Harvard
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Pandora’s Box
A History of the First World War

Jörn Leonhard
TRANSLATED BY Patrick Camiller

In this monumental history of the First World War, Germany’s leading historian of the twentieth century’s first great catastrophe explains the war’s origins, course, and consequences. With an unrivaled combination of depth and global reach, Pandora’s Box reveals how profoundly the war shaped the world to come.

Jörn Leonhard treats the clash of arms with a sure feel for grand strategy, the everyday tactics of dynamic movement and slow attrition, the race for ever more destructive technologies, and the grim experiences of frontline soldiers. But the war was much more than a military conflict, or an exclusively European one. Leonhard renders the perspectives of leaders, intellectuals, artists, and ordinary men and women on diverse home fronts as they grappled with the urgency of the moment and the rise of unprecedented political and social pressures. And he shows how the entire world came out of the war utterly changed.

Postwar treaties and economic turbulence transformed geopolitics. Old empires disappeared or confronted harsh new constraints, while emerging countries struggled to find their place in an age of instability. At the same time, sparked and fueled by the shock and suffering of war, radical ideologies in Europe and around the globe swept away orders that had seemed permanent, to establish new relationships among elites, masses, and the state. Heralded on its publication in Germany as a masterpiece of historical narrative and analysis, Pandora’s Box makes clear just what dangers were released when the guns first fired in the summer of 1914.

Jörn Leonhard is Professor of European History at the University of Freiburg and co-director of the School of History at the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies.
Nemesis

Alcibiades and the Fall of Athens

David Stuttard

“No one before has come anything like as near as David Stuttard to penetrating the inner recesses of the mainsprings of Alcibiades’s often outrageous, sometimes statesmanlike, always commanding public performances. Stuttard’s mastery of the ancient sources and his narrative exposition are dazzling throughout, bringing to singing life the mercurial, magnetic, passionate and persuasive personality of this still hugely controversial Athenian aristocrat of the fifth century BC.”

— Paul Cartledge, University of Cambridge

Alcibiades was one of the most dazzling figures of the Golden Age of Athens. A ward of Pericles and a friend of Socrates, he was spectacularly rich, bewitchingly handsome and charismatic, a skilled general, and a ruthless politician. He was also a serial traitor, infamous for his dizzying changes of loyalty in the Peloponnesian War. Nemesis tells the story of this extraordinary life and the turbulent world that Alcibiades set out to conquer.

David Stuttard recreates ancient Athens at the height of its glory as he follows Alcibiades from childhood to political power. Outraged by Alcibiades’s celebrity lifestyle, his enemies sought every chance to undermine him. Eventually, facing a capital charge of impiety, Alcibiades escaped to the enemy, Sparta. There he traded military intelligence for safety until, suspected of seducing a Spartan queen, he was forced to flee again—this time to Greece’s long-term foes, the Persians. Miraculously, though, he engineered a recall to Athens as Supreme Commander, but—suffering a reversal—he took flight to Thrace, where he lived as a warlord. At last in Anatolia, tracked by his enemies, he died naked and alone in a hail of arrows.

As he follows Alcibiades’s journeys crisscrossing the Mediterranean from mainland Greece to Syracuse, Sardis, and Byzantium, Stuttard weaves together the threads of Alcibiades’s adventures against a backdrop of cultural splendor and international chaos. Navigating often contradictory evidence, Nemesis provides a coherent and spellbinding account of a life that has gripped historians, storytellers, and artists for more than 2,000 years.

David Stuttard is an independent scholar, translator, and theater director. He is the author of many books, including A History of Ancient Greece in Fifty Lives.

April 372 pp. cloth $29.95 • £23.95 9780674660441
Biography / History 6 ½ x 9 ¼ 12 halftones, 5 maps, 1 chart
The world is in turmoil. From India to Turkey and from Poland to the United States, authoritarian populists have seized power. As a result, Yascha Mounk shows, democracy itself may now be at risk.

Two core components of liberal democracy—individual rights and the popular will—are increasingly at war with each other. As the role of money in politics soared and important issues were taken out of public contestation, a system of “rights without democracy” took hold. Populists who rail against this say they want to return power to the people. But in practice they create something just as bad: a system of “democracy without rights.”

The consequence, Mounk shows in The People vs. Democracy, is that trust in politics is dwindling. Citizens are falling out of love with their political system. Democracy is wilting away. Drawing on vivid stories and original research, Mounk identifies three key drivers of voters’ discontent: stagnating living standards, fears of multiethnic democracy, and the rise of social media. To reverse the trend, politicians need to enact radical reforms that benefit the many, not the few.

The People vs. Democracy is the first book to go beyond a mere description of the rise of populism. In plain language, it describes both how we got here and where we need to go. For those unwilling to give up on either individual rights or the popular will, Mounk shows, there is little time to waste: this may be our last chance to save democracy.

Yascha Mounk is a Lecturer on Government at Harvard University, a Senior Fellow in the Political Reform Program at New America, a columnist at Slate and host of The Good Fight podcast. He is author of Stranger in My Own Country: A Jewish Family in Modern Germany and The Age of Responsibility: Luck, Choice, and the Welfare State (Harvard).
Bring the War Home
The White Power Movement and Paramilitary America
Kathleen Belew

“Bring the War Home is an utterly engrossing and piercingly argued tour de force.”
—Junot Díaz

The white power movement in America wants a revolution. It has declared all-out war against the federal government and its agents, and has carried out—with military precision—an escalating campaign of terror against the American public. Its soldiers are not lone wolves but are highly organized cadres motivated by a coherent and deeply troubling worldview of white supremacy, anticommunism, and apocalypse. In *Bring the War Home*, Kathleen Belew gives us the first full history of the movement that consolidated in the 1970s and 1980s around a potent sense of betrayal in the Vietnam War and made tragic headlines in the 1995 bombing of Oklahoma City.

Returning to an America ripped apart by a war which, in their view, they were not allowed to win, a small but driven group of veterans, active-duty personnel, and civilian supporters concluded that waging war on their own country was justified. They unified people from a variety of militant groups, including Klansmen, neo-Nazis, skinheads, radical tax protesters, and white separatists. The white power movement operated with discipline and clarity, undertaking assassinations, mercenary soldiering, armed robbery, counterfeiting, and weapons trafficking. Its command structure gave women a prominent place in brokering intergroup alliances and bearing future recruits.

Belew’s disturbing history reveals how war cannot be contained in time and space. In its wake, grievances intensify and violence becomes a logical course of action for some. *Bring the War Home* argues for awareness of the heightened potential for paramilitarism in a present defined by ongoing war.

Kathleen Belew is Assistant Professor of U.S. History and the College at the University of Chicago.
Not Enough
Human Rights in an Unequal World

Samuel Moyn

“Samuel Moyn breaks new ground in examining the relationship between human rights and economic fairness. If we don’t address the growing global phenomenon of economic inequality, the human rights movement as we know it cannot survive or flourish.”
—George Soros

The age of human rights has been kindest to the rich. Even as state violations of political rights garnered unprecedented attention due to human rights campaigns, a commitment to material equality disappeared. In its place, market fundamentalism has emerged as the dominant force in national and global economies. In this provocative book, Samuel Moyn analyzes how and why we chose to make human rights our highest ideals while simultaneously neglecting the demands of a broader social and economic justice.

In a pioneering history of rights stretching back to the Bible, Not Enough charts how twentieth-century welfare states, concerned about both abject poverty and soaring wealth, resolved to fulfill their citizens’ most basic needs without forgetting to contain how much the rich could tower over the rest. In the wake of two world wars and the collapse of empires, new states tried to take welfare beyond its original European and American homelands and went so far as to challenge inequality on a global scale. But their plans were foiled as a neoliberal faith in markets triumphed instead.

Moyn places the career of the human rights movement in relation to this disturbing shift from the egalitarian politics of yesterday to the neoliberal globalization of today. Exploring why the rise of human rights has occurred alongside enduring and exploding inequality, and why activists came to seek remedies for indigence without challenging wealth, Not Enough calls for more ambitious ideals and movements to achieve a humane and equitable world.

Samuel Moyn is Professor of Law and Professor of History at Yale University. His books include The Last Utopia (Harvard) and Christian Human Rights, based on Mellon Distinguished Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania.
Universe in Creation
A New Understanding of the Big Bang and the Emergence of Life
Roy R. Gould

“Exciting, original, and extremely well written, Universe in Creation offers a philosophically novel perspective on the nature of the universe.”
—Avi Loeb, Harvard University

We know the universe has a history, but does it also have a story of self-creation to tell? Yes, in Roy R. Gould’s account. He offers a compelling narrative of how the universe—with no instruction other than its own laws—evolved into billions of galaxies and gave rise to life, including humans who have been trying for millennia to comprehend it. Far from being a random accident, the universe is hard at work, extracting order from chaos.

Making use of the best current science, Gould turns what many assume to be true about the universe on its head. The cosmos expands inward, not outward. Gravity can drive things apart, not merely together. And the universe seems to defy entropy as it becomes more ordered, rather than the other way around. Strangest of all, the universe is exquisitely hospitable to life, despite its being constructed from undistinguished atoms and a few unexceptional rules of behavior. Universe in Creation explores whether the emergence of life, rather than being a mere cosmic afterthought, may be written into the most basic laws of nature.

Offering a fresh take on what brought the world—and us—into being, Gould helps us see the universe as the master of its own creation, not tethered to a singular event but burgeoning as new space and energy continuously stream into existence. It is a very old story, as yet unfinished, with plotlines that twist and churn through infinite space and time.

Roy R. Gould is Principal Investigator and Education Analyst at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics.
The Muslim Brotherhood and the West
A History of Enmity and Engagement

Martyn Frampton

“Rigorously examined and thought-provoking. A pioneering study with a wealth of solid historical evidence.”
—Hazem Kandil, University of Cambridge

“Timely, comprehensive, detailed, and skilled, Frampton’s work will stand as the classic history of the Brotherhood’s relationship with the West.”
—Beth Baron, Director of the Middle East and Middle Eastern American Center, City University of New York

The Muslim Brotherhood and the West is the first comprehensive history of the relationship between the world’s largest Islamist movement and the Western powers that have dominated the Middle East for the past century: Britain and the United States.

In the decades since the Brotherhood emerged in Egypt in the 1920s, the movement’s notion of “the West” has remained central to its worldview and a key driver of its behavior. From its founding, the Brotherhood stood opposed to the British Empire and Western cultural influence more broadly. As British power gave way to American, the Brotherhood’s leaders, committed to a vision of more authentic Islamic societies, oscillated between anxiety or paranoia about the West and the need to engage with it. Western officials, for their part, struggled to understand the Brotherhood, unsure whether to shun the movement as one of dangerous “fanatics” or to embrace it as a moderate and inevitable part of the region’s political scene. Too often, diplomats failed to view the movement on its own terms, preferring to impose their own external agendas and obsessions.

Martyn Frampton reveals the history of this complex and charged relationship down to the eve of the Arab Spring. Drawing on extensive archival research in London and Washington and the Brotherhood’s writings in Arabic and English, he provides the most authoritative assessment to date of a relationship that is both vital in itself and crucial to navigating one of the world’s most turbulent regions.

Martyn Frampton is Senior Lecturer in Modern History at Queen Mary University of London.

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History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press
The Law of Blood
Thinking and Acting as a Nazi

Johann Chapoutot
TRANSLATED BY Miranda Richmond Mouillot

★ Yad Vashem International Book Prize for Holocaust Research

“Chapoutot [is] one of the most brilliant historians of his generation… The Law of Blood… is not only exciting and edifying but important, an event.”
—Pierre Assouline, LA RÉPUBLIQUE DES LIVRES

“A vertiginous reflection on the dialectic of culture and barbarism.”
—Grégoire Kauffmann, L’EXPRESS

The scale and the depth of Nazi brutality seem to defy understanding. What could drive people to fight, kill, and destroy with such ruthless ambition? Observers and historians have offered countless explanations since the 1930s. According to Johann Chapoutot, we need to understand better how the Nazis explained it themselves. We need a clearer view, in particular, of how they were steeped in and spread the idea that history gave them no choice: it was either kill or die.

Chapoutot, one of France’s leading historians, spent years immersing himself in the texts and images that reflected and shaped the mental world of Nazi ideologues, and that the Nazis thrust on the German public. The party had no official ur-text of ideology, values, and history. But a clear narrative emerges from the myriad works of intellectuals, apparatchiks, journalists, and movie-makers that Chapoutot explores.

The story went like this: In the ancient world, the Nordic-German race lived in harmony with the laws of nature. But since Late Antiquity, corrupt foreign norms and values—Jewish values in particular—had alienated Germany from itself and from all that was natural. The time had come, under the Nazis, to return to the fundamental law of blood. Germany must fight, conquer, and procreate, or perish. History did not concern itself with right and wrong, only brute necessity. A remarkable work of scholarship and insight, The Law of Blood recreates the chilling ideas and outlook that would cost millions their lives.

Johann Chapoutot is Professor of Contemporary History at Sorbonne University. His many books include Greeks, Romans, Germans: How the Nazis Usurped Europe’s Classical Past.
Waste of a Nation
Garbage and Growth in India

Assa Doron • Robin Jeffrey

“This is a landmark publication providing a comprehensive look at various aspects of ‘waste’ in Indian society and history. I particularly admire the skill with which the authors combine historical, anecdotal, economic, ethnographic, and even technical details to provide an enjoyable read that is, at the same time, deeply instructive.”
—Dipesh Chakrabarty, University of Chicago

In India, you can still find the kabaadiwala, the rag-and-bone man. He wanders from house to house buying old newspapers, broken utensils, plastic bottles—anything for which he can get a little cash. This custom persists and recreates itself alongside the new economies and ecologies of consumer capitalism. Waste of a Nation offers an anthropological and historical account of India’s complex relationship with garbage.

Countries around the world struggle to achieve sustainable futures. Assa Doron and Robin Jeffrey argue that in India the removal of waste and efforts to reuse it also lay waste to the lives of human beings. At the bottom of the pyramid, people who work with waste are injured and stigmatized as they deal with sewage, toxic chemicals, and rotting garbage.

Terrifying events, such as atmospheric pollution and childhood stunting, that touch even the wealthy and powerful may lead to substantial changes in practices and attitudes toward sanitation. And innovative technology along with more effective local government may bring about limited improvements. But if a clean new India is to emerge as a model for other parts of the world, a “binding morality” that reaches beyond the current environmental crisis will be required. Empathy for marginalized underclasses—Dalits, poor Muslims, landless migrants—who live, almost invisibly, amid waste produced predominantly for the comfort of the better-off will be the critical element in India’s relationship with waste. Solutions will arise at the intersection of the traditional and the cutting-edge, policy and practice, science and spirituality.

Assa Doron is Associate Professor and Australian Research Council Future Fellow in Anthropology, College of Asia & the Pacific, at the Australian National University. Robin Jeffrey is a Visiting Research Professor at the Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore, and an emeritus professor of La Trobe University (Melbourne) and the Australian National University (Canberra). Doron and Jeffrey are also authors of The Great Indian Phone Book: How the Cheap Cell Phone Changes Business, Politics, and Daily Life (Harvard).

March 320 pp. cloth $29.95 • £23.95 9780674980600
Current Affairs / Politics 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 20 halftones, 4 maps, 4 charts, 9 tables
To Shape a New World
Essays on the Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr.

EDITED BY Tommie Shelby • Brandon M. Terry

“This book highlights the profound importance of King as a philosopher grappling with the compatibility of liberation and modern American identity and power. King is just as critical to making sense of the trajectory of American intellectual thought as any of the more academic mid-twentieth-century philosophical figures in the canon—chief among them Rawls.”

—Aziz Rana, Cornell University

Martin Luther King, Jr., may be America’s most revered political figure, commemorated in statues, celebrations, and street names around the world. On the fiftieth anniversary of King’s assassination, the man and his activism are as close to public consciousness as ever. But despite his stature, the significance of King’s writings and political thought remains underappreciated.

In To Shape a New World, Tommie Shelby and Brandon Terry write that the marginalization of King’s ideas reflects a romantic, consensus history that renders the civil rights movement inherently conservative—an effort not at radical reform but at “living up to” enduring ideals laid down by the nation’s founders. On this view, King marshaled lofty rhetoric to help redeem the ideas of universal (white) heroes, but produced little original thought. This failure to engage deeply and honestly with King’s writings allows him to be conscripted into political projects he would not endorse, including the pernicious form of “color blindness” that insists, amid glaring race-based injustice, that racism has been overcome.

Cornel West, Danielle Allen, Martha Nussbaum, Robert Gooding-Williams, and other authors join Shelby and Terry in careful, critical engagement with King’s understudied writings on labor and welfare rights, voting rights, racism, civil disobedience, nonviolence, economic inequality, poverty, love, just-war theory, virtue ethics, political theology, imperialism, nationalism, reparations, and social justice. In King’s exciting and learned work, the authors find an array of compelling challenges to some of the most pressing political dilemmas of our present, and rethink the legacy of this towering figure.

Tommie Shelby is Caldwell Titcomb Professor of African and African American Studies and of Philosophy at Harvard University, and author of We Who Are Dark: The Philosophical Foundations of Black Solidarity (Harvard). Brandon M. Terry is Assistant Professor of African and African American Studies and of Social Studies at Harvard.

also by Tommie Shelby
Dark Ghettos
See paperback on p. 81

Footnotes

Philosophy / African American Studies 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press
Globalists
The End of Empire and the Birth of Neoliberalism

Quinn Slobodian

“Well-executed, engaging, and important. This is by far the best book I have read on neoliberalism, ever.”
—Bruce Caldwell, Director of the Center for History of Political Economy, Duke University

“A remarkable study, elegant and lucid. Slobodian’s complete mastery of his subject is evident.”
—Angus Burgin, Johns Hopkins University

Neoliberals hate the state. Or do they? In the first intellectual history of neoliberal globalism, Quinn Slobodian follows a group of thinkers from the ashes of the Habsburg Empire to the creation of the World Trade Organization to show that neoliberalism emerged less to shrink government and abolish regulations than to redeploy them at a global level.

