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Capital and Ideology

Thomas Piketty

Translated by Arthur Goldhammer

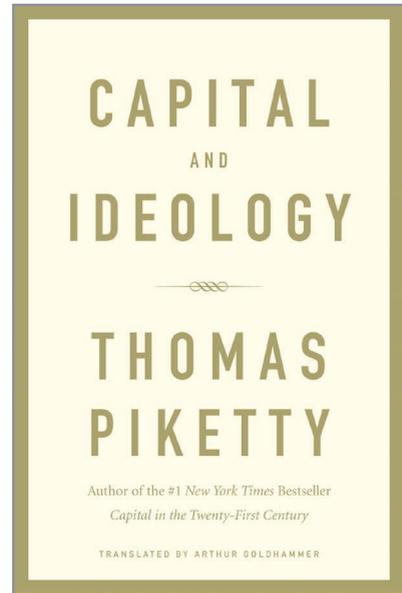
The epic successor to one of the most important books of the century: at once a retelling of global history, a scathing critique of contemporary politics, and a bold proposal for a new and fairer economic system.

Thomas Piketty's bestselling *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* galvanized global debate about inequality. In this audacious follow-up, Piketty challenges us to revolutionize how we think about politics, ideology, and history. He exposes the ideas that have sustained inequality for the past millennium, reveals why the shallow politics of right and left are failing us today, and outlines the structure of a fairer economic system.

Our economy, Piketty observes, is not a natural fact. Markets, profits, and capital are all historical constructs that depend on choices. Piketty explores the material and ideological interactions of conflicting social groups that have given us slavery, serfdom, colonialism, communism, and hyper-capitalism, shaping the lives of billions. He concludes that the great driver of human progress over the centuries has been the struggle for equality and education and not, as often argued, the assertion of property rights or the pursuit of stability. The new era of extreme inequality that has derailed that progress since the 1980s, he shows, is partly a reaction against communism, but it is also the fruit of ignorance, intellectual specialization, and our drift toward the dead-end politics of identity.

Once we understand this, we can begin to envision a more balanced approach to economics and politics. Piketty argues for a new "participatory" socialism, a system founded on an ideology of equality, social property, education, and the sharing of knowledge and power. *Capital and Ideology* is destined to be one of the indispensable books of our time, a work that will not only help us understand the world, but that will change it.

THOMAS PIKETTY is Director of Studies at L'École des Hautes L'Études en Sciences Sociales and Professor at the Paris School of Economics.



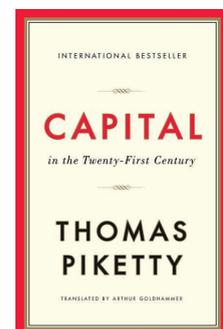
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158 ILLUS. AND 9 TABLES

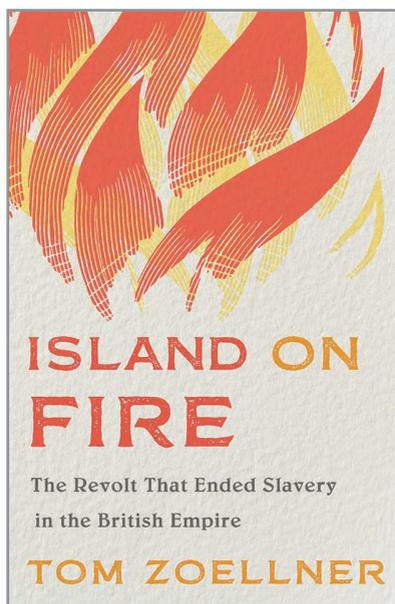


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ALSO AVAILABLE

Capital in the Twenty-First Century pb,
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11 ILLUS. AND 1 MAP

Island on Fire

THE REVOLT THAT ENDED SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Tom Zoellner

From a *New York Times* bestselling author, a gripping account of the slave rebellion that led to the abolition of slavery in the British Empire.

For five horrific weeks after Christmas in 1831, Jamaica was convulsed by an uprising of its enslaved people. What started as a peaceful labor strike quickly turned into a full-blown revolt, leaving hundreds of plantation houses smoking ruins. By the time British troops had put down the rebels, more than a thousand Jamaicans lay dead from summary executions and extrajudicial murder.

While the rebels lost their military gamble, their sacrifice accelerated the larger struggle for freedom in the British Atlantic. The daring and suffering of the Jamaicans galvanized public opinion throughout the empire, triggering a decisive turn against slavery. For centuries bondage had fed Britain's appetite for sugar. Within two years of the Christmas rebellion, slavery was formally abolished.

Island on Fire is a dramatic day-by-day account of this transformative uprising. A skillful storyteller, Tom Zoellner goes back to the primary sources to tell the intimate story of the men and women who tasted liberty for a few brief weeks. He memorably evokes the sights and sounds of the Caribbean in the 1830s, provides the first full portrait of its enigmatic leader Samuel Sharpe, and gives us a poignant glimpse of the dreams of the many Jamaicans who died for liberty.

TOM ZOELLNER is the *New York Times* bestselling author of four previous nonfiction books, including *Uranium Train* and *The Heartless Stone*. He teaches at Chapman University and Dartmouth College. A former reporter for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, he is the politics editor at the *Los Angeles Review of Books*.



REBECCA LITTLE

Spacefarers

HOW HUMANS WILL SETTLE THE MOON, MARS, AND BEYOND

Christopher Wanjek

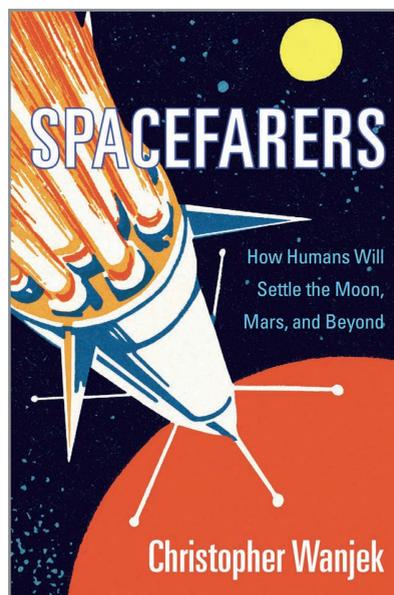
A wry and compelling take on the who, how, and why of near-future colonies in space. From bone-whittling microgravity to eye-popping profits, the risks and rewards of space settlement have never been so close at hand.

More than fifty years after the Apollo 11 moon landing, why is there so little human presence in space? Will we ever reach Mars? What will it take to become a multiplanet species, colonizing the solar system and traveling to other stars?

Spacefarers meets these questions head on. While many books have speculated on the possibility of living beyond the Earth, few have delved into the practical challenges or plausible motives for leaving the safe confines of our home planet. Christopher Wanjek argues that there is little doubt we will be returning to the Moon and exploring Mars in the coming decades, given the potential scientific and commercial bonanza. Private industry is already taking a leading role and earning profits from human space activity. This can be, Wanjek suggests, a sustainable venture and a natural extension of earthbound science, business, and leisure. He envisions hoteling in low-earth orbit and mining, tourism, and science on the Moon. He also proposes the slow, steady development of science bases on Mars, to be followed by settlements if Martian gravity will permit reproduction and healthy child development.

An appetite for wonder will take us far, but if we really want to settle new worlds, we'll need the earnest plans of engineers, scientists, and entrepreneurs. Wanjek introduces us to those planners, who are striving right now to make life in space a reality.

CHRISTOPHER WANJEK is the author of *Bad Medicine* and *Food at Work*. He has written for the *Washington Post*, *Sky & Telescope*, *Astronomy*, *Mercury*, and *Live Science*. From 1998 to 2006, he was a Senior Writer at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, covering the structure and evolution of the universe.



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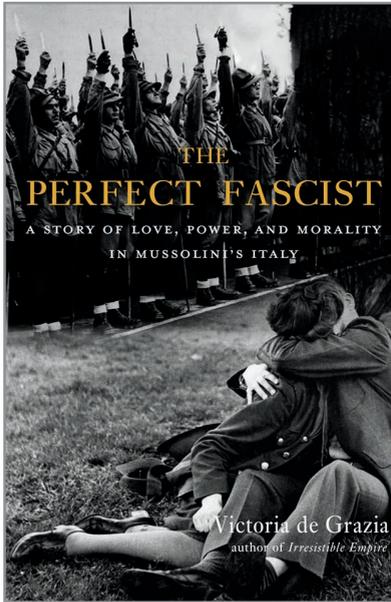
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22 PHOTOS, 1 ILLUS. AND 1 TABLE



ERNIE BRANSON



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NANCY GOLDRING

The Perfect Fascist

A STORY OF LOVE, POWER,
AND MORALITY IN
MUSSOLINI'S ITALY

Victoria de Grazia

Through the story of one exemplary fascist—a war hero turned commander of Mussolini's Black Shirts—the award-winning author of *How Fascism Ruled Women* reveals how the personal became political in the fascist quest for manhood and power.

When Attilio Teruzzi, Mussolini's handsome political enforcer, married a striking young American opera star, his good fortune seemed settled. The wedding was a carefully stage-managed affair, capped with a blessing by Mussolini himself. Yet only three years later, after being promoted to commander of the Black Shirts, Teruzzi renounced his wife. In fascist Italy, a Catholic country with no divorce law, he could only dissolve the marriage by filing for an annulment through the medieval procedures of the Church Court. The proceedings took an ominous turn when Mussolini joined Hitler: Lilliana Teruzzi was Jewish, and fascist Italy would soon introduce its first race laws.

The Perfect Fascist pivots from the intimate story of an inconvenient marriage—brilliantly reconstructed through family letters and court records—to a riveting account of Mussolini's rise and fall. It invites us to see in the vain, loyal, lecherous, and impetuous Attilio Teruzzi, a decorated military officer with few scruples and a penchant for parades, an exemplar of fascism's New Man. Why did he abruptly discard the woman he had so eagerly courted? And why, when the time came to find another partner, did he choose another Jewish woman as his would-be wife? In Victoria de Grazia's engrossing account, we see him vacillating between the will of his Duce and the dictates of his heart.

De Grazia's landmark history captures the seductive appeal of fascism and shows us how, in his moral pieties and intimate betrayals, his violence and opportunism, Teruzzi is a forefather of the illiberal politicians of today.

VICTORIA DE GRAZIA is Moore Collegiate Professor of History at Columbia University.

The Fairest of Them All

SNOW WHITE AND 21 TALES OF MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

Maria Tatar

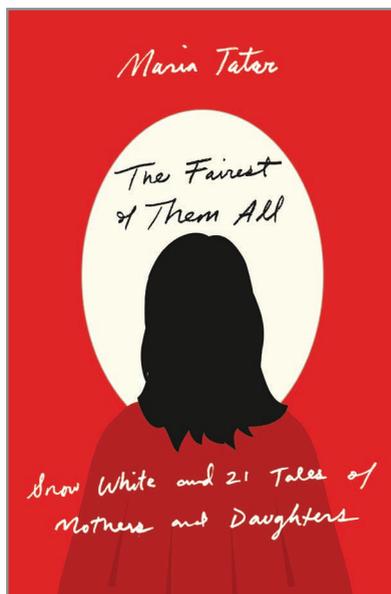
We think we know the story of Snow White from Disney and the Brothers Grimm. But acclaimed folklorist Maria Tatar reveals dazzling variations from across the globe.

The story of the rivalry between a beautiful, innocent girl and her equally beautiful and cruel mother has been endlessly repeated and refashioned all over the world. In Switzerland you might hear about seven dwarfs who shelter a girl, only to be murdered by robbers. In Armenia a mother orders her husband to kill his daughter because the moon has declared her “the most beautiful of all.”

The Brothers Grimm gave this story the name by which we know it best, and in 1937 Walt Disney sweetened their somber version to make the first feature-length, animated fairy tale, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. Since then the Disney film has become our cultural touchstone—the innocent heroine, her evil stepmother, the envy that divides them, and a romantic rescue from domestic drudgery and maternal persecution. But, as every fan of the story knows, there is more to Snow White than that. The magic mirror, the poisoned apple, the catatonic sleep, and the strange scene of revivification are important elements in the phantasmagoria of the Snow White universe.

Maria Tatar, an acclaimed folklorist and translator, brings to life a global melodrama of mother-daughter rivalries that play out across countries and cultures.

MARIA TATAR is the author of *Enchanted Hunters* and is the editor and translator of annotated editions of the works of Hans Christian Andersen, the Brothers Grimm, and J. M. Barrie’s *Peter Pan*. She is the John L. Loeb Professor of Folklore and Mythology and Germanic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University.

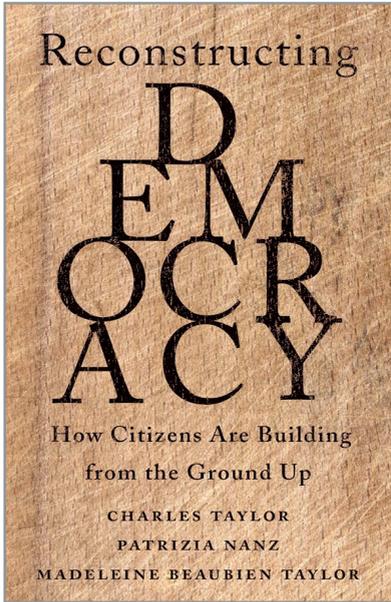


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Reconstructing Democracy

HOW CITIZENS ARE BUILDING FROM THE GROUND UP

Charles Taylor • Patrizia Nanz •
Madeleine Beaubien Taylor

One of the world's leading philosophers joins two experts in democratic innovation and civic engagement to offer a concise, compelling case for the importance of rebuilding democracy at the local level.

MARCH • CLOTH • 96 PAGES
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POLITICAL THEORY
9780674244627

Today's democracies suffer from two mutually reinforcing ills: a decline in their problem-solving capacities and a growing disconnect between the people and political elites. In communities harmed by loss of industry, jobs, and population, people often struggle to maintain a basic sense of citizen efficacy. The trouble is that local mechanisms of political action seem incapable of responding to new challenges. State and federal governments possess the means to act, but, disconnected from local concerns, they lack understanding of the community's needs and affinities. Under such conditions citizens come to see themselves as victims of circumstances beyond their control. The resulting frustration has been crucial to the recent political success of destabilizing demagogues.

Charles Taylor, Patrizia Nanz, and Madeleine Beaubien Taylor argue that, to reverse this pattern and restore responsible government, we must reinvigorate democracy at the local level. Drawing on diverse examples of successful community building, from a shrinking Austrian village to a neglected section of San Diego, they demonstrate the importance of engaging citizens in states that are turning to the antidemocratic right. Community participation is the key: it is the means by which we learn what policies are needed, and it provides the political solidarity that enables and sustains reform. *Reconstructing Democracy* covers innovative projects and the citizens involved. They get to know one another, overcome the mutual suspicions generated by narrow partisanship, and form alliances. They begin to feel their power to solve problems.

CHARLES TAYLOR is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Philosophy at McGill University and author of influential books including *Sources of the Self*, *The Ethics of Authenticity*, and *A Secular Age*.

PATRIZIA NANZ is the Scientific Director at the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies and Professor of Transformative Sustainability Studies at the University of Potsdam.

MADELEINE BEAUBIEN TAYLOR is the Chief Executive Officer of Network Impact. She previously taught with the Committee on Degrees in Social Studies at Harvard University.

Freedom

AN UNRULY HISTORY

Annelien de Dijn

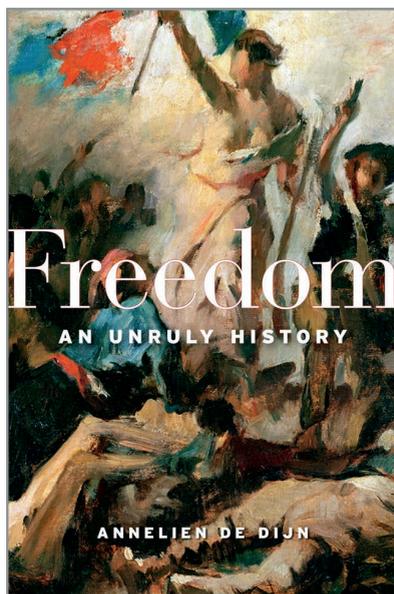
The invention of modern freedom—the equating of liberty with restraints on state power—was not the natural outcome of such secular Western trends as the growth of religious tolerance or the creation of market societies. Rather, it was propelled by an antidemocratic backlash following the Atlantic Revolutions.

We tend to think of freedom as something that is best protected by carefully circumscribing the boundaries of legitimate state activity. But who came up with this understanding of freedom, and for what purposes? In a masterful and surprising reappraisal of more than two thousand years of thinking about freedom in the West, Annelien de Dijn argues that we owe our view of freedom not to the liberty lovers of the Age of Revolution but to the enemies of democracy.

The conception of freedom most prevalent today—that it depends on the limitation of state power—is a deliberate and dramatic rupture with long-established ways of thinking about liberty. For centuries people in the West identified freedom not with being left alone by the state but with the ability to exercise control over the way in which they were governed. They had what might best be described as a democratic conception of liberty.

Understanding the long history of freedom underscores how recently it has come to be identified with limited government. It also reveals something crucial about the genealogy of current ways of thinking about freedom. The notion that freedom is best preserved by shrinking the sphere of government was not invented by the revolutionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries who created our modern democracies—it was invented by their critics and opponents. Rather than following in the path of the American founders, today’s “big government” antagonists more closely resemble the counterrevolutionaries who tried to undo their work.

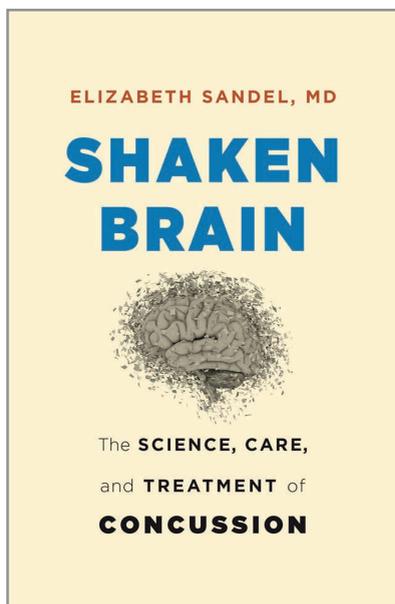
ANNELIEN DE DIJN is Professor of Modern Political History at Utrecht University and the author of *French Political Thought from Montesquieu to Tocqueville*.



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STUDIO HESTER



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Shaken Brain

THE SCIENCE, CARE, AND TREATMENT OF CONCUSSION

Elizabeth Sandel, MD

A physician with thirty-five years of experience treating people with brain injuries shares the latest research on concussions and best practices for care.

The explosion of attention to sports concussions has many of us thinking about the addled brains of our football and hockey heroes. But concussions happen to everyone, not just elite athletes. Children fall from high chairs, drivers and cyclists get into accidents, and workers encounter unexpected obstacles on the job. Concussions are prevalent, occurring even during everyday activities. In fact, in less time than it takes to read this sentence, three Americans will experience a concussion. The global statistics are no less staggering.

Shaken Brain offers expert advice and urgently needed answers. Elizabeth Sandel, MD, is a board-certified physician who has spent more than three decades treating patients with traumatic brain injuries, training clinicians, and conducting research. Here she explains the scientific evidence for what happens to the brain and body after a concussion. And she shares stories from a diverse group of patients, educating readers on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Few people understand that what they do in the aftermath of their injury will make a dramatic difference to their future well-being; patient experiences testify to the best practices for concussion sufferers and their caregivers. Dr. Sandel also shows how to evaluate risks before participating in activities and how to use proven safety strategies to mitigate these risks.

