nineteenth- and twentieth-century Shanghai. The pursuit of good health loomed large in Chinese political, social, and economic life. Yet, “good health” had a range of associations beyond individual well-being. It was also an integral part of Chinese nation-building, a goal of charitable activities, a notable outcome of Western medical science, a marker of modern civilization, and a commercial catchphrase. With the advent of Western powers, Chinese notions about personal hygiene and the body gradually expanded. This transformation was complicated by indigenous medical ideas, preexisting institutions and social groups, and local cultures and customs.

This study explores the many ways that members of the various strata of Shanghai society experienced and understood multiple meanings of health and body within their everyday lives. Chieko Nakajima traces the institutions they established, the regulations they implemented, and the practices they brought to the city as part of efforts to promote health. In doing so, she explains how local practices and customs fashioned and constrained public health and, in turn, how hygienic modernity helped shape and develop local cultures and influenced people's behavior.

Chieko Nakajima is an independent scholar who has taught at the University of Michigan, DePaul University, and Assumption College.

The Korean Buddhist Empire
A Transnational History, 1910–1945
Hwansoo Ilmee Kim

In the first part of the twentieth century, Korean Buddhists, despite living under colonial rule, reconfigured sacred objects, festivals, urban temples, propagation—and even their own identities—to modernize and elevate Korean Buddhism. By focusing on six case studies, this book highlights the centrality of transnational relationships in the transformation of colonial Korean Buddhism.

Hwansoo Ilmee Kim examines how Korean, Japanese, and other Buddhists operating in colonial Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Manchuria, and beyond participated in and were significantly influenced by transnational forces, even as Buddhists of Korea and other parts of Asia were motivated by nationalist and sectarian interests. More broadly, the cases explored in the The Korean Buddhist Empire reveal that, while Japanese Buddhism exerted the most influence, Korean Buddhism was (as Japanese Buddhism was itself) deeply influenced by developments in China, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Europe, and the United States, as well as by Christianity.

Hwansoo Ilmee Kim is Associate Professor of Religious Studies at Yale University.

August 414 pp. cloth $45.00x • £32.95 9780674987173
History / Medicine 6 x 9 15 line illus., 1 map
Harvard East Asian Monographs
Legacies of War
Enduring Memories, Persistent Patterns
EDITED BY Jennifer Leaning

Wars always harm civilians. How wars are waged—with what means and methods, and with what underlying animus—has great impact on civilian suffering and social memory. Across time frames and cultures, this book examines the various distinct features of anti- and post-colonial wars, the two World Wars, and recent wars of the 21st century in terms of their disruption of everyday life and their enduring distortion of social ecosystems. With a lens trained on how civilians and soldiers remember the experience of armed conflict, Legacies of War challenges narrow conceptions of the cost of war.

Jennifer Leaning, a humanitarian and human rights analyst, draws on her diverse experience to describe both the long- and short-term consequences of wars waged in the midst of—or even against—civilian populations. The book illuminates a breakdown of distinction between home front and battlefront and the resulting erosion of civilian protection with the rise of intrastate war and policies of war-at-a-distance. Enlisting seasoned contributors for a wide-ranging set of essays, the book identifies significant trends in the conduct of war, and traces how these trends are later rendered in individual and social rituals of interpretation, commemoration, expiation, or avoidance.

Jennifer Leaning is Director of the Harvard FXB Center and FXB Professor of the Practice of Health and Human Rights at the T. H. Chan School of Public Health, Harvard University.

November 248 pp. paper $19.95 • £14.95 9780674987791
Sociology / History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 16 halftones
photo: HUCE and Claudio Cambon, 2009

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Beyond Regimes
China and India Compared
EDITED BY Prasenjit Duara • Elizabeth J. Perry

For many years, China and India have been powerfully shaped by both transnational and subnational circulatory forces. This edited volume explores these local and global influences as they play out in the contemporary era. The analysis focuses on four intersecting topics: labor relations; legal reform and rights protest; public goods provision; and transnational migration and investment. The eight substantive chapters and introduction share a common perspective in arguing that distinctions in regime type (“democracy” versus “dictatorship”) alone offer little insight into critical differences and similarities between these Asian giants in terms of either policies or performance. A wide variety of subnational and transnational actors, from municipal governments to international organizations, and from local NGO activists to a far-flung diaspora, have been—and will continue to be—decisive.

The authors approach China and India through a strategy of “convergent comparison,” in which they investigate temporal and spatial parallels at various critical junctures, at various levels of the political system, and both inside and outside the territorial confines of the nation-state. The intensified globalization of recent decades only heightens the need to view state initiatives against such a wider canvas.

Prasenjit Duara is Oscar Tang Chair of East Asian Studies at Duke University. Elizabeth J. Perry is Henry Rosovsky Professor of Government at Harvard University and Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University.