Slobodian begins in Austria in the 1920s. Empires were dissolving and nationalism, socialism, and democratic self-determination threatened the stability of the global capitalist system. In response, Austrian intellectuals called for a new way of organizing the world. But they and their successors in academia and government, from such famous economists as Friedrich Hayek and Ludwig von Mises to influential but lesser-known figures such as Wilhelm Röpke and Michael Heilperin, did not propose a regime of laissez-faire. Rather they used states and global institutions—the League of Nations, the European Court of Justice, the World Trade Organization, and international investment law—to insulate the markets against sovereign states, political change, and turbulent democratic demands for greater equality and social justice.

Far from discarding the regulatory state, neoliberals wanted to harness it to their grand project of protecting capitalism on a global scale. It was a project, Slobodian shows, that changed the world, but that was also undermined time and again by the inequality, relentless change, and social injustice that accompanied it.

Quinn Slobodian is Associate Professor of History at Wellesley College.
“This man with the unpronounceable name was one of the most influential in the world, but also one of the hardest to categorize… A foremost authority on U.S. foreign relations, Justin Vaïsse enthusiastically traces the extraordinary career of this son of a Polish consul. A captivating account of a decisive figure who navigated through deep political crosscurrents in order to extend American influence across the globe.”

—L’EXPRESS

As National Security Adviser to President Jimmy Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski (1928–2017) guided U.S. foreign policy at a critical juncture of the Cold War. But his impact on America’s role in the world extends far beyond his years in the White House, and reverberates to this day. His geopolitical vision, scholarly writings, frequent media appearances, and policy advice to decades of presidents from Lyndon Johnson to Barack Obama made him America’s grand strategist, a mantle only Henry Kissinger could also claim.

Both men emigrated from turbulent Europe in 1938 and got their Ph.D.s in the 1950s from Harvard, then the epitome of the Cold War university. With its rise to global responsibilities, the United States needed professionals. Ambitious academics like Brzezinski soon replaced the old establishment figures who had mired the country in Vietnam, and they transformed the way America conducted foreign policy.

Justin Vaïsse offers the first biography of the successful immigrant who completed a remarkable journey from his native Poland to the White House, interacting with influential world leaders from Gloria Steinem to Deng Xiaoping to John Paul II. This complex intellectual portrait reveals a man who weighed in on all major foreign policy debates since the 1950s, from his hawkish stance on the USSR to his advocacy for the Middle East peace process and his support for a U.S.-China global partnership. Through its examination of Brzezinski’s statesmanship and comprehensive vision, *Zbigniew Brzezinski* raises important questions about the respective roles of ideas and identity in foreign policy.

*Justin Vaïsse*, a French historian of the United States, is Director of Policy Planning at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and author of *Neoconservatism: The Biography of a Movement* (Harvard).
The New Chimpanzee
A Twenty-First-Century Portrait of Our Closest Kin

Craig Stanford

Recent discoveries about wild chimpanzees have dramatically reshaped our understanding of these great apes and their kinship with humans. We now know that chimpanzees not only have genomes similar to our own but also plot political coups, wage wars over territory, pass on cultural traditions to younger generations, and ruthlessly strategize for resources, including sexual partners. In The New Chimpanzee, Craig Stanford challenges us to let apes guide our inquiry into what it means to be human.

With wit and lucidity, Stanford explains what the past two decades of chimpanzee field research has taught us about the origins of human social behavior, the nature of aggression and communication, and the divergence of humans and apes from a common ancestor. Drawing on his extensive observations of chimpanzee behavior and social dynamics, Stanford adds to our knowledge of chimpanzees’ political intelligence, sexual power plays, violent ambition, cultural diversity, and adaptability.

The New Chimpanzee portrays a complex and even more humanlike ape than the one Jane Goodall popularized more than a half century ago. It also sounds an urgent call for the protection of our nearest relatives at a moment when their survival is at risk.

Craig Stanford is Professor of Biological Sciences and Anthropology at the University of Southern California and the author of many books.
Antibiotics are powerful drugs that can prevent and treat infections, but they are becoming less effective as a result of drug resistance. Resistance develops because the bacteria that antibiotics target can evolve ways to defend themselves against these drugs. When antibiotics fail, there is very little else to prevent an infection from spreading.

Unnecessary use of antibiotics in both humans and animals accelerates the evolution of drug-resistant bacteria, with potentially catastrophic personal and global consequences. Our best defenses against infectious disease could cease to work, surgical procedures would become deadly, and we might return to a world where even small cuts are life-threatening. The problem of drug resistance already kills over one million people across the world every year and has huge economic costs. Without action, this problem will become significantly worse.

Following from their work on the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance, William Hall, Anthony McDonnell, and Jim O’Neill outline the major systematic failures that have led to this growing crisis. They also provide a set of solutions to tackle these global issues that governments, industry, and public health specialists can adopt. In addition to personal behavioral modifications, such as better hand-washing regimens, Superbugs argues for mounting an offense against this threat through agricultural policy changes, an industrial research stimulus, and other broad-scale economic and social incentives.

William Hall, a public policy professional at HM Treasury, served as Senior Policy Advisor for the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. Anthony McDonnell, a researcher at the Wellcome Trust and the London School of Economics, was Head of Economic Research for the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. Jim O’Neill, an internationally recognized economist, served as Chair of the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance.
The Price of Aid
The Economic Cold War in India

David C. Engerman

“This is a superb, field-changing book. Based on a dazzling array of archives spanning languages and continents, David Engerman has written a groundbreaking study of how the ‘economic Cold War’ shaped India—and how India shaped the Cold War. Global in scope but rooted in local detail, The Price of Aid is essential reading: a true classic of international history.”

—Sunil Amrith, author of CROSSING THE BAY OF BENGAL

Debates over foreign aid can seem strangely innocent of history. Economists argue about effectiveness and measurement—how to make aid work. Meanwhile, critics in donor countries bemoan what they see as money wasted on corrupt tycoons or unworthy recipients. What most ignore is the essentially political character of foreign aid. Looking back to the origins and evolution of foreign aid during the Cold War, David C. Engerman invites us to recognize the strategic thinking at the heart of development assistance—as well as the political costs.

In The Price of Aid, Engerman argues that superpowers turned to foreign aid as a tool of the Cold War. India, the largest of the ex-colonies, stood at the center of American and Soviet aid competition. Officials of both superpowers saw development aid as an instrument for pursuing geopolitics through economic means. But Indian officials had different ideas, seeking superpower aid to advance their own economic visions, thus bringing external resources into domestic debates about India’s economic future. Drawing on an expansive set of documents, many recently declassified, from seven countries, Engerman reconstructs a story of Indian leaders using Cold War competition to win battles at home, but in the process eroding the Indian state.

The Indian case provides an instructive model today. As China spends freely in Africa, the political stakes of foreign aid are rising once again.

David C. Engerman is Ottilie Springer Professor of History at Brandeis University and author of many books, including Modernization from the Other Shore: American Intellectuals and the Romance of Russian Development (Harvard).

February 470 pp. cloth $35.00 • £27.95 9780674659599
History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 11 halftones, 1 map, 3 tables

Photo by Michael Lovett
"A pioneering work on income and wealth inequality that both methodologically and empirically throws a new light on Piketty's famous Capital in the Twenty-First Century."
—Branko Milanović

A landmark in contemporary social science, this pioneering work by Thomas Piketty explains the facts and dynamics of income inequality in France in the twentieth century. On its publication in French in 2001, it helped launch the international program led by Piketty and others to explore the grand patterns and causes of global inequality—research that has since transformed public debate. Appearing here in English for the first time, this stunning achievement will take its place alongside Capital in the Twenty-First Century as a modern classic of economic analysis.

Top Incomes in France in the Twentieth Century is essential in part because of Piketty’s unprecedented efforts to uncover, untangle, and present in clear form data about patterns in tax and inheritance in France dating back to 1900. But it is also an exceptional work of analysis, tracking and explaining with Piketty’s characteristically lucid prose the effects of political conflict, war, and social change on the economic pressures and public policies that determined the lives of millions. A work of unusual intellectual power and ambition, Top Incomes in France in the Twentieth Century is vital reading for anyone concerned with the economic, political, and social history of France, and it is central to ongoing debates about social justice, inequality, taxation, and the evolution of capitalism around the world.

Thomas Piketty is a professor at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales, associate chair at the Paris School of Economics, and Centennial Professor at the International Inequalities Institute at the London School of Economics. He is the author of Capital in the Twenty-First Century and The Economics of Inequality (both from Harvard).
The World Inequality Report: 2018

EDITED BY Facundo Alvaredo • Lucas Chancel • Thomas Piketty • Emmanuel Saez • Gabriel Zucman

The World Inequality Report: 2018 is the most authoritative and up-to-date account of global trends in inequality. Researched, compiled, and written by a team of the world’s leading economists of inequality, it presents—with unrivaled clarity and depth—information and analysis that will be vital to policy makers and scholars everywhere.

Inequality has taken center stage in public debate as the wealthiest people in most parts of the world have seen their share of the economy soar relative to that of others, many of whom, especially in the West, have experienced stagnation. The resulting political and social pressures have posed harsh new challenges for governments and created a pressing demand for reliable data. The World Inequality Lab at the Paris School of Economics and the University of California, Berkeley, has answered this call by coordinating research into the latest trends in the accumulation and distribution of income and wealth on every continent. This inaugural report analyzes the Lab’s findings, which include data from major countries where information has traditionally been difficult to acquire, such as China, India, and Brazil. Among nations, inequality has been decreasing as traditionally poor countries’ economies have caught up with the West. The report shows, however, that inequality has been steadily deepening within almost every nation, though national trajectories vary, suggesting the importance of institutional and policy frameworks in shaping inequality.

The World Inequality Report: 2018 will be a key document for anyone concerned about one of the most imperative and contentious subjects in contemporary politics and economics.

Facundo Alvaredo is Co-Director of the World Wealth and Income Database (WID.world) and of the World Inequality Lab. Lucas Chancel is Co-Director of WID.world and of the World Inequality Lab, and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations. Thomas Piketty is Co-Director of WID.world and of the World Inequality Lab and Professor at the Paris School of Economics.

Emmanuel Saez is Co-Director of WID.world and of the World Inequality Lab, and Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. Gabriel Zucman is Co-Director of WID.world and of the World Inequality Lab, and Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.
Vatican I
The Council and the Making of the Ultramontane Church

John W. O'Malley

“To be the premier historian of the modern ecumenical councils would seem an odd bit of praise, but John O’Malley is exactly that and with characteristic grace. His history of Vatican I is a marvelous bookend to his field-shaping history of Vatican II and possesses the lucidity, insight, and erudition we associate with one of the world’s leading historians of Catholicism. It immediately becomes the standard history.”

—John McGreevy

The enduring influence of the Catholic Church has many sources—its spiritual and intellectual appeal, missionary achievements, wealth, diplomatic effectiveness, and stable hierarchy. But in the first half of the nineteenth century, the foundations upon which the church had rested for centuries were shaken. In the eyes of many thoughtful people, liberalism in the guise of liberty, equality, and fraternity was the quintessence of the evils that shook those foundations. At the Vatican Council of 1869–1870, the church made a dramatic effort to set things right by defining the doctrine of papal infallibility.

In Vatican I, John W. O’Malley draws us into the bitter controversies over papal infallibility that at one point seemed destined to rend the church in two. Archbishop Henry Manning was the principal driving force for the definition, and Lord Acton was his brilliant counterpart on the other side. But they shrink in significance alongside Pope Pius IX, whose zeal for the definition was so notable that it raised questions about the very legitimacy of the council. Entering the fray were politicians such as Gladstone and Bismarck. The growing tension in the council played out within the larger drama of the seizure of the Papal States by Italian forces and its seemingly inevitable consequence, the conquest of Rome itself.

Largely as a result of the council and its aftermath, the Catholic Church became more pope-centered than ever before. In the terminology of the period, it became ultramontane.

John W. O’Malley is University Professor at Georgetown University. His many books include The First Jesuits and What Happened at Vatican II (both Harvard).
Jesus in Asia

R. S. Sugirtharajah

“Jesus in Asia is an extraordinary gift. With great erudition, Sugirtharajah illuminates a broad history of previously neglected writings on Jesus, across many centuries and from diverse parts of Asia.”

—Halvor Moxnes, author of JESUS AND THE RISE OF NATIONALISM

Reconstructions of Jesus occurred in Asia long before the Western search for the historical Jesus began in earnest. This enterprise sprang up in seventh-century China and seventeenth-century India, encouraged by the patronage and openness of the Chinese and Indian imperial courts. While the Western quest was largely a Protestant preoccupation, in Asia the search was marked by its diversity: participants included Hindus, Jains, Muslims, Catholics, and members of the Church of the East.

During the age of European colonialism, Jesus was first seen by many Asians as a tribal god of the farangis, or white Europeans. But as his story circulated, Asians remade Jesus, at times appreciatively and at other times critically. R. S. Sugirtharajah demonstrates how Buddhist and Taoist thought, combined with Christian insights, led to the creation of the Chinese Jesus Sutras of late antiquity, and explains the importance of a biography of Jesus composed in the sixteenth-century court of the Mughal emperor Akbar. He also brings to the fore the reconstructions of Jesus during the Chinese Taiping revolution, the Korean Minjung uprising, and the Indian and Sri Lankan anti-colonial movements.

In Jesus in Asia, Sugirtharajah situates the historical Jesus beyond the narrow confines of the West and offers an eye-opening new chapter in the story of global Christianity.

R. S. Sugirtharajah is Emeritus Professor of Biblical Hermeneutics at the University of Birmingham and the author of The Bible and Asia: From the Pre-Christian Era to the Postcolonial Age (Harvard).

February 278 pp. cloth $29.95 • £23.95 9780674051133
Religion 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
Where do you draw the line? In the context of geopolitics, much hinges on the answer to that question. For thousands of years, it has been the work of diplomats to draw the lines in ways that were most advantageous to their leaders, fellow citizens, and sometimes themselves. Carving Up the Globe offers vivid documentation of their handiwork. With hundreds of full-color maps and other images, this atlas illustrates treaties that have determined the political fates of millions. In rich detail, it chronicles everything from ancient Egyptian and Hittite accords to the First Sino-Tibetan peace in 783 CE, the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916, and the 2014 Minsk Protocol looming over the war in Ukraine.

But there is more here than shifting territorial frontiers. Throughout history, diplomats have also drawn boundaries around valuable resources and used treaties to empower, liberate, and constrain. Carving Up the Globe encompasses these agreements, too, across land, sea, and air. Missile and nuclear pacts, environmental treaties, chemical weapons conventions, and economic deals are all carefully rendered.

Led by Malise Ruthven, a team of experts provides lively historical commentary, which—together with finely crafted visuals—conjures the ceaseless ambition of princes and politicians. Whether they sought the glory and riches of empire or pursued hegemony, security, stability, and GDP within the modern international system, their efforts culminated in lines on a map—and the enormous real-life consequences those lines represent and enforce.

Malise Ruthven is former editor with the BBC Arabic Service and World Service in London and is the author of many books, including Islam in the World, and consulting editor on Crossroads of War: A Historical Atlas of the Middle East (Harvard).
A Business of State
Commerce, Politics, and the Birth of the East India Company

Rupali Mishra

At the height of its power around 1800, the English East India Company controlled half of the world's trade and deployed a vast network of political influencers at home and abroad. Yet the story of the Company's beginnings in the early seventeenth century has remained largely untold. Rupali Mishra's account of the East India Company's formative years sheds new light on one of the most powerful corporations in the history of the world.

From its birth in 1600, the East India Company lay at the heart of English political and economic life. The Company's fortunes were determined by the leading figures of the Stuart era, from the monarch and his privy counselors to an extended cast of eminent courtiers and powerful merchants. Drawing on a host of overlooked and underutilized sources, Mishra reconstructs the inner life of the Company, laying bare the era's fierce struggles to define the difference between public and private interests and the use and abuse of power. Unlike traditional accounts, which portray the Company as a private entity that came to assume the powers of a state, Mishra's history makes clear that, from its inception, the East India Company was embedded within—and inseparable from—the state.

A Business of State illuminates how the East India Company quickly came to inhabit such a unique role in England's commercial and political ambitions. It also offers critical insights into the rise of the early modern English state and the expansion and development of its nascent empire.

Rupali Mishra is Assistant Professor in the Department of History at Auburn University.
Every day, Americans make decisions about their privacy: what to share and when, how much to expose and to whom. Securing the boundary between one's private affairs and public identity has become a central task of citizenship. How did privacy come to loom so large in American life? Sarah Igo tracks this elusive social value across the twentieth century, as individuals questioned how they would, and should, be known by their own society.

Privacy was not always a matter of public import. But beginning in the late nineteenth century, as corporate industry, social institutions, and the federal government swelled, increasing numbers of citizens believed their privacy to be endangered. Popular journalism and communication technologies, welfare bureaucracies and police tactics, market research and workplace testing, scientific inquiry and computer data banks, tell-all memoirs and social media all propelled privacy to the foreground of U.S. culture. Jurists and philosophers but also ordinary people weighed the perils, the possibilities, and the promise of being known. In the process, they redrew the borders of contemporary selfhood and citizenship.

The Known Citizen reveals how privacy became the indispensable language for monitoring the ever-shifting line between our personal and social selves. Igo’s sweeping history, from the era of “instantaneous photography” to the age of big data, uncovers the surprising ways that debates over what should be kept out of the public eye have shaped U.S. politics and society. It offers the first wide-angle view of privacy as it has been lived and imagined by modern Americans.