Today concussions aren't just injuries—they're big news. And, like anything in the news, they're the subject of much misinformation. *Shaken Brain* is the resource patients and their families, friends, and caregivers need to understand how concussions occur, what to expect from healthcare providers, and what the long-term consequences may be.

ELIZABETH SANDEL, MD is a Medical Director at Paradigm. A Clinical Professor of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the University of California Davis School of Medicine, she is past president of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.

The Hacker and the State

CYBER ATTACKS AND THE NEW NORMAL OF GEOPOLITICS

Ben Buchanan

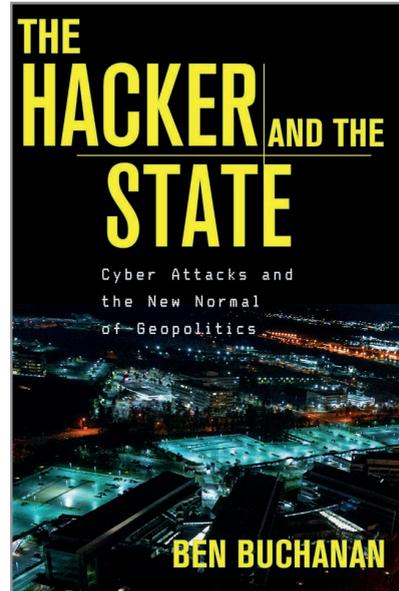
Few national-security threats are as menacing—or as nebulous—as state sponsored hacking. Ben Buchanan plunges us into the brave new world of cyber attacks and reveals how hackers are transforming spycraft and statecraft, catching us all in the crossfire, whether we know it or not.

Ever since *WarGames*, we have been bracing for the cyberwar to come. Popular thrillers and political forecasters like to conjure images of exploding power plants, food shortages, and mass panic, but while cyber attacks are now disturbingly common, they don't look anything like we thought they would. They are not exceptional occurrences triggering an immediate crisis; they happen every day and impact our companies, our health systems, and every aspect of our lives.

The Hacker and the State sets aside fantasies of cyber-annihilation to explore the real geopolitical competition of the digital age. Tracing the conflict of wills and interests among modern nations, Ben Buchanan reveals little-known details of how China, Russia, North Korea, Britain, and the United States use computer code to gain an edge, moving deftly from underseas cable taps to underground nuclear sabotage, from blackouts and billion-dollar cyber attacks to election interference.

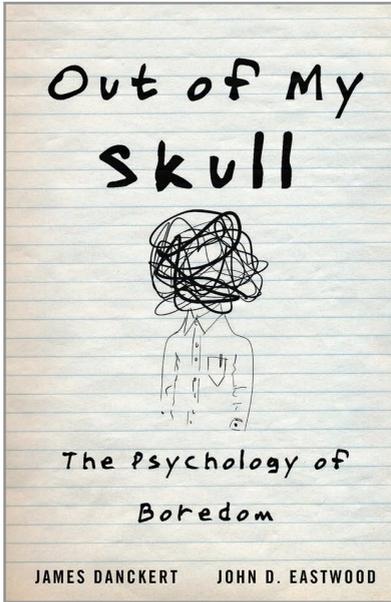
Buchanan brings to life this continuous cycle of modern espionage and deception, attack and counterattack, destabilization and retaliation. Unlike the long-predicted cyber Pearl Harbors, these attacks are far less destructive, far more pervasive, and much harder to prevent. Quietly, insidiously, they have reshaped our national security priorities and transformed spycraft and statecraft. The contest for geopolitical advantage has moved into cyberspace. The nations that hack best will triumph.

BEN BUCHANAN teaches at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. He is the author of *The Cybersecurity Dilemma* and a regular contributor to the websites *Lawfare* and *War on the Rocks*.



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6 PHOTOS, 2 ILLUS.

Out of My Skull

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BOREDOM

James Danckert
John D. Eastwood

No one likes to be bored. Two leading psychologists explain what causes boredom and how to listen to what it is telling you, so you can live a more engaged life.

We avoid boredom at all costs. It makes us feel restless and agitated. Desperate for something to do, we play games on our phones, retie our shoes, or even count ceiling tiles. And if we escape it this time, eventually it will strike again. But what if we listened to boredom instead of banishing it?

Psychologists James Danckert and John Eastwood contend that boredom isn't bad for us. It's just that we do a bad job of heeding its guidance. When we're bored, our minds are telling us that whatever we are doing isn't working—we're failing to satisfy our basic psychological need to be engaged and effective. Too many of us respond poorly. We become prone to accidents, risky activities, loneliness, and ennui, and we waste ever more time on technological distractions. But, Danckert and Eastwood argue, we can let boredom have the opposite effect, motivating the change we need. The latest research suggests that an adaptive approach to boredom will help us avoid its troubling effects and, through its reminder to become aware and involved, might lead us to live fuller lives.

Out of My Skull combines scientific findings with everyday observations to explain an experience we'd like to ignore, but from which we have a lot to learn. Boredom evolved to help us. It's time we gave it a chance.

JAMES DANCKERT is Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Waterloo and a cognitive neuroscientist. An expert on the psychology of boredom, he also studies the neuroscience of attention and the consequences of strokes.

JOHN D. EASTWOOD is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology at York University and a clinical psychologist. He trains future clinicians and conducts research on the intersection of cognition and emotion.

Smellosophy

WHAT THE NOSE TELLS THE MIND

A.S. Barwich

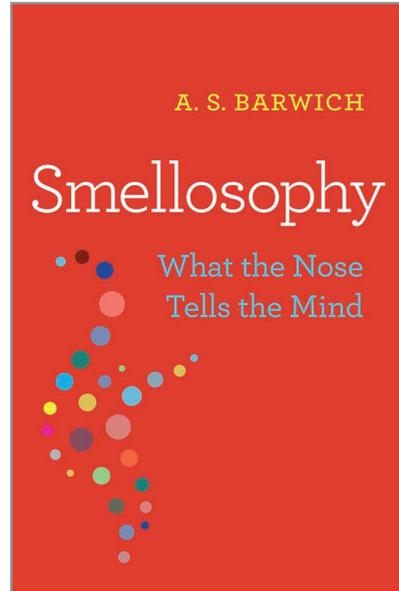
A pioneering exploration of olfaction that upsets settled notions of how the brain translates sensory information.

Decades of cognition research have shown that external stimuli “spark” neural patterns in particular regions of the brain. This has fostered a view of the brain as a space that we can map: here the brain responds to faces, there it perceives a sensation in your left hand. But it turns out that the sense of smell—only recently attracting broader attention in neuroscience—doesn’t work this way. A. S. Barwich asks a deceptively simple question: What does the nose tell the brain, and how does the brain understand it?

Barwich interviews experts in neuroscience, psychology, chemistry, and perfumery in an effort to understand the biological mechanics and myriad meanings of odors. She argues that it is time to stop recycling ideas based on the paradigm of vision for the olfactory system. Scents are often fickle and boundless in comparison with visual images, and they do not line up with well-defined neural regions. Although olfaction remains a puzzle, Barwich proposes that what we know suggests the brain acts not only like a map but also as a measuring device, one that senses and processes simple and complex odors.

Accounting for the sense of smell upsets theories of perception philosophers have developed. In their place, *Smellosophy* articulates a new model for understanding how the brain represents sensory information.

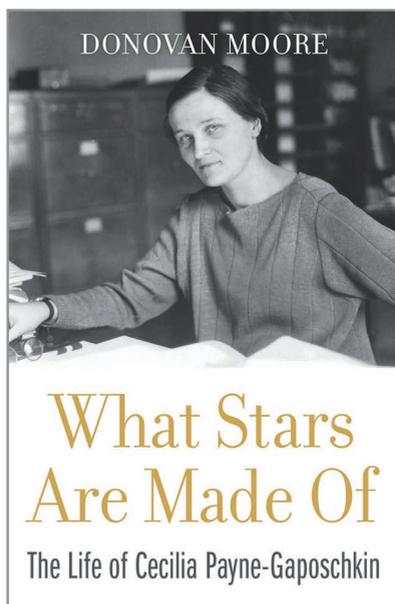
A.S. BARWICH is Assistant Professor in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science and Cognitive Science Program at Indiana University Bloomington. She has been a Presidential Scholar in Society and Neuroscience at Columbia University’s Center for Science and Society and has held a Research Fellowship at the Konrad Lorenz Institute for Evolution and Cognition Research in Vienna. Her website is www.smellosophy.com.



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JESSICA IMHOFF

What Stars Are Made Of

THE LIFE OF CECILIA PAYNE-GAPOSCHKIN

Donovan Moore

The history of science is replete with women getting little notice for their groundbreaking discoveries. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, a tireless innovator who correctly theorized the substance of stars, was one of them.

It was not easy being a woman of ambition in early twentieth-century England, much less one who wished to be a scientist. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin overcame prodigious obstacles to become a woman of many firsts: the first to receive a PhD in astronomy from Radcliffe College, the first promoted to full professor at Harvard, the first to head a department there. And, in what has been called “the most brilliant PhD thesis ever written in astronomy,” she was the first to describe what stars are made of.

Payne-Gaposchkin lived in a society that did not know what to make of a determined schoolgirl who wanted to know everything. She was derided in college and refused a degree. As a graduate student, she faced formidable skepticism. Revolutionary ideas rarely enjoy instantaneous acceptance, but the learned men of the astronomical community found hers especially hard to take seriously. Though welcomed at the Harvard College Observatory, she worked for years without recognition or status. Still, she accomplished what every scientist yearns for: discovery. She calculated the atomic composition of stars—only to be told that her conclusions were wrong by the very man who would later show her to be correct.

In *What Stars Are Made Of*, Donovan Moore brings this remarkable woman to life through extensive archival research, family interviews, and photographs. Moore retraces Payne-Gaposchkin’s steps with visits to cramped observatories and nighttime bicycle rides through the streets of Cambridge, England. The result is a story of devotion and tenacity that speaks powerfully to our own time.

DONOVAN MOORE has written for numerous newspapers and magazines, including the *Boston Globe* and *Rolling Stone*, and has worked as a television reporter and producer.

The Origins of You

HOW CHILDHOOD SHAPES LATER LIFE

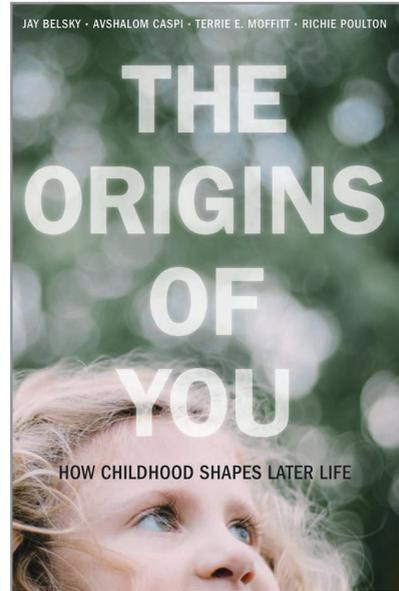
Jay Belsky • Avshalom Caspi
Terrie E. Moffitt • Richie Poulton

After tracking the lives of thousands of people from birth to midlife, four of the world's preeminent psychologists reveal what they have learned about how humans develop.

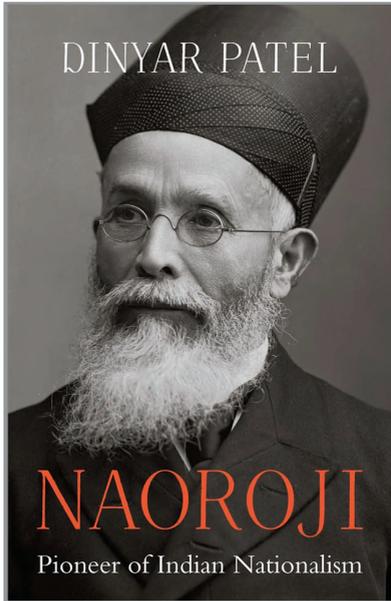
Does temperament in childhood predict adult personality? What role do parents play in shaping how a child matures? Is day care bad—or good—for children? Does adolescent delinquency forecast a life of crime? Do genes influence success in life? Is health in adulthood shaped by childhood experiences? In search of answers to these and similar questions, four leading psychologists have spent their careers studying thousands of people, observing them as they've grown up and grown older. The result is unprecedented insight into what makes each of us who we are. In *The Origins of You*, Jay Belsky, Avshalom Caspi, Terrie Moffitt, and Richie Poulton share what they have learned about childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, about genes and parenting, and about vulnerability, resilience, and success. The evidence shows that human development is not subject to ironclad laws but instead is a matter of possibilities and probabilities—multiple forces that together determine the direction a life will take. A child's early years do predict who they will become later in life, but they do so imperfectly. For example, genes and troubled families both play a role in violent male behavior, and, though health and heredity sometimes go hand in hand, childhood adversity and severe bullying in adolescence can affect even physical well-being in midlife.

Painstaking and revelatory, the discoveries in *The Origins of You* promise to help schools, parents, and all people foster well-being and ameliorate or prevent developmental problems.

JAY BELSKY is Professor of Human Development at the University of California, Davis. **AVSHALOM CASPI** is Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at Duke University and Professor of Personality Development at King's College London. **TERRIE E. MOFFITT** is Professor at Duke University and Professor of Social Behaviour and Development at King's College London. **RICHIE POULTON** is Professor of Psychology at the University of Otago in New Zealand.



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10 PHOTOS

“Splendid ... This superbly researched, revisionist account is unlikely to be surpassed any time soon.”

—Srinath Raghavan,
author of *Fierce Enigmas*



Naoroji

PIONEER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

Dinyar Patel

The definitive biography of Dadabhai Naoroji, the nineteenth-century activist who founded the Indian National Congress, was the first British MP of Indian origin, and inspired Gandhi and Nehru.

Mahatma Gandhi called Dadabhai Naoroji the “father of the nation,” a title that today is reserved for Gandhi himself. Dinyar Patel examines the extraordinary life of this foundational figure in India’s modern political history, a devastating critic of British colonialism who served in Parliament as the first-ever Indian MP, forged ties with anti-imperialists around the world, and established self-rule or *swaraj* as India’s objective.

Naoroji’s political career evolved in three distinct phases. He began as the activist who formulated the “drain of wealth” theory, which held the British Raj responsible for India’s crippling poverty and devastating famines. His ideas upended conventional wisdom holding that colonialism was beneficial for Indian subjects and put a generation of imperial officials on the defensive. Next, he attempted to influence the British Parliament to institute political reforms. He immersed himself in British politics, forging links with socialists, Irish home rulers, suffragists, and critics of empire. With these allies, Naoroji clinched his landmark election to the House of Commons in 1892, an event noticed by colonial subjects around the world. Finally, in his twilight years he grew disillusioned with parliamentary politics and became more radical. He strengthened his ties with British and European socialists, reached out to American anti-imperialists and Progressives, and fully enunciated his demand for *swaraj*. Only self-rule, he declared, could remedy the economic ills brought about by British control in India.

Naoroji is the first comprehensive study of the most significant Indian nationalist leader before Gandhi.

DINYAR PATEL is Assistant Professor of History at the University of South Carolina. He has written for *BBC News* and the *New York Times*, among other publications.

Christianity

A HISTORICAL ATLAS

edited by Alec Ryrie

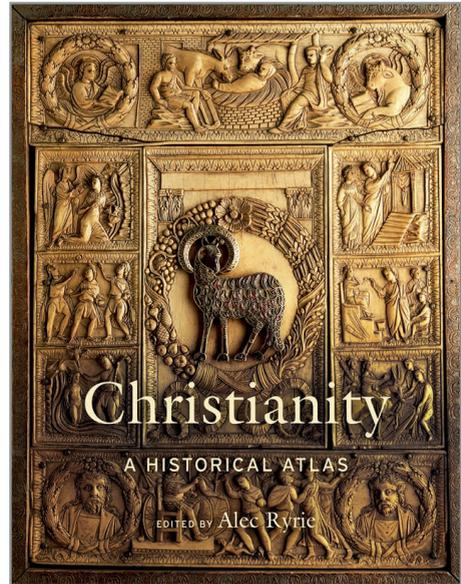
The dramatic story of Christianity from its origins to the present day, told through more than one hundred stunning color maps.

With over two billion practicing believers today, Christianity has taken root in almost all parts of the globe. Its impact on Europe and the Americas in particular has been fundamental. Through more than one hundred beautiful color maps and illustrations, *Christianity* traces the history of the religion, beginning with the world of Jesus Christ. From the consolidation of the first Christian empire—Constantine's Rome—to the early Christian states that thrived in Ireland, Ethiopia, and other regions of the Roman periphery, Christianity quickly proved dynamic and adaptable.

After centuries of dissemination, strife, dogmatic division, and warfare in its European and Near Eastern heartland, Christianity conquered new worlds. In North America, immigrants fleeing persecution and intolerance rejected the established Church, and in time revivalist religions flourished and spread. Missionaries took the Christian message to Latin America, Africa, and Asia, bringing millions of new converts into the fold.

Christianity has served as the inspiration for some of the world's finest monuments, literature, art, and architecture, while also playing a major role in world politics and history, including conquest, colonization, conflict, and liberation. Despite challenges in the modern world from atheism and secularism, from scandals and internal divisions, Christianity continues to spread its message through new technologies while drawing on a deep well of history and tradition.

ALEC RYRIE is a prizewinning historian of the Reformation and Protestantism. He is Professor of the History of Christianity at Durham University and Professor of Divinity at Gresham College, London.



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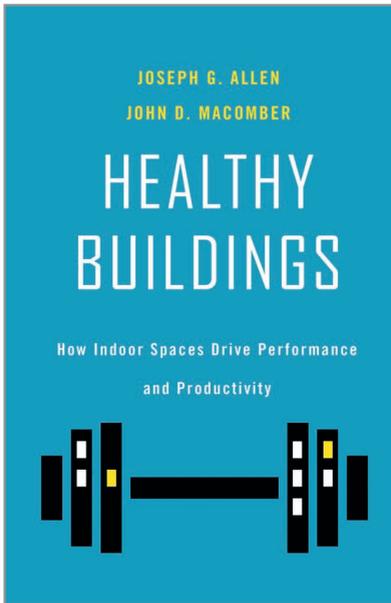
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16 ILLUS., 12 TABLES

JOSEPH G. ALLEN is the Director of the Healthy Buildings program and an Assistant Professor at Harvard's T. H. Chan School of Public Health. His work has been featured in the *Washington Post*, *National Geographic*, and the *New York Times*.

JOHN D. MACOMBER is a Senior Lecturer in finance at Harvard Business School. His work has appeared in the *Harvard Business Review*, *Forbes*, *Wall St. Journal Asia*, and the *Boston Globe*.

Healthy Buildings

HOW INDOOR SPACES DRIVE PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTIVITY

Joseph G. Allen
John D. Macomber

A forensic investigator of “sick buildings” and Director of Harvard’s Healthy Buildings Program teams up with a CEO-turned-Harvard Business School professor to reveal the secrets of a healthy building—and unlock one of the greatest business opportunities of our time.

By the time you reach eighty, you will have spent seventy-two years of your life indoors. Like it or not, humans have become an indoor species. This means that the people who design, build, and maintain our buildings can have a major impact on our health.

Ever feel tired during a meeting? That’s because most offices and conference rooms are not bringing in enough fresh air. When that door opens, it literally breathes life back into the room. But there is a lot more acting on your body that you can’t feel or see. From our offices and homes to our schools and hospitals, the indoor spaces where we work, learn, play, eat, and heal have an outsized influence on our performance and wellbeing. They affect our creativity, focus, and problem-solving ability and can make us sick—dragging down profits in the process.