October 320 pp. paper $35.00 • £25.95 9780674987104
Politics / Asian Studies 6 x 9 10 line illus., 15 tables
Harvard Contemporary China Series
**Achilles Unbound**  
*Multiformity and Tradition in the Homeric Epics*  
**Casey Dué**

Though Achilles the character is bound by fate and by narrative tradition, Achilles’s poem, the *Iliad*, was never fixed and monolithic in antiquity—it was multiform. And the wider epic tradition, from which the *Iliad* emerged, was yet more multiform. In *Achilles Unbound*, Casey Dué, building on nearly twenty years of work as coeditor of the Homer Multitext (homermultitext.org), explores both the traditionality and multiformity of the *Iliad* in a way that gives us a greater appreciation of the epic that has been handed down to us.

Dué argues that the attested multiforms of the *Iliad*—in ancient quotations, on papyrus, and in the scholia of medieval manuscripts—give us glimpses of the very long history of the text, access to even earlier *Iliads*, and a greater awareness of the mechanisms by which such a remarkable poem could be composed in performance. Using methodologies grounded in an understanding of Homeric poetry as a system, *Achilles Unbound* argues for nothing short of a paradigm shift in our approach to the Homeric epics, one that embraces their long evolution and the totality of the world of epic song, in which each performance was newly composed and received by its audience.

**Casey Dué** is Professor and Director of Classical Studies at the University of Houston.

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**In Her Own Words**  
*The Life and Poetry of Aelia Eudocia*  
**Brian P. Sowers**

Brian P. Sowers is Assistant Professor of Classics at Brooklyn College, City University of New York.
Homeric Imagery and the Natural Environment

William Brockliss

Responding to George Lakoff’s and Mark Johnson’s analysis of metaphor, William Brockliss explores the Homeric poets’ use of concrete concepts drawn from the Greek natural environment to aid their audiences’ understanding of abstract concepts. In particular, he considers Homeric images that associate flowers with the concepts of deception, disorder, and death, and examines the ways in which the poets engage with natural phenomena such as the brief, diverse blooms of the Greek spring.

Taken together, such Homeric images present a more pessimistic depiction of the human condition than we find in the vegetal imagery of other archaic Greek genres. While lyric poets drew on floral imagery to emphasize the beauty of the beloved, the Homeric poets used images of flowers to explore the potentially deceptive qualities of bodies adorned for seduction. Where the Hesiodic poets employed vegetal images to depict the stable structure of the cosmos, the Homeric poets set arboreal imagery of good order against floral images suggestive of challenges or changes to orderliness. And while the elegiac poets celebrated the brief “flower of youth,” the Homeric poets created floral images reminiscent of Hesiodic monsters, and thereby helped audiences to imagine the monstrous otherness of death.

William Brockliss is Assistant Professor of Classics at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

Selected Writings

Konstantinos Dapontes

TRANSLATED BY Elina Tsalicoglou

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

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

September 176 pp. cloth $35.00 • £25.95 9780983532248

Harvard Early Modern and Modern Greek Library
The Arts of Iran in Istanbul and Anatolia
Seven Essays

EDITED BY

Olga M. Davidson • Marianna Shreve Simpson

Many spectacular examples of Persianate art survive to the present day, safeguarded in Istanbul and beyond—celebrating the glory of the Persian Empire (and, later, the Ottoman Empire). These include illustrated books, featuring exquisitely painted miniatures artfully embedded in the texts of literary masterpieces, as well as tile decorations in medieval Anatolian architecture.

Because of their beauty, many Persianate books were deliberately disassembled, their illustrations re-used in newer books or possessed as isolated art objects. As fragments found their way to collections around the world, the essential integration of text and image in the original books was lost. Six art historians and a literary historian—instrumental in reconstruction efforts—trace the long journey from the destructive dispersal of fragments to the joys of restoration.

Olga M. Davidson is Faculty Fellow at the Institute for the Study of Muslim Societies and Civilizations at Boston University.

Marianna Shreve Simpson is a visiting scholar at the University of Pennsylvania.

February 225 pp. paper $24.95x • £17.95 9780674987340
Art 6 x 9 67 halftones Ilex Series

Cyrus the Great
Life and Lore

EDITED BY M. Rahim Shayegan

The edited volume Cyrus the Great: Life and Lore re-contextualizes Cyrus’s foundational act and epoch in light of recent scholarship, while examining his later reception in antiquity and beyond. Among the many themes addressed in the volume are: the complex dossier of Elamo-Persian acculturation; the Mesopotamian antecedents of Cyrus’s edict and religious policy; Cyrus’s Baupolitik at Pasargadae, and the idiosyncratic genesis of Persian imperial art; the Babylonian exile, the Bible, and the First Return; Cyrus’s exalted but conflicted image in the later Greco-Roman world; his reception and programmatic function in genealogical constructs of the Hellenistic and Arsacid periods; and finally Cyrus’s conspicuous and enigmatic evanescence in the Sasanian and Muslim traditions.