Sarah E. Igo is Associate Professor of History and Director of American Studies at Vanderbilt University. She is the author of The Averaged American: Surveys, Citizens, and the Making of a Mass Public (Harvard).
How did human minds become so different from those of other animals? What accounts for our capacity to understand the way the physical world works, to think ourselves into the minds of others, to gossip, read, tell stories about the past, and imagine the future? These questions are not new: they have been debated by philosophers, psychologists, anthropologists, evolutionists, and neurobiologists over the course of centuries. One explanation widely accepted today is that humans have special cognitive instincts. Unlike other living animal species, we are born with complicated mechanisms for reasoning about causation, reading the minds of others, copying behaviors, and using language.

Cecilia Heyes agrees that adult humans have impressive pieces of cognitive equipment. In her framing, however, these cognitive gadgets are not instincts programmed in the genes but are constructed in the course of childhood through social interaction. Cognitive gadgets are products of cultural evolution, rather than genetic evolution. At birth, the minds of human babies are only subtly different from the minds of newborn chimpanzees. We are friendlier, our attention is drawn to different things, and we have a capacity to learn and remember that outstrips the abilities of newborn chimpanzees. Yet when these subtle differences are exposed to culture-soaked human environments, they have enormous effects. They enable us to upload distinctively human ways of thinking from the social world around us.

As Cognitive Gadgets makes clear, from birth our malleable human minds can learn through culture not only what to think but how to think it.

Cecilia Heyes is Senior Research Fellow in Theoretical Life Sciences and Professor of Psychology at All Souls College, University of Oxford.
Every day, Internet users interact with technologies designed to undermine their privacy. Social media apps, surveillance technologies, and the Internet of things are all built in ways that make it hard to guard personal information. And the law says this is okay because it is up to users to protect themselves—even when the odds are deliberately stacked against them.

In Privacy’s Blueprint, Woodrow Hartzog pushes back against this state of affairs, arguing that the law should require software and hardware makers to respect privacy in the design of their products. Current legal doctrine treats technology as though it were value-neutral: only the user decides whether it functions for good or ill. But this is not so. As Hartzog explains, popular digital tools are designed to expose people and manipulate users into disclosing personal information.

Against the often self-serving optimism of Silicon Valley and the inertia of tech evangelism, Hartzog contends that privacy gains will come from better rules for products, not users. The current model of regulating use fosters exploitation. Privacy’s Blueprint aims to correct this by developing the theoretical underpinnings of a new kind of privacy law responsive to the way people actually perceive and use digital technologies. The law can demand encryption. It can prohibit malicious interfaces that deceive users and leave them vulnerable. It can require safeguards against abuses of biometric surveillance. It can, in short, make the technology itself worthy of our trust.

Woodrow Hartzog is Professor of Law and Computer Science at Northeastern University School of Law and College of Computer and Information Science.
A World of Empires

The Russian Voyage of the Frigate Pallada

Edyta M. Bojanowska

Ivan Goncharov, author of The Frigate Pallada, on the British in Madeira:

“It is certainly vexing that the English put down roots in all climes and soils. It is even more vexing that they proudly carry on like a hen with its egg and cackle about their achievements to the whole world.”

Many people are familiar with American Commodore Matthew Perry’s expedition to open trade relations with Japan in the early 1850s. Less well known is that on the heels of the Perry squadron followed a Russian expedition secretly on the same mission. Serving as secretary to the naval commander was novelist Ivan Goncharov, who turned his impressions into a book, The Frigate Pallada, which became a bestseller in imperial Russia. In A World of Empires, Edyta Bojanowska uses Goncharov’s fascinating travelogue as a window onto global imperial history in the mid-nineteenth century.

Reflecting on encounters in southern Africa’s Cape Colony, Dutch Java, Spanish Manila, Japan, and the British ports of Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, Goncharov offers keen observations on imperial expansion, cooperation, and competition. Britain’s global ascendancy leaves him in equal measures awed and resentful. In Southeast Asia, he recognizes an increasingly interlocking world in the vibrant trading hubs whose networks encircle the globe. Traveling overland back home, Goncharov presents Russia’s colonizing rule in Siberia as a positive imperial model, contrasted with Western ones.

Slow to be integrated into the standard narrative on European imperialism, Russia emerges here as an increasingly assertive empire, eager to position itself on the world stage among its American and European rivals and fully conversant with the ideologies of civilizing mission and race. Goncharov’s gripping narrative offers a unique eyewitness account of empire in action, in which Bojanowska finds both a zeal to emulate European powers and a determination to define Russia against them.

Edyta M. Bojanowska is Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Yale University. She is the author of Nikolai Gogol: Between Ukrainian and Russian Nationalism (Harvard).

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History / Literature 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 22 halftones, 3 maps Belknap Press

Photo by Nick Romanenko
In their search for truth, contemporary religious believers and modern scientific investigators hold many values in common. But in their approaches, they express two fundamentally different conceptions of how to understand and represent the world. Michael E. Hobart looks for the origin of this difference in the work of Renaissance thinkers who invented a revolutionary mathematical system—relational numeracy. By creating meaning through numbers and abstract symbols rather than words, relational numeracy allowed inquisitive minds to vault beyond the constraints of language and explore the natural world with a fresh interpretive vision.

The Great Rift is the first book to examine the religion-science divide through the history of information technology. Hobart follows numeracy as it emerged from the practical counting systems of merchants, the abstract notations of musicians, the linear perspective of artists, and the calendars and clocks of astronomers. As the technology of the alphabet and of mere counting gave way to abstract symbols, the earlier “thing-mathematics” metamorphosed into the relational mathematics of modern scientific investigation. Using these new information symbols, Galileo and his contemporaries mathematized motion and matter, separating the demonstrations of science from the linguistic logic of religious narration.

Hobart locates the great rift between science and religion not in ideological disagreement but in advances in mathematics and symbolic representation that opened new windows onto nature. In so doing, he connects the cognitive breakthroughs of the past with intellectual debates ongoing in the twenty-first century.

Michael E. Hobart is Professor of History Emeritus, Bryant University, and recently Adjunct Professor in the History Department at Western Washington University.
“Rule Britannia! Britannia rule the waves” goes the popular lyric. The fact that the British built the world’s greatest empire on the basis of sea power has led many to assume that the Royal Navy’s place in British life was unchallenged. Yet, as Sarah Kinkel shows, the Navy was the subject of bitter political debate. The rise of British naval power was neither inevitable nor unquestioned: it was the outcome of fierce battles over the shape of Britain’s empire and the bonds of political authority.

Disciplining the Empire explains why the Navy became divisive within Anglo-imperial society even though it was also successful in war. The eighteenth century witnessed the global expansion of British imperial rule, the emergence of new forms of political radicalism, and the fracturing of the British Atlantic in a civil war. The Navy was at the center of these developments. Advocates of a more strictly governed, centralized empire deliberately reshaped the Navy into a disciplined and hierarchical force which they hoped would win battles but also help control imperial populations. When these newly professionalized sea officers were sent to the front lines of trade policing in North America during the 1760s, opponents saw it as an extension of executive power and military authority over civilians—and thus proof of constitutional corruption at home.

The Navy was one among many battlefields where eighteenth-century British subjects struggled to reconcile their debates over liberty and anarchy, and determine whether the empire would be ruled from Parliament down or the people up.

Sarah Kinkel is Assistant Professor of History at Ohio University.
Leftism Reinvented
*Western Parties from Socialism to Neoliberalism*

**Stephanie L. Mudge**

Left-leaning political parties play an important role as representatives of the vulnerable. They once did so by promising protections from the inequality-inducing tendencies of markets. But in the 1990s they asked voters to adapt to a market-driven world. Meanwhile new, extreme parties came to the fore, promising protections of their own. To better understand this political puzzle, Stephanie L. Mudge analyzes the history of left-leaning parties in the United States, Sweden, Germany, and the United Kingdom. She shows that left parties changed not because of external forces but because of the changing worldviews of party experts.

*Leftism Reinvented* shows how Keynesian economists came to speak for left parties by the early 1960s. These economists saw their task in terms of discretionary, politically-sensitive economic management. But a different sort of economist began to speak for left parties in the 1980s. This figure viewed the advancement of markets as left parties’ main task. As voters’ loyalties to left parties waned, professional strategists were called upon to “spin” party messages. Mudge explains how, ultimately, left parties undermined themselves, leaving a representative vacuum in their wake. Her analysis raises questions about the roles and responsibilities of left parties—and their experts—in politics today.

**Stephanie L. Mudge** is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Davis.

May 410 pp. cloth $39.95 • £31.95 9780674971813
Sociology / History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 4 halftones, 37 graphs, 9 tables
Elements of Surprise
Our Mental Limits and the Satisfactions of Plot

Vera Tobin

“This book is likely to be the defining standard book in cognitive literary studies for at least the next decade.”
—Blakey Vermeule, Stanford University

Why do some surprises delight—the endings of Agatha Christie novels, films like The Sixth Sense, the flash awareness that Pip’s benefactor is not (and never was!) Miss Havisham? Writing at the intersection of cognitive science and narrative pleasure, Vera Tobin explains how our brains conspire with stories to produce those revelatory plots that define a “well-made surprise.”

By tracing the prevalence of surprise endings in both literary fiction and popular literature and showing how they exploit our mental limits, Tobin upends two common beliefs. The first is cognitive science’s tendency to consider biases a form of moral weakness and failure. The second is certain critics’ presumption that surprise endings are mere shallow gimmicks. The latter is simply not true, and the former tells at best half the story. Tobin shows that building a good plot twist is a complex art that reflects a sophisticated understanding of the human mind.

Reading classic, popular, and obscure literature alongside the latest research in cognitive science, Tobin argues that a good surprise works by taking advantage of our mental limits. Elements of Surprise describes how cognitive biases, mental shortcuts, and quirks of memory conspire with stories to produce wondrous illusions, and also provides a sophisticated how-to guide for writers. In Tobin’s hands, the interactions of plot and cognition reveal the interdependencies of surprise, sympathy, and sense-making. The result is a new appreciation of the pleasures of being had.

Vera Tobin is Assistant Professor in the Department of Cognitive Science at Case Western Reserve University.
Other Worlds

Spirituality and the Search for Invisible Dimensions

Christopher G. White

“From Edwin Abbott’s Flatland to Rod Serling’s The Twilight Zone, White makes plainly visible a hitherto hidden dimension of the modern spiritual imagination. An impressively original and sweeping work.”

—Leigh Eric Schmidt, author of RESTLESS SOULS

What do multiverse theories and spiritualist séances have in common? Not much, it would seem. One is an elaborate scientific theory developed by the world’s most talented physicists. The other is a spiritual practice widely thought of as backward, the product of a mystical world view fading under the scientific gaze.

But Christopher White sees striking similarities. He does not claim that séances or other spiritual practices are science. Yet he points to ways that both spiritual practices and scientific speculation about multiverses and invisible dimensions are efforts to peer into the hidden elements and even the existential meaning of the universe. Other Worlds examines how the idea of multiple, invisible dimensions has inspired science fiction writers, fantasy novelists, filmmakers, artists, and televangelists, who use this scientific idea to make supernatural phenomena such as ghosts and miracles seem reasonable. Many regard scientific ideas as disenchanting and secularizing, but Other Worlds shows that these ideas—creatively appropriated in such popular forms as C. S. Lewis’s Narnia, the art of Salvador Dalí, or the books of the counterculture physicist “Dr. Quantum”—restore a sense that the world is greater than anything our eyes can see, helping to forge an unexpected kind of spirituality.

Christopher G. White is Professor of Religion at Vassar College.
The Republic of Arabic Letters
Islam and the European Enlightenment
Alexander Bevilacqua

★ Thomas J. Wilson Memorial Prize, Harvard University Press

“Fascinating, eloquent, and learned, The Republic of Arabic Letters delivers a powerful reminder of the ability of scholarship to transcend cultural divides, and the capacity for human minds to accept differences without denouncing them.”
—Maya Jasanoff, author of THE DAWN WATCH

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a pioneering community of Christian scholars laid the groundwork for the modern Western understanding of Islamic civilization. These men produced the first accurate translation of the Qur'an into a European language, mapped the branches of the Islamic arts and sciences, and wrote Muslim history using Arabic sources. The Republic of Arabic Letters reconstructs this process, revealing the influence of Catholic and Protestant intellectuals on the secular Enlightenment understanding of Islam and its written traditions.

Drawing on Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, and Latin sources, Alexander Bevilacqua's rich intellectual history retraces the routes—both mental and physical—that Christian scholars traveled to acquire, study, and comprehend Arabic manuscripts. The knowledge they generated was deeply indebted to native Muslim traditions, especially Ottoman ones. Eventually the translations, compilations, and histories they produced reached such luminaries as Voltaire and Edward Gibbon, who not only assimilated the factual content of these works but wove their interpretations into the fabric of Enlightenment thought.

The Republic of Arabic Letters shows that the Western effort to learn about Islam and its religious and intellectual traditions issued not from a secular agenda, but from the scholarly commitments of a select group of Christians. These authors cast aside inherited views and bequeathed a new understanding of Islam to the modern West.

Alexander Bevilacqua is Assistant Professor of History at Williams College.

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History / Religion 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 18 color illus., 2 maps Belknap Press

Photo by Yesim Erdmann
Undocumented Lives
The Untold Story of Mexican Migration

Ana Raquel Minian

In the 1970s the Mexican government acted to alleviate rural unemployment by supporting the migration of able-bodied men. Millions crossed into the United States to find work that would help them survive as well as sustain their families in Mexico. They took low-level positions that few Americans wanted and sent money back to communities that depended on their support. But as U.S. authorities pursued more aggressive anti-immigrant measures, migrants found themselves caught between the economic interests of competing governments. The fruits of their labor were needed in both places, and yet neither country made them feel welcome.

Ana Raquel Minian explores this unique chapter in the history of Mexican migration. Undocumented Lives draws on private letters, songs, and oral testimony to recreate the experience of circular migration, which reshaped communities in the United States and Mexico. While migrants could earn for themselves and their families in the U.S., they needed to return to Mexico to reconnect with their homes periodically. Despite crossing the border many times, they managed to belong to communities on both sides of it. Ironically, the U.S. immigration crackdown of the mid-1980s disrupted these flows, forcing many migrants to remain north of the border permanently for fear of not being able to return to work. For them, the United States became known as the jaula de oro—the cage of gold.

Undocumented Lives tells the story of Mexicans who have been used and abused by the broader economic and political policies of Mexico and the United States.

Ana Raquel Minian is Assistant Professor of History and of Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University.
Popular understanding holds that genetic changes create cancer. James DeGregori uses evolutionary principles to propose a new way of thinking about cancer’s occurrence. Cancer is as much a disease of evolution as it is of mutation, one in which mutated cells outcompete healthy cells in the ecosystem of the body’s tissues. His theory ties cancer’s progression, or lack thereof, to evolved strategies for reproductive success.

Through natural selection, humans evolved genetic programs to maintain bodily health for as long as necessary to increase the odds of passing on our genes—but not much longer. These mechanisms engender a tissue environment that favors normal stem cells over precancerous ones. Healthy tissues thwart cancer cells’ ability to outcompete their precancerous rivals. But as tissues age or accumulate damage from exposures such as smoking, normal stem cells find themselves less optimized to their ecosystem. Cancer-causing mutations can now help cells adapt to these altered tissue environments, and thus outcompete normal cells. Just as changes in a species’ habitat favor the evolution of new species, changes in tissue environments favor the growth of cancerous cells. The insights in Adaptive Oncogenesis go far in explaining who gets cancer, when it appears, and why.

James DeGregori is Deputy Director of the University of Colorado Cancer Center and Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

A single species of fly, Drosophila melanogaster, has been the subject of scientific research for more than one hundred years. Why does this tiny insect merit such intense scrutiny?

Drosophila’s importance as a research organism began with its short life cycle, ability to reproduce in large numbers, and easy-to-see mutant phenotypes. Over time, laboratory investigation revealed surprising similarities between flies and other animals at the level of genes, gene networks, cell interactions, physiology, immunity, and behavior. Like humans, flies learn and remember, fight microbial infection, and slow down as they age, allowing for investigation of complex biological activities in a simple system. Fly research provides answers to some of the most challenging questions in biology and biomedicine, including how cells transmit signals and form ordered structures and how we can develop effective treatments for cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative disease.

Written by a leader in the Drosophila research community, First in Fly celebrates key insights uncovered by investigators using this model organism. Stephanie Elizabeth Mohr draws on these “first in fly” findings to introduce fundamental biological concepts and explore how research in the common fruit fly has expanded our understanding of human health and disease.

Stephanie Elizabeth Mohr is Lecturer on Genetics at Harvard Medical School.
On May 10, 1900, an enthusiastic Brooklyn crowd bid farewell to the *Quito*. The ship sailed for famine-stricken Bombay, carrying both tangible relief—thousands of tons of corn and seeds—and “a tender message of love and sympathy from God’s children on this side of the globe to those on the other.” The *Quito* may never have gotten under way without support from the era’s most influential religious newspaper, the *Christian Herald*, which urged its American readers to alleviate poverty and suffering abroad and at home. In *Holy Humanitarians*, Heather D. Curtis argues that evangelical media campaigns transformed how Americans responded to domestic crises and foreign disasters during a pivotal period for the nation.

Through graphic reporting and the emerging medium of photography, evangelical publishers fostered a tremendously popular movement of faith-based aid that rivaled the achievements of competing agencies like the American Red Cross. By maintaining that the United States was divinely ordained to help the world’s oppressed and needy, the *Christian Herald* linked humanitarian assistance with American nationalism at a time when the country was stepping onto the global stage. Social reform, missionary activity, disaster relief, and economic and military expansion could all be understood as integral features of Christian charity.