Charismatic pioneers of the healthy building movement who have paired up to combine the cutting-edge science of Harvard’s School of Public Health with the financial know-how of the Harvard Business School, Joseph Allen and John Macomber lay out the science of healthy buildings and make the business case for owners, developers, and CEOs. They reveal the 9 Foundations of a Healthy Building, and show how tracking health performance indicators with smart technology can boost performance and create economic value. While the “green” building movement tackled energy, waste, and water, the new healthy building movement focuses on the most important (and expensive) asset of any business: its people.

The Coming Good Society

WHY NEW REALITIES DEMAND NEW RIGHTS

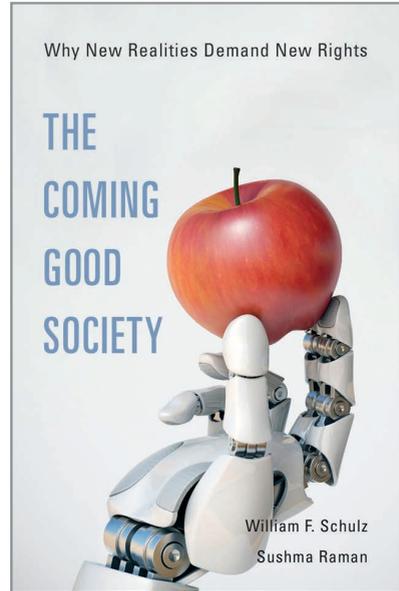
William F. Schulz
Sushma Raman

Two authors with decades of experience promoting human rights argue that, as the world changes around us, rights hardly imaginable today will come into being.

A rights revolution is under way. Today the range of nonhuman entities thought to deserve rights is exploding—not just animals but ecosystems and even robots. Changes in norms and circumstances require the expansion of rights: What new rights, for example, are needed if we understand gender to be nonbinary? Does living in a corrupt state violate our rights? And emerging technologies demand that we think about old rights in new ways: When biotechnology is used to change genetic code, whose rights might be violated? What rights, if any, protect our privacy from the intrusions of sophisticated surveillance techniques?

Drawing on their vast experience as human rights advocates, William Schulz and Sushma Raman challenge us to think hard about how rights evolve with changing circumstances, and what rights will look like ten, twenty, or fifty years from now. Against those who hold that rights are static and immutable, Schulz and Raman argue that rights must adapt to new realities or risk being consigned to irrelevance. To preserve and promote the good society—one that protects its members' dignity and fosters an environment in which people will want to live—we must at times rethink the meanings of familiar rights and consider the introduction of entirely new rights.

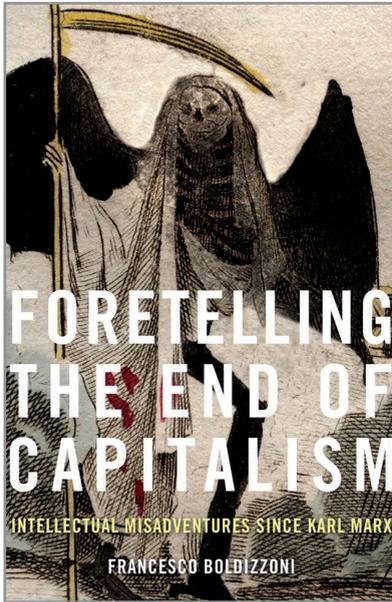
Now is one of those times. *The Coming Good Society* details the many frontiers of rights today and the debates surrounding them. Schulz and Raman equip us with the tools to engage the present and future of rights so that we understand their importance and know where we stand.



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WILLIAM F. SCHULZ, a Senior Fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School's Carr Center for Human Rights Policy and a former President of the Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, was the Executive Director of Amnesty International USA from 1994 to 2006.

SUSHMA RAMAN is Executive Director of the Harvard Kennedy School's Carr Center for Human Rights Policy. She was a Program Officer with the Ford Foundation and the Open Society Foundation focused on human rights, philanthropic collaboratives, and social justice initiatives.



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Foretelling the End of Capitalism

INTELLECTUAL
MISADVENTURES SINCE
KARL MARX

Francesco Boldizzoni

Intellectuals since the Industrial Revolution have been obsessed with whether, when, and why capitalism will collapse. This riveting account of two centuries of failed forecasts of doom reveals the key to capitalism's durability.

Prophecies about the end of capitalism are as old as capitalism itself. None have come true. Yet, whether out of hope or fear, we keep looking for harbingers of doom. In *Foretelling the End of Capitalism*, Francesco Boldizzoni gets to the root of the human need to imagine a different and better world and offers a compelling solution to the puzzle of why capitalism has been able to survive so many shocks and setbacks.

Capitalism entered the twenty-first century triumphant, its communist rival consigned to the past. But the Great Recession and worsening inequality have undermined faith in its stability and revived questions about its long-term prospects. Is capitalism on its way out? If so, what might replace it? And if it does endure, how will it cope with future social and environmental crises and the inevitable costs of creative destruction? Boldizzoni shows that these and other questions have stood at the heart of much analysis and speculation from the early socialists and Karl Marx to the Occupy Movement. Capitalism has survived predictions of its demise not, as many think, because of its economic efficiency or any intrinsic virtues of markets but because it is ingrained in the hierarchical and individualistic structure of modern Western societies.

Foretelling the End of Capitalism takes us on a fascinating journey through two centuries of unfulfilled prophecies. An intellectual tour de force and a plea for political action, it will change our understanding of the economic system that determines the fabric of our lives.

FRANCESCO BOLDIZZONI is Professor of Political Science at the University of Helsinki.

The Price of Democracy

HOW MONEY SHAPES POLITICS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Julia Cagé

Translated by Patrick Camiller

Why and how systems of political financing and representation in Europe and North America give outsized influence to the wealthy and undermine democracy, and what we can do about it.

One person, one vote. In theory, everyone in a democracy has equal power to decide elections. But it's hardly news that, in reality, political outcomes are heavily determined by the logic of one dollar, one vote. We take the political power of money for granted. But does it have to be this way? In *The Price of Democracy*, Julia Cagé combines economic and historical analysis with political theory to show how profoundly our systems in North America and Europe, from think tanks and the media to election campaigns, are shaped by money. She proposes fundamental reforms to bring democracy back into line with its egalitarian promise.

Cagé shows how different countries have tried to develop legislation to curb the power of private money and to develop public systems to fund campaigns and parties. But these attempts have been incoherent and unsystematic. She demonstrates that it is possible to learn from these experiments in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere to design a better system that would increase political participation and trust. This would involve setting a strict cap on private donations and creating a public voucher system to give each voter an equal amount to spend in support of political parties. More radically, Cagé argues that a significant fraction of seats in parliamentary assemblies should be set aside for representatives from disadvantaged socioeconomic groups.

At a time of widespread political disenchantment, *The Price of Democracy* is a bracing reminder of the problems we face and an inspirational guide to the potential for reform.

JULIA CAGÉ is Assistant Professor of Economics at Sciences Po in Paris.

JULIA CAGÉ

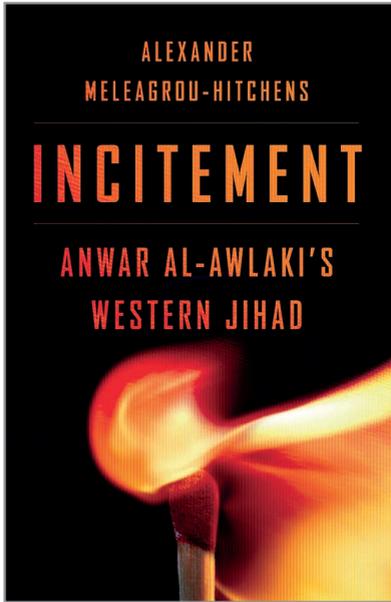
The Price of Democracy

HOW MONEY
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Incitement

ANWAR AL-AWLAKI'S WESTERN JIHAD

Alexander Meleagrou-Hitchens

The definitive account of the career and legacy of the most influential Western exponent of violent jihad.

Anwar al-Awlaki was, according to one of his followers, “the main man who translated jihad into English.” By the time he was killed by an American drone strike in 2011, he had become a spiritual leader for thousands of extremists, especially in the United States and Britain, where he aimed to make violent Islamism “as American as apple pie and as British as afternoon tea.” Alexander Meleagrou-Hitchens draws on extensive research among al-Awlaki’s former colleagues, friends, and followers, including interviews with convicted terrorists, to explain how he established his network and why his message resonated with disaffected Muslims in the West.

A native of New Mexico, al-Awlaki rose to prominence in 2001 as the imam of a Virginia mosque attended by three of the 9/11 hijackers. After leaving for Britain in 2002, he began delivering popular lectures and sermons that were increasingly radical and anti-Western. In 2004 he moved to Yemen, where he eventually joined al-Qaeda and oversaw numerous major international terrorist plots. Through live video broadcasts to Western mosques and universities, YouTube, magazines, and other media, he soon became the world’s foremost English-speaking recruiter for violent Islamism. One measure of his success is that he has been linked to about a quarter of Islamists convicted of terrorism-related offenses in the United States since 2007.

Despite the extreme nature of these activities, Meleagrou-Hitchens argues that al-Awlaki’s strategy and tactics are best understood through traditional social-movement theory. With clarity and verve, he shows how violent fundamentalists are born.

ALEXANDER MELEAGROU-HITCHENS is Lecturer in Terrorism and Radicalisation at King’s College London and Research Director of the Program on Extremism at George Washington University. He writes regularly for major periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic, including *Foreign Affairs*, *Prospect*, and *Foreign Policy*.

The New Despotism

John Keane

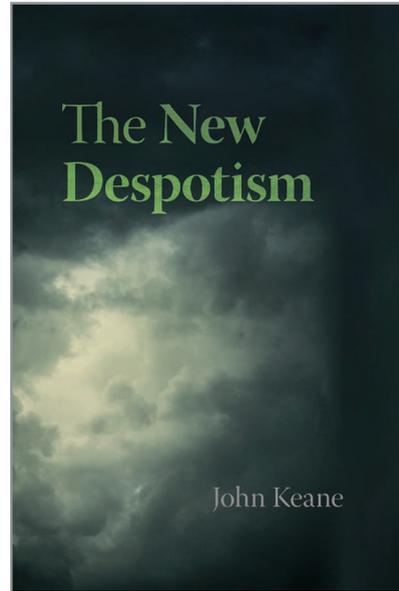
A disturbing in-depth exposé of the antidemocratic practices of despotic governments now sweeping the world.

One day they'll be like us. That was once the West's complacent and self-regarding assumption about countries emerging from poverty, imperial rule, or communism. But many have hardened into something very different from liberal democracy: what the eminent political thinker John Keane describes as a new form of despotism. And one day, he warns, we may be more like them.

Drawing on extensive travels, interviews, and a lifetime of thinking about democracy and its enemies, Keane shows how governments from Russia and China through Central Asia to the Middle East and Europe have mastered a formidable combination of political tools that threaten the established ideals and practices of power-sharing democracy. They mobilize the rhetoric of democracy and win public support for workable forms of government based on patronage, dark money, steady economic growth, sophisticated media controls, strangled judiciaries, dragnet surveillance, and selective violence against their opponents.

Casting doubt on such fashionable terms as dictatorship, autocracy, fascism, and authoritarianism, Keane makes a case for retrieving and refurbishing the old term "despotism" to make sense of how these regimes function and endure. He shows how they cooperate regionally and globally and draw strength from each other's resources while breeding global anxieties and threatening the values and institutions of democracy. Like Montesquieu in the eighteenth century, Keane stresses the willing complicity of comfortable citizens in all these trends. And, like Montesquieu, he worries that the practices of despotism are closer to home than we care to admit.

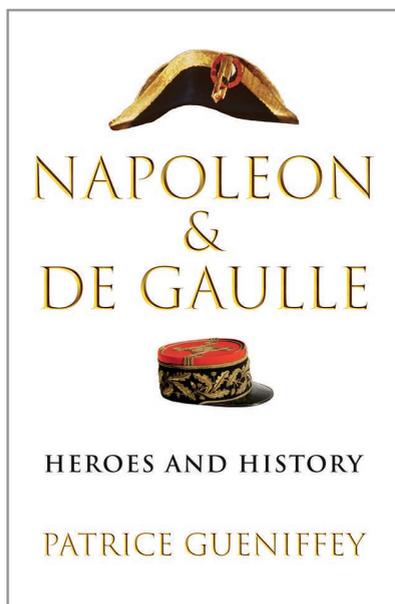
JOHN KEANE is Professor of Politics at the University of Sydney and at the Wissenschaftszentrum (WZB) Berlin. He is renowned globally for his creative thinking about democracy. Among his best-known books are the highly acclaimed full-scale history of democracy, *The Life and Death of Democracy*, *When Trees Fall*, *Monkeys Scatter*, and *Power and Humility: The Future of Monitorial Democracy*.



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Napoleon and de Gaulle

HEROES AND HISTORY

Patrice Gueniffey

Translated by Steven Rendall

One of France's most famous historians compares two exemplars of political and military leadership to make the unfashionable case that individuals, for better and worse, matter in history.

Historians have taught us that the past is not just a tale of heroes and wars. The anonymous millions matter and are active agents of change. But in democratizing history, we have lost track of the outsized role that individual will and charisma can play in shaping the world, especially in moments of extreme tumult. Patrice Gueniffey provides a compelling reminder in this powerful dual biography of two transformative leaders, Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles de Gaulle.

Both became national figures at times of crisis and war. They were hailed as saviors and eager to embrace the label. They were also animated by quests for personal and national greatness, by the desire to raise France above itself and lead it on a mission to enlighten the world. Both united an embattled nation, returned it to dignity, and left a permanent political legacy—in Napoleon's case, a form of administration and a body of civil law; in de Gaulle's case, new political institutions. Gueniffey compares Napoleon's and de Gaulle's journeys to power; their methods; their ideas and writings, notably about war; and their postmortem reputations. He also contrasts their weaknesses: Napoleon's limitless ambitions and appetite for war and de Gaulle's capacity for cruelty, manifested most clearly in Algeria.

They were men of genuine talent and achievement, with flaws almost as pronounced as their strengths. As many nations, not least France, struggle to find their soul in a rapidly changing world, Gueniffey shows us what a difference an extraordinary leader can make.

PATRICE GUENIFFEY is Director of the Raymond Aron Center for Political Research at L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He is one of France's leading historians of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic ages.

The Terrorist Album

APARTHEID'S INSURGENTS, COLLABORATORS, AND THE SECURITY POLICE

Jacob Dlamini

An award-winning historian and journalist tells the very human story of apartheid's afterlife, tracing the fates of South African insurgents, collaborators, and the security police through the tale of the clandestine photo album used to target apartheid's enemies.

From the 1960s until the early 1990s, the South African security police and counterinsurgency units collected over 7,000 photographs of apartheid's enemies. The political rogue's gallery was known as the "terrorist album," copies of which were distributed covertly to police stations throughout the country. Many who appeared in the album were targeted for surveillance. Sometimes the security police tried to turn them; sometimes the goal was elimination.

All of the albums were ordered destroyed when apartheid's violent collapse began. But three copies survived the memory purge. With full access to one of these surviving albums, award-winning South African historian and journalist Jacob Dlamini investigates the story behind these images: their origins, how they were used, and the lives they changed. Extensive interviews with former targets and their family members testify to the brutal and often careless work of the police. Although the police certainly hunted down resisters, the terrorist album also contains mug shots of bystanders and even regime supporters. Their inclusion is a stark reminder that apartheid's guardians were not the efficient, if morally compromised, law enforcers of legend but rather blundering agents of racial panic.

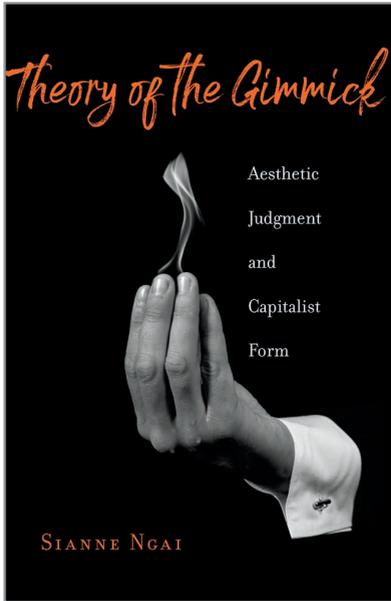
With particular attentiveness to the afterlife of apartheid, Dlamini uncovers the stories of former insurgents disenchanted with today's South Africa, former collaborators seeking forgiveness, and former security police reinventing themselves as South Africa's newest export: "security consultants" serving as mercenaries for Western nations and multinational corporations. *The Terrorist Album* is a brilliant evocation of apartheid's tragic caprice, ultimate failure, and grim legacy.



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JACOB DLAMINI is the author of *Native Nostalgia and Askari: A Story of Collaboration and Betrayal in the Anti-Apartheid Struggle*. He is Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University and was previously political editor of *Business Day* in South Africa. Dlamini grew up under apartheid in a township outside Johannesburg.





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HANS THOMALLA

Theory of the Gimmick

AESTHETIC JUDGMENT AND CAPITALIST FORM

Sianne Ngai

A provocative theory of the gimmick as an aesthetic category steeped in the anxieties of capitalism.

Repulsive and yet strangely attractive, the gimmick is a form that can be found virtually everywhere in capitalism. It comes in many guises: a musical hook, a financial strategy, a striptease, a novel of ideas. Above all, acclaimed theorist Sianne Ngai argues, the gimmick strikes us both as working too little (a labor-saving trick) and as working too hard (a strained effort to get our attention).

Focusing on this connection to work, Ngai draws a line from gimmicks to political economy. When we call something a gimmick, we are registering uncertainties about value bound to labor and time—misgivings that indicate broader anxieties about the measurement of wealth in capitalism. With wit and critical precision, Ngai explores the extravagantly impoverished gimmick across a range of examples: the fiction of Thomas Mann, Helen DeWitt, and Henry James; photographs by Torbjørn Rødland; the video art of Stan Douglas; the theoretical writings of Stanley Cavell and Theodor Adorno. Despite its status as cheap and compromised, the gimmick emerges as a surprisingly powerful tool in this formidable contribution to aesthetic theory.

SIANNE NGAÏ is Professor of English at the University of Chicago. She is the author of *Ugly Feelings* and *Our Aesthetic Categories: Zany, Cute, Interesting*, winner of the Modern Language Association's James Russell Lowell Prize. Her work has been translated into multiple languages, and she has received fellowships from the Institute of Advanced Study in Berlin and the American Council of Learned Societies.

On Not Being Someone Else

TALES OF OUR UNLED LIVES

Andrew H. Miller

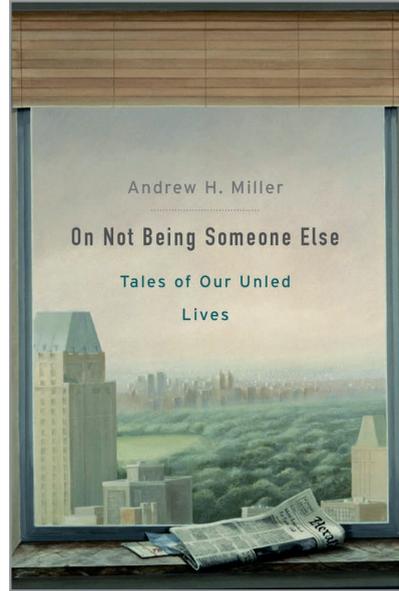
A captivating book about the emotional and literary power of the lives we might have lived had our chances or choices been different.

We each live one life, formed by paths taken and untaken. Choosing a job, getting married, deciding on a place to live or whether to have children—every decision precludes another. But what if you'd gone the other way? It can be a seductive thought, even a haunting one.