The sum of these wide-ranging contributions assembled in one volume, as well as a new critical edition and English translation of the Cyrus Cylinder, allow for a more adequate evaluation of Cyrus’s impact on his own age, as well as his imprint on posterity.

M. Rahim Shayegan is Eleanor and Jahangir Amuzegar Professor of Iranian and Director of the Pournavoud Center for the Study of the Iranian World at the University of California, Los Angeles.

February 250 pp. paper $24.95x • £17.95 9780674987388
Biography / History 6 x 9 20 halftones Ilex Series
Sardis, capital city of the Lydian and Persian kings, stronghold of the Seleukid kings, metropolis of Roman Asia, and episcopal seat in the Byzantine period, has been the focus of archaeological research since the early 1900s. This monograph focuses on the over 8,000 coins minted in the Lydian, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods that were excavated between 1973 and 2013 in the Harvard-Cornell Expedition. The book places coins within eastern Mediterranean historical, cultural, and economic contexts, in order to better understand the monetized economy of Sardis. It adds important archaeological context to shed light on the uses of coins and the nature of the deposits, with attention paid to the problems of monetary circulation and chronological development of the deposits, especially in the Late Roman period. Statistical analyses, including a new method of analyzing the deposits, help define the nature and chronological horizons of the strata. A catalog of the coins concludes the main body of the study, followed by appendices on countermarks, monograms, and statistical analyses.

Jane DeRose Evans is Professor of Art History at Temple University.
EDITED BY Celeste Andrews • Heather Newton • 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 2017 J. V. Kelleher lecture delivered by Paul Russell, Professor of Celtic, University of Cambridge, entitled “‘Mistakes of All Kinds’: The Glossography of Medieval Irish Literary Texts.” In this address Russell offers cogent analysis of this rarely addressed facet of medieval Irish codicology.

The articles from other presentations at the Colloquium extend the focus on Celtic glossing into other areas of Celtic linguistics and literary studies. In addition, the volume includes articles on the medieval folkloric, religious, legal, and material culture of Celtic communities, some aspects of which persist into modernity. This volume exemplifies the broad range of topics and time periods characteristic of the Harvard Celtic Colloquium.

Celeste Andrews, Heather Newton, Joseph Shack, and Joe Wolf are graduate students in Celtic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University.

Dumbarton Oaks Papers, 72
EDITED BY Elena Boeck • Joel Kalvesmaki

Published annually, the journal Dumbarton Oaks Papers was founded in 1941 for the publication of articles relating to Byzantine civilization.


Elena Boeck is Professor of History of Art and Architecture at DePaul University. Joel Kalvesmaki is Managing Editor in Byzantine Studies at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.
Origin of the German Trauerspiel

Walter Benjamin

TRANSLATED BY Howard Eiland

A new translation of a cardinal and often misunderstood work by one of the twentieth century’s greatest critics that reconsiders the medieval roots and modern meaning of Germany’s dark and desolate mourning plays.

Origin of the German Trauerspiel was Walter Benjamin’s first full, historically oriented analysis of modernity. Readers of English know it as “The Origin of German Tragic Drama,” but in fact the subject is something else—the play of mourning. Howard Eiland’s completely new English translation, the first since 1977, is closer to the German text and more consistent with Benjamin’s philosophical idiom.

Focusing on the extravagant seventeenth-century theatrical genre of the trauerspiel, precursor of the opera, Benjamin identifies allegory as the constitutive trope of the Baroque and of modernity itself. Allegorical perception bespeaks a world of mutability and equivocation, a melancholy sense of eternal transience without access to the transcendentals of the medieval mystery plays—though no less haunted and bedeviled. History as trauerspiel is the condition as well as subject of modern allegory in its inscription of the abyssal.

Benjamin’s investigation of the trauerspiel includes German texts and late Renaissance European drama such as Hamlet and Calderón’s Life Is a Dream. The prologue is one of his most important and difficult pieces of writing. It lays out his method of indirection and his idea of the “constellation” as a key means of grasping the world, making dynamic unities out of the myriad bits of daily life. Thoroughly annotated with a philological and historical introduction and other explanatory and supplementary material, this rigorous and elegant new translation brings fresh understanding to a cardinal work by one of the twentieth century’s greatest literary critics.