Drawing on rigorous archival research, Curtis lays bare the theological motivations, social forces, cultural assumptions, business calculations, and political dynamics that shaped America’s ambivalent embrace of evangelical philanthropy. In the process she uncovers the seeds of today’s heated debates over the politics of poverty relief and international aid.

*Heather D. Curtis* is Associate Professor of Religion at Tufts University.
Catholic Modern
The Challenge of Totalitarianism and the Remaking of the Church

James Chappel

In 1900 the Catholic Church stood staunchly against human rights, religious freedom, and the secular state. According to the Catholic view, modern concepts like these, unleashed by the French Revolution, had been a disaster. Yet by the 1960s, those positions were reversed. How did this happen? Why, and when, did the world’s largest religious organization become modern?

James Chappel finds an answer in the shattering experiences of the 1930s. Faced with the rise of Nazism and Communism, European Catholics scrambled to rethink their Church and their faith. Simple opposition to modernity was no longer an option. The question was how to be modern. These were life and death questions, as Catholics struggled to keep Church doors open without compromising their core values. Although many Catholics collaborated with fascism, a few collaborated with Communists in the Resistance. Both strategies required novel approaches to race, sex, the family, the economy, and the state.

Catholic Modern tells the story of how these radical ideas emerged in the 1930s and exercised enormous influence after World War II. Most remarkably, a group of modern Catholics planned and led a new political movement called Christian Democracy, which transformed European culture, social policy, and integration. Others emerged as left-wing dissidents, while yet others began to organize around issues of abortion and gay marriage. Catholics had come to accept modernity, but they still disagreed over its proper form. The debates on this question have shaped Europe’s recent past—and will shape its future.

James Chappel is Hunt Family Assistant Professor of History at Duke University.

February 320 pp. cloth $35.00* • £27.95 9780674972100
History / Religion 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
Christian
The Politics of a Word in America
Matthew Bowman

Religious diversity has long been a defining feature of the United States. But what may be even more remarkable than the sheer range of faiths is the diversity of political visions embedded in those religious traditions. Matthew Bowman delves into the ongoing struggle over the potent word “Christian,” not merely to settle theological disputes but to discover its centrality to American politics.

As Christian: The Politics of a Word in America shows, for many American Christians, concepts like liberty and equality are rooted in the transcendent claims about human nature that Christianity offers. Democracy, equality under the law, and other basic principles of American government are seen to depend upon the Christian faith's sustenance and support. Yet despite this presumed consensus, differing Christian beliefs have led to dispute and disagreement about what American society and government should look like. While many white American Protestants associate Christianity with Western Euro-American civilization, individual liberty, and an affirmation of capitalism, other American Christians have long rejected those assumptions. They maintain that Christian principles demand political programs as wide-ranging as economic communalism, international cooperation, racial egalitarianism, and social justice.

The varieties of American Christian experience speak to an essentially contested concept of political rights and wrongs. Though diverse Christian faiths espouse political visions, Christian politics defy clear definition, Bowman writes. Rather, they can be seen as a rich and varied collection of beliefs about the interrelationships of divinity, human nature, and civic life that engage and divide the nation's Christian communities and politics alike.

Matthew Bowman is Associate Professor of History at Henderson State University. He is the author of The Mormon People: The Making of an American Faith.

April 280 pp. cloth $29.95 • £23.95 9780674737631
History / Religion 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼

Photo by Rachel Kearl
The Rise of the Working-Class Shareholder

Labor’s Last Best Weapon

David H. Webber

“This book could be the modern bible of the movement to harness labor’s capital for working-class interests, and it couldn’t be timelier.”

—Teresa Ghilarducci, Director of the Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis (SCEPA) at The New School.

When Steven Burd, CEO of the grocery chain Safeway, cut wages and benefits, starting a five-month strike by 57,000 unionized workers, he was confident he would win. But where traditional labor action failed, a novel approach was more successful. With the aid of the California Public Employees Retirement System, a $300 billion pension fund, workers led a shareholder revolt that unseated three of Burd’s boardroom allies.

In The Rise of the Working-Class Shareholder, David H. Webber uses cases such as Safeway’s to shine a light on labor’s most potent remaining weapon: its multitrillion-dollar pension funds. Outmaneuvered at the bargaining table and under constant assault in Washington, state houses, and the courts, worker organizations are beginning to exercise muscle through markets. Shareholder activism has been used to divest from anti-labor companies, gun makers, and tobacco; diversify corporate boards; support Occupy Wall Street; force global warming onto the corporate agenda; and challenge outlandish CEO pay. Webber argues that workers have found in labor’s capital a potent strategy against their exploiters. He explains the tactics’ surmountable difficulties even as he cautions that corporate interests are already working to deny labor’s access to this powerful and underused tool.

The Rise of the Working-Class Shareholder is a rare good-news story for American workers, an opportunity hiding in plain sight. Combining legal rigor with inspiring narratives of labor victory, Webber shows how workers can wield their own capital to reclaim their strength.

David H. Webber is Professor of Law at Boston University School of Law.

April 310 pp. cloth $35.00 • £27.95 9780674972131
Economics / Law 5 ½ x 8 ¼ 1 graph
During the struggle for decolonization, Frantz Fanon argued that artists who mimicked European aestheticism were “beginning at the end,” skipping the inventive phase of youth for a decadence thought more typical of Europe’s declining empires. Robert Stilling takes up Fanon’s assertion to argue that decadence became a key idea in postcolonial thought, describing both the failures of revolutionary nationalism and the assertion of new cosmopolitan ideas about poetry and art.

In Stilling’s account, anglophone postcolonial artists have reshaped modernist forms associated with the idea of art for art’s sake and often condemned as decadent, reimagining aestheticism as a mode of anticolonial critique. Like their European counterparts, postcolonial artists have had to negotiate between the imaginative demands of art and the pressure to conform to a revolutionary politics seemingly inseparable from realism. Beginning at the End argues that both groups—European decadents such as Oscar Wilde and postcolonial poets and artists—maintained commitments to artifice while fostering oppositional politics. It asks that we recognize what aestheticism has contributed to politically engaged postcolonial literature. At the same time, Stilling breaks down the boundaries around decadent literature, taking it outside of Europe and emphasizing the global reach of its imaginative transgressions.

Robert Stilling is Assistant Professor of English at Florida State University.
Impeachment
A Citizen’s Guide

Cass R. Sunstein

“Thoroughly grounded in constitutional history and past practice…Excellent.”
—Noah Feldman and Jacob Weisberg, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“A compact, concise, and highly relevant civics lesson. There have been a number of books published about impeachment, many of them partisan manifestoes. What makes Sunstein’s book of such great interest is its lack of fanfare and knife-sharpening. The author is a learned and accessible guide as he maneuvers his way through the history of democracy’s nuclear option…A welcome, timely, ideal primer.”
—KIRKUS REVIEWS

Cass R. Sunstein provides a succinct citizens’ guide to an essential tool of self-government. He illuminates the constitutional design behind impeachment and emphasizes the people’s role in holding presidents accountable. Despite intense interest in the subject, impeachment is widely misunderstood. Sunstein identifies and corrects a number of misconceptions. For example, he shows that the Constitution, not the House of Representatives, establishes grounds for impeachment, and that the president can be impeached for abuses of power that do not violate the law. Even neglect of duty counts among the “high crimes and misdemeanors” delineated in the republic’s foundational document. Sunstein describes how impeachment helps make sense of our constitutional order, particularly the framers’ controversial decision to install an empowered executive in a nation deeply fearful of kings.

With an eye toward the past and the future, Impeachment: A Citizen’s Guide considers a host of actual and imaginable arguments for a president’s removal, explaining why some cases are easy and others hard, why some arguments for impeachment have been judicious and others not. In direct and approachable terms, it dispels the fog surrounding impeachment so that Americans of all political convictions may use their ultimate civic authority wisely.

Cass R. Sunstein is Robert Walmsley University Professor at Harvard University. His many books include Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness (with Richard H. Thaler), #Republic: Divided Democracy in the Age of Social Media, and Why Societies Need Dissent (Harvard).

Available 208 pp. paper $7.95 • £6.95 9780674983793
Politics 4 3/8 x 7 3/8
The People’s Zion
Southern Africa, the United States, and a Transatlantic Faith-Healing Movement
Joel Cabrita

The People’s Zion tells the transatlantic story of Southern Africa’s largest religious movement, Zionism. It began in Zion City, a utopian community established in 1900 just north of Chicago. The Zionist church, which promoted faith healing, drew tens of thousands of marginalized Americans from across racial and class divides and sent missionaries abroad, particularly to Southern Africa, where its uplifting spiritualism and pan-racialism resonated with urban working-class whites and blacks.

Zionism thrived among workers drawn to Johannesburg by the discovery of gold. These early devotees of faith healing hoped for a color-blind egalitarian society where they could acquire purpose amid demoralizing socioeconomic circumstances. Defying segregation and later apartheid, Zionists’ uniquely cosmopolitan community played a key role in remaking the racial politics of Southern Africa. Connecting cities, regions, and societies usually considered in isolation, Joel Cabrita shows how Zionists on either side of the Atlantic used the democratic resources of evangelical Christianity to stake out a place of belonging within rapidly-changing societies. In doing so, they laid claim to nothing less than the Kingdom of God. Today, the number of American Zionists is small, but thousands of independent Zionist churches counting millions of members still dot the Southern African landscape.

Joel Cabrita is University Lecturer in World Christianities in the Faculty of Divinity at the University of Cambridge.
Inventing the Immigration Problem
The Dillingham Commission and Its Legacy
Katherine Benton-Cohen

In 1907 the U.S. Congress created a joint commission to investigate what many Americans saw as a national crisis: an unprecedented number of immigrants flowing into the United States. Experts—women and men trained in the new field of social science—fanned out across the country to collect data on these fresh arrivals. The trove of information they amassed shaped how Americans thought about immigrants, themselves, and the nation’s place in the world. Katherine Benton-Cohen argues that the Dillingham Commission’s legacy continues to inform the ways that U.S. policy addresses questions raised by immigration, over a century later.

Within a decade of its launch, almost all of the commission’s recommendations were implemented into law. Inventing the Immigration Problem describes the labyrinthine bureaucracy, broad administrative authority, and quantitative recordkeeping that followed in the wake of these regulations. Their implementation marks a final turn away from an immigration policy motivated by executive-branch concerns over foreign policy and toward one dictated by domestic labor politics.

Katherine Benton-Cohen is Associate Professor of History at Georgetown University and author of Borderline Americans (Harvard).
Escape from Vichy
The Refugee Exodus to the French Caribbean

Eric T. Jennings

In the early years of World War II, thousands of political refugees traveled from France to Vichy-controlled Martinique in the French Caribbean, en route to what they hoped would be safer shores in North, Central, and South America. While awaiting transfer from the colony, the exiles formed influential ties—with one another and with local black dissidents. Escape from Vichy recounts this flight from the refugees’ perspectives, using novels, unpublished diaries, archives, memoirs, artwork, and other materials to explore the unlikely encounters that fueled an anti-fascist artistic and intellectual movement.

The refugees—Spanish, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Jews, and others—were met with hostility by the Vichy government and rejection by the nations where they hoped to settle. Martinique, however, provided a site for creative ferment, where the revolutionary Victor Serge conversed with the anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, and the Surrealist André Breton met Negritude thinkers René Ménil and Aimé and Suzanne Césaire. As Eric T. Jennings shows, these interactions fostered a rich current of thought celebrating blackness and rejecting racism. What began as expulsion became a kind of rescue, cut short by Washington’s fears that wolves might be posing in sheeps clothing.

Eric T. Jennings is Distinguished Professor in the History of France and the Francophonie at the University of Toronto.

America Classifies the Immigrants
From Ellis Island to the 2020 Census

Joel Perlmann

When more than twenty million immigrants arrived in the United States between 1880 and 1920, the government attempted to classify them according to prevailing ideas about race and nationality. But this proved hard to do. Ideas about racial or national difference were slippery, contested, and yet consequential—were “Hebrews” a “race,” a “religion,” or a “people”? As Joel Perlmann shows, a self-appointed pair of officials created the government’s 1897 List of Races and Peoples, which shaped exclusionary immigration laws, the wording of the U.S. Census, and federal studies that informed social policy.

Across the five decades ending in the 1920s, American immigration policy built increasingly upon the belief that some groups of immigrants were desirable, others not. Debates over this policy institutionalized race distinctions between whites and nonwhites, but also among whites. Despite a shift among social scientists from “race” to “ethnic group” after the 1920s, the diffusion of this concept among government officials and the public remained limited until 1970. America Classifies the Immigrants concentrates on three crucial reforms since then: the introduction of Hispanic origin and ancestry, the recognition of mixed racial origins, and a rethinking of connections between race and ethnic group.

Joel Perlmann is Senior Scholar at the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College and Research Professor at Bard College and the author of many books on immigration.
Calculated Values
Finance, Politics, and the Quantitative Age

William Deringer

Modern political culture features a deep-seated faith in the power of numbers to find answers, settle disputes, and explain the world. Whether evaluating economic trends, measuring the success of institutions, or divining public opinion, we are told “numbers don’t lie.” But numbers have not always been so revered. Calculated Values traces how numbers gained widespread public authority in Great Britain.

Into the seventeenth century, numerical reasoning bore no special weight in political life. Complex calculations were seen as the narrow province of navigators, bookkeepers, and astrologers, not gentlemen. This changed after the 1688 Revolution. Though Britons’ new quantitative enthusiasm coincided with advances in science, capitalism, and state power, it was no automatic consequence of those developments, William Deringer argues. Rather, it was a product of politics. Partisan disputes over taxation, national debt, and the stock market—even the Union of England and Scotland—were increasingly conducted through calculations.

As Britons learned to fight by the numbers, they came to believe, as one calculator wrote in 1727, that “facts and figures are the most stubborn evidences.” Yet the authority of numbers arose not from efforts to find objective truths that transcended politics, but from the turmoil of politics itself.

William Deringer is Leo Marx Career Development Assistant Professor of Science, Technology, and Society at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
An Emerging Modern World
1750–1870
EDITED BY Sebastian Conrad • Jürgen Osterhammel

For as long as there have been nations, there has been an “international”—a sphere of cross-border relations. But for most of human history, this space was sparsely occupied. States and regions were connected by long-distance commerce and the spasms of war, yet they developed separately. The century after 1750 marked a major shift, as fleeting connection gave way to durable integration. An Emerging Modern World charts this transformative period, addressing major questions about the roots of the present from a distinctively global perspective.

Why, for instance, did industrialization begin in England and not in China? Was there early capitalist development outside of the West? Was the Enlightenment exclusively a European event? Led by editors Sebastian Conrad and Jürgen Osterhammel, a distinguished group of historians tackles these issues, along with the roles of nomads and enslaved people in fostering global integration, Hinduism’s transformation into a universal “religion,” the invention of pan-Islamic identity, and the effects of a revolution in time regimes. By engaging the political, economic, social, and intellectual ferment of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries outside the West, this fourth volume in the six-volume series A History of the World bears witness to the birth of the modern world.

Sebastian Conrad is Professor of Modern History at the Free University of Berlin. Jürgen Osterhammel is Professor of Modern History at the University of Konstanz.

What Is China?
Territory, Ethnicity, Culture, and History
Ge Zhaoguang
TRANSLATED BY Michael Gibbs Hill

Ge Zhaoguang takes on fundamental questions that shape the world’s most populous country and its second largest economy. What Is China? offers an insider’s account that addresses sensitive aspects of Chinese identity and shows how modern scholarship about China—whether conducted in China, East Asia, or the West—has attempted to make sense of the country’s shifting territorial boundaries and its diverse ethnic groups.

Ge considers, for example, the ancient concept of tianxia, or All-Under-Heaven, which assigned supremacy to the imperial court and lesser status to tributary states and tribal peoples. Does China’s government still operate with a belief in divine rule of All-Under-Heaven, or has it taken a different view of other actors, inside and outside its current borders? Responding both to Western theories of the nation-state and to Chinese intellectuals eager to promote “national learning,” Ge offers an insightful account of how China sees its place in the world. As he wrestles with complex cultural forces guiding the inner workings of an often misunderstood nation, Ge also teases out nuances of China’s encounter with the contemporary world, using China’s past to explain its present and to provide insight into paths the nation might follow as the twenty-first century unfolds.

Ge Zhaoguang is Professor in the National Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies and the Department of History at Fudan University in Shanghai.

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History 6 ⅜ x 9 ¼ 55 halftones, 24 maps
A History of the World Belknap Press

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History 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press
The Chinese Must Go
Violence, Exclusion, and the Making of the Alien in America
Beth Lew-Williams

The American West erupted in anti-Chinese violence in 1885. Following the massacre of Chinese miners in Wyoming Territory, communities throughout California and the Pacific Northwest harassed, assaulted, and expelled thousands of Chinese immigrants. Beth Lew-Williams shows how American immigration policies incited this violence and how the violence, in turn, provoked new exclusionary policies, ultimately producing the concept of the “alien” in modern America.

The Chinese Must Go begins in the 1850s, before federal border control established strict divisions between citizens and aliens. In response to escalating anti-Chinese unrest, Congress passed the Chinese Restriction Act of 1882 and made its first attempt to bar immigrants based on race and class. When this unprecedented experiment in federal border control failed to slow Chinese migration, vigilantes attempted to take the matter into their own hands. Fearing the spread of mob violence, U.S. policymakers redoubled their efforts to keep the Chinese out. By locating the origins of the modern American alien in this violent era, Lew-Williams recasts the significance of Chinese exclusion in U.S. history. As The Chinese Must Go makes clear, the present resurgence of xenophobia builds mightily upon past fears of the “heathen Chinaman.”

Beth Lew-Williams is Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University.