Andrew H. Miller illuminates this theme of modern culture: the allure of the alternate self. From Robert Frost to Sharon Olds, Virginia Woolf to Ian McEwan, Jane Hirshfield to Carl Dennis, storytellers of every stripe write of the lives we didn't have. What forces encourage us to think this way about ourselves, and to identify with fictional and poetic voices speaking from the shadows of what might have been? Not only poets and novelists, but psychologists and philosophers have much to say on this question. Miller finds wisdom in all these sources, revealing the beauty, the power, and the struggle of our unled lives.

In an elegant and provocative rumination, he lingers with other selves, listening to what they say. Peering down the path not taken can be frightening, but it has its rewards. *On Not Being Someone Else* offers the balm that when we confront our imaginary selves, we discover who we are.

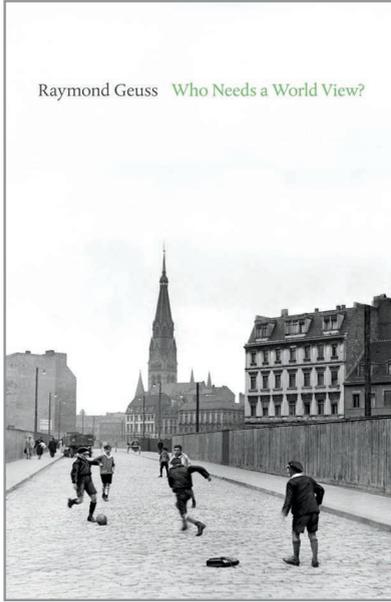
ANDREW H. MILLER is the author of *The Burdens of Perfection* and *Novels behind Glass*. A Professor of English at Johns Hopkins University, he has received fellowships from the National Humanities Center and the American Council of Learned Societies.



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Who Needs a World View?

Raymond Geuss

One of the world's most provocative philosophers attacks the obsession with comprehensive intellectual systems—the perceived need for a world view.

We live in a unitary cosmos created and cared for in all its details by a benevolent god. That, for centuries, was the starting point for much philosophical and religious thinking in the West. The task was to accommodate ourselves to that view and restrict ourselves to working out how the pieces fit together within a rigidly determined framework. In this collection of essays, one of our most creative contemporary philosophers explores the problems and pathologies of the habit of overly systematic thinking that we have inherited from this past.

Raymond Geuss begins by making a general case for flexible and skeptical thinking with room for doubt and unresolved complexity. He examines the ideas of two of his most influential teachers—one systematic, the other pragmatic—in light of Nietzsche's ideas about appearance and reality. The chapters that follow concern related moral, psychological, and philosophical subjects. These include the idea that one should make one's life a work of art, the importance of games, the concept of need, and the nature of manifestos. Along the way, Geuss ranges widely, from ancient philosophy to modern art, with his characteristic combination of clarity, acuity, and wit.

Who Needs a World View? is a provocative and enlightening demonstration of what philosophy can achieve when it abandons its ambitions for completeness, consistency, and unity.

RAYMOND GEUSS is Professor Emeritus in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge. His books include *Changing the Subject* and *Reality and Its Dreams*.



HILARY GASKIN

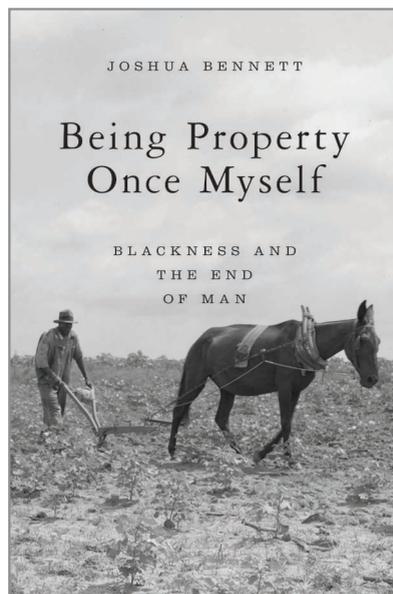
Being Property
Once Myself
BLACKNESS AND
THE END OF MAN
Joshua Bennett

A prize-winning poet argues that blackness acts as the caesura between human and nonhuman, man and animal.

Throughout U.S. history, black people have been configured as sociolegal nonpersons, a subgenre of the human. *Being Property Once Myself* delves into the literary imagination and ethical concerns that have emerged from this experience. Each chapter tracks a specific animal figure—the rat, the cockerel, the mule, the dog, and the shark—in the works of black authors such as Richard Wright, Toni Morrison, Zora Neale Hurston, Jesmyn Ward, and Robert Hayden. The plantation, the wilderness, the kitchenette overrun with pests, the simultaneous valuation and sale of animals and enslaved people—all are sites made unforgettable by literature in which we find black and animal life in fraught proximity.

Joshua Bennett argues that animal figures are deployed in these texts to assert a theory of black sociality and to combat dominant claims about the limits of personhood. Bennett also turns to the black radical tradition to challenge the pervasiveness of antiblackness in discourses surrounding the environment and animals. *Being Property Once Myself* is an incisive work of literary criticism and a close reading of undertheorized notions of dehumanization and the Anthropocene.

JOSHUA BENNETT is the author of *The Sobbing School*, winner of the National Poetry Series and a finalist for the NAACP Image Award. He has received grants and fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Ford Foundation, and MIT and was a Junior Fellow in the Harvard Society of Fellows. He is the Mellon Assistant Professor of English and Creative Writing at Dartmouth College.

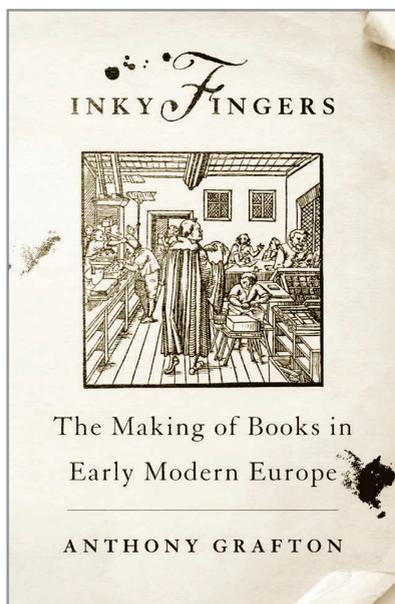


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SAMEER KAHN

Inky Fingers THE MAKING OF BOOKS IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

Anthony Grafton

The author of *The Footnote* reflects on scribes, scholars, and the work of publishing during the golden age of the book.

From Francis Bacon to Barack Obama, thinkers and political leaders have denounced humanists as obsessively bookish and allergic to labor. In this celebration of bookmaking in all its messy and intricate detail, renowned historian Anthony Grafton invites us to see the scholars of early modern Europe as diligent workers. Meticulously illuminating the physical and mental labors that fostered the golden age of the book—the compiling of notebooks, copying and correction of texts and proofs, preparation of copy—he shows us how the exertions of scholars shaped influential books, treatises, and forgeries.

Inky Fingers ranges widely, tracing the transformation of humanistic approaches to texts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and examining the simultaneously sustaining and constraining effects of theological polemics on sixteenth-century scholars. Grafton draws new connections between humanistic traditions and intellectual innovations, textual learning and craft knowledge, manuscript and print.

Above all, Grafton makes clear that the nitty-gritty of bookmaking has had a profound impact on the history of ideas—that the life of the mind depends on the work of the hands.

ANTHONY GRAFTON is Henry Putnam University Professor of History and the Humanities at Princeton University, is the author of *The Footnote: A Curious History*, *Defenders of the Text*, *Christianity and the Transformation of the Book*, and *Forgers and Critics*, among other books. He writes regularly for the *New York Review of Books*.

Dante's Bones

HOW A POET INVENTED ITALY

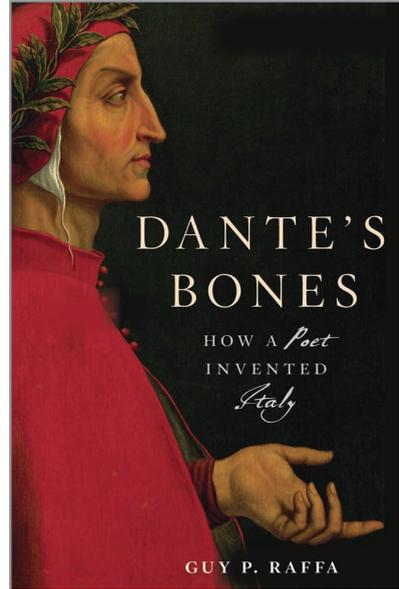
Guy P. Raffa

A richly detailed graveyard history of the Florentine poet whose dead body shaped Italy from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the Risorgimento, World War I, and Mussolini's fascist dictatorship.

Dante, whose *Divine Comedy* gave the world its most vividly imagined story of the afterlife, endured an extraordinary afterlife of his own. Exiled in death as in life, the Florentine poet has hardly rested in peace over the centuries. Like a saint's relics, his bones have been stolen, recovered, reburied, exhumed, examined, and, above all, worshiped. Actors in this graveyard history range from Lorenzo de' Medici, Michelangelo, and Pope Leo X to the Franciscan friar who hid the bones, the stone mason who accidentally discovered them, and the opportunistic sculptor who accomplished what princes, popes, and politicians could not: delivering to Florence a precious relic of the native son it had banished.

In *Dante's Bones*, Guy Raffa narrates for the first time the complete course of the poet's hereafter, from his death and burial in Ravenna in 1321 to a computer-generated reconstruction of his face in 2006. Dante's posthumous adventures are inextricably tied to major historical events in Italy and its relationship to the wider world. Dante grew in stature as the contested portion of his body diminished in size from skeleton to bones, fragments, and finally dust: During the Renaissance, a political and literary hero in Florence; in the nineteenth century, the ancestral father and prophet of Italy; a nationalist symbol under fascism and amid two world wars; and finally the global icon we know today.

GUY P. RAFFA is Associate Professor of Italian Studies at The University of Texas at Austin. His previous books include *The Complete Danteworlds: A Reader's Guide to the Divine Comedy* and *Divine Dialectic: Dante's Incarnational Poetry*. His work has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and highlighted in the *New Yorker* and *Los Angeles Times*. His website is www.guyraffa.com.



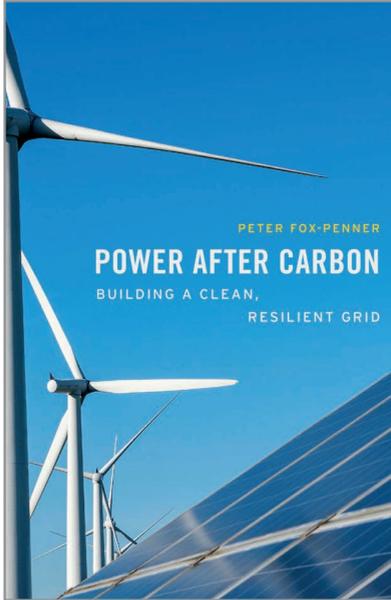
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Power After Carbon

BUILDING A CLEAN, RESILIENT GRID

Peter Fox-Penner

As the electric power industry faces the challenges of climate change, technological disruption, new market imperatives, and changing policies, a renowned energy expert offers a roadmap to the future of this essential sector.

As the damaging and costly impacts of climate change increase, the rapid development of sustainable energy has taken on great urgency. The electricity industry has responded with necessary but wrenching shifts toward renewables, even as it faces unprecedented challenges and disruption brought on by new technologies, new competitors, and policy changes. The result is a collision course between a grid that must provide abundant, secure, flexible, and affordable power, and an industry facing enormous demands for power and rapid, systemic change.

The fashionable solution is to think small: smart buildings, small-scale renewables, and locally distributed green energy. But Peter Fox-Penner makes clear that these will not be enough to meet our increasing needs for electricity. He points instead to the indispensability of large power systems, battery storage, and scalable carbon-free power technologies, along with the grids and markets that will integrate them. The electric power industry and its regulators will have to provide all of these, even as they grapple with changing business models for local electric utilities, political instability, and technological change. *Power after Carbon* makes sense of all the moving parts, providing actionable recommendations for anyone involved with or relying on the electric power system.

PETER FOX-PENNER is Director of Boston University's Institute for Sustainable Energy and Professor in BU's Questrom School of Business; Chief Strategy Officer for Energy Impact Partners, and an advisor and former chairman of The Brattle Group. He previously served as a senior official in the United States Department of Energy and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. His published works include the widely acclaimed *Smart Power*.



JOE JENKINS

A Climate Policy Revolution

WHAT THE SCIENCE OF
COMPLEXITY REVEALS
ABOUT SAVING OUR PLANET

Roland Kupers

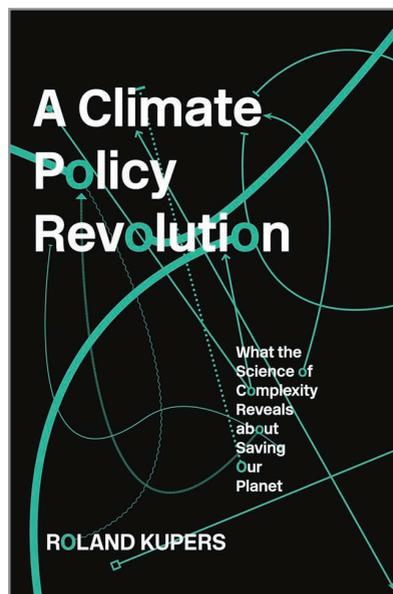
Humanity's best hope for confronting the looming climate crisis rests with the new science of complexity.

The sheer complexity of climate change stops most solutions in their tracks. How do we give up fossil fuels when energy is connected to everything, from great-power contests to the value of your pension? Global economic growth depends on consumption, but that also produces the garbage now choking the oceans. To give up cars, coal, or meat would upend industries and entire ways of life. Faced with seemingly impossible tradeoffs, politicians dither and economists offer solutions at the margins, all while we flirt with the sixth extinction.

That's why humanity's last best hope is the young science of complex systems. Quitting coal, making autonomous cars ubiquitous, ending the middle-class addiction to consumption: all necessary to head off climate catastrophe, all deemed fantasies by pundits and policymakers, and all plausible in a complex systems view.

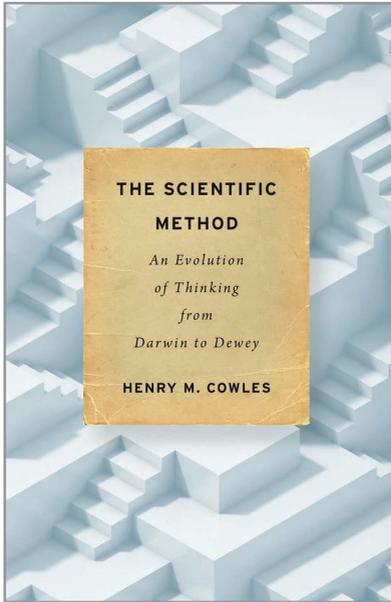
Roland Kupers shows how we have already broken the interwoven path dependencies that make fundamental change so daunting. Consider the mid-2000s, when, against all predictions, the United States rapidly switched from a reliance on coal primarily to natural gas. The change required targeted regulations, a few lone investors, independent researchers, and generous technology subsidies. But in a stunningly short period of time, shale oil nudged out coal, and carbon dioxide emissions dropped by 10 percent. Kupers shows how to replicate such patterns in order to improve transit, reduce plastics consumption, and temper the environmental impact of middle-class diets. Whether dissecting China's Ecological Civilization or the United States's Green New Deal, Kupers describes what's folly, what's possible, and which solutions just might work.

ROLAND KUPERS is a consultant on complexity, resilience, and energy transition and a Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies at the University of Amsterdam.



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The Scientific Method

AN EVOLUTION OF THINKING FROM DARWIN TO DEWEY

Henry M. Cowles

The surprising history of the scientific method—from an evolutionary account of thinking to a simple set of steps—and the rise of psychology in the nineteenth century.

The idea of a single scientific method, shared across specialties and teachable to ten-year-olds, is just over a hundred years old. For centuries prior, science had meant a kind of knowledge, made from facts gathered through direct observation or deduced from first principles. But during the nineteenth century, science came to mean something else: a way of thinking.

The Scientific Method tells the story of how this approach took hold in laboratories, the field, and eventually classrooms, where science was once taught as a natural process. Henry M. Cowles reveals the intertwined histories of evolution and experiment, from Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection to John Dewey's vision for science education. Darwin portrayed nature as akin to a man of science, experimenting through evolution, while his followers turned his theory onto the mind itself. Psychologists reimagined the scientific method as a problem-solving adaptation, a basic feature of cognition that had helped humans prosper. This was how Dewey and other educators taught science at the turn of the twentieth century—but their organic account was not to last. Soon, the scientific method was reimagined as a means of controlling nature, not a product of it. By shedding its roots in evolutionary theory, the scientific method came to seem far less natural, but far more powerful. This book reveals the origin of a fundamental modern concept. Once seen as a natural adaptation, the method soon became a symbol of science's power over nature, a power that, until recently, has rarely been called into question.

HENRY M. COWLES is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan. His research explores how the human sciences shape our perceptions of agency, possibility, and progress.



LEISA THOMPSON

The Black Box of Biology

A HISTORY OF THE MOLECULAR REVOLUTION

Michel Morange

Translated by Matthew Cobb

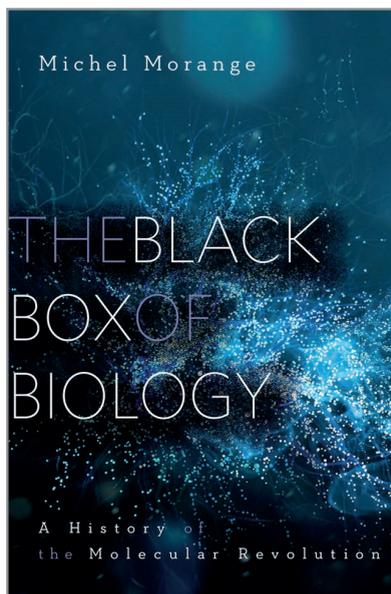
In this masterful account, a historian of science surveys the molecular biology revolution, its origin and continuing impact.

Since the 1930s, a molecular vision has been transforming biology. Michel Morange provides an incisive and overarching history of this transformation, from the early attempts to explain organisms by the structure of their chemical components, to the birth and consolidation of genetics, to the latest technologies and discoveries enabled by the new science of life. Morange revisits *A History of Molecular Biology* and offers new insights from the past twenty years into his analysis.

The Black Box of Biology shows that what led to the incredible transformation of biology was not a simple accumulation of new results, but the molecularization of a large part of biology. In fact, Morange argues, the greatest biological achievements of the past few decades should still be understood within the molecular paradigm. What has happened is not the displacement of molecular biology by other techniques and avenues of research, but rather the fusion of molecular principles and concepts with those of other disciplines, including genetics, physics, structural chemistry, and computational biology. This has produced decisive changes, including the discoveries of regulatory RNAs, the development of massive scientific programs such as human genome sequencing, and the emergence of synthetic biology, systems biology, and epigenetics.

Original, persuasive, and breathtaking in its scope, *The Black Box of Biology* sets a new standard for the history of the ongoing molecular revolution.

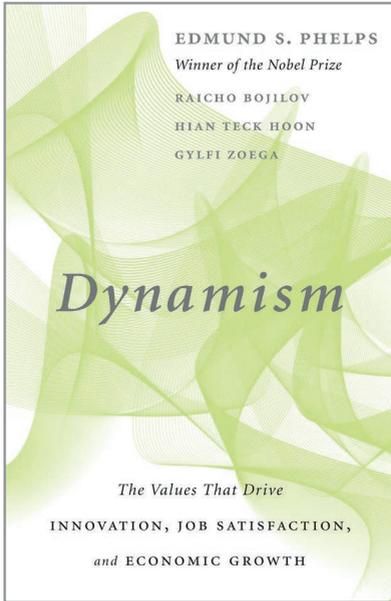
MICHEL MORANGE is Professor Emeritus at the Institute of the History and Philosophy of Science and Techniques at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and was Director of the Centre Cavallès for the History and Philosophy of Sciences at the École Normale Supérieure. A former President of the International Society for the History, Philosophy, and Social Studies of Biology, Morange has received the Paul Doistau-Émile Bluet Prize of the French Academy of Sciences for his contributions.