Walter Benjamin (1892–1940) was one of the most significant literary and cultural critics of the twentieth century. His works include One-Way Street, Berlin Childhood around 1900, On Hashish, The Arcades Project, The Writer of Modern Life: Essays on Charles Baudelaire, The Work of Art in the Age of Its Technological Reproducibility and Other Writings on Media, Early Writings (1910–1917), and four volumes of Selected Writings, (all from Harvard). Howard Eiland is coauthor, with Michael W. Jennings, of Walter Benjamin: A Critical Life and a series editor for Benjamin’s Selected Writings, volumes 2–4. He also translated four of Benjamin’s works: Berlin Childhood around 1900; On Hashish; Early Writings; and, with Kevin McLaughlin, The Arcades Project.

February 314 pp. paper $19.95 • £14.95 9780674744240
Literature 5 1/2 x 8 1/4
The Habsburg Empire
A New History

Pieter M. Judson

★ A EuropeNow Editor’s Pick
★ A Choice Outstanding Academic Title of the Year

“Pieter Judson’s book informs and stimulates. If his account of Habsburg achievements, especially in the 18th century, is rather starry-eyed, it is a welcome corrective to the black legend usually presented. Lucid, elegant, full of surprising and illuminating details, it can be warmly recommended to anyone with an interest in modern European history.”
—Tim Blanning, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“This is an engaging reappraisal of the empire whose legacy, a century after its collapse in 1918, still resonates across the nation-states that replaced it in central Europe. Judson rejects conventional depictions of the Habsburg empire as a hopelessly dysfunctional assemblage of squabbling nationalities and stresses its achievements in law, administration, science and the arts.”
—Tony Barber, FINANCIAL TIMES

“Spectacularly revisionist...Judson argues that...the empire was a force for progress and modernity...This is a bold and refreshing book....Judson does much to destroy the picture of an ossified regime and state.”
—A. W. Purdue, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

“Judson’s reflections on nations, states and institutions are of broader interest, not least in the current debate on the future of the European Union after Brexit.”
—Annabelle Chapman, PROSPECT

Pieter M. Judson is Professor of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century History at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. His books include Guardians of the Nation: Activists on the Language Frontiers of Imperial Austria (Harvard).

October   592 pp.   paper   $21.95 • £17.95   9780674986763
History   6 ⅛ x 9 ¼   40 halftones, 7 maps

cloth   April 2016   9780674047761
What Works
Gender Equality by Design

Iris Bohnet

★ Shortlisted for the Financial Times and McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award
★ A Financial Times Best Business Book of the Year

Gender equality is a moral and a business imperative. But unconscious bias holds us back, and de-biasing people’s minds has proven to be difficult and expensive. By de-biasing organizations instead of individuals, we can make smart changes that have big impacts. Presenting research-based solutions, Iris Bohnet hands us the tools we need to move the needle in classrooms and boardrooms, in hiring and promotion, benefiting businesses, governments, and the lives of millions.

“Bohnet assembles an impressive assortment of studies that demonstrate how organizations can achieve gender equity in practice... What Works is stuffed with good ideas, many equally simple to implement.”
—Carol Tavris, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“A practical guide for any employer seeking to offset the unconscious bias holding back women in organizations, from orchestras to internet companies.”
—Andrew Hill, FINANCIAL TIMES

Iris Bohnet is a behavioral economist at Harvard University, where she is a professor, Director of the Women and Public Policy Program, and Co-Chair of the Behavioral Insights Group at the Kennedy School of Government.
“One finds big nuggets of insight, useful to almost anybody with an interest in the progress of human society.”
—THE ECONOMIST

“Taylor takes on the broad phenomenon of secularization in its full complexity... [A] voluminous, impressively researched and often fascinating social and intellectual history.”
—Jack Miles, LOS ANGELES TIMES

“A work of stupendous breadth and erudition.”
—John Patrick Diggins, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

“[A] thumping great volume.”
—Stuart Jeffries, THE GUARDIAN

“It is refreshing to read an inquiry into the condition of religion that is exploratory in its approach.”
—John Gray, HARPER'S

“A Secular Age represents a singular achievement.”
—Christopher J. Insole, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

“A determinedly brilliant new book.”
—LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS

Charles Taylor is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Philosophy at McGill University and the recipient of the Templeton Prize and the Kyoto Prize in Arts and Philosophy. He is the author of numerous books, including The Ethics of Authenticity (see page 78) and Sources of the Self (Harvard).
Strangers in Our Midst
The Political Philosophy of Immigration
David Miller

Economists and human rights advocates tend to downplay the considerable cultural and demographic impact of immigration on host societies. Seeking to balance the rights of immigrants with the legitimate concerns of citizens, Strangers in Our Midst brings a bracing dose of realism to this debate. David Miller defends the right of democratic states to control their borders and decide upon the future size, shape, and cultural make-up of their populations.