Empire by Invitation
William Walker and Manifest Destiny in Central America
Michel Gobat

Michel Gobat traces the story of the rise and fall of the first U.S. overseas empire to William Walker, a believer in the nation’s manifest destiny to spread its blessings not only westward but abroad. In the 1850s Walker and a band of expansionists migrated to Nicaragua to free Central American masses from allegedly despotic elites. They initially enjoyed strong support from liberal Nicaraguans who hoped U.S.-style democracy and progress would spread across the land. The seizure of power by Walker’s group of “filibusters” electrified the U.S. public and attracted some 12,000 colonists, including moral reformers. But what began with promises of liberation devolved into a reign of terror. After two years, Walker was driven out.

Nicaraguans’ initial embrace of Walker complicates assumptions about U.S. imperialism. Empire by Invitation refuses to place Walker among American slaveholders who sought to extend bondage southward. Instead, Walker and his followers, mostly Northerners, must be understood as liberals and democracy promoters. Their ambition was to establish a democratic state by force, but it inspired a global anti-U.S. backlash. Fear of a “northern colossus” precipitated a hemispheric alliance against the United States and gave birth to the idea of Latin America.

Michel Gobat is Associate Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh.
Boundaries of the International
Law and Empire

Jennifer Pitts

It is commonly believed that international law originated in relations among European states that respected one another as free and equal. But international law was forged at least as much through Europeans’ domineering relations with non-European states and empires, leaving a legacy still visible in the unequal structures of today’s international order.

Jennifer Pitts focuses on the great age of imperial expansion, as European intellectuals and administrators worked to justify laws governing relationships with non-Europeans. Relying on military and commercial dominance, European states typically dictated their own terms on the basis of their own norms and interests. But despite claims about the universality of a law of nations rooted in equality and reciprocity, the laws that came to govern the world were parochial and entangled in imperialism. Key legal authorities along with some of the greatest political thinkers of the time figured in these developments. But ordinary diplomats, colonial administrators, and journalists played their part.

Against this growing consensus, however, dissident voices insisted that European states had extensive legal obligations abroad that ought not to be ignored. These critics provide valuable resources for scrutiny of the political, economic, and legal inequalities that continue to afflict global affairs.

Jennifer Pitts is Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago.
**The Right of Publicity**
*Privacy Reimagined for a Public World*

Jennifer E. Rothman

Who controls how one’s identity is used by others? This legal question, centuries old, demands greater scrutiny in the Internet age. Jennifer Rothman uses the right of publicity—a little-known law, often wielded by celebrities—to answer that question not just for the famous, but for everyone. In challenging the conventional story of the right of publicity, Rothman shows how it transformed people into intellectual property. This shift and the right’s subsequent expansion undermine individual liberty and privacy, restrict free speech, and suppress artistic works.

*The Right of Publicity* traces the right’s origins back to privacy laws dating from the late 1800s that sought to protect people from “wrongful publicity.” This protection was not limited to anonymous private citizens, but also applied to famous actors, athletes, and politicians. Beginning in the 1950s, the right was transformed into a fully transferable intellectual property right, generating a host of legal disputes, from control of dead celebrities like Prince, to the use of student athletes’ images by the NCAA, to lawsuits by users of Facebook and victims of revenge porn.

The right of publicity has lost its way. Rothman proposes returning the right to its origins, and reclaiming privacy for a public world.

Jennifer E. Rothman is Professor of Law and the Joseph Scott Fellow at Loyola Law School, Los Angeles.

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Since Bitcoin appeared in 2009, the digital currency has been hailed as an Internet marvel and decried as the preferred transaction vehicle for all manner of criminals. It has left nearly everyone without a computer science degree confused: Just how do you “mine” money from ones and zeros?

The answer lies in a technology called blockchain. A general-purpose tool for creating secure, decentralized, peer-to-peer applications, blockchain technology has been compared to the Internet in both form and impact. Blockchains are used to create autonomous computer programs known as “smart contracts,” to expedite payments, to create financial instruments, and to organize the exchange of information.

Disintermediation—a blockchain’s greatest benefit and threat—cuts out middlemen, possibly undermining the capacity of governmental authorities to supervise activities in banking, commerce, law, and other vital areas. As this book makes clear, the technology cannot be harnessed productively without new rules and approaches to legal thinking.

**Primavera De Filippi** is a permanent researcher at the CERSA/CNRS/Université Paris II and a faculty associate at the Berkman-Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School.

**Aaron Wright** is Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Director of the Blockchain Project at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University.

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Law / Economics 6 ⅛ x 9 ⅜ 5 graphs
Beyond Abortion
Roe v. Wade and the Battle for Privacy
Mary Ziegler

For most Americans today, Roe v. Wade concerns just one thing: abortion. But the Supreme Court’s decision once meant much more. Drawing on the privacy rationale announced in the decision, activists and politicians used Roe—and popular interpretations of it—as raw material in answering much larger questions: Is there a right to privacy? For whom, and what is protected?

As Mary Ziegler demonstrates, Roe attracted a wide range of citizens demanding social changes unrelated to abortion. Movements questioning hierarchies based on sexual orientation, class, gender, race, and disability drew on Roe. So did advocates seeking patient rights and liberalized euthanasia laws. Right-leaning groups also invoked Roe, but with a different agenda: to attack government involvement in American life.

In the 1980s, the Republican Party popularized the idea that Roe symbolized judicial tyranny, discouraging many from looking to the decision in framing their demands. But Beyond Abortion illuminates the untapped potential of privacy arguments that still resonate today. By recovering the diversity of responses to Roe, and the legal and cultural battles it energized, Ziegler challenges readers to come to terms with the uncomfortable fact that privacy belongs to no party or cause.

Mary Ziegler is Stearns Weaver Miller Professor of Law at Florida State University College of Law. She is the author of After Roe: The Lost History of the Abortion Debate (Harvard).

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Law / History 6 1/8 x 9 1/4

Law and Legitimacy in the Supreme Court
Richard H. Fallon, Jr.

Why do self-proclaimed constitutional “originalists” so regularly reach decisions with a politically conservative valence? Do “living constitutionalists” claim a license to reach whatever results they prefer, without regard to the Constitution’s language and history? In confronting these questions, Richard H. Fallon reframes and ultimately transcends familiar debates about constitutional law, constitutional theory, and judicial legitimacy.

Drawing from ideas in legal scholarship, philosophy, and political science, Fallon presents a theory of judicial legitimacy based on an ideal of good faith in constitutional argumentation. Good faith demands that the Justices should base their decisions only on legal arguments that they genuinely believe to be valid and are prepared to apply to similar future cases. Originalists are correct about this much. But good faith does not forbid the Justices to refine and adjust their interpretive theories in response to the novel challenges that new cases present.

Law and Legitimacy in the Supreme Court offers theories of constitutional law and judicial legitimacy that accept many tenets of legal realism but reject its corrosive cynicism. Fallon’s account both illuminates current practice and prescribes urgently needed responses to a legitimacy crisis in which the Supreme Court is increasingly enmeshed.

Richard H. Fallon, Jr., is Story Professor of Law at Harvard Law School and author of Implementing the Constitution (Harvard).
When István Hont died in 2013, the world lost a giant of intellectual history. A leader of the Cambridge School of Political Thought, Hont argued passionately for a global-historical approach to political ideas. To better understand the development of liberalism, he looked not only to the works of great thinkers but also to their reception and use amid revolution and intensifying interstate competition. His innovative program of study culminated in the landmark 2005 book Jealousy of Trade, which explores the birth of economic nationalism and other social effects of expanding eighteenth-century markets. Markets, Morals, Politics brings together a celebrated cast of Hont’s contemporaries to assess his influence, ideas, and methods.

Richard Tuck, John Pocock, John Dunn, Raymond Geuss, Gareth Stedman Jones, and others contribute original essays on the politics of commerce, debt, and luxury; the morality of markets; and economic limits on state power. The authors delve into the relationship between states and markets, politics and economics, through examinations of key Enlightenment and pre-Enlightenment figures in context, and add depth to Hont’s lifelong engagement with Marx.

Béla Kapossy is Professor in the Department of History at the University of Lausanne. Isaac Nakhimovsky is Assistant Professor in the Department of History at Yale University. Sophus A. Reinert is Marvin Bower Associate Professor at Harvard Business School. Richard Whatmore is Chair of Modern History in the School of History at the University of St Andrews.

The United States assigns responsibility for wages and hours, collective bargaining, and occupational safety to various regulatory agencies. In France, Spain, and their former colonies, a single agency regulates all firms. The U.S. model was designed for the inspection of mass production enterprises by inflexible specialists and is thus ill-suited to the decentralized and destabilized employment of today, Michael Piore and Andrew Schrank find. The Franco-Iberian system, by contrast, allows multitasking generalists to adopt a more holistic approach and address the root causes of noncompliance by tailoring their efforts to different firms and market conditions.

Michael J. Piore is David W. Skinner Professor of Political Economy, Emeritus, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Andrew Schrank is Olive C. Watson Professor of Sociology and International and Public Affairs at Brown University.
What Was Literary Impressionism?

Michael Fried

“In this book, Michael Fried has given us the best account of the relation of literary writing to its material basis in ink, paper, print, and corporeal movement. What Was Literary Impressionism? transforms our sense of a vital literary tradition and provides revelatory new readings of key texts by writers including Frank Norris, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, and many others. This is a major book by one of the most powerful and influential critical minds of our time.”

—Michael Clune, Case Western Reserve University

“My task which I am trying to achieve is, by the power of the written word, to make you hear, to make you feel—it is, before all, to make you see. That—and no more, and it is every-thing.”

So wrote Joseph Conrad in the best-known account of literary impressionism, a movement featuring narratives that paint pictures in readers’ minds. If literary impressionism is anything, it is the project to turn prose into vision.

But vision of what? Michael Fried—one of his generation’s leading art historians and art critics—argues that the impressionists compelled readers not only to see what was described and narrated but to see writing itself. Fried reads Conrad, Crane, Norris, Hudson, Ford, Wells, London, Kipling, Childers, Cunninghame Graham, Burroughs, and Stevenson as avatars of the scene of writing. The upward-facing page, pen and ink, the written script, and the act of inscription are central to their work. These authors confront us with the sheer materiality of writing, albeit disguised and displaced to allow their narratives to proceed to their ostensible ends. A rare work of insight and erudition, What Was Literary Impressionism? reframes our understanding of some of the English language’s most challenging fiction.

Michael Fried is Professor Emeritus of the Humanities and Academy Professor at Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of many books, including After Caravaggio.


Colonial al-Andalus
Spain and the Making of Modern Moroccan Culture

Eric Calderwood

“Through a sensitive engagement with a rich body of largely unknown Arabic and Spanish sources, Colonial al-Andalus reconfigures our understanding of colonialism and anticolonial resistance in North Africa and beyond.”

—Jonathan Glasser, The College of William and Mary

Through state-backed Catholicism, monolingualism, militarism, and dictatorship, Spain’s fascists earned their reputation for intolerance. It may therefore come as a surprise that 80,000 Moroccans fought at Franco’s side in the 1930s. What brought these strange bedfellows together, Eric Calderwood argues, was an effective propaganda weapon: the legacy of medieval Muslim Iberia, known as al-Andalus, which justified Spain’s colonization of Morocco and defined the Moroccan national culture that supplanted colonial rule.

Writers of many political stripes have celebrated convivencia, the “coexistence” of Christians, Muslims, and Jews in medieval Iberia. According to this view, modern Spain and Morocco are joined through their shared Andalusi past. Colonial al-Andalus traces this supposedly timeless narrative to the mid-1800s, when Spanish politicians and intellectuals used it to press for Morocco’s colonization. Franco later harnessed convivencia to the benefit of Spain’s colonial program. Ironically, as Moroccans embraced the Spanish insistence on Morocco’s Andalusi heritage, a Spanish idea about Morocco gradually became a Moroccan idea about Morocco.

Eric Calderwood is Assistant Professor in the Program in Comparative and World Literature at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
**Hearing Things**
*The Work of Sound in Literature*

**Angela Leighton**

“Leighton’s work is persuasive, ambitious, synthetic, clear, and powerful.”
—Steph Burt

*Hearing Things* is a meditation on sound’s work in literature. Drawing on the writings of critics and philosophers but especially on the comments of many poets and novelists who have pointed to the role of the ear in writing and reading, it offers a reconsideration of literature itself as an exercise in hearing things.

An established critic and poet, Angela Leighton explains how we listen to the printed word, while showing how writers manage the expressivity of sound in their silent writings. Although her focus is on poets—W. B. Yeats, Robert Frost, Walter de la Mare, Wallace Stevens, Elizabeth Bishop, Jorie Graham, and Alice Oswald—Leighton’s scope includes novels and letter writing, and examines questions of rhythm and the difficult relationship between philosophical and literary texts. Her argument is always concerned with the specifics of the writer under discussion, but one clear message emerges from the whole: literature by its nature commands listening, and listening is a form of understanding that has often been overlooked. Mixing close reading with autobiographical introductions, *Hearing Things* renews a call for criticism which, eschewing the programmatic or overly ideological, is attentive to the work of sound in every literary text.

**Angela Leighton** is Professor of English and Senior Research Fellow at Trinity College, University of Cambridge.

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**Passwords**
*Philology, Security, Authentication*

**Brian Lennon**

Cryptology, the mathematical and technical science of ciphers and codes, and philology, the humanistic study of natural or human languages, are typically understood as separate domains of activity. But Brian Lennon contends that these two domains, both concerned with authentication of text, should be viewed as contiguous. He argues that computing’s humanistic applications are as historically important as its mathematical and technical ones. What is more, these humanistic uses, no less than cryptological ones, are marked and constrained by the priorities of security and military institutions devoted to fighting wars and decoding intelligence.

Lennon’s history ranges from early experiments in mechanized literary analysis, to electromechanical and electronic code-breaking and machine translation, to early twenty-first-century digital humanities. Throughout, *Passwords* makes clear the convergence of cryptology and philology, showing how the same practices flourish in literary study and in conditions of war. This convergence can be seen in the modern digital passwords that most of us use every day. Like philologists, hackers use computational methods to break open the secrets coded in text, and one of their preferred tools is the dictionary—that preeminent product of the philologist’s scholarly labor, which supplies the raw material for computational processing of natural language.

**Brian Lennon** is Associate Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Pennsylvania State University.

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Literary Criticism 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press

February 204 pp. cloth $39.95x • £31.95 9780674980761
Literary Criticism / Technology 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Belknap Press
Few disagree that Western democracies are experiencing a crisis of representation. In the United States, gerrymandering has placed the Congress and state legislatures in a stranglehold that is often at odds with public opinion, while campaign financing ensures that only the affluent have a voice in legislation. Europeans increasingly see the European Union as an anti-democratic body whose “diktats” have no basis in popular rule. The response, however, has not been pursuit of better representation. In Good Government, Pierre Rosanvallon examines the long history of the alternative to which the public has gravitated: the empowered executive.

Faced with ineptitude in governance, people become attracted to strong leaders and bold action. If these fail, they want even stronger leadership. Europeans rebelling against the technocratic EU and Americans fed up with the “administrative state” have turned to charismatic figures, from Donald Trump to Viktor Orbán, who tout personal strength as their greatest asset. This is not just a right-wing phenomenon, as liberal contentment with Obama’s drone war demonstrates. Presidentialism’s many precursors—from the Weimar Republic to De Gaulle’s “exceptional” presidency to the Bush-Cheney concentration of executive power—make clear that democracy has always struggled with tension between popular government and concentrated authority.

**Pierre Rosanvallon** is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History of Politics at the Collège de France. He is the author of several books, including *The Society of Equals* (Harvard).
Thinking and Being

Irad Kimhi

“"This book challenges fundamental assumptions of logic and metaphysics that have dominated analytic philosophy throughout the twentieth century and into the present. It marks a turning point."
—Jonathan Lear

Opposing a long-standing orthodoxy of the Western philosophical tradition, Frege argued that psychological laws of thought—those that explicate how we in fact think—must be distinguished from logical laws of thought—those that impose rational requirements on thinking. Logic does not describe how we actually think, but only how we should. Yet by sundering the logical from the psychological, Frege was unable to explain certain fundamental logical truths, most notably the psychological version of the law of non-contradiction—that one cannot think a thought and its negation simultaneously.

Irad Kimhi’s Thinking and Being marks a radical break with Frege’s legacy in analytic philosophy, exposing the flaws of his approach and outlining a novel conception of judgment as a two-way capacity. In closing the gap that Frege opened, Kimhi shows that the two principles of non-contradiction—the ontological principle and the psychological principle—are in fact aspects of the same capacity, differently manifested in thinking and being. Kimhi draws on figures such as Aristotle, Kant, and Wittgenstein to develop highly original accounts of topics that are of central importance to logic and philosophy more generally. Self-consciousness, language, and logic are revealed to be but different sides of the same reality.

Irad Kimhi is Associate Professor of Social Thought and the College in the John U. Neff Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago.

Plato as Critical Theorist

Jonny Thakkar

“Thakkar’s book is incredibly stimulating, intelligent, and, at times, astonishingly original. It touches on a number of compelling themes in contemporary politics, political theory, and the history of ideas.”
—Marc Stears, Macquarie University

What is the best possible society? How would its rulers govern and its citizens behave? Such questions are sometimes dismissed as distractions from genuine political problems, but in an era when political idealism seems a relic of the past, says Jonny Thakkar, they are more urgent than ever. A daring experiment in using ancient philosophy to breathe life into our political present, Plato as Critical Theorist takes seriously Plato’s claim that philosophers should rule. What many accounts miss is the intimate connection between Plato’s politics and his metaphysics, Thakkar argues. Philosophy is the activity of articulating how parts and wholes best fit together, while ruling is the activity that shapes the parts of society into a coherent whole conducive to the good life. Plato’s ideal society is thus one in which ideal theory itself plays a leading role.