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EDMUND S. PHELPS won the Nobel Prize for Economics for work on the relationship between short-run and long-run effects of economic policy. He is Director of the Center for Capitalism and Society at Columbia University and author of *Mass Flourishing* and *Rewarding Work*.

RAICHO BOJILOV is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Economics and Business at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

HIAN TECK HOON is Professor of Economics and Associate Dean of Faculty Matters and Research at Singapore Management University.

GYLFI ZOEGA is Professor of Economics at Birkbeck, University of London, and a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Iceland.

Dynamism

THE VALUES THAT DRIVE INNOVATION, JOB SATISFACTION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Edmund S. Phelps • Raicho Bojilov
Hian Teck Hoon • Gylfi Zoega

Nobel Laureate Edmund Phelps and an international group of economists argue that economic health depends on the widespread presence of certain values, in particular individualism and self-expression.

Nobel Laureate Edmund Phelps has long argued that the high level of innovation in the lead nations of the West was never a result of scientific discoveries plus entrepreneurship, as Schumpeter thought. Rather, modern values—particularly the individualism, vitalism, and self-expression prevailing among the people—fueled the dynamism needed for widespread, indigenous innovation. Yet finding links between nations' values and their dynamism was a daunting task. Now, in *Dynamism*, Phelps and a trio of coauthors take it on.

Phelps, Raicho Bojilov, Hian Teck Hoon, and Gylfi Zoega find evidence that differences in nations' values matter—and quite a lot. It is no accident that the most innovative countries in the West were rich in values fueling dynamism. Nor is it an accident that economic dynamism in the United States, Britain, and France has suffered as state-centered and communitarian values have moved to the fore.

The authors lay out their argument in three parts. In the first two, they extract from productivity data time series on indigenous innovation, then test the thesis on the link between values and innovation to find which values are positively and which are negatively linked. In the third part, they consider the effects of robots on innovation and wages, arguing that, even though many workers may be replaced rather than helped by robots, the long-term effects may be better than we have feared. Itself a significant display of creativity and innovation, *Dynamism* will stand as a key statement of the cultural preconditions for a healthy society and rewarding work.

Raising Keynes

A TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY GENERAL THEORY

Stephen A. Marglin

Back to the future: a heterodox economist rewrites Keynes's *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* to serve as the basis for a macroeconomics for the twenty-first century.

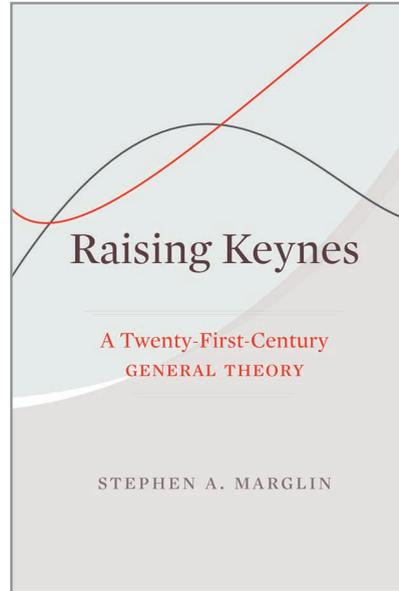
John Maynard Keynes's *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* was the most influential economic idea of the twentieth century. But, argues Stephen Marglin, its radical implications were obscured by Keynes's lack of the mathematical tools necessary to argue convincingly that the problem was the market itself, as distinct from myriad sources of friction around its margins.

Marglin fills in the theoretical gaps, revealing the deeper meaning of the *General Theory*. Drawing on eight decades of discussion and debate since the *General Theory* was published, as well as on his own research, Marglin substantiates Keynes's intuition that there is no mechanism within a capitalist economy that ensures full employment. Even if deregulating the economy could make it more like the textbook ideal of perfect competition, this would not address the problem that Keynes identified: the potential inadequacy of aggregate demand.

Ordinary citizens have paid a steep price for the distortion of Keynes's message. Fiscal policy has been relegated to emergencies like the Great Recession. Monetary policy has focused unduly on inflation. In both cases the underlying rationale is the false premise that in the long run at least the economy is self-regulating so that fiscal policy is unnecessary and inflation beyond a modest 2 percent serves no useful purpose.

Fleshing out Keynes's intuition that the problem is not the warts on the body of capitalism but capitalism itself, *Raising Keynes* provides the foundation for a twenty-first-century macroeconomics that can both respond to crises and guide long-run policy.

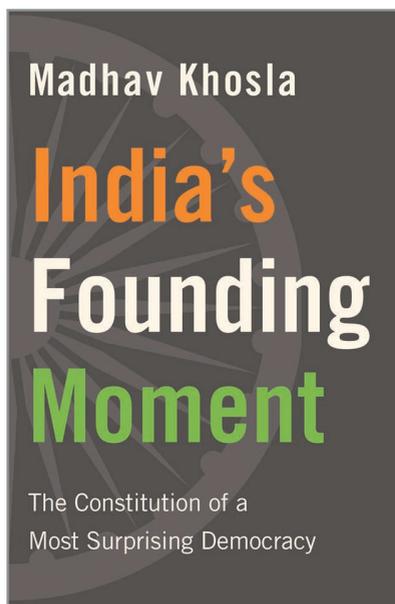
STEPHEN A. MARGLIN is the Walter Barker Professor of Economics at Harvard University. He is a past Guggenheim Fellow and member of the Harvard Society of Fellows.



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India's Founding Moment

THE CONSTITUTION OF A MOST SURPRISING DEMOCRACY

Madhav Khosla

How India's Constitution came into being and instituted democracy after independence from British rule.

Britain's justification for colonial rule in India stressed the impossibility of Indian self-government. And the empire did its best to ensure this was the case, impoverishing Indian subjects and doing little to improve their socioeconomic reality. So when independence came, the cultivation of democratic citizenship was a foremost challenge.

Madhav Khosla explores the means India's founders used to foster a democratic ethos. They knew the people would need to learn ways of citizenship, but the path to education did not lie in rule by a superior class of men, as the British insisted. Rather, it rested on the creation of a self-sustaining politics. The makers of the Indian Constitution instituted universal suffrage amid poverty, illiteracy, social heterogeneity, and centuries of tradition. They crafted a constitutional system that could respond to the problem of democratization under the most inhospitable conditions. On January 26, 1950, the Indian Constitution—the longest in the world—came into effect.

More than half of the world's constitutions have been written in the past three decades. Unlike the constitutional revolutions of the late eighteenth century, these contemporary revolutions have occurred in countries characterized by low levels of economic growth and education, where voting populations are deeply divided by race, religion, and ethnicity. And these countries have democratized at once, not gradually. The events and ideas of *India's Founding Moment* offer a natural reference point for these nations where democracy and constitutionalism have arrived simultaneously, and they remind us of the promise and challenge of self-rule today.

MADHAV KHOSLA, a political theorist and legal scholar, is the author of *The Indian Constitution*. He is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Ashoka University, the Ambedkar Visiting Associate Professor of Law at Columbia University, and a Junior Fellow at the Harvard Society of Fellows.

Hinduism Before Reform

Brian A. Hatcher

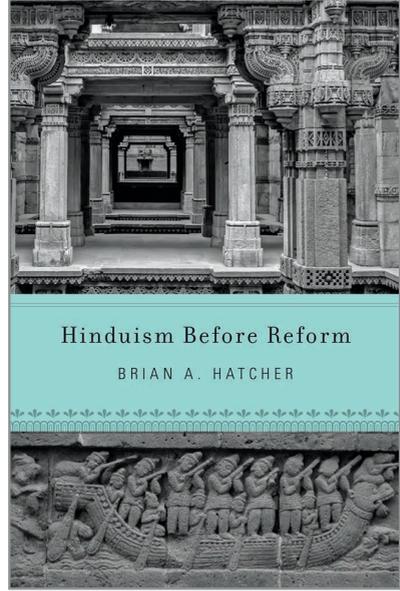
A bold retelling of the origins of contemporary Hinduism, and an argument against the long-established notion of religious reform.

By the early eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire was in decline, and the East India Company was making inroads into the subcontinent. A century later Christian missionaries, Hindu teachers, Muslim saints, and Sikh rebels formed the colorful religious fabric of colonial India. Focusing on two early nineteenth-century Hindu communities, the Brahma Samaj and the Swaminarayan Sampraday, and their charismatic figureheads—the “cosmopolitan” Rammohun Roy and the “parochial” Swami Narayan—Brian Hatcher explores how urban and rural people thought about faith, ritual, and gods. Along the way he sketches a radical new view of the origins of contemporary Hinduism and overturns the idea of religious reform.

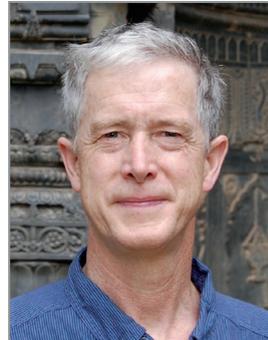
Hinduism Before Reform challenges the rigid structure of revelation–schism–reform–sect prevalent in much history of religion. Reform, in particular, plays an important role in how we think about influential Hindu movements and religious history at large. Through the lens of reform, one doctrine is inevitably backward-looking while another represents modernity. From this comparison flows a host of simplistic conclusions. Instead of presuming a clear dichotomy between backward and modern, Hatcher is interested in how religious authority is acquired and projected.

Hinduism Before Reform asks how religious history would look if we eschewed the obfuscating binary of progress and tradition. There is another way to conceptualize the origins and significance of these two Hindu movements, one that does not trap them within the teleology of a predetermined modernity.

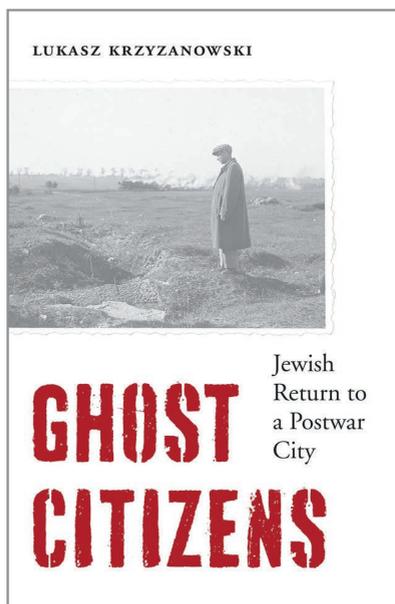
BRIAN A. HATCHER is the Packard Chair of Theology at Tufts University. His previous books include *Bourgeois Hinduism* and *Vidyasagar: The Life and After-life of an Eminent Indian*.



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Ghost Citizens

JEWISH RETURN TO A POSTWAR CITY

Lukasz Krzyzanowski

The poignant story of Holocaust survivors who returned to their hometown in Poland and tried to pick up the pieces of a shattered world.

In the immediate aftermath of World War II, the lives of Polish Jews were marked by violence and emigration. But some of those who had survived the Nazi genocide returned to their hometowns and tried to start their lives anew. Lukasz Krzyzanowski recounts the story of this largely forgotten group of Holocaust survivors. Focusing on Radom, an industrial city about sixty miles south of Warsaw, he tells the story of what happened throughout provincial Poland as returnees faced new struggles along with massive political, social, and legal change.

Non-Jewish locals mostly viewed the survivors with contempt and hostility. Many Jews left immediately, escaping antisemitic violence inflicted by new communist authorities and ordinary Poles. Those who stayed created a small, isolated community. Amid the devastation of Poland, recurring violence, and bureaucratic hurdles, they tried to start over. They attempted to rebuild local Jewish life, recover their homes and workplaces, and reclaim property appropriated by non-Jewish Poles or the state. At times they turned on their own. Krzyzanowski recounts stories of Jewish gangs bent on depriving returnees of their prewar possessions and of survivors shunned for their wartime conduct.

The experiences of returning Jews provide important insights into the dynamics of post-genocide recovery. Drawing on a rare collection of documents—including the postwar Radom Jewish Committee records, which were discovered by the secret police in 1974—*Ghost Citizens* is the moving story of Holocaust survivors and their struggle to restore their lives in a place that was no longer home.

LUKASZ KRZYZANOWSKI is Assistant Professor at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. He was a postdoctoral researcher at the Free University of Berlin.



MARCIN KUCEWICZ

Spies and Scholars

CHINESE SECRETS AND IMPERIAL RUSSIA'S QUEST FOR WORLD POWER

Gregory Afinogenov

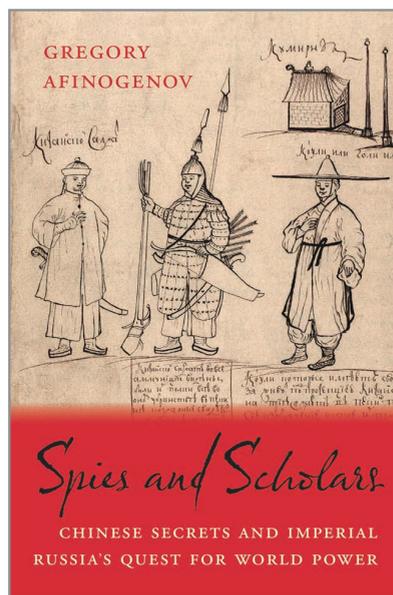
The untold story of how Russian espionage in imperial China shaped the emergence of the Russian Empire as a global power.

From the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, the Russian Empire made concerted efforts to collect information about China. It bribed Chinese porcelain-makers to give up trade secrets, sent Buddhist monks to Mongolia on intelligence-gathering missions, and trained students at its Orthodox mission in Beijing to spy on their hosts. From diplomatic offices to guard posts on the Chinese frontier, Russians were producing knowledge everywhere, not only at elite institutions like the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. But that information was secret, not destined for wide circulation.

Gregory Afinogenov distinguishes between the kinds of knowledge Russia sought over the years and argues that they changed with the shifting aims of the state and its perceived place in the world. In the seventeenth century, Russian bureaucrats were focused on China and the forbidding Siberian frontier. They relied more on spies, including Jesuit scholars stationed in China. In the early nineteenth century, the geopolitical challenge shifted to Europe: rivalry with Britain drove the Russians to stake their prestige on public-facing intellectual work, and knowledge of the East was embedded in the academy. None of these institutional configurations was especially effective in delivering strategic or commercial advantages. But various knowledge regimes did have their consequences. Knowledge filtered through Russian espionage and publication found its way to Europe, informing the encounter between China and Western empires.

Based on extensive archival research in Russia and beyond, *Spies and Scholars* breaks down long-accepted assumptions about the connection between knowledge regimes and imperial power and excavates an intellectual legacy largely neglected by historians.

GREGORY AFINOGENOV is Assistant Professor of Imperial Russian History at Georgetown University and Associate Editor at *Kritika*, the leading journal of Russian and Eurasian history.



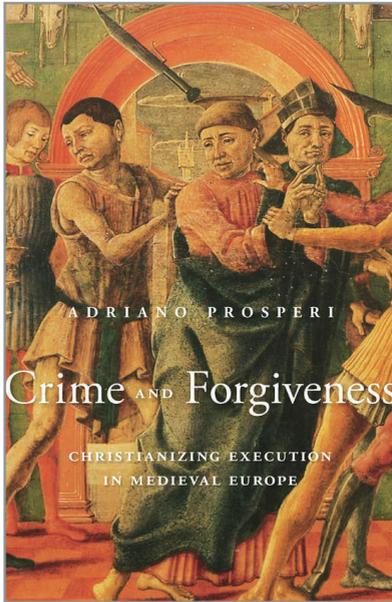
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ADRIANO PROSPERI Professor of Modern History, Emeritus, at the Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa and the author of more than fifteen books that address the intersection of law and religion in early modern Europe.

Crime and Forgiveness

CHRISTIANIZING EXECUTION IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Adriano Prospero

Translated by Jeremy Garden

A provocative analysis of how Christianity helped legitimize the death penalty in early modern Europe, then throughout the Christian world, by turning execution into a great cathartic public ritual and the condemned into a Christ-like figure who accepts death to save humanity.

The public execution of criminals has been a common practice ever since ancient times. In this wide-ranging investigation of the death penalty in Europe from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, noted Italian historian Adriano Prospero identifies a crucial period when legal concepts of vengeance and justice merged with Christian beliefs in repentance and forgiveness.

Crime and Forgiveness begins with late antiquity but comes into sharp focus in fourteenth-century Italy, with the work of the Confraternities of Mercy, which offered Christian comfort to the condemned and were for centuries responsible for burying the dead. Under the brotherhoods' influence, the ritual of public execution became Christianized, and the doomed person became a symbol of the fallen human condition. Because the time of death was known, this "ideal" sinner could be comforted and prepared for the next life through confession and repentance. In return, the community bearing witness to the execution offered forgiveness and a Christian burial. No longer facing eternal condemnation, the criminal in turn publicly forgave the executioner, and the death provided a moral lesson to the community.

Over time, as the practice of Christian comfort spread across Europe, it offered political authorities an opportunity to legitimize the death penalty and encode into law the right to kill and exact vengeance. But the contradictions created by Christianity's central role in executions did not dissipate, and squaring the emotions and values surrounding state-sanctioned executions was not simple, then or now.

Ruling the Savage Periphery

FRONTIER GOVERNANCE AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN STATE

Benjamin D. Hopkins

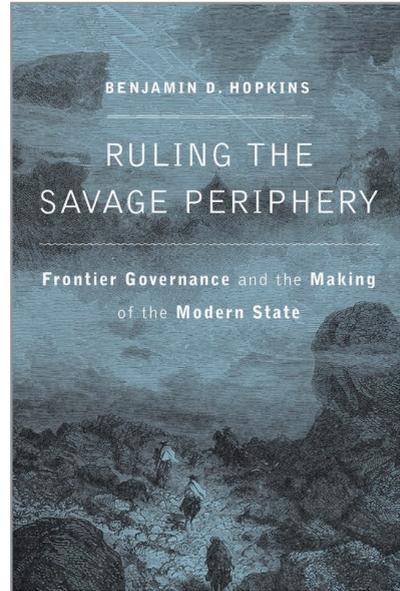
A provocative case that “failed states” along the periphery of today’s international system are the intended result of nineteenth-century colonial design.

From the Afghan frontier with British India to the pampas of Argentina to the deserts of Arizona, nineteenth-century empires drew borders with an eye toward placing indigenous people just on the edge of the interior. They were too nomadic and communal to incorporate in the state, yet their labor was too valuable to displace entirely. Benjamin Hopkins argues that empires sought to keep the “savage” just close enough to take advantage of, with lasting ramifications for the global nation-state order.

Hopkins theorizes and explores frontier governmentality, a distinctive kind of administrative rule that spread from empire to empire. Colonial powers did not just create ad hoc methods or alight independently on similar techniques of domination: they learned from each other. Although the indigenous peoples inhabiting newly conquered and demarcated spaces were subjugated in a variety of ways, *Ruling the Savage Periphery* isolates continuities across regimes and locates the patterns of transmission that made frontier governmentality a world-spanning phenomenon.

Today, the supposedly failed states along the margins of the international system—states riven by terrorism and violence—are not dysfunctional anomalies. Rather, they work as imperial statecraft intended, harboring the outsiders whom stable states simultaneously encapsulate and exploit. “Civilization” continues to deny responsibility for border dwellers while keeping them close enough to work, buy goods across state lines, and justify national-security agendas. The present global order is thus the tragic legacy of a colonial design, sustaining frontier governmentality and its objectives for a new age.