 “[Miller] contributes more to the discussion of migration as a legal and moral question than nearly any other contemporary writer in English, not least in his careful and fair-minded treatment of those who disagree with him.”
—Rowan Williams, NEW STATESMAN

“This is an important and challenging book. It is important because now more than ever, philosophical and ethical thinking about immigration ought to be infused into our political discourse. It is challenging because it forces people of varying political persuasions to justify their intuitions about what precisely we owe to immigrants and why.”
—Serena Parekh, POLITICAL THEORY

David Miller is Official Fellow and Professor of Political Theory at Nuffield College, Oxford. His books include Justice for Earthlings.

The Long Emancipation
The Demise of Slavery in the United States
Ira Berlin

Perhaps no event in American history arouses more impassioned debate than the abolition of slavery. Answers to basic questions about who ended slavery, how, and why remain fiercely contested more than a century and a half after the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment. In The Long Emancipation, Ira Berlin draws upon decades of study to offer a framework for understanding slavery’s demise in the United States. Emancipation was not an occasion but a near-century-long process.

“Ira Berlin ranks as one of the greatest living historians of slavery in the United States... The Long Emancipation offers a useful reminder that abolition was not the charitable work of respectable white people, or not mainly that. Instead, the demise of slavery was made possible by the constant discomfort inflicted on middle-class white society by black activists. And like the participants in today’s Black Lives Matter movement, Berlin has not forgotten that the history of slavery in the United States—especially the history of how slavery ended—is never far away when contemporary Americans debate whether their nation needs to change.”
—Edward E. Baptist, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Ira Berlin is Distinguished University Professor at the University of Maryland, College Park, and the author of Generations of Captivity: A History of African-American Slaves and Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America (both Harvard).
Marvellous Thieves
Secret Authors of the Arabian Nights

Paulo Lemos Horta

Although many of its stories originated centuries ago in the Middle East, the Arabian Nights is regarded as a classic of world literature by virtue of the seminal French and English translations produced in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Supporting the suspicion that the story collection is more Parisian than Persian, some of its most famous tales, including the stories of Aladdin and Ali Baba, appear nowhere in the original sources. Yet as befits a world where magic lamps may conceal a jinni and fabulous treasures lie just beyond secret doors, the truth of the Arabian Nights is richer than standard criticism suggests.

“Marvellous Thieves, which draws on hitherto neglected sources, is a brilliant, fluent and original work of literary scholarship.”
—Robert Irwin, LITERARY REVIEW

“This fine book... cogently probes an influential period in the knotted and at times sordid history of the Arabian Nights, serving as a fine example to those unraveling this promiscuous and forever malleable set of stories.”
—Charles Shafaieh, WALL STREET JOURNAL

Paulo Lemos Horta is Assistant Professor of Literature at New York University Abu Dhabi.

January 384 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674986596
Literature / History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 26 halftones
cloth January 2017 9780674545052
This Vast Southern Empire
Slaveholders at the Helm of American Foreign Policy

Matthew Karp

- John H. Dunning Prize, American Historical Association
- Stuart L. Bernath Book Prize, Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

As presidents, cabinet officers, and diplomats, slaveholding leaders controlled the main levers of foreign policy inside an increasingly powerful American state. This Vast Southern Empire explores the international vision and strategic operations of these southerners at the commanding heights of American politics.

“At the close of the Civil War, more than Southern independence and the bones of the dead lay amid the smoking ruins of the Confederacy. Also lost was the memory of the prewar decades, when Southern politicians and pro-slavery ambitions shaped the foreign policy of the United States in order to protect slavery at home and advance its interests abroad. With This Vast Southern Empire, Matthew Karp recovers that forgotten history and presents it in fascinating and often surprising detail.”

—Fergus Bordewich, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“This Vast Southern Empire shows that the South was interested not only in gaining new slave territory but also in promoting slavery throughout the Western Hemisphere.”

—David S. Reynolds, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

Matthew Karp is Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University.

October 368 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674986770
History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 7 halftones, 3 maps, 3 tables

cloth September 2016 9780674737259

Slavery and Social Death
A Comparative Study, with a New Preface

Orlando Patterson

- Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship, American Sociological Association
- Ralph J. Bunche Award, American Political Science Association

In a work of enormous breadth, which draws on the tribal, ancient, premodern, and modern worlds, Orlando Patterson discusses the internal dynamics of slavery in sixty-six societies over time. These include Greece and Rome, medieval Europe, China, Korea, the Islamic kingdoms, Africa, the Caribbean islands, and the American South.

PRAISE FOR THE PREVIOUS EDITION:
“Densely packed, closely argued, and highly controversial in its dissent from much of the scholarly conventional wisdom about the function and structure of slavery worldwide.”

—BOSTON GLOBE

“There can be no doubt that this rich and learned book will reinvigorate debates that have tended to become too empirical and specialized. Patterson has helped to set out the direction for the next decades of interdisciplinary scholarship.”