Today’s liberal democracies require not philosopher-kings legislating from above but philosopher-citizens willing to work toward a vision of the best society in their daily lives. Thakkar shows that such idealism is fully compatible with the liberal theories of both Popper and Rawls while nevertheless pushing beyond them in providing a new vantage point for the Marxian critique of capitalism.

Jonny Thakkar is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College.
Moving toward Integration

The Past and Future of Fair Housing

Richard H. Sander • Yana A. Kucheva • Jonathan M. Zasloff

Reducing residential segregation is the best way to reduce racial inequality in the United States. African American employment rates, earnings, test scores, and longevity improve sharply as residential integration increases. Yet far too many participants in our policy and political conversations have come to believe that the battle to integrate America's cities cannot be won. Richard Sander, Yana Kucheva, and Jonathan Zasloff write that the pessimism surrounding desegregation in housing arises from an inadequate understanding of how segregation has evolved and how policy interventions have already set many metropolitan areas on the path to integration.

Moving toward Integration provides a definitive account of how fair housing laws were shaped and implemented and why they had a larger impact in some parts of the country than others. It uses fresh evidence and better analytic tools to show when factors like exclusionary zoning and income differences between blacks and whites pose substantial obstacles to broad integration, and when they do not. This comprehensive analysis explains why racial segregation has been resilient even in an increasingly diverse and tolerant society, and it demonstrates how public policy can align with demographic trends to achieve broad housing integration within a generation.

Richard H. Sander is an economist and Professor of Law at the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law. Yana A. Kucheva is a sociologist and Assistant Professor at the Colin Powell School for Civic and Global Leadership at the City College of New York. Jonathan M. Zasloff is a historian and Professor of Law at the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law.
Information, Incentives, and Education Policy

Derek A. Neal

How do we ensure that wasteful inefficiency does not undermine the mission of publicly funded schools? Derek Neal writes that economists must analyze education policy in the same way they analyze other procurement problems. Insights from research on incentives and contracts in the private sector point to new approaches that could induce publicly funded educators to provide excellent education, even though taxpayers cannot monitor what happens in the classroom.

Neal introduces readers to what economists know, and do not know, about the logjams misinformation and disincentives create. Examining assessment-based accountability, centralized school assignments, charter schools, and voucher systems, he demonstrates where programs succeeded, where they failed, and why. There is no quick-and-easy fix for education policy, but by combining elements from various approaches, economists can help policy makers design optimal reforms.

Information, Incentives, and Education Policy is organized to show readers how standard tools from economics research speak directly to issues in education. In addition to an overview of particular programs, each chapter includes exercises that allow motivated students to work through the mathematics for themselves. For those who wish to master the models and tools that economists of education should use in their work, there is no better resource available.

Derek A. Neal is Professor in Economics and the Committee on Education and the College at the University of Chicago.

As the World Ages
Rethinking a Demographic Crisis

Kavita Sivaramakrishnan

People are living longer, not only in wealthy countries but in developing nations as well. For too long, Western experts have conceived of aging as a universal predicament—one that supposedly provokes the same welfare concerns in every context. In the twenty-first century, Kavita Sivaramakrishnan writes, we must embrace a new approach that prioritizes local agendas and values.

In her history of how gerontologists, doctors, social scientists, and activists came to define the issue of global aging, Sivaramakrishnan shows that the United Nations, private NGOs, and transnational philanthropic foundations embraced programs that reflected prevailing Western ideas about modernization. The dominant paradigm often assumed that, because large-scale growth of an aging population happened first in the West, developing societies will experience the issues of aging in the same ways and on the same terms as their Western counterparts. Focusing on South Asia and Africa, Sivaramakrishnan shows how regional voices have begun to question this one-size-fits-all model and have argued instead for an approach that responds to local needs and concerns. The research presented in As the World Ages will help scholars, policy makers, and advocates appreciate the challenges of this recent shift in global demographics and find solutions sensitive to real life in diverse communities.

Kavita Sivaramakrishnan is Assistant Professor of Sociomedical Sciences at Columbia University.

May 260 pp. cloth $39.95 • £31.95 9780674504639
Sociology / History 6 ¾ x 9 ¼ 1 table

The Sanford J. Grossman Lectures in Economics Series
**On Human Worth and Excellence**

**Giannozzo Manetti**

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **Brian P. Copenhaver**

Giannozzo Manetti (1396–1459) was a celebrated diplomat, historian, philosopher, and humanist scholar of the early Renaissance who mastered ancient Greek and Hebrew as well as classical Latin. In this treatise, dedicated to Alfonso of Aragon, King of Naples, Manetti addresses a question central to the anthropology of the Renaissance: what are the moral, intellectual, and spiritual capabilities of the unique amalgam of body and soul that constitutes human nature? The treatise takes issue with a popular work of medieval asceticism, *On the Misery of the Human Condition*, written by none other than Innocent III, one of the greatest of medieval popes. The pope’s diatribe expresses a revulsion against human nature and argues for the futility of ambition, the emptiness of pleasures, and the ultimate worthlessness of human achievements. Manetti’s treatise presents a comprehensive refutation of the pope’s pessimism, sometimes citing the achievements of the Renaissance as evidence for the potential divinity of human nature and its extraordinary capabilities. This edition contains the first complete translation into English.

**Brian P. Copenhaver** is Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and History at University of California, Los Angeles, where he holds the Udvar-Hazy Chair of Philosophy and History.

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**Greek and Latin Poetry**

**Angelo Poliziano**

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **Peter E. Knox**

Angelo Poliziano (1454–1494) was one of the great scholar-poets of the Renaissance and a leading figure in Florence during the Age of the Medici. His poetry, composed in a variety of meters, includes epigrams, elegies, and verse epistles, as well as translations of Hellenistic Greek poets. Among the first Latin poets of the Renaissance to be inspired by Homer and the poems of *Greek Anthology*, Poliziano’s verse also reflects his deep study of Catullus, Martial, and Statius. It ranges from love songs to funeral odes, from prayers to hymns, from invectives directed against his rivals to panegyrics of his teachers, artists, fellow humanists, and his great patron, Lorenzo de’ Medici, “il Magnifico.” The present volume includes all of Poliziano’s Greek and Latin poetry (with the exception of the *Silvae*, published in 2004 as ITRL 14), all translated into English for the first time.

**Peter E. Knox** is Eric and Jane Nord Family Professor of Classics and Director of the Baker-Nord Center for the Humanities at Case Western Reserve University.

July 250 pp. cloth $29.95* • £19.95 9780674984578
Poetry 5 1/4 x 8 ITRL 86

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*www.hup.harvard.edu/itatti*  ★  *harvard university press*  ★  *i tatti renaissance library*


**Seneca**

**EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY John G. Fitch**

“Fitch has long been a major player in Senecan studies, and the vast range of his experience is here put at the service of all comers. They will be very glad of it. The translations are deft, accurate, and extremely readable, while the introductions to each play are significant essays in their own right. Bibliographies are well and fairly compiled, so that even their privileging of work in English seems unexceptionable. Classicists working with Seneca will want to have this edition at hand, while readers with little or no Latin will also soon discover that this is the edition of Seneca to use.”

—Sander M. Goldberg, in review of the first edition

Seneca is a figure of first importance in both Roman politics and literature: a leading adviser to Nero who attempted to restrain the emperor’s megalomania; a prolific moral philosopher; and the author of verse tragedies that strongly influenced Shakespeare and other Renaissance dramatists.

Seneca’s plays depict intense passions and interactions in rhetoric that is equally strong. Their perspective is much bleaker than that adopted in his prose writings. His plots are based on mythical episodes, in keeping with classical tradition. But the political realities of imperial Rome are also reflected in an obsessive concern with power and dominion over others. The *Octavia* is our sole surviving example of a Roman historical play; set at Nero’s court, it was probably written by an admirer of Seneca as statesman and dramatist.

John G. Fitch has thoroughly revised his two-volume edition of Seneca’s *Tragedies* to take account of the textual and interpretive scholarship that has appeared since its initial publication. His translation conveys the force of Seneca’s dramatic language and the lyric quality of his choral odes.

**John G. Fitch** is Professor Emeritus of Greek and Roman Studies, University of Victoria.

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*Volume I*: June 554 pp. cloth $26.00 • £16.95 9780674997172 L062
*Volume II*: June 662 pp. cloth $26.00 • £16.95 9780674997189 L078
Classics / Drama 4 ¼ x 6 ¾
Quintus Smyrnaeus’ *Posthomerica*, the only long mythological epic to survive in Greek from the period between Apollonius’ *Argonautica* (3rd century BC) and Nonnus’ *Dionysiaca* (5th century AD), fills in the whole story of the Trojan expedition between the end of Homer’s *Iliad* and the beginning of the *Odyssey*, which had been treated only episodically by earlier epic and dramatic poets. Composing sometime between the late second and mid-fourth centuries AD, Quintus boldly adapts Homeric diction and style to suit the literary, moral, religious, rhetorical, and philosophical culture of the high Roman Empire, and does not hesitate to diverge from the usual versions of the story in order to craft his own narrative vision.

This edition of the *Posthomerica* replaces the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition by A. S. Way (1913) with an updated text based on that of F. Vian, and fresh translation, introduction, and bibliography that take account of more than a century of intervening scholarship.

**Neil Hopkinson** is College Lecturer and Director of Studies in Classics at Trinity College, Cambridge.

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

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

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

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*History of Rome*  
*Volume XI, Books 38–40*

**Livy**  
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **J. C. Yardley**

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*Posthomerica*  
*Quintus Smyrnaeus*

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY **Neil Hopkinson**

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Poems of Christopher of Mytilene and John Mauropous

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Floris Bernard • Christopher Livanos

The witty and self-assertive poetry of Christopher of Mytilene and John Mauropous provides unique snapshots of eleventh-century Constantinople at the height of its splendor and elegance. Their collections, aptly called “various verses,” greatly range in length and style—including epigrams, polemics, encomia, and more—and their poems were written for a broad range of social occasions such as court ceremonies, horse races, contests between schools, and funerals. Some were inscribed on icons and buildings. Many honored patrons and friends, debunked rivals, or offered satirical portraits of moral types in contemporary society. In some remarkable introspective poems, Mauropous carefully shaped a narrative of his life and career, while Christopher’s body of work is peppered with riddles and jocular wordplay. This volume is the first English translation of these Byzantine Greek collections.

Floris Bernard is Assistant Professor of Medieval Studies at Central European University in Budapest. Christopher Livanos is Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

May 624 pp. cloth $29.95 • £19.95 9780674736986

Medieval Latin Lives of Muhammad

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Julian Yolles • Jessica Weiss

Throughout the Middle Ages, Christians wrote about Islam and the life of Muhammad. These stories, ranging from the humorous to the vitriolic, both informed and warned audiences about what was regarded as a schismatic form of Christianity. Medieval Latin Lives of Muhammad covers nearly five centuries of Christian writings on the prophet, including accounts from the farthest-flung reaches of medieval Europe, the Iberian Peninsula and the Byzantine Empire. Over time, authors portrayed Muhammad in many guises, among them: Theophanes’s influential ninth-century chronicle describing the prophet as the heretical leader of a Jewish conspiracy; Embrico of Mainz’s eleventh-century depiction of Muhammad as a former slave who is manipulated by a magician into performing unholy deeds; and Walter of Compiègne’s twelfth-century presentation of the founder of Islam as a likable but tricky serf ambitiously seeking upward mobility.

The prose, verse, and epistolary texts in Medieval Latin Lives of Muhammad help trace the persistence of old clichés as well as the evolution of new attitudes toward Islam and its prophet in Western culture. This volume brings together a highly varied and fascinating set of Latin narratives and polemics never before translated into English.

Julian Yolles is Lecturer on Medieval Latin at Harvard University. Jessica Weiss is a professional translator.
The Lizards, Crocodiles, and Turtles of Honduras
Systematics, Distribution, and Conservation

James R. McCranie

Based on years of field work and the examination of thousands of museum specimens, _The Lizards, Crocodiles, and Turtles of Honduras_ is the final installment of a series of volumes by James R. McCranie documenting the amphibians and reptiles of Honduras.

Thoroughly illustrated by color photographs and maps of geographic distribution, the book describes in detail 86 species of Honduran lizards, crocodilians, and turtles. Identification keys in both English and Spanish allow the ready identification of all species, and discussions of conservation status review current threats to all species. The publication of this work represents the completion of the most comprehensive and detailed study of the amphibian and reptilian faunas of any country in Latin America.

James R. McCranie is a Research Associate at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.
Baking Emily Dickinson’s Black Cake

Emilie Hardman • Heather Cole

The Emily Dickinson manuscripts are a cherished part of Houghton Library’s collections and—while it is her poems and letters that are most often celebrated—the poet’s lesser known lines: “2 Butter. / 19 eggs. / 5 pounds Raisins” are also cause to celebrate.

Dickinson’s manuscript recipe for black cake, from which these lines come, was sent along with a bouquet of flowers to Nellie Sweetser in the summer of 1883. Black cake is a traditional Christmas specialty closely related to the English fruitcake, “blackened” with the addition of burnt sugar syrup or molasses. It was generously spiced with nutmeg, cinnamon, mace, and clove before being wrapped in brandy- or rum-soaked cloth and often aged at least a month. The recipe, though somewhat shocking to a modern reader (19 eggs!), turns out to be remarkably orthodox in its ratios, if not its scale. Fully assembled, the recipe produces batter weighing in excess of twenty pounds.

Delve into the history of this majestic cake and explore the story of each ingredient, in the context of Emily Dickinson’s nineteenth-century Amherst home, with librarians of Houghton. Each ingredient is accompanied with watercolors by Robin Harney evoking Dickinson’s moment in time and moments in the kitchen.

Emilie Hardman is Research, Instruction, and Digital Initiatives Librarian; Heather Cole is Assistant Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts and Curator of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection; at Houghton Library, Harvard University.
Selected Poems
Nikos Engonopoulos
TRANSLATED BY David Connolly

Nikos Engonopoulos (1907–1985) was one of the most prominent representatives of Greek Surrealist poetry and painting. Closely associated with Andreas Embeirikos, the “patriarch” of Surrealism in Greece, and with Nicolas Calas, an influential figure of the European and American avant-garde, Engonopoulos developed highly experimental pictorial and poetic aesthetics. In both his paintings and poems, he engaged in a critical, often ironic dialogue with Greek history and cultural traditions and their ideological appropriations in established cultural and political discourses. Engonopoulos was arguably the keenest advocate of Surrealist black humor and irony in Greece. His overall approach to the Greek past, informed as it was by the socio-aesthetic principles of French Surrealism, constitutes one of the most ingenious and provocative cases of artistic mythogenesis in the European avant-garde.

This volume offers a collection of his most representative poems, including his long poem Bolivár, which was written in the winter of 1942–1943 and soon acquired the status of an emblematic act of resistance against the Nazis and their allies (Italians and Bulgarians), who had occupied Greece in 1941.

David Connolly is Professor of Translation Studies in the School of English at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

Wildlands and Woodlands, Farmlands and Communities
Broadening the Vision for New England
David R. Foster

The Wildlands and Woodlands vision, as described in two previous Harvard Forest publications, calls for collaboration among conservationists and willing landowners to permanently protect at least 70 percent of the New England landscape as forests by 2060. Another 7 percent of land that is currently in agriculture would remain intact for wildlife and people. This series advocates a balanced approach to conservation and preservation; most land would be actively and sustainably managed for wood, food, and other values, while continuing to provide clean water and air, wildlife habitat, recreation, and support for human lives in a changing environment. About a tenth of the forest, along with associated wetlands, streams, ponds, and other habitats, would comprise large wildland reserves.

This 2017 report offers new data on progress toward these goals and outlines complementary uses of the forest and agricultural landscape with thoughtful and efficient development of rural villages and towns, suburbs, and cities—to support people and nature across New England. It ends with recommendations to protect and care for the land that can forge a bright future for New England, provide a regional example for the nation, and help mitigate global environmental change.

David R. Foster is Director of the Harvard Forest in Petersham, Massachusetts, and teaches ecology at Harvard University.
Smoke, Flames, and the Human Body in Mesoamerican Ritual Practice

EDITED BY Vera Tiesler • Andrew K. Scherer

Epitomizing the radiating sun and perpetuating the cycles of life and time, fire was—and continues to be—a central force in the Mesoamerican cosmos. Mesoamericans understood heat and flames as animate forces that signified strength and vitality; the most powerful of individuals were embodied with immense heat. Moreover, fire was transformative: it was a means to destroy offerings as well as to transport offerings to otherworldly places. The importance of heat and flames is evident in a spectrum of ritual practices, ranging from the use of sweat baths to the burning of offerings. Human bodies were among the most valuable resources heated or consumed by fire.

This volume addresses the traditions, circumstances, and practices that involved the burning of bodies and bone, to move toward a better understanding of the ideologies behind these acts. It brings together scholars working across Mesoamerica who approach these dual themes (fire and the body) with different methodologies and interdisciplinary lenses. Each contributor illuminates the deeper levels of Mesoamerican ritual practice in light of these themes, while highlighting what is unique to each of the societies that shared Mesoamerican territories.

Vera Tiesler is Profesora Investigadora Titular Coordinadora, Laboratorio de Bioarqueología, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida, Mexico. Andrew K. Scherer is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Brown University.

June 300 pp. cloth $75.00x • £59.95 9780884024262
Anthropology 8 ½ x 11 22 color illus., 170 halftones, 47 line illus., 3 maps, 7 tables
Dumbarton Oaks Pre-Columbian Symposia and Colloquia
Legal Lessons
Jennifer Altehenger

The popularization of basic legal knowledge is an important and contested technique of state governance in China today. Its roots reach back to the early years of Chinese Communist Party rule. Legal Lessons tells the story of how the party-state attempted to mobilize ordinary citizens to learn laws during the early years of the Mao period (1949–1976) and in the decade after Mao’s death.