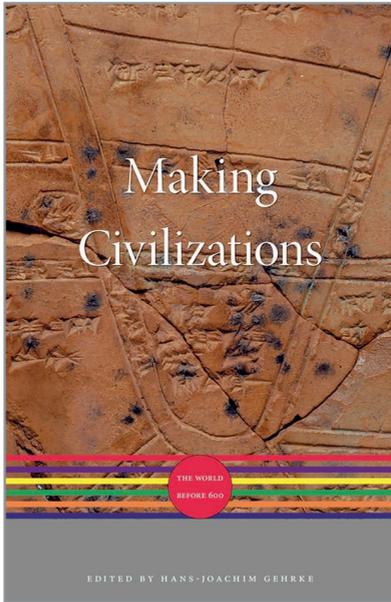
BENJAMIN D. HOPKINS is Associate Professor of History and International Affairs at George Washington University.



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Making Civilizations

THE WORLD BEFORE 600

Edited by Hans-Joachim Gehrke

Distinguished historians of the ancient world analyze the earliest developments in human history and the rise of the first major civilizations, from the Middle East to India and China.

In this volume of the six-part series *A History of the World*, Hans-Joachim Gehrke, a noted scholar of ancient Greece, leads a distinguished group of historians in analyzing prehistory, the earliest human settlements, and the rise of the world's first advanced civilizations.

The Neolithic period—sometimes called the Agrarian Revolution—marked a turning point in human history. People were no longer dependent entirely on hunting animals and gathering plants but instead cultivated crops and reared livestock. This led to a more settled existence, notably along rivers such as the Nile, Tigris, Euphrates, Ganges, and Yangzi. Increased mastery of metals, together with innovations in tools and technologies, led to economic specialization, from intricate crafts to deadlier weapons, which contributed to the growth of village communities as well as trade networks. Family was the fundamental social unit, its relationships and hierarchies modeled on the evolving relationship between ruler and ruled. Religion, whether polytheist or monotheist, played a central role in shaping civilizations from the Persians to the Israelites. The world was construed in terms of a divinely ordained order: the Chinese imperial title Huangdi expressed divinity and heavenly splendor, while Indian emperor Ashoka was heralded as the embodiment of moral law.

From the latest findings about the Neanderthals to the founding of imperial China to the world of Western classical antiquity, *Making Civilizations* offers an authoritative overview of humanity's earliest eras.

HANS-JOACHIM GEHRKE is Professor Emeritus at the University of Freiburg, Germany. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences Leopoldina.

A Theory of System Justification

John T. Jost

A leading psychologist explains why nearly all of us—including many of those who are persecuted and powerless—so often defend the social systems that cause misery and injustice.

Why do we so often defend the very social systems that are responsible for injustice and exploitation? In *A Theory of System Justification*, John Jost argues that we are motivated to defend the status quo because doing so serves fundamental psychological needs for certainty, security, and social acceptance. We want to feel good not only about ourselves and the group to which we belong, but also about the overarching social structure in which we live, even when it hurts others and ourselves.

Jost lays out the wide range of evidence for his groundbreaking theory and examines its implications for our communities and our democracy. Drawing on twenty-five years of research, he provides an accessible account of system justification theory and its insights. System justification helps to explain deep contradictions, including the feeling among some women that they don't deserve the same salaries as men and the tendency of some poor people to vote for policies that increase economic inequality.

The theory illuminates the most pressing social and political issues of our time—why has it been so hard to combat anthropogenic climate change?—as well as some of the most intimate—why do some black children prefer white dolls to black ones and why do some people stay in bad relationships? Jost's theory has far-reaching implications, and he offers numerous insights that political activists and social justice advocates can use to promote change.

JOHN T. JOST is Professor of Psychology and Politics and Codirector of the Center for Social and Political Behavior at New York University. His research has earned numerous prizes, including the Morton Deutsch Award for Distinguished Scholarly and Practical Contributions to Social Justice from Columbia University.

A Theory of System Justification

JOHN T. JOST

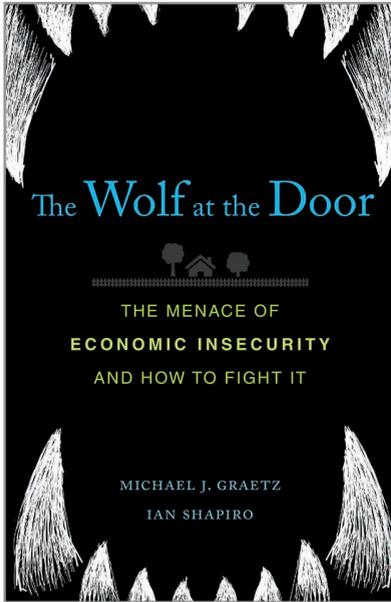
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MICHAEL J. GRAETZ is professor of law at Columbia University and professor emeritus at Yale Law School who has served in various posts in the Department of the Treasury. He is the author of several books on the politics and economics of public policy, including, with Ian Shapiro, *Death by a Thousand Cuts: The Fight over Taxing Inherited Wealth*.

IAN SHAPIRO is Sterling Professor of Political Science at Yale University. His recent books include *Politics against Domination* (Harvard) and, with Frances Rosenbluth, *Responsible Parties: Saving Democracy from Itself*.

The Wolf at the Door

THE MENACE OF ECONOMIC INSECURITY AND HOW TO FIGHT IT

Michael J. Graetz • Ian Shapiro

The acclaimed authors of *Death by a Thousand Cuts* argue that Americans care less about inequality than about their own insecurity. Michael Graetz and Ian Shapiro propose realistic policies and strategies to make lives and communities more secure.

This is an age of crisis. That much we can agree on. But a crisis of what? And how do we get out of it? Many on the right call for tax cuts and deregulation. Others on the left rage against the top 1 percent and demand wholesale economic change. Voices on both sides line up against globalization: restrict trade to protect jobs. In *The Wolf at the Door*, two leading political analysts argue that these views are badly mistaken.

Michael Graetz and Ian Shapiro focus on what really worries people: not what the rich are making but rather their own insecurity and that of people close to them. Americans are concerned about losing what they have, whether jobs, status, or safe communities. They fear the wolf at the door. The solution is not protectionism or class warfare but a return to the hard work of building coalitions around realistic goals and pursuing them doggedly through the political system. This, Graetz and Shapiro explain, is how earlier reformers achieved meaningful changes, from the abolition of the slave trade to civil rights legislation. The authors make substantial recommendations for increasing jobs, improving wages, protecting families suffering from unemployment, and providing better health insurance and child care, and they guide us through the strategies needed to enact change.

These are achievable reforms that would make Americans more secure. *The Wolf at the Door* is one of those rare books that not only diagnose our problems but also show us how we can address them.

Why Do We Still Have the Electoral College?

Alexander Keyssar

With every presidential election, Americans puzzle over the peculiar mechanism of the Electoral College. The author of the Pulitzer finalist *The Right to Vote* explains the enduring problem of this controversial institution.

Every four years, millions of Americans wonder why they choose their presidents through the Electoral College, an arcane institution that permits the loser of the popular vote to become president and narrows campaigns to swing states. Most Americans would prefer a national popular vote, and Congress has attempted on many occasions to alter or scuttle the Electoral College. Several of these efforts—one as recently as 1970—came very close to winning approval. Yet this controversial system remains.

Alexander Keyssar explains its persistence. After tracing the Electoral College's tangled origins at the Constitutional Convention, he explores the efforts from 1800 to 2019 to abolish or significantly reform it, showing why each has thus far failed. Reasons include the tendency of political parties to elevate partisan advantage above democratic values, the difficulty of passing constitutional amendments, and, especially, the impulse to preserve white supremacy in the South, which led to the region's prolonged backing of the Electoral College. The most common explanation—that small states have blocked reform for fear of losing influence—has only occasionally been true.

Keyssar examines why reform of the Electoral College has received so little attention from Congress for the last forty years, as well as alternatives to congressional action such as the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact and state efforts to eliminate winner-take-all. In analyzing the reasons for past failures while showing how close the nation has come to abolishing the institution, *Why Do We Still Have the Electoral College?* offers encouragement to those hoping to produce change in the twenty-first century.

ALEXANDER KEYSSAR is Matthew W. Stirling, Jr., Professor of History and Social Policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

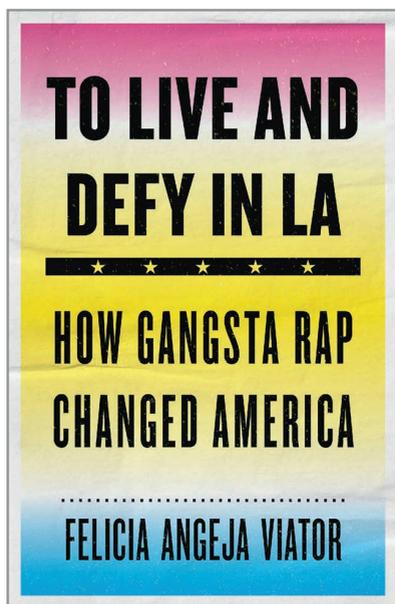
**why do
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To Live and Defy in LA

HOW GANGSTA RAP CHANGED AMERICA

Felicia Angeja Viator

How gangsta rap shocked America, made millions, and pulled back the curtain on an urban crisis.

How is it that gangsta rap—so dystopian that it struck aspiring Brooklyn rapper and future superstar Jay Z as “over the top”—was born in Los Angeles, the home of Hollywood, surf, and sun? In the Reagan era, hip-hop was understood to be the music of the inner city and, with rare exception, of New York. Rap was considered the poetry of the street, and it was thought to breed only in the close quarters of housing projects infested with drugs and crime or graffiti-covered subway cars. As a writer for *Billboard* explained in 1988, LA was certainly not “hard-edged and urban” enough to generate “authentic” hip-hop. A new brand of black rebel music would never come from La-La Land.

But it did. In *To Live and Defy in LA*, Felicia Viator tells the story of the young black men who built gangsta rap and changed LA and the world. She takes readers into South Central, Compton, Long Beach, and Watts two decades after the long hot summer of 1965. This was the world of crack cocaine, street gangs, and Daryl Gates, and it was the environment in which rappers such as Ice Cube, Dr. Dre, and Eazy-E came of age.

By the end of the 1980s, these self-styled “ghetto reporters” had fought their way onto the nation’s radio and TV stations and thus into America’s consciousness, mocking law-and-order crusaders, exposing police brutality, outraging both feminists and traditionalists with their often retrograde treatment of sex and gender, and demanding that America confront an urban crisis that was too often ignored.

FELICIA ANGEJA VIATOR is Assistant Professor of History at San Francisco State University. Prior to writing about music, she worked as a DJ in the Bay Area, where she was born and raised.

Shields of the Republic

THE TRIUMPH AND PERIL OF AMERICA'S ALLIANCES

Mira Rapp-Hooper

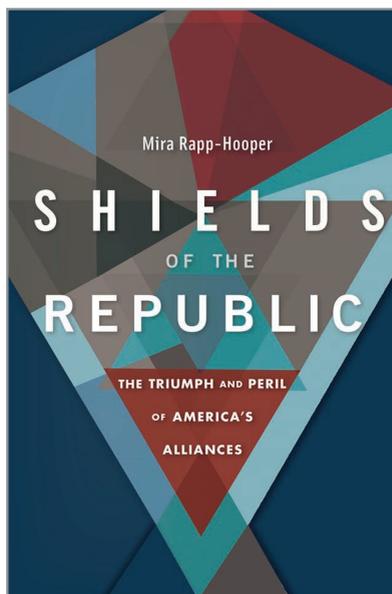
Is America's alliance system so quietly effective that politicians and voters fail to appreciate its importance in delivering the security they take for granted?

For the first century and a half of its existence, the United States had just one alliance—a valuable but highly controversial military arrangement with France. Largely out of deference to George Washington's warnings against the dangers of "entangling alliances," subsequent American presidents did not consider entering another alliance for 150 years. Then everything suddenly changed. Between 1948 and 1955, US leaders extended defensive security guarantees to twenty-three countries in Europe and Asia. Seventy years later, the United States had allied with thirty-seven.

In *Shields of the Republic*, Mira Rapp-Hooper stresses the remarkable success of these alliances. The first protected the young country during its revolutionary birth and early vulnerability. During the Cold War, a grand strategy focused on allied defense and deterrence maintained the balance of power. The world wasn't always peaceful, but the United States upheld its national security even as the country was newly exposed to ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons that nullified its geographic and technological advantages. Remarkably, it did this at reasonable material and political cost.

Today the alliance system is threatened from without and within. China and Russia seek to break America's alliances through conflict and nonmilitary erosion. Meanwhile US politicians and voters are increasingly skeptical of alliances' costs and benefits and assert that we are safer without them. But what if the alliance system is a victim of its own success? Rapp-Hooper argues that we take our safety for granted, having forgotten what alliances do to protect us. The alliance system may be past due for a post-Cold War overhaul, but it remains critical to national security.

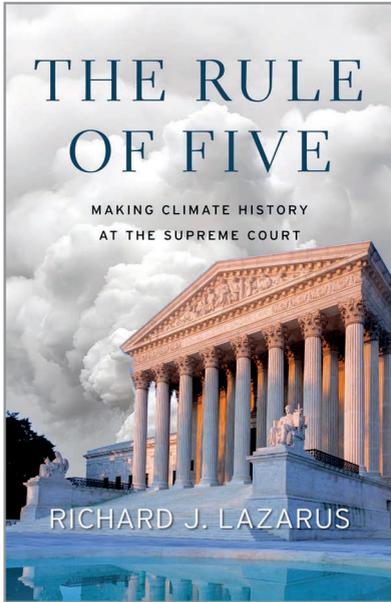
MIRA RAPP-HOOPER is Schwarzman Senior Fellow for Asia Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations and Senior Fellow at the China Center at Yale Law School.



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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

The Rule of Five

MAKING CLIMATE HISTORY AT THE SUPREME COURT

Richard J. Lazarus

The gripping inside story of how an unlikely team of lawyers and climate activists overcame conservative opposition—and their own divisions—to win the most important environmental case ever brought before the Supreme Court.

When the Supreme Court announced its ruling in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, the decision was immediately hailed as a landmark. But this was the farthest thing from anyone's mind when Joe Mendelson, an idealistic lawyer working on a shoestring budget for an environmental organization no one had heard of, decided to press his quixotic case.

In October 1999, Mendelson hand-delivered a petition to the Environmental Protection Agency asking it to restrict greenhouse gas emissions from new cars. The Clean Air Act had authorized the EPA to regulate “any air pollutant” that could reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health. But could something as ordinary as carbon dioxide really be considered a harmful pollutant? And even if the EPA had the authority to regulate emissions, could it be forced to do so?

Environmentalists urged Mendelson to stand down. Thinking of his young daughters and determined to fight climate change, he pressed on—and brought Sierra Club, Greenpeace, NRDC, and twelve state attorneys general led by Massachusetts to his side. This unlikely group—the Carbon Dioxide Warriors—challenged the Bush administration and took the EPA to court.

The Rule of Five tells the story of their unexpected triumph. We see how accidents, infighting, luck, superb lawyering, and the arcane practices of the Supreme Court collided to produce a legal miracle. An acclaimed advocate, Richard Lazarus reveals the personal dynamics of the justices and dramatizes the workings of the Court. The final ruling, by a razor-thin 5–4 margin, made possible important environmental safeguards which the Trump administration now seeks to unravel.

RICHARD J. LAZARUS is the Howard and Katherine Aibel Professor of Law at Harvard University, where he teaches courses on environmental law and Supreme Court decision making.

The Living Presidency

AN ORIGINALIST ARGUMENT AGAINST ITS EVER-EXPANDING POWERS

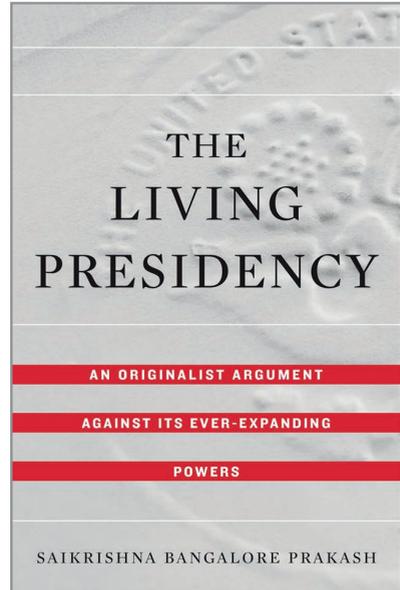
Saikrishna Bangalore Prakash

A constitutional originalist sounds the alarm over the presidency's ever-expanding powers, ascribing them unexpectedly to the liberal embrace of a living Constitution.

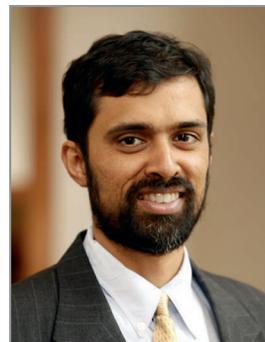
Liberal scholars and politicians routinely denounce the imperial presidency—a self-aggrandizing executive that has progressively sidelined Congress. Yet the same people invariably extol the virtues of a living Constitution, whose meaning adapts with the times. Saikrishna Bangalore Prakash argues that these stances are fundamentally incompatible. A constitution prone to informal amendment systematically favors the executive and ensures that there are no enduring constraints on executive power. In this careful study, Prakash contends that an originalist interpretation of the Constitution can rein in the “living presidency” legitimated by the living Constitution.

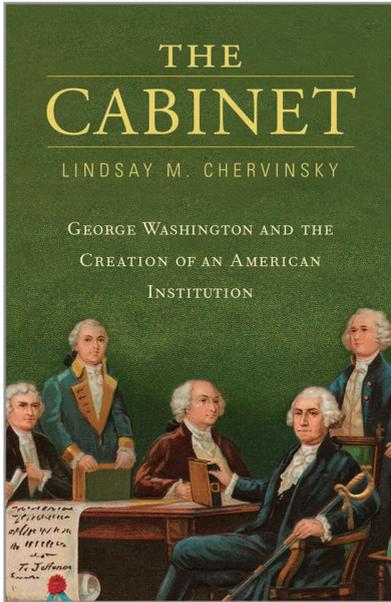
No one who reads the Constitution would conclude that presidents may declare war, legislate by fiat, and make treaties without the Senate. Yet presidents do all these things. They get away with it, Prakash argues, because Congress, the courts, and the public routinely excuse these violations. With the passage of time, these transgressions are treated as informal constitutional amendments. The result is an executive increasingly liberated from the Constitution. The solution is originalism. Though often associated with conservative goals, originalism in Prakash's argument should appeal to Republicans and Democrats alike, as almost all Americans decry the presidency's stunning expansion. *The Living Presidency* proposes a baker's dozen of reforms, all of which could be enacted if only Congress asserted its lawful authority.

SAIKRISHNA BANGALORE PRAKASH is the James Monroe Distinguished Professor of Law and Miller Center Senior Fellow at the University of Virginia. He clerked for Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and Judge Laurence H. Silberman of the DC Circuit.



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The Cabinet

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE CREATION OF AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION

Lindsay M. Chervinsky

The US Constitution never established a presidential cabinet—the delegates to the Constitutional Convention explicitly rejected the idea. So how did George Washington create one of the most powerful bodies in the federal government?

On November 26, 1791, George Washington convened his department secretaries—Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Knox, and Edmund Randolph—for the first cabinet meeting. Why did he wait two and a half years into his presidency to call his cabinet? Because the US Constitution did not create or provide for such a body. Washington was on his own.