—David Brion Davis, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

Orlando Patterson is John Cowles Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. His book Freedom in the Making of Western Culture won a National Book Award and his most recent book, The Cultural Matrix: Understanding Black Youth (Harvard), earned him an Anisfield-Wolf Lifetime Achievement Award.

October 528 pp. paper $21.95 • £17.95 9780674986909
Sociology 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 4 maps, 8 tables

previous paper edition March 1985 9780674810839
When Police Kill

Franklin E. Zimring

Deaths of civilians at the hands of on-duty police are in the national spotlight as never before. When Police Kill is a groundbreaking analysis of the use of lethal force by police in the United States and how the death toll can be reduced.

“Roughly 1,000 Americans die each year at the hands of the police...The civilian body count does not seem to be declining, even though violent crime generally and the on-duty deaths of police officers are down sharply...Zimring’s most explosive assertion—which leaps out...—is that police leaders don’t care...To paraphrase the French philosopher Joseph de Maistre, every country gets the police it deserves.”
—Bill Keller, NEW YORK TIMES

“If you think for one second that the issue of cop killings doesn’t go to the heart of the debate about gun violence, think again. Because what Zimring shows is that not only are most fatalities which occur at the hands of police the result of cops using guns, but the number of such deaths each year is undercounted by more than half!...[A] valuable and important book...It needs to be read.”
—Mike Weiss, HUFFINGTON POST


Next Gen PhD

A Guide to Career Paths in Science

Melanie V. Sinche

For decades, top scientists in colleges and universities pursued a clear path to success: enroll in a prestigious graduate program, conduct research, publish papers, complete the PhD, pursue postdoctoral work. With perseverance and a bit of luck, a tenure-track professorship awaited at the end. In today’s academic job market, this scenario represents the exception. As the number of newly conferred science PhDs keeps rising, the number of tenured professorships remains stubbornly stagnant.

“Next Gen PhD is a practical and thorough manual for the entire career transition process, from defining personal interests and deciding on a career path all the way to day one of a new job. Written by experienced career counselor Melanie Sinche, it is geared toward postdocs and graduate students who may not have access to effective career counseling.”
—Teegan A. Dellibovi-Ragheb, SCIENCE

“When its focus on PhD level scientists, this book fills a gap in job search and career information literature. It’s a must-read for those contemplating or actively pursuing studies in the subject area, as well as those who provide guidance to undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars.”
—Alan Farber, LIBRARY JOURNAL (starred review)

Melanie V. Sinche is Director of Education at the Jackson Laboratory for Genomic Medicine.
The Ethics of Authenticity
Charles Taylor

Everywhere we hear talk of decline, of a world that was better once, maybe fifty years ago, maybe centuries ago, but certainly before modernity drew us along its dubious path. While some lament the slide of Western culture into relativism and nihilism and others celebrate the trend as a liberating sort of progress, Charles Taylor calls on us to face the moral and political crises of our time, and to make the most of modernity’s challenges.

“The great merit of Taylor’s brief, non-technical, powerful book... is the vigor with which he restates the point which Hegel (and later Dewey) urged against Rousseau and Kant: that we are only individuals in so far as we are social... Being authentic, being faithful to ourselves, is being faithful to something which was produced in collaboration with a lot of other people... The core of Taylor’s argument is a vigorous and entirely successful criticism of two intertwined bad ideas: that you are wonderful just because you are you, and that ‘respect for difference’ requires you to respect every human being, and every human culture—no matter how vicious or stupid.”

—Richard Rorty, LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS

Charles Taylor is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Philosophy at McGill University. He has been awarded the Templeton Prize and the Kyoto Prize in Arts and Philosophy, and is the author of many books, including A Secular Age (see p. 73), The Language Animal, and Sources of the Self (all from Harvard).

August 160 pp. paper $16.95* • £12.95 OC 9780674987692
Philosophy 5 ½ x 8 ¼ 1 graph, 1 table Belknap Press
cloth September 1992 9780674268630
Ever since Darwin, thinkers have struggled to identify what fundamentally differentiates human beings from other animals. In this much-anticipated book, Michael Tomasello weaves his twenty years of comparative studies of humans and great apes into a compelling argument that cooperative social interaction is the key to our cognitive uniqueness. Once our ancestors learned to put their heads together with others to pursue shared goals, humankind was on an evolutionary path all its own.

“Michael Tomasello is one of the few psychologists to have conducted intensive research on both human children and chimpanzees, and A Natural History of Human Thinking reflects not only the insights enabled by such cross-species comparisons but also the wisdom of a researcher who appreciates the need for asking questions whose answers generate biological insight. His book helps us to understand the differences, as well as the similarities, between human brains and other brains.”
—David P. Barash, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“A Natural History of Human Thinking
Michael Tomasello

This book offers the most detailed account to date of the evolution of human moral psychology. Based on extensive experimental data comparing great apes and human children, Michael Tomasello reconstructs how early humans gradually became an ultra-cooperative and, eventually, a moral species.