Examining case studies such as the dissemination of the 1950 Marriage Law and successive constitutions since 1954 in Beijing and Shanghai, Jennifer Altehenger traces the dissemination of legal knowledge at different levels of state and society. Archival records, internal publications, periodicals, advice manuals, memoirs, and colorful propaganda materials reveal how official attempts to determine and promote “correct” understanding of written laws intersected with people’s interpretations and practical experiences. They also show how diverse groups—including party-state leadership, legal experts, publishers, writers, artists, and local officials, along with ordinary people—helped to define the meaning of laws in China’s socialist society. Placing mass legal education and law propaganda at the center of analysis, Legal Lessons offers a new perspective on the sociocultural and political history of law in socialist China.

Jennifer Altehenger is Lecturer in Contemporary Chinese History in the Department of History at King’s College London.

April 390 pp. cloth $49.95x • £39.95 9780674983847
History 6 x 9 3 halftones, 4 line illus., 5 maps, 1 table
Harvard East Asian Monographs

Navigating Semi-Colonialism
Shipping, Sovereignty, and Nation-Building in China, 1860–1937
Anne Reinhardt

China’s status in the world of expanding European empires of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has long been under dispute. Its unequal relations with multiple powers, secured through a system of treaties rather than through colonization, has invited debate over the degree and significance of outside control and local sovereignty. Navigating Semi-Colonialism examines steam navigation—introduced by foreign powers to Chinese waters in the mid-nineteenth century—as a constitutive element of the treaty system to illuminate both conceptual and concrete aspects of this regime, arguing for the specificity of China’s experience, its continuities with colonialism in other contexts, and its links to global processes.

Focusing on the shipping network of open treaty ports, the book examines the expansion of steam navigation, the growth of shipping enterprise, and the social climate of the steamship in the late nineteenth century as arenas of contestation and collaboration that highlight the significance of partial Chinese sovereignty and the limitations imposed upon it. It further analyzes the transformation of this regime under the nationalism of the Republican period, and pursues a comparison of shipping regimes in China and India to provide a novel perspective on China under the treaty system.

Anne Reinhardt is Associate Professor of History at Williams College.

May 370 pp. cloth $49.95x • £39.95 9780674983854
Law 6 x 9 11 halftones Harvard East Asian Monographs
**Give and Take**

*Poverty and the Status Order in Early Modern Japan*

**Maren A. Ehlers**

*Give and Take* offers a new history of government in Tokugawa Japan (1600–1868), one that focuses on ordinary subjects: merchants, artisans, villagers, and people at the margins of society such as outcasts and itinerant entertainers. Most of these individuals are now forgotten and do not feature in general histories except as bystanders, protesters, or subjects of exploitation. Yet despite their subordinate status, they actively participated in the Tokugawa polity because the state was built on the principle of reciprocity between privilege-granting rulers and duty-performing status groups. All subjects were part of these local, self-governing associations whose members shared the same occupation. Tokugawa rulers imposed duties on each group and invested them with privileges, ranging from occupational monopolies and tax exemptions to external status markers. Such reciprocal exchanges created permanent ties between rulers and specific groups of subjects that could serve as conduits for future interactions.

This book is the first to explore how high and low people negotiated and collaborated with each other in the context of these relationships. It takes up the case of one domain—Ōno in central Japan—to investigate the interactions between the collective bodies in domain society as they addressed the problem of poverty.

**Maren A. Ehlers** is Assistant Professor of History at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

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**Word Embodied**

*The Jeweled Pagoda Mandalas in Japanese Buddhist Art*

**Halle O’Neal**

In this study of the Japanese jeweled pagoda mandalas, Halle O’Neal reveals the entangled realms of sacred body, beauty, and salvation. Much of the previous scholarship on these paintings concentrates on formal analysis and iconographic study of their narrative vignettes. This has marginalized the intriguing interplay of text and image at their heart, precluding a holistic understanding of the mandalas and diluting their full import in Buddhist visual culture. *Word Embodied* offers an alternative methodology, developing interdisciplinary insights into the social, religious, and artistic implications of this provocative entwining of word and image.

O’Neal unpacks the paintings’ revolutionary use of text as picture to show how this visual conflation mirrors important conceptual indivisibilities in medieval Japan. The textual pagoda projects the complex constellation of relics, reliquaries, scripture, and body in religious doctrine, practice, and art. *Word Embodied* also expands our thinking about the demands of viewing, recasting the audience as active producers of meaning and offering a novel perspective on disciplinary discussions of word and image that often presuppose an ontological divide between them. This examination of the jeweled pagoda mandalas, therefore, recovers crucial dynamics underlying Japanese Buddhist art, including invisibility, performative viewing, and the spectacular visualizations of embodiment.

**Halle O’Neal** is Chancellor’s Fellow and Lecturer at the Edinburgh College of Art, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.
Reading Philosophy, Writing Poetry
Intertextual Modes of Making Meaning in Early Medieval China

Wendy Swartz

In a formative period of Chinese culture, early medieval writers made extensive use of a diverse set of resources, in which such major philosophical classics as Laozi, Zhuangzi, and Classic of Changes featured prominently. Reading Philosophy, Writing Poetry examines how these writers understood and manipulated a shared intellectual lexicon to produce meaning. Focusing on works by some of the most important and innovative poets of the period, this book explores intertextuality—the transference, adaptation, or rewriting of signs—as a mode of reading and a condition of writing. It illuminates how a text can be seen in its full range of signifying potential within the early medieval constellation of textual connections and cultural signs.

If culture is that which connects its members past, present, and future, then the past becomes an inherited and continually replenished repository of cultural patterns and signs with which the literati maintains an organic and constantly negotiated relationship of give and take. Wendy Swartz explores how early medieval writers in China developed a distinctive mosaic of ways to participate in their cultural heritage by weaving textual strands from a shared and expanding store of literary resources into new patterns and configurations.

Wendy Swartz is Associate Professor of Chinese Literature at Rutgers University.

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

Michael A. Fuller

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

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

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

Michael A. Fuller is Professor of East Asian Languages and Literature at the University of California, Irvine.
Building for Oil
*Daqing and the Formation of the Chinese Socialist State*

Hou Li

This book examines the widespread practice of self-publishing by writers in late imperial China, focusing on the relationships between manuscript tradition and print convention, peer patronage and popular fame, and gift exchange and commercial transactions in textual production and circulation.

Combining approaches from various disciplines, such as history of the book, literary criticism, and bibliographical and textual studies, Suyoung Son reconstructs the publishing practices of two seventeenth-century literati-cum-publishers, Zhang Chao in Yangzhou and Wang Zhuo in Hangzhou, and explores the ramifications of these practices on eighteenth-century censorship campaigns in Qing China and Chosŏn Korea. By giving due weight to the writers as active agents in increasing the influence of print, this book underscores the contingent nature of print’s effect and its role in establishing the textual authority that the literati community, commercial book market, and imperial authorities competed to claim in late imperial China.

Suyoung Son is Assistant Professor of Asian Studies at Cornell University.

April 270 pp. cloth $39.95 • £31.95 9780674983830
History / Literature 6 x 9 14 halftones, 1 table
Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series

Building for Oil
*Daqing and the Formation of the Chinese Socialist State*

Hou Li

Building for Oil is a historical account of the development of the oil town of Daqing in northeastern China during the formative years of the People’s Republic, describing Daqing’s rise and fall as a national model city. Daqing oil field was the most profitable state-owned enterprise and the single largest source of state revenue for almost three decades, from the 1950s through the early 1980s. The book traces the roots and maturation of the Chinese socialist state and its early industrialization and modernization policies during a time of unprecedented economic growth.

The metamorphosis of Daqing’s physical landscape in many ways exemplified the major challenges and changes taking place in Chinese state and society. Through detailed, often personal descriptions of the process of planning and building Daqing, the book illuminates the politics between party leaders and elite ministerial cadres and examines the diverse interests, conflicts, tensions, functions, and dysfunctions of state institutions and individuals. Building for Oil records the rise of the “Petroleum Group” in the central government while simultaneously revealing the everyday stories and struggles of the working men and women who inhabited China’s industrializing landscape—their beliefs, frustrations, and pursuit of a decent life.

Hou Li is Associate Professor in the Department of Urban Planning at Tongji University, China.

February 275 pp. cloth $39.95 • £31.95 9780674983816
History 6 x 9 48 halftones, 1 line illus., 7 maps
Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series
In the first half of the nineteenth century the Qing Empire faced a crisis. It was broadly perceived both inside and outside of government that the “prosperous age” of the eighteenth century was over. Bureaucratic corruption and malaise, population pressure and food shortages, ecological and infrastructural decay, domestic and frontier rebellion, adverse balances of trade, and, eventually, a previously inconceivable foreign threat from the West seemed to present hopelessly daunting challenges.

This study uses the literati reformer Bao Shichen as a prism to understand contemporary perceptions of and proposed solutions to this general crisis. Though Bao only briefly and inconsequentially served in office himself, he was widely recognized as an expert on each of these matters, and his advice was regularly sought by reform-minded administrators. From examination of his thought on bureaucratic and fiscal restructuring, agricultural improvement, the grain tribute administration, the salt monopoly, monetary policy, and foreign relations, Bao emerges as a consistent advocate of the hard-nosed pursuit of material “profit,” in the interests not only of the rural populace but also of the Chinese state and nation, anticipating the arguments of “self-strengthening” reformers later in the century.

William T. Rowe is John and Diane Cooke Professor of Chinese History in the Department of History at Johns Hopkins University and author of China’s Last Empire: The Great Qing (Harvard).

Agamemnon, the Pathetic Despot
Reading Characterization in Homer

Andrew Porter

Agamemnon led a ten-year-long struggle at Troy only to return home and die a pathetic death at his wife’s hands. Yet while Agamemnon’s story exerts an outsized influence—rivalled by few epic personalities—on the poetic narratives of the Iliad and Odyssey, scholars have not adequately considered his full portrait. What was Agamemnon like as a character for Homer and his audience? More fundamentally, how should we approach the topic of characterization itself, following the discoveries of Milman Parry, Albert Lord, and their successors?

Andrew Porter explains the expression of characterization in Homer’s works, from an oral-traditional point of view, and through the resonance of words, themes, and “back stories” from both the past and future. He analyzes Agamemnon’s character traits in the Iliad, including his qualities as a leader, against events such as his tragic homecoming narrative in the Odyssey. Porter’s findings demonstrate that there is a traditional depth of characterization embedded in the written pages of these once-oral epics, providing a shared connection between the ancient singer and his listeners.

Andrew Porter is Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

February 275 pp. paper $24.95 • £19.95 9780674984455
Literature / Classics 6 x 9 Hellenic Studies Series
The Cuban Economy in a New Era
An Agenda for Change toward Durable Development

EDITED BY Jorge I. Domínguez • Omar Everleny Pérez Villanueva • Lorena Barberia

Cuba’s economy has grown hardly at all during Raúl Castro’s presidency (beginning in 2006), hit by the economic collapse of its Venezuelan partner and burdened by a legacy of decayed infrastructure, a bankrupt sugar industry, and stagnant agriculture.

The Cuban Economy in a New Era diagnoses the ills that afflict Cuba’s economy and examines possible economic policy changes in seven areas: macroeconomic policy, central planning, small and medium private enterprises, nonagricultural cooperatives, financing options for the new private sector, state enterprise management, and relations with international financial institutions. Cuban economists have contributed these seven chapters, and the combined import is further considered in introductory and concluding chapters. The book is the culmination of over a decade of scholarly collaboration with Harvard scholars, anchored in a series of workshops held over several years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Havana.

Jorge I. Domínguez is Antonio Medero Professor of Mexican and Latin American Politics and Economics at Harvard University. Omar Everleny Pérez Villanueva is Professor in the Department of Economics and a Researcher at the Center for the Study of the Cuban Economy at the University of Havana. Lorena Barberia is Professor in the Department of Political Science at University of São Paulo.

Justice and Leadership in Early Islamic Courts

EDITED BY Intisar A. Rabb • Abigail Krasner Balbale

This book presents an in-depth exploration of the administration of justice during Islam’s founding period, 632–1250 CE. Inspired by—and in honor of—scholarship by Roy Parviz Mottahedeh, ten leading scholars of Islamic law bring a social-historical perspective to the study of early Islamic courts. This approach draws attention to both how and why the courts functioned in early Islamic societies: When a dispute occurred, what happened in the courts? How did judges conceive of justice and their role in it? When and how did they give attention to politics and procedure?

Each author draws on diverse sources that illuminate a broader and deeper vision of law and society than traditional legal literature alone can provide, including historical chronicles, biographical dictionaries, legal canons, exegetical works, and mirrors for princes. Altogether, the volume offers both a substantive intervention on early Islamic courts and on methods for studying legal history as social history. It illuminates the varied and dynamic legal landscapes stretching across early Islam, and maps new approaches to interdisciplinary legal history.

Intisar A. Rabb is a Professor of Law at Harvard Law School and a director of its Islamic Legal Studies Program. She also holds appointments as Professor of History at Harvard University and as Susan S. and Kenneth L. Wallach Professor at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. Abigail Krasner Balbale is Assistant Professor, Cultural History of the Islamic World, Bard Graduate Center.
The Study of al-Andalus
The Scholarship and Legacy of James T. Monroe
EDITED BY Michelle M. Hamilton • David A. Wacks

The Study of al-Andalus is a collection of essays by students and colleagues of James T. Monroe, Professor Emeritus of Comparative Literature and Arabic at the University of California, Berkeley, and the premier scholar of Andalusi (Hispano-Arabic) literature in the United States. The introduction by the editors explains the impact Monroe’s scholarship has had on the fields of Arabic, Spanish, and comparative literatures.

The first essay in the collection explains the impact of Monroe’s watershed study Islam and Arabs in Spanish Scholarship (1971). The ten essays that follow explore the many ways in which Monroe’s scholarship has inspired further study in topics including Hispano-Arabic, Hebrew, and Romance literatures; Persian epic poetry; the impact of Andalusi literature in Egypt and the Arab East; and the lasting legacy of the expulsion of Spain’s last Muslims (the Moriscos) in the Early Modern and Modern Arab world.

Michelle M. Hamilton is Director of Medieval Studies and Professor of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. David A. Wacks is Professor of Spanish at the University of Oregon.

Illusion and Disillusionment
Travel Writing in the Modern Age
EDITED BY Roberta Micallef

Illusion and Disillusionment: Travel Writing in the Modern Age seeks to understand, expand, and challenge the boundaries of the modern travelogue across several literary traditions. Through an engaging cast of characters—China-bound missionaries, an Indo-Persian diplomat, a Turkish exile in India, a French schoolteacher touring America, Arab students in Moscow, a Japanese woman writer in Europe—this volume extends the study of travel writing beyond the frameworks of colonialism, imperialism, and Orientalism, focusing on the experience of travel itself.

Ranging from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, its eight essays analyze travelers from varied nationalities and social backgrounds, who followed different itineraries, used different means of transportation, and wrote for different audiences. The authors place the East and South Asian, Middle Eastern, and European texts and travelers in their socio-historical contexts. Exploring recurrent themes and structures in a set of travel narratives, these essays contribute to broader comparative and cross-cultural studies of travel, self-writing, and transnational lives.

Roberta Micallef is Associate Professor of the Practice, Middle Eastern Literatures in World Languages and Literatures, at Boston University.
A Comparative Dictionary of Raute and Rawat
Tibeto-Burman Languages of the Central Himalayas

Jana Fortier

Raute and Rawat are endangered languages belonging to the Raji-Raute language cluster within the large Sino-Tibetan family of languages spoken across Asia. The Raute and Rawat people are forest foragers in the central Himalayan region, living by hunting, gathering, and trade of wooden carvings to outsiders. Their remarkably conservative mother tongues contain a wealth of concepts about egalitarianism, religious animism, and aspects of forest life. Understanding these language concepts may provide a better appreciation of the cultural history of forest-dwelling peoples in Asia and a way of living that is in danger of becoming obsolete—as farming communities convert the forests to fields and people face pressure to assimilate.

The dictionary provides a full description of each entry, including a provenance of its speech community, the part of speech, and a gloss in English, Nepali, and Kumauni. In addition, most entries contain an example of usage in a sample sentence, notes on cultural significance, and a meticulously studied etymology. The book provides a useful reference work with previously unpublished information about the speakers’ ethnic identities and their culturally significant plants, animals, deities, and material culture.

Jana Fortier is Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, San Diego.

Guardian of a Dying Flame
Śāriputra (c. 1335–1426) and the End of Late Indian Buddhism

Arthur McKeown

Arthur McKeown presents the first full-length analysis of the continuation of Buddhism in India after the thirteenth century. This study describes later Indian Buddhism through a detailed examination of the life of Śāriputra (c. 1335–1426), the last known abbot of the Bodhgayā Mahāvihāra, whose very presence extends Indian Buddhism by two centuries. This work also provides a view into the legacy of Indian Buddhism in fifteenth-century Nepal, Tibet, and China. McKeown follows Śāriputra’s travels and works throughout pan-Buddhist Asia, from restoring the Swayambhunātha caitya in Nepal and establishing tantric lineages in Tibet to overseeing the rebuilding of the Mahābodhi temple in Ming Dynasty Beijing.

McKeown centers his examination on newly revealed Tibetan and Chinese biographies of Śāriputra, as well as looking at a collection of historical documents in Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Chinese. These sources point to a fundamental reconsideration of later Indian Buddhism, its relationship with Brahmanism and Islam, and its enduring importance throughout Central, East, and Southeast Asia.

Arthur McKeown is Assistant Professor of Asian Studies at Carleton College, Minnesota.