Faced with diplomatic crises, domestic insurrections, and constitutional challenges—and finding congressional help lacking—Washington decided he needed a group of advisors he could turn to. He modeled his new cabinet on the councils of war he had led as commander of the Continental Army. In the early days, the cabinet served at the president's pleasure. Washington tinkered with its structure throughout his administration, at times calling regular meetings, at other times preferring written advice and individual discussions.

Lindsay M. Chervinsky reveals the far-reaching consequences of Washington's choice. The tensions in the cabinet between Hamilton and Jefferson heightened partisanship and contributed to the development of the first party system. And as Washington faced an increasingly recalcitrant Congress, he came to treat the cabinet as a private advisory body to summon as needed, greatly expanding the role of the president and the executive branch.

LINDSAY M. CHERVINSKY is a White House historian at the White House Historical Association. She was previously a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Presidential History at Southern Methodist University.

The Idealist

WENDELL WILLKIE'S WARTIME QUEST TO BUILD ONE WORLD

Samuel Zipp

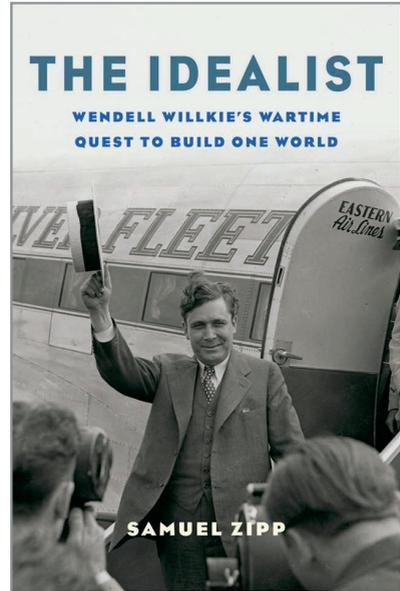
A dramatic account of the plane journey undertaken by businessman-turned-maverick internationalist Wendell Willkie to rally US allies to the war effort. Willkie's tour of a planet shrunk by aviation and war inspired him to challenge Americans to fight a rising tide of nationalism at home.

In August 1942, as the threat of fascism swept the world, a charismatic Republican presidential contender boarded the Gulliver at Mitchel Airfield for a seven-week journey around the world. Wendell Willkie covered 31,000 miles as President Roosevelt's unofficial envoy. He visited the battlefield in North Africa with General Montgomery, debated a frosty de Gaulle in Beirut, almost failed to deliver a letter to Stalin in Moscow, and allowed himself to be seduced by Chiang Kai-shek in China. Through it all, he was struck by the insistent demands for freedom across the world.

In *One World*, the runaway bestseller he published on his return, Willkie challenged Americans to resist the "America first" doctrine espoused by the war's domestic opponents and warned of the dangers of "narrow nationalism." He urged his fellow citizens to end colonialism and embrace "equality of opportunity for every race and every nation." With his radio broadcasts regularly drawing over 30 million listeners, he was able to reach Americans directly in their homes. His call for a more equitable and interconnected world electrified the nation, until he was silenced abruptly by a series of heart attacks in 1944. With his death, America lost its most effective globalist, the man FDR referred to as "Private Citizen Number One."

At a time when "America first" is again a rallying cry, Willkie's message is at once chastening and inspiring, a reminder that "one world" is more than a matter of supply chains and economics, and that racism and nationalism have long been intertwined.

SAMUEL ZIPP is a cultural and intellectual historian at Brown University. He has written for the *New York Times*, and the *Washington Post*.



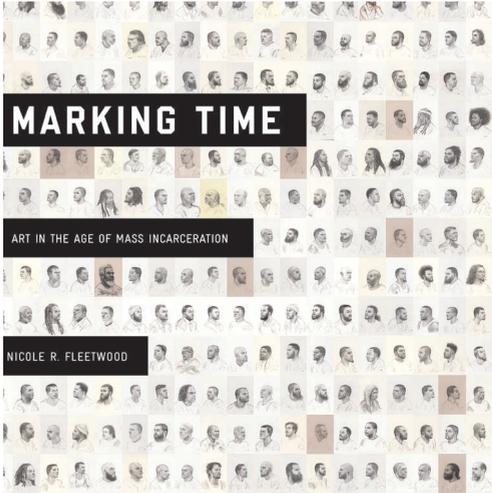
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Marking Time

ART IN THE AGE OF MASS INCARCERATION

Nicole R. Fleetwood

A powerful document of the inner lives and creative visions of men and women rendered invisible by America's prison system.

More than two million people are currently behind bars in the United States. Incarceration not only separates the imprisoned from their families and communities, it also exposes them to shocking levels of deprivation and abuse and subjects them to the arbitrary cruelties of the criminal justice system. Yet, as Nicole Fleetwood reveals, America's prisons are filled with art. Despite the isolation and degradation they experience, the incarcerated are driven to assert their humanity in the face of a system that dehumanizes them.

Based on interviews with currently and formerly incarcerated artists, prison visits, and the author's own family experiences with the penal system, *Marking Time* shows how the imprisoned turn ordinary objects into elaborate works of art. Working with meager supplies and in the harshest conditions—including solitary confinement—these artists find ways to resist the brutality and depravity that prisons engender. The impact of their art, Fleetwood observes, can be felt far beyond prison walls. Their bold works, many of which are being published for the first time in this volume, have opened new possibilities in American art.

As the movement to transform the country's criminal justice system grows, art provides the imprisoned with a political voice. Their works testify to the economic and racial injustices that underpin American punishment and offer a new vision of freedom for the twenty-first century.

NICOLE R. FLEETWOOD is Professor of American Studies and Art History at Rutgers University. Her work on art and mass incarceration has been featured in museums across America. She has published two books, *On Racial Icons* and *Troubling Vision*.



BAVETÉ ROSS-SMITH

Katrina

A HISTORY, 1915–2015

Andy Horowitz

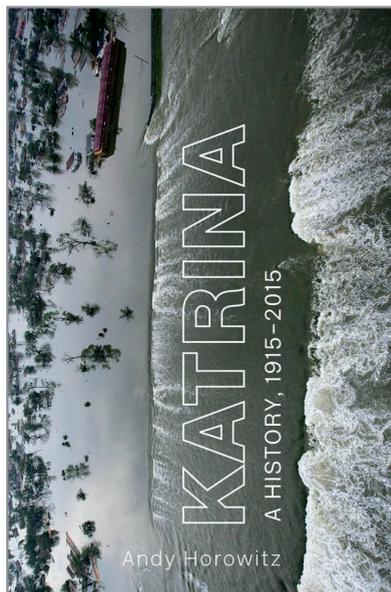
The definitive history of Katrina: an epic of citymaking, revealing how engineers and oil executives, politicians and musicians, and neighbors black and white built New Orleans, then watched it sink under the weight of their competing ambitions.

Hurricane Katrina made landfall in New Orleans on August 29, 2005, but the decisions that made the disaster extend across the twentieth century. After the city weathered a major hurricane in 1915, its Sewerage and Water Board believed that developers could safely build housing away from the high ground near the Mississippi. And so New Orleans grew in lowlands that relied on significant government subsidies to stay dry. When the flawed levee system surrounding the city and its suburbs failed, these were the neighborhoods that were devastated. The homes that flooded belonged to Louisianans black and white, rich and poor. Katrina's flood washed over the twentieth-century city.

The flood line tells one important story about Katrina, but it is not the only story that matters. Andy Horowitz investigates the response to the flood, when policymakers reapportioned the challenges the water posed, making it easier for white New Orleanians to return home than it was for African Americans. And he explores how the profits and liabilities created by Louisiana's oil industry have been distributed unevenly among the state's citizens for a century, prompting both dreams of abundance—and a catastrophic land loss crisis that continues today.

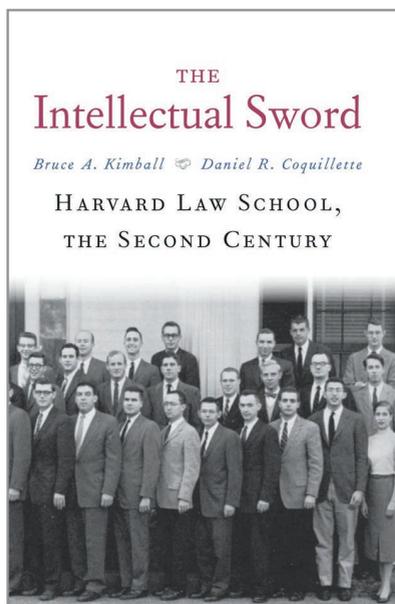
Laying bare the relationship between structural inequality and physical infrastructure—a relationship that has shaped all American cities—*Katrina* offers a chilling glimpse of the future disasters we are already creating.

ANDY HOROWITZ is Assistant Professor of History at Tulane University, where he specializes in modern American political, cultural, and environmental history. His writing has appeared in the *Journal of Southern History*, *Southern Cultures*, *Historical Reflections*, *The Atlantic*, *the Washington Post*, and the *New York Times*.



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BRUCE A. KIMBALL is Professor in Philosophy and History of Education at Ohio State University and a former Guggenheim Fellow.

DANIEL R. COQUILLETTE is J. Donald Monan, S.J., University Professor at Boston College and Charles Warren Visiting Professor of American Legal History at Harvard Law School.

They are the authors of the prizewinning *On the Battlefield of Merit: Harvard Law School, the First Century*.

The Intellectual Sword HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, THE SECOND CENTURY

Bruce A. Kimball
Daniel R. Coquillette

A history of Harvard Law School in the twentieth century, focusing on the school's precipitous decline prior to 1945 and its dramatic postwar resurgence amid national crises and internal discord.

By the late nineteenth century, Harvard Law School had transformed legal education and become the preeminent professional school in the nation. But in the early 1900s, HLS came to the brink of financial failure and lagged its peers in scholarly innovation. It also honed an aggressive intellectual culture famously described by Learned Hand: "In the universe of truth, they lived by the sword. They asked no quarter of absolutes, and they gave none." After World War II, however, HLS roared back. In this magisterial study, Bruce Kimball and Daniel Coquillette chronicle the school's near collapse and dramatic resurgence across the twentieth century. The school's struggles resulted in part from a debilitating cycle of tuition dependence, which deepened through the 1940s, as well as the suicides of two deans. HLS stubbornly resisted the admission of women, Jews, and African Americans, and fell behind the trend toward legal realism. But in the postwar years, under Dean Erwin Griswold, the school's resurgence began, and Harvard Law would produce such major political and legal figures as Chief Justice John Roberts, Justice Elena Kagan, and President Barack Obama. Even so, the school faced severe crises arising from the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, Critical Legal Studies, and its failure to enroll and retain people of color and women, including Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Based on hitherto unavailable sources—including oral histories, personal letters, diaries, and financial records—*The Intellectual Sword* paints a compelling portrait of the law school widely considered the most influential in the world.

Threat of Dissent

A HISTORY OF IDEOLOGICAL EXCLUSION AND DEPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

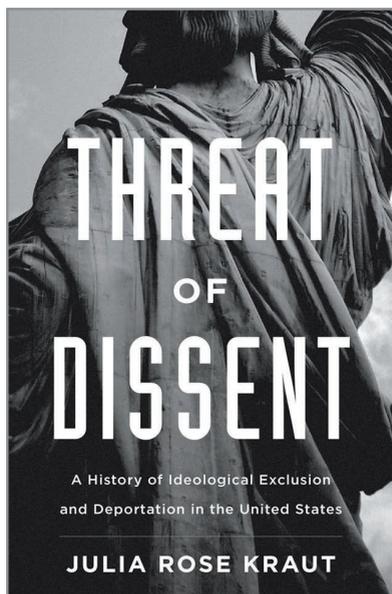
Julia Rose Kraut

In this first comprehensive overview of the intersection of immigration law and the First Amendment, a lawyer and historian traces ideological exclusion and deportation in the United States from the Alien Friends Act of 1798 to the evolving policies of the Trump administration.

Beginning with the Alien Friends Act of 1798, the United States passed laws in the name of national security to bar or expel foreigners based on their beliefs and associations—although these laws sometimes conflict with First Amendment protections of freedom of speech and association or contradict America’s self-image as a nation of immigrants. The government has continually used ideological exclusions and deportations of noncitizens to suppress dissent and radicalism throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, from the War on Anarchy to the Cold War to the War on Terror.

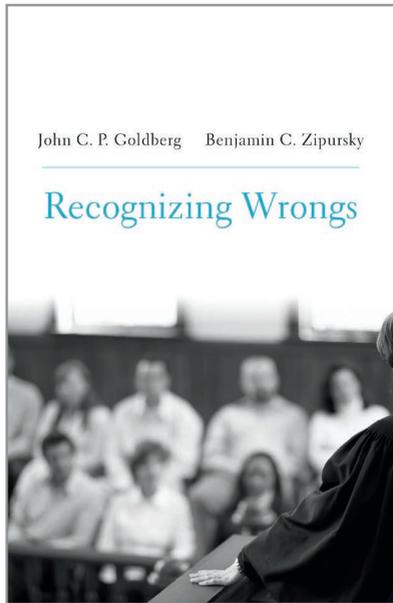
In *Threat of Dissent*—the first social, political, and legal history of ideological exclusion and deportation in the United States—Julia Rose Kraut delves into the intricacies of major court decisions and legislation without losing sight of the people involved. We follow the cases of immigrants and foreign-born visitors, including activists, scholars, and artists such as Emma Goldman, Ernest Mandel, Carlos Fuentes, Charlie Chaplin, and John Lennon. Kraut also highlights lawyers, including Clarence Darrow and Carol Weiss King, as well as organizations, like the ACLU and PEN America, who challenged the constitutionality of ideological exclusions and deportations under the First Amendment. The Supreme Court, however, frequently interpreted restrictions under immigration law and upheld the government’s authority.

By reminding us of the legal vulnerability foreigners face on the basis of their beliefs, expressions, and associations, Kraut calls our attention to the ways that ideological exclusion and deportation reflect fears of subversion and serve as tools of political repression in the United States.



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16 PHOTOS

JULIA ROSE KRAUT, a lawyer and historian, is the inaugural Judith S. Kaye Fellow for the Historical Society of the New York Courts.



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Recognizing Wrongs

John C.P. Goldberg
Benjamin C. Zipursky

Two preeminent legal scholars explain what tort law is all about and why it matters, and describe their own view of tort's philosophical basis: civil recourse theory.

Tort law is badly misunderstood. In the popular imagination, it is “Robin Hood” law. Law professors, meanwhile, mostly dismiss it as an archaic, inefficient way to compensate victims and incentivize safety precautions. In *Recognizing Wrongs*, John Goldberg and Benjamin Zipursky explain the distinctive and important role that tort law plays in our legal system: it defines injurious wrongs and provides victims with the power to respond to those wrongs civilly.

Tort law rests on a basic and powerful ideal: a person who has been mistreated by another in a manner that the law forbids is entitled to an avenue of civil recourse against the wrongdoer. Through tort law, government fulfills its political obligation to provide this law of wrongs and redress. In *Recognizing Wrongs*, Goldberg and Zipursky systematically explain how their “civil recourse” conception makes sense of tort doctrine and captures the ways in which the law of torts contributes to the maintenance of a just polity.

Recognizing Wrongs aims to unseat both the leading philosophical theory of tort law—corrective justice theory—and the approaches favored by the law-and-economics movement. It also sheds new light on central figures of American jurisprudence, including former Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Benjamin Cardozo. In the process, it addresses hotly contested contemporary issues in the law of damages, defamation, malpractice, mass torts, and products liability.

JOHN C.P. GOLDBERG is Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence and Deputy Dean at Harvard Law School.

BENJAMIN C. ZIPURSKY is Professor of Law at Fordham Law School, where he holds the James H. Quinn '49 Chair in Legal Ethics.

Science under Fire

CHALLENGES TO SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY IN MODERN AMERICA

Andrew Jewett

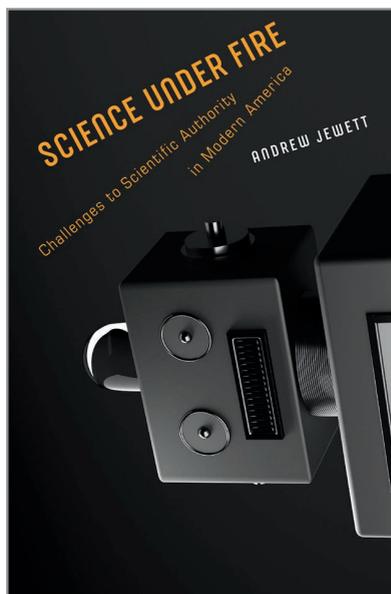
Americans have long been suspicious of experts and elites. This new history explains why so many have believed that science has the power to corrupt American culture.

Americans today are often skeptical of scientific authority. Many conservatives dismiss climate change and Darwinism as liberal fictions, arguing that “tenured radicals” have coopted the sciences and other disciplines. Some progressives, especially in the universities, worry that science’s celebration of objectivity and neutrality masks its attachment to Eurocentric and patriarchal values. As we grapple with the implications of climate change and revolutions in fields from biotechnology to robotics to computing, it is crucial to understand how scientific authority functions—and where it has run up against political and cultural barriers.

Science under Fire reconstructs a century of battles over the cultural implications of science in the United States. Andrew Jewett reveals a persistent current of criticism which maintains that scientists have injected faulty social philosophies into the nation’s bloodstream under the cover of neutrality. This charge of corruption has taken many forms and appeared among critics with a wide range of social, political, and theological views, but common to all is the argument that an ideologically compromised science has produced an array of social ills. Jewett shows that this suspicion of science has been a major force in American politics and culture by tracking its development, varied expressions, and potent consequences since the 1920s.

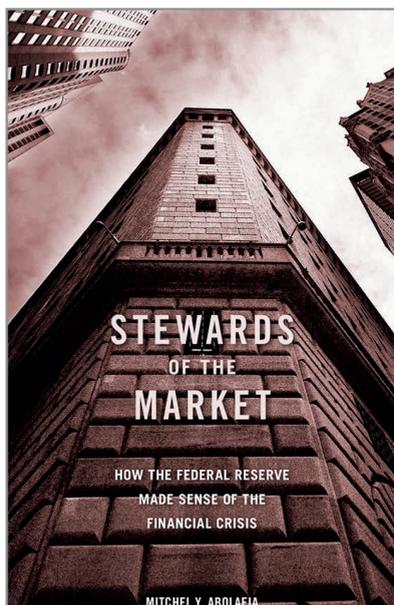
Looking at today’s battles over science, Jewett argues that citizens and leaders must steer a course between, on the one hand, the naïve image of science as a pristine, value-neutral form of knowledge, and, on the other, the assumption that scientists’ claims are merely ideologies masquerading as truths.

ANDREW JEWETT is Visiting Associate Professor of History at Boston College and the author of *Science, Democracy, and the American University: From the Civil War to the Cold War*.



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AMY SVIRSKY

Stewards of the Market

HOW THE FEDERAL RESERVE MADE SENSE OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Mitchel Y. Abolafia

A fast-paced, behind-closed-doors account of the Federal Reserve's decision making during the 2008 financial crisis, showing how Fed policymakers overcame their own assumptions to contain the disaster.

The financial crisis of 2008 led to the collapse of several major banks and thrust the US economy into the deepest recession since the Great Depression. The Federal Reserve was the agency most responsible for maintaining the nation's economic stability. And the Fed's Open Market Committee was a twelve-member body at the epicenter, making sense of the unfolding crisis and fashioning a response. This is the story of how they failed, learned, and staved off catastrophe.