“Tomasello is convincing, above all, because he has run many of the relevant studies (on chimps, bonobos and children) himself. He concludes by emphasizing the powerful influence of broad cultural groups on modern humans... Tomasello also makes an endearing guide, appearing happily amazed that morality exists at all.”
—Michael Bond, NEW SCIENTIST

“Tomasello presents an innovative and well-researched, hypothesized natural history of two key evolutionary steps leading to full-blown morality.”
—S. A. Mason, CHOICE

Michael Tomasello is James F. Bonk Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at Duke University. He is the author of Becoming Human (see page 14), The Cultural Origins of Human Cognition, and Constructing a Language (all from Harvard).
Politics against Domination

Ian Shapiro

Ian Shapiro makes a compelling case that the overriding purpose of politics should be to combat domination. This is a major work of applied political theory, a profound challenge to utopian visions, and a guide to fundamental problems of justice and distribution.

“Shapiro’s insights are trenchant, especially with regards to the Citizens United decision, and his counsel on how the ‘status-quo bias’ in national political institutions favors the privileged. After more than a decade of imperial overreach, his restrained account of foreign policy should likewise find support.”

—Scott A. Lucas, LOS ANGELES REVIEW OF BOOKS

“Shapiro combines erudite, rigorous political theorizing with a public intellectual’s ability to canvass and illuminate contemporary domestic and global problems. It’s a rare blend, one that makes Politics against Domination a book both for academic syllabi and presidential reading lists. It is a book that has actually changed my mind on how to think about international intervention.”

—Anne-Marie Slaughter

“This is a profound and unmatched study of the order and justice of non-domination.”

—Michael Doyle, Columbia University

James T. Hamilton is Hearst Professor of Communication at Stanford University. He’s the author of All the News That’s Fit to Sell: How the Market Transforms Information into News.
Adorno and Existence

Peter E. Gordon

From the beginning to the end of his career, Theodor W. Adorno sustained an uneasy but enduring bond with existentialism. His attitude overall was that of unsparing criticism, verging on polemic. In Kierkegaard he saw an early paragon for the late flowering of bourgeois solipsism; in Heidegger, an impresario for a “jargon of authenticity” cloaking its idealism in an aura of pseudo-concreteness and neo-romantic kitsch.

“Gordon, in a detailed, sensitive, fair-minded way, leads the reader through Adorno’s various, usually quite vigorous, rhetorically pointed attacks on both transcendental and existential phenomenology from 1930 on...[A] singularly illuminating study.”

—Robert Pippin, CRITICAL INQUIRY

“After this book, it will not be possible to explain Adorno’s philosophical development without serious consideration of [Gordon’s] reactions to them.”

—Richard Westerman, SYMPOSIUM

Peter E. Gordon is Amabel B. James Professor of History and Faculty Affiliate in the Department of Philosophy at Harvard University. He is also Faculty Affiliate in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures and Resident Faculty at the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies. He is the author of Rosenzweig and Heidegger: Between Judaism and German Philosophy and Continental Divide: Heidegger, Cassirer, Davos (Harvard).

August 272 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674986862
Philosophy 5 ½ x 8 ¼
cloth November 2016 9780674734784

The Land of the Elephant Kings
Space, Territory, and Ideology in the Seleucid Empire

Paul J. Kosmin

The Seleucid Empire (311–64 BCE) was unlike anything the ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern worlds had seen. Stretching from present-day Bulgaria to Tajikistan—the bulk of Alexander the Great’s Asian conquests—the kingdom encompassed a territory of remarkable ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity; yet it did not include Macedonia, the ancestral homeland of the dynasty. The Land of the Elephant Kings investigates how the Seleucid kings, ruling over lands to which they had no historic claim, attempted to transform this territory into a coherent and meaningful space.

“Kosmin has successfully brought together a number of disparate fields in a new and creative way that will cause a reevaluation of how the Seleucids have traditionally been studied.”

—Jeffrey D. Lerner, AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

“It is a useful and bright introduction to Seleucid ideology, history, and position in the ancient world.”

—Jan P. Stronk, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Paul J. Kosmin is John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities at Harvard University. He is the author of Time and Its Adversaries in the Seleucid Empire (see page 41).