February 295 pp. cloth $50.00x • £39.95 9780674984349
Language Studies / Asian Studies 7 x 10
24 color illus., 64 line illus., 7 maps Harvard Oriental Series
Materials for the Study of Gurung Pe. Volumes I and II

Simon Strickland

Spoken in the middle hills of Nepal, Gurung is a Tibeto-Burmese language spread along the southern slopes of the Himalayas. The Nepalese Gurung recitations known as pe or pe-da lu-da form a diverse group of oral narratives and invocations, thought to exemplify ritual utterances from the origin of Bon. The pe are performed by a medicine man or shaman, in collaboration with a priest, to promote health and prosperity, and to help with illness and bereavement. They work occasionally with Lamaist practitioners.

This two-volume set includes an analytical introduction, 13,000 lines of annotated transcriptions with interlinear gloss for 92 pe, and a synopsis of a further 49 items representing over 4,000 lines. The material was collected between 1979 and 1992. The introduction outlines the formal properties of pe: structure, metrics, style, shortigurative language, metaphor, and implicit meanings. This is followed by an overview of patterns of thought in pe, their ontologies, divinities, cosmological order, journeys, use of reported speech, action during discourse, the meanings of the lexical items, and a study of the methods of learning the pe. Appended is a catalog of pe and color plate illustrations. Field recordings of the transcribed pe are included on an accompanying DVD.

Simon Strickland is Professor Emeritus in the Anthropology Department at University College London.

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Harvard Oriental Series

Lokaprakāśa by Ksemendra with the commentary of Sahaja Bhatta

Volume 2

EDITED BY Michael Witzel
INTRODUCTION BY P. Filliozat

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

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

Michael Witzel is Wales Professor of Sanskrit in the Department of South Asian Studies at Harvard University.

July 500 pp. cloth $75.00x • £59.95 9780674984363
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“And I? May I say nothing, my lord?” With these words, Oscar Wilde’s courtroom trials came to a close. The lord in question, High Court justice Sir Alfred Wills, sent Wilde to the cells, sentenced to two years in prison with hard labor for the crime of “gross indecency” with other men. As cries of “shame” emanated from the gallery, the convicted aesthete was roundly silenced.

But he did not remain so. Behind bars and in the period immediately after his release, Wilde wrote two of his most powerful works—the long autobiographical letter *De Profundis* and an expansive best-selling poem, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*. In *The Annotated Prison Writings of Oscar Wilde*, Nicholas Frankel collects these and other prison writings, accompanied by historical illustrations and his rich facing-page annotations. As Frankel shows, Wilde experienced prison conditions designed to break even the toughest spirit, and yet his writings from this period display an imaginative and verbal brilliance left largely intact. Wilde also remained politically steadfast, determined that his writings should inspire improvements to Victorian England’s grotesque regimes of punishment. But while his reformist impulse spoke to his moment, Wilde also wrote for eternity.

At once a savage indictment of the society that jailed him and a moving testimony to private sufferings, Wilde’s prison writings—illuminated by Frankel’s extensive notes—reveal a very different man from the famous dandy and aesthete who shocked and amused the English-speaking world.

Nicholas Frankel is Professor of English at Virginia Commonwealth University. He is the author and editor of many books, including *The Uncensored Picture of Dorian Gray* (Harvard).
Dante
The Story of His Life

Marco Santagata
TRANSLATED BY Richard Dixon

★ A Times Literary Supplement Book of the Year
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—Tim Parks, LONDON REVIEW OF BOOKS

“This is a wonderful book. Even if you have not read Dante you will be gripped by its account of one of the most extraordinary figures in the history of literature.”
—A. N. Wilson, THE SPECTATOR

Marco Santagata is Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Pisa.
Global Inequality
A New Approach for the Age of Globalization

Branko Milanovic

One of the world’s leading economists of inequality, Branko Milanovic presents a bold new account of the dynamics that drive inequality on a global scale. Drawing on vast data sets and cutting-edge research, he explains the benign and malign forces that make inequality rise and fall within and among nations.

“The data [Milanovic] provides offer a clearer picture of great economic puzzles, and his bold theorizing chips away at tired economic orthodoxies.”

—THE ECONOMIST

“Milanovic has written an outstanding book…Informative, wide-ranging, scholarly, imaginative and commendably brief. As you would expect from one of the world’s leading experts on this topic, Milanovic has added significantly to important recent works by Thomas Piketty, Anthony Atkinson and François Bourguignon…Ever-rising inequality looks a highly unlikely combination with any genuine democracy. It is to the credit of Milanovic’s book that it brings out these dangers so clearly, along with the important global successes of the past few decades.”

—Martin Wolf, FINANCIAL TIMES

Branko Milanovic is Senior Scholar at the Luxembourg Income Study Center, and Visiting Presidential Professor, Graduate Center, City University of New York.

April 320 pp. paper $18.95 • £14.95 9780674984035
Economics 5 ½ x 8 ½ 1 map, 1 chart, 49 graphs, 4 tables
Belknap Press

cloth April 2016 9780674737136

How the Other Half Banks
Exclusion, Exploitation, and the Threat to Democracy

Mehrsa Baradaran

The United States has two separate banking systems today—one serving the well-to-do and another exploiting everyone else. How the Other Half Banks contributes to the growing conversation on American inequality by highlighting one of its prime causes: unequal credit. Mehrsa Baradaran examines how a significant portion of the population, deserted by banks, is forced to wander through a Wild West of payday lenders and check-cashing services to cover emergency expenses and pay for necessities—all thanks to deregulation that began in the 1970s and continues decades later.

“Baradaran argues persuasively that the banking industry, fattened on public subsidies (including too-big-to-fail bailouts), owes low-income families a better deal … How the Other Half Banks is well researched and clearly written … The bankers who fully understand the system are heavily invested in it. Books like this are written for the rest of us.”

—Nancy Folbre, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

“An important story, one in which we have allowed the profit motives of banks to trump the public interest.”

—Lisa J. Servon, AMERICAN PROSPECT

Mehrsa Baradaran is J. Alton Hosch Associate Professor of Law at the University of Georgia School of Law. She is the author of The Color of Money: Black Banks and the Racial Wealth Gap (Harvard).

March 336 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674983960
Economics / Current Affairs 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
Belknap Press

cloth October 2015 9780674286061
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One of our foremost commentators on poetry examines the work of a broad range of nineteenth- and twentieth-century English, Irish, and American poets.

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—John Greening, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Helen Vendler is A. Kingsley Porter University Professor at Harvard University. Her many books include Dickinson: Selected Poems and Commentaries and Our Secret Discipline: Yeats and Lyric Form.

May 464 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674984080
Literature / Poetry 6 ¼ x 9 ¼
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Notes Toward a Performative Theory of Assembly
Judith Butler

Judith Butler elucidates the dynamics of public assembly under prevailing economic and political conditions. Understanding assemblies as plural forms of performative action, Butler extends her theory of performativity to argue that precarity—the destruction of the conditions of livability—has been a galvanizing force in today’s highly visible protests.

“Butler’s book is everything that a book about our planet in the 21st century should be. It does not turn its back on the circumstances of the material world or give any succour to those who wish to view the present (and the future) through the lens of fantasies about the transformative possibilities offered by conventional politics … Butler demonstrates a clear engagement with an aspect of the world that is becoming in many political contexts almost illicit to discuss: the idea that capitalism, certainly in its neoliberal form, is failing to provide a liveable life for the majority of human beings.”

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“A heady immersion into the thought of one of today’s most profound philosophers of action … This is a call for a truly transformative politics, and its relevance to the fraught struggles taking place in today’s streets.”

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Judith Butler is Maxine Elliot Professor of Comparative Literature and Critical Theory at the University of California, Berkeley. She is the author of numerous books, including Gender Trouble.

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Authors in Court
Scenes from the Theater of Copyright

Mark Rose

Through a series of vivid case studies, Authors in Court charts the 300-year-long dance between authorship and copyright that has shaped each institution’s response to changing social norms of identity, privacy, and celebrity.

“A literary historian by training, Rose is completely at home in the world of law, as well as the history of photography and art. This is the work of an interdisciplinary scholar at the height of his powers. The arguments are sophisticated and the elegant text is a work of real craftsmanship. It is superb.”

—Lionel Bently, University of Cambridge

“Authors in Court is well-written, erudite, informative, and engaging throughout. As the chapters go along, we see the way that personalities inflect the supposedly impartial law; we see some of the fault lines which produce litigation; and we get a nice history of the evolution of the fair use doctrine. This is a book that should at least be on reserve for any IP-related course. Going forward, no one writing about any of the cases Rose discusses can afford to ignore his contribution.”

—Lewis Hyde, Kenyon College

Mark Rose is Research Professor of English at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Thinking Small
The United States and the Lure of Community Development

Daniel Immerwahr

Thinking Small tells the story of how the United States sought to rescue the world from poverty through small-scale, community-based approaches. And it also sounds a warning: such strategies, now again in vogue, have been tried before, with often disastrous consequences.

“Unfortunately, far from eliminating deprivation and attacking the social status quo, bottom-up community development projects often reinforced them … This is a history with real stakes. If that prior campaign’s record is as checkered as Thinking Small argues, then its intellectual descendants must do some serious rethinking … How might those in twenty-first-century development and anti-poverty work forge a better path? They can start by reading this book.”

—Merlin Chowkwanyun, BOSTON REVIEW

“As the historian Daniel Immerwahr demonstrates brilliantly in Thinking Small, the history of development has seen constant experimentation with community-based and participatory approaches to economic and social improvement … Immerwahr’s account of these failures should give pause to those who insist that going small is always better than going big.”

—Jamie Martin, THE NATION

Daniel Immerwahr is Associate Professor of History at Northwestern University.
An Inquiry into Modes of Existence
An Anthropology of the Moderns

Bruno Latour
TRANSLATED BY Catherine Porter

Bruno Latour has developed a research protocol different from the actor-network theory with which his name is now associated—a research protocol that follows the different types of connectors that provide specific truth conditions. These are the connectors that prompt a climate scientist challenged by a captain of industry to appeal to the institution of science, with its army of researchers and mountains of data, rather than to “capital-S Science” as a higher authority.

“Magnificent... [Latour] has lost none of his astonishing fertility as a thinker, or his skill and wit as a writer ... Latour’s main message—that rationality is ‘woven from more than one thread’—is intended not just for the academic seminar, but for the public square—and the public square today is global as never before.”—Jonathan Rée, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

“Latour’s work makes the world—sorry, worlds—interesting again.”—Stephen Muecke, LOS ANGELES REVIEW OF BOOKS

Bruno Latour is Professor at Sciences Po, Paris, and the winner of the Ludvig Holberg International Memorial Prize. His many books include Politics of Nature: How to Bring the Sciences into Democracy (Harvard).

The Ransom of the Soul
Afterlife and Wealth in Early Western Christianity

Peter Brown
★ A Choice Outstanding Title
★ A Tablet Book of the Year

Marking a departure in our understanding of Christian views of the afterlife from 250 to 650 CE, Peter Brown explores a revolutionary shift in thinking about the fate of the soul that occurred around the time of Rome’s fall. He describes how this shift transformed the Church’s institutional relationship to money and set the stage for its domination of medieval society.

“Prodigiously original—an astonishing performance for a historian who has already been so prolific and influential... [It’s] a completely fresh look at the issue of Christian wealth and giving ... [An] extraordinarily vivid panorama of money in the early church.”—G. W. Bowersock, NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS

“Brown’s explorations of the mindsets of late antiquity have been educating us for nearly half a century ... Brown shows brilliantly in this book how the future life of Christians beyond the grave was influenced in particular by money.”—A. N. Wilson, THE SPECTATOR

“The most erudite and elegant historian of Christian life in late antiquity.”—Miri Rubin, LITERARY REVIEW

Peter Brown is Philip and Beulah Rollins Professor of History, Emeritus, at Princeton University. His many books include Late Antiquity: A Guide to the Postclassical World (Harvard) and Through the Eye of a Needle.
In a culture that has become progressively more skeptical and materialistic, the desires of the individual self stand supreme, Mark Edmundson says. We spare little thought for the great ideals that once gave life meaning and worth. *Self and Soul* is an impassioned effort to defend the values of the Soul.

“An impassioned critique of Western society, a relentless assault on contemporary complacency, shallowness, competitiveness and self-regard… Edmundson writes with a Thoreau-like incisiveness and fervor … [A] powerful, heartfelt book.”

—Michael Dirda, *Washington Post*

“[Edmundson’s] bold and ambitious new book is partly a demonstration of what a ‘real education’ in the humanities, inspired by the goal of ‘human transformation’ and devoted to taking writers seriously, might look like … [It] quietly sets out to challenge many educational pieties, most of the assumptions of recent literary studies—and his own chosen lifestyle.”

—Matthew Reisz, *Times Higher Education*

“Edmundson delivers a welcome championing of humanistic ways of thinking and living.”

—*Kirkus Reviews*

Mark Edmundson is University Professor at the University of Virginia. He is the author of *Nightmare on Main Street: Angels, Sadomasochism, and the Culture of Gothic* (Harvard).
Why do American ghettos persist? Scholars and commentators often identify some factor—such as single motherhood, joblessness, or violent street crime—as the key to solving the problem, and recommend policies accordingly. But, Tommie Shelby argues, these attempts to “fix” ghettos or “help” their poor inhabitants ignore fundamental questions of justice and fail to see the urban poor as moral agents responding to injustice.

“Provocative…[Shelby] doesn’t lay out a jobs program or a housing initiative. Indeed, as he freely admits, he offers ‘no new political strategies or policy proposals.’ What he aims to do instead is both more abstract and more radical: to challenge the assumption, common to liberals and conservatives alike, that ghettos are ‘problems’ best addressed with narrowly targeted government programs or civic interventions. For Shelby, ghettos are something more troubling and less tractable: symptoms of the ‘systemic injustice’ of the United States. They represent not aberrant dysfunction but the natural workings of a deeply unfair scheme. The only real solution, in this way of thinking, is the ‘fundamental reform of the basic structure of our society.’”

—James Ryerson, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

Tommie Shelby is Caldwell Titcomb Professor of African and African American Studies and of Philosophy at Harvard University. He is the author of We Who Are Dark (Harvard) and the co-editor of To Shape a New World: The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr. (see p. 10).

Dignity plays a central role in current thinking about law and human rights, but there is sharp disagreement about its meaning. Combining conceptual precision with a broad historical background, Michael Rosen puts these controversies in context and offers a novel, constructive proposal.

“Penetrating and sprightly …Rosen rightly emphasizes the centrality of Catholicism in the modern history of human dignity. His command of the history is impressive …Rosen is a wonderful guide to the recent German constitutional thinking about human dignity …An urbane and witty companion, achieving his aim of accessibly written philosophy.”

—Samuel Moyn, THE NATION

“[An] elegant, interesting and lucid exploration of the concept of dignity… Drawing on classical, liberal and Catholic traditions, Rosen hopes to rehabilitate dignity to its rightful place near the centre of moral thought.”

—Simon Blackburn, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

“Dignity deserves to be widely read, not only for its intrinsic interest, but also as a corrective to the habit of discussing such topics in abstraction from their social context. Whether or not one agrees with Rosen’s arguments, there can be no doubt he has widened our horizons.”

—Rae Langton, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Michael Rosen is Professor of Government at Harvard University. He is the author of numerous articles and several books, including On Voluntary Servitude (Harvard).
Lincoln’s Tragic Pragmatism
Lincoln, Douglas, and Moral Conflict

John Burt

★ A New York Times Book Review Editors’ Choice

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

“In Burt refracts Lincoln through the philosophy of Kant, Rawls and contemporary liberal political theory. His is a Lincoln for our time.”
—Steven B. Smith, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

“This is a book I expect to be picking up and thumbing through for years.”
—Jim Cullen, HISTORY NEWS NETWORK

“Inferno is a passionate, wide-ranging effort to understand and challenge ... our heavy reliance on imprisonment. It is an important book ... [Ferguson’s] book is too balanced and thoughtful to be disregarded.”
—Robert F. Nagel, WEEKLY STANDARD

John Burt is Professor of English at Brandeis University. He is the author of numerous articles and several books.

July 832 pp. paper $25.00 • £19.95 9780674983991
History 6 3/8 x 9 1/4 Belknap Press

Inferno
An Anatomy of American Punishment

Robert A. Ferguson

★ An Open Letters Monthly Best Nonfiction Book of the Year

America’s criminal justice system is broken. The United States punishes at a higher per capita rate than any other country in the world. In the last twenty years, incarceration rates have risen 500 percent. Sentences are harsh, prisons are overcrowded, life inside is dangerous, and rehabilitation programs are ineffective. Looking not only to court records but to works of philosophy, history, and literature for illumination, Robert Ferguson diagnoses all parts of a now massive, out-of-control punishment regime.

“If I had won the $400 million Powerball lottery last week I swear I would have ordered a copy for every member of Congress, every judge in America, every prosecutor, and every state prison official and lawmaker who controls the life of even one of the millions of inmates who exist today, many in inhume and deplorable conditions, in our nation’s prisons.”
—Andrew Cohen, THE ATLANTIC

“Inferno is a passionate, wide-ranging effort to understand and challenge ... our heavy reliance on imprisonment. It is an important book ... [Ferguson’s] book is too balanced and thoughtful to be disregarded.”
—Robert F. Nagel, WEEKLY STANDARD

Robert A. Ferguson was George Edward Woodberry Professor in Law, Literature, and Criticism at Columbia University and the author of Alone in America and Metamorphosis: How to Transform Punishment in America (both Harvard).

June 352 pp. paper $19.95 • £15.95 9780674983939
Law / Sociology 6 1/8 x 9 1/4

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The End of Sex and the Future of Human Reproduction

Henry T. Greely

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

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Julie R. Posselt

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Susan Engel is Director of the Program in Teaching and Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Williams College. She is the author of *Real Kids: Creating Meaning in Everyday Life* (Harvard).

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