August 448 pp. paper $22.95 • £18.95 9780674986886
Classics 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 15 halftones, 9 maps
cloth June 2014 9780674728820

www.hup.harvard.edu ★ harvard university press ★ paperbacks
The Digital Difference
Media Technology and the Theory of Communication Effects

W. Russell Neuman

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

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

“Important and path-breaking. The place of religious discourse in the American public square has received much attention for many years, but the role of prophetic indictment has been largely overlooked. Kaveny's book not only opens a 'new front' in these debates, but starts the conversation with a rich analysis of the history and function of prophetic discourse.”

—Kathleen A. Brady, COMMONWEAL

“A monumental achievement, and a much-needed addition to the academic and societal conversation about the role of religion in public life. In precise prose and with careful analysis, Kaveny challenges some of the leading theorists about public discourse and puts forward her own theories, all accompanied by a storyteller’s gift for anecdote and a philosopher’s talent for explication.”

—Michael Sean Winters, NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER

Cathleen Kaveny is Darald and Juliet Libby Professor of Law and Theology at Boston College. Her books include Ethics at the Edges of Law: Christian Moralists and American Legal Thought.

November 384 pp. paper $21.95 • £17.95 9780674987234
Media Studies / Politics 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 16 line illus., 17 tables
cloth June 2016 9780674504936
Forget English!
Orientalisms and World Literatures

Aamir R. Mufti

The idea of world literature has garnered attention recently as a discipline that promises to move humanistic study beyond post-colonial theory and antiquated paradigms of “national” literary traditions. Aamir Mufti scrutinizes the claims made on behalf of world literature by its advocates. The notion of a borderless, egalitarian global literature has obvious appeal, but behind it lurks the dominance of English as a literary language and a cultural system of international reach.

“Mufti’s historical perspective and insightful analyses of India’s anglophone novel generate constant echoes with the realities of anglophone writings in other cultures.”
—Eva Shan Chou, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

“Aamir R. Mufti is Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of Enlightenment in the Colony: The Jewish Question and the Crisis of Postcolonial Culture.”

SAMUEL E. ABRAMS

Education and the Commercial Mindset

Samuel E. Abrams

September 432 pp. paper $21.95 • £17.95 9780674986848
Education / Economics 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 12 charts, 20 tables

cloth April 2016 9780674049178
Rage for Order
The British Empire and the Origins of International Law, 1800–1850
Lauren Benton • Lisa Ford

International law burst on the scene as a new field in the late nineteenth century. Where did it come from? Rage for Order finds the origins of international law in empires—especially in the British Empire’s sprawling efforts to refashion the imperial constitution and use it to order the world in the early part of that century.

“A book of exceptional range and insight. Its successes are numerous. At a time when questions of law and legalism are attracting more and more attention from historians of 19th-century Britain and its empire, but still tend to be considered within very specific contexts, its sweep and ambition are particularly welcome... Rage for Order is a book that deserves to have major implications both for international legal history, and for the history of modern imperialism.”

—Alex Middleton, REVIEWS IN HISTORY

“Rage for Order offers a fresh account of nineteenth-century global order that takes us beyond worn liberal and post-colonial narratives.”

—Jens Bartelson, AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL STUDIES

Lauren Benton is Nelson O. Tyrone, Jr., Professor of History and Professor of Law at Vanderbilt University. Her books include A Search for Sovereignty: Law and Geography in European Empires, 1400-1900. Lisa Ford is Associate Professor in History at the University of New South Wales. She is the author of Settler Sovereignty: Jurisdiction and Indigenous People in America and Australia, 1788–1836 (Harvard).

Papers of John Adams
Volume 19: February 1787—May 1789
EDITED BY Sara Georgini • Sara Martin • R. M. Barlow • Amanda M. Norton • Neal E. Millikan • Hobson Woodward

“Huzza for the new World and farewell to the Old One,” John Adams wrote in late 1787, wrapping up a decade’s worth of diplomatic service. This volume chronicles Adams’ last twenty-eight months in Europe, when he petitioned the British ministry to halt impressment of American sailors, toured the English countryside, observed parliamentary politics, and salvaged U.S. credit by contracting two new Dutch loans.

Correspondents like Thomas Jefferson and the Marquis de Lafayette mulled over the Anglo-American trade war that followed the Revolution and reported on the French Assembly of Notables—topics that Adams commented on with trademark candor. He wrote the final two volumes of A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America.

“For a Man who has been thirty Years rolling like a stone,” Adams wrote, the choice was whether to “set down in private Life to his Plough; or push into turbulent scenes of Sedition and Tumult; whether be sent to Congress, or a Convention or God knows what.” Back on his native soil of Massachusetts in June 1788, Adams settled into retirement with Abigail and watched the Constitution’s ratification evolve. By volume’s end, he resumes public life as America’s first vice president.

August 648 pp. cloth $95.00s • £68.95 9780674919280
Editions 6 ½ x 9 ¾ Adams Papers Belknap Press
Backlist Highlights

1. **Make It Stick** | Brown, et al.  
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