Drawing on verbatim transcripts of the committee's closed-door meetings, Mitchel Abolafia puts readers in the room with the Federal Reserve's senior policymaking group. Abolafia uncovers what the Fed's policymakers knew before, during, and after the collapse. He explores how their biases and intellectual commitments both helped and hindered as they made sense of the emergency. In an original contribution to the sociology of finance, *Stewards of the Market* examines the social and cultural factors that shaped the Fed's response, one marked by missed cues and analytic failures but also by successful improvisations and innovations.

Ideas, traditions, and power all played their roles in the Fed's handling of the crisis. In particular, Abolafia demonstrates that the Fed's adherence to conflicting theories of self-correcting markets contributed to the committee's doubts and decisions. A vivid portrait of the world's most powerful central bank in a moment of high stakes, *Stewards of the Market* is rich with insights for the next financial downturn.

MITCHEL Y. ABOLAFIA is Professor at the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, University at Albany, State University of New York.

Urban Legends

THE SOUTH BRONX IN REPRESENTATION AND RUIN

Peter L'Official

A cultural history of the South Bronx that reaches beyond familiar narratives of urban ruin and renaissance, beyond the “inner city” symbol, to reveal the place and people obscured by its myths.

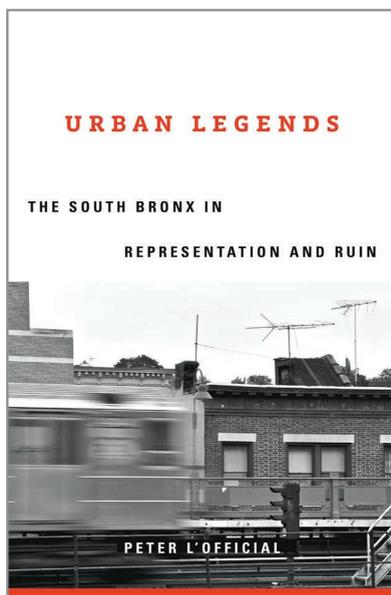
For decades, the South Bronx was America’s “inner city.” Synonymous with civic neglect, crime, and metropolitan decay, the Bronx became the preeminent symbol used to proclaim the failings of urban places and the communities of color who lived in them. Images of its ruins—none more infamous than the one broadcast live during the 1977 World Series: a building burning near Yankee Stadium—proclaimed the failures of urbanism.

Yet this same South Bronx produced hip hop, arguably the most powerful artistic and cultural innovation of the past fifty years. Two narratives—urban crisis and cultural renaissance—have dominated understandings of the Bronx and other urban environments. Today, as gentrification transforms American cities economically and demographically, the twin narratives structure our thinking about urban life.

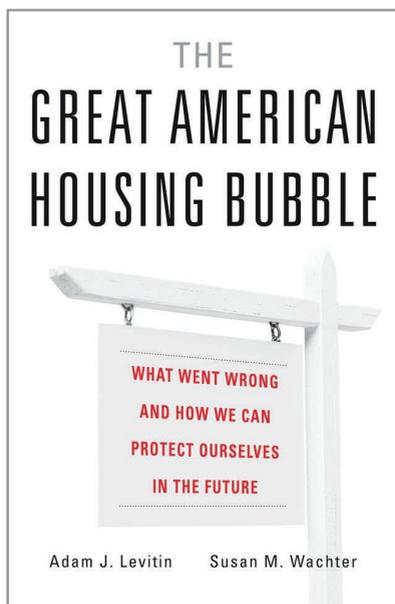
A Bronx native, Peter L'Official draws on literature and the visual arts to recapture the history, people, and place beyond its myths and legends. Both fact and symbol, the Bronx was not a decades-long funeral pyre, nor was hip hop its lone cultural contribution. L'Official juxtaposes the artist Gordon Matta-Clark's carvings of abandoned buildings with the city's trompe l'oeil decals program; examines the centrality of the Bronx's infamous Charlotte Street to two Hollywood films; offers original readings of novels by Don DeLillo and Tom Wolfe; and charts the emergence of a “global Bronx” as graffiti was brought into galleries and exhibited internationally, promoting a symbolic Bronx abroad.

Urban Legends presents a new cultural history of what it meant to live, work, and create in the Bronx.

PETER L'OFFICIAL is Assistant Professor of Literature at Bard College and has received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History at Harvard University.



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64 ILLUS., 5 TABLES

ADAM J. LEVITIN is Agnes N. Williams Research Professor and Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center.

SUSAN M. WACHTER is Albert Sussman Professor of Real Estate and Professor of Finance at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. She is codirector of Penn Institute for Urban Research and was an assistant secretary of HUD.

The Great American Housing Bubble

WHAT WENT WRONG AND HOW WE CAN PROTECT OURSELVES IN THE FUTURE

Adam J. Levitin
Susan M. Wachter

The definitive account of the housing bubble that caused the Great Recession—and earned Wall Street fantastic profits.

The American housing bubble of the 2000s caused the worst global financial crisis since the Great Depression. In this definitive account, Adam Levitin and Susan Wachter pinpoint its source: the shift in mortgage financing from securitization by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to “private-label securitization” by Wall Street banks. This change set off a race to the bottom in mortgage underwriting standards, as banks competed in laxity to gain market share.

The Great American Housing Bubble tells the story of the transformation of mortgage lending from a dysfunctional, local affair, featuring short-term, interest-only “bullet” loans, to a robust, national market based around the thirty-year fixed-rate mortgage, a uniquely American innovation that served as the foundation for the middle class.

Levitin and Wachter show how Fannie and Freddie’s market power kept risk in check until 2003, when mortgage financing shifted sharply to private-label securitization, as lenders looked for a way to sustain lending volume following an unprecedented refinancing wave. Private-label securitization brought a return of bullet loans, which had lower initial payments—enabling borrowers to borrow more—but much greater back-loaded risks. These loans produced a vast oversupply of underpriced mortgage finance that drove up home prices unsustainably. When the bubble burst, it set off a destructive downward spiral of home prices and foreclosures.

Levitin and Wachter propose a rebuild of the housing finance system that ensures the widespread availability of the thirty-year fixed-rate mortgage, while preventing underwriting competition and shifting risk away from the public to private investors.

Markets, Minds, and Money

WHY AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD
IN UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

Miguel Urquiola

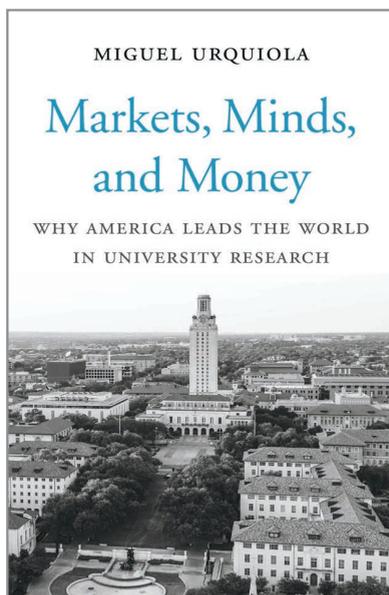
A colorful history of US research universities, and a market-based theory of their global success.

American education has its share of problems, but it excels in at least one area: university-based research. That's why American universities have produced more Nobel Prize winners than those of the next twenty-nine countries combined. Economist Miguel Urquiola argues that the principal source of this triumph is a free-market approach to higher education.

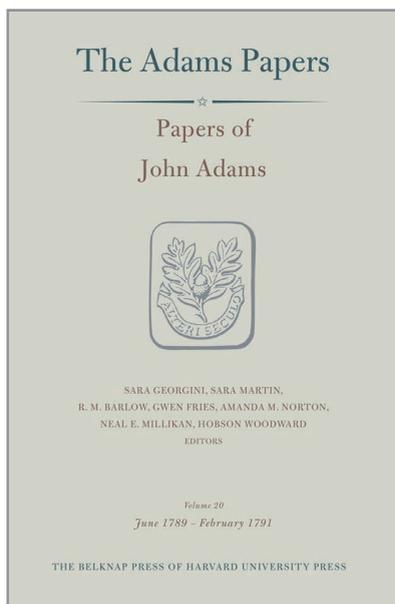
Until the late nineteenth century, research at American universities was largely an afterthought, suffering for the same reason that it now prospers: the free market permits institutional self-rule. Most universities exploited that flexibility to provide what well-heeled families and church benefactors wanted. They taught denominationally appropriate materials and produced the next generation of regional elites, no matter the students'—or their instructors'—competence. These schools were nothing like the German universities that led the world in research and advanced training. The American system only began to shift when certain universities, free to change their business model, realized there was demand in the industrial economy for students who were taught by experts and sorted by talent rather than breeding. Cornell and Johns Hopkins led the way, followed by Harvard, Columbia, and a few dozen others that remain centers of research. By the 1920s the United States was well on its way to producing the best university research.

Free markets are not the solution for all educational problems. Urquiola explains why they are less successful at the primary and secondary level, areas in which the United States often lags. But the entrepreneurial spirit has certainly been the key to American leadership in the research sector that is so crucial to economic success.

MIGUEL URQUIOLA is Professor of Economics and International Affairs at Columbia University, where he chairs the Department of Economics.



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Papers of John Adams, Volume 20

JUNE 1789 - FEBRUARY 1791

John Adams

Edited by Sara Georgini • Sara Martin

R. M. Barlow • Gwen Fries • Amanda M. Norton

Neal E. Millikan • Hobson Woodward

John Adams's shaping of the vice presidency dominates this volume of the *Papers of John Adams*, which chronicles a formative era in American government spanning June 1789 to February 1791. As the first federal Congress struggled to interpret the US Constitution and implement a new economic framework, Adams held fast to federalist principles and staked out boundaries for his executive powers. Meeting in New York City, Adams and his colleagues warred over how to collect revenue and where to locate the federal seat. They established and staffed the departments of state, treasury, and war. Adams focused on presiding over the Senate, where he broke several ties. Enduring the daily grind of politics, he lauded the "National Spirit" of his fellow citizens and pledged to continue laboring for the needs of the American people. "If I did not love them now, I would not Serve them another hour—for I very well know that Vexation and Chagrine, must be my Portion, every moment I shall continue in public Life," Adams wrote. He plunged back into writing, using his Discourses on Davila to synthesize national progress with republican history. Whether or not the union would hold, as regional interests impeded congressional action, remained Adams's chief concern. "There is every Evidence of good Intentions on all sides but there are too many Symptoms of old Colonial Habits: and too few, of great national Views," he observed. Once again, John Adams's frank letters reveal firsthand the labor of nation-building in an age of constitutions.

Why We Act

TURNING BYSTANDERS INTO MORAL REBELS

Catherine A. Sanderson

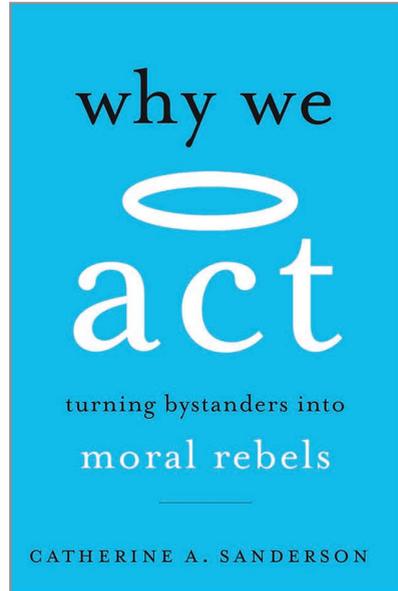
Why do good people so often do nothing when a seemingly small action could make a big difference? A pioneering social psychologist explains why moral courage is so rare—and reveals how it can be triggered or trained.

We are bombarded every day by reports of bad behavior, from sexual harassment to political corruption and bullying belligerence. It's tempting to blame evil acts on evil people, but that leaves the rest of us off the hook. Silence, after all, can perpetuate cruelty. *Why We Act* draws on the latest developments in psychology and neuroscience to tackle an urgent question: Why do so many of us fail to intervene when we're needed—and what would it take to make us step up?

A renowned psychologist who has done pioneering research on social norms, Catherine Sanderson was inspired to write this book when a freshman in her son's dorm died twenty hours after a bad fall while drinking. There were many points along the way when a decision to seek help could have saved his life. Why did no one act sooner?

Cutting-edge neuroscience offers part of the answer, showing how deviating from the group activates the same receptors in the brain that are triggered by pain. But Sanderson also points to many ways in which our faulty assumptions about what other people are thinking can paralyze us. And she shares surprisingly effective and simple strategies for resisting the pressure to conform. Moral courage, it turns out, is not innate. Small details and the right training can make a big difference. Inspiring and potentially life transforming, *Why We Act* reveals that while the urge to do nothing is deeply ingrained, even the most hesitant would-be bystanders can learn to be moral rebels.

CATHERINE A. SANDERSON is the Manwell Family Professor in Life Sciences at Amherst College and the author of *The Positive Shift: Mastering Mindset to Improve Happiness, Health, and Longevity*.



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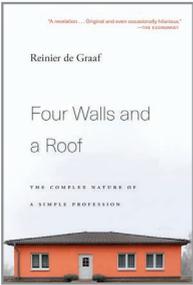


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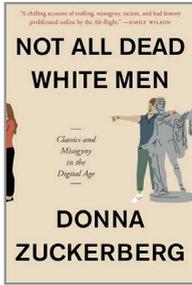


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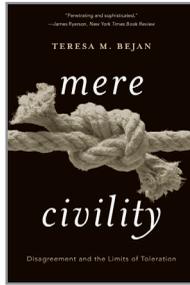
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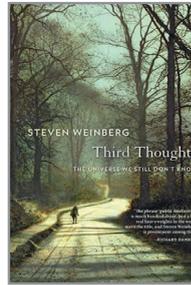
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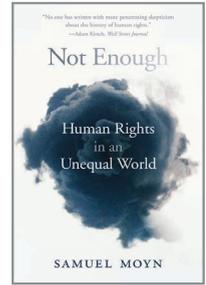
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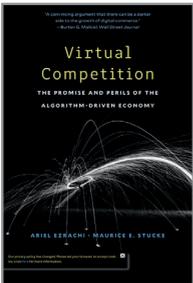
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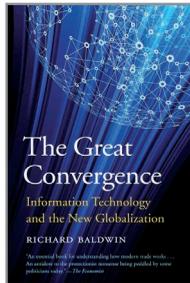
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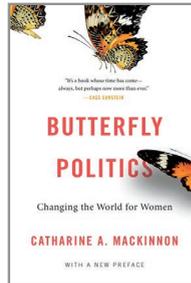
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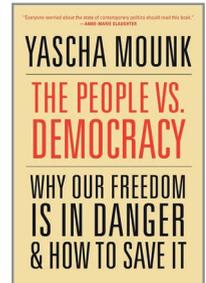
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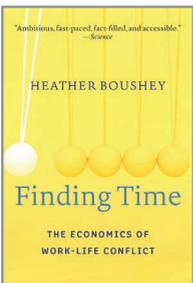
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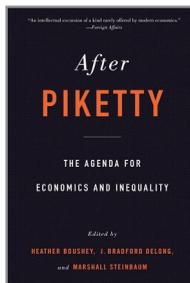
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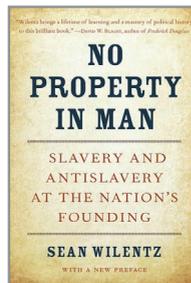
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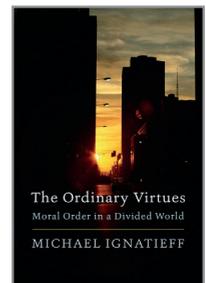
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PAPERBACKS

Pandora's Box

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Jörn Leonhard

Translated by Patrick Camiller

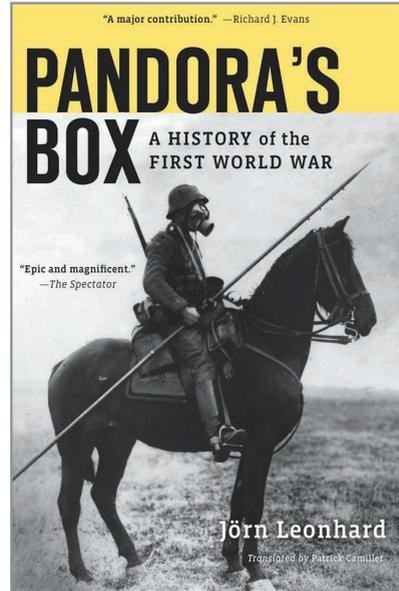
"A major contribution...the best large-scale synthesis in any language of what we currently know and understand about this multidimensional, cataclysmic conflict."—Richard J. Evans, *Times Literary Supplement*

"[An] epic and magnificent work—unquestionably, for me, the best single-volume history of the war I have ever read... It is the most formidable attempt to make the war to end all wars comprehensible as a whole."—Simon Heffer, *The Spectator*

"Extremely readable, lucidly structured, focused, and dynamic, *Pandora's Box* shows that the world that emerges from the First World War is utterly transformed by the experience."—Christopher Clark, University of Cambridge, author of *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914*

In this monumental history of the First World War, Germany's leading historian of the war explains its origins, course, and consequences. Jörn Leonhard treats the clash of arms with a sure feel for grand strategy, brilliantly capturing 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, and he also gives us the perspectives of leaders, intellectuals, artists, and ordinary men and women on different home fronts as they grappled with unprecedented political and social pressures. With an unrivaled combination of depth and global reach, *Pandora's Box* reveals how profoundly the war shaped the world to come.

JÖRN LEONHARD is Professor of European History at the University of Freiburg.

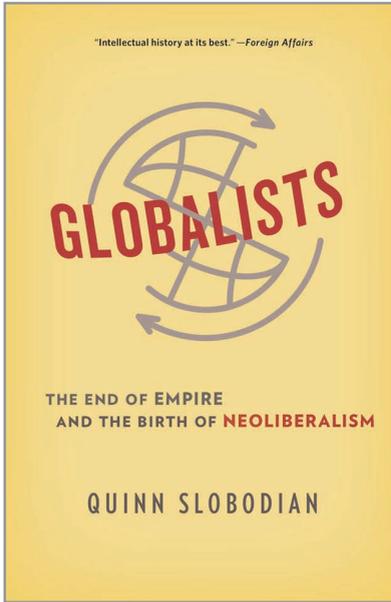


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Globalists

THE END OF EMPIRE AND THE BIRTH OF NEOLIBERALISM

Quinn Slobodian

“The term neoliberalism provokes much choleric denial. But Quinn Slobodian’s *Globalists: The End of Empire and the Birth of Neoliberalism* decisively establishes it as a coherent project, tracing it back to the political and intellectual synergies of the 1920s.”
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“[A] fascinating book... [Slobodian] writes with elegance and clarity.”
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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. It was a project that changed the world, but was also undermined time and again by the relentless change and social injustice that accompanied it.

QUINN SLOBODIAN is a historian of modern international history who writes for the *New York Times*, *Boston Review*, and *New Statesman*. He is Associate Professor of History at Wellesley College.

A Specter Haunting Europe

THE MYTH OF
JUDEO-BOLSHEVISM

Paul Hanebrink

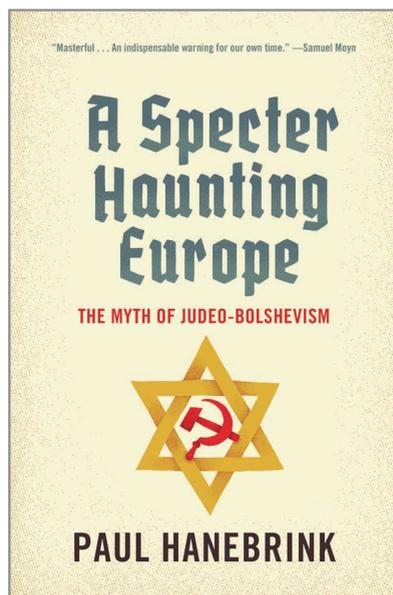
“It is both salutary and depressing to be reminded of how enduring the trope of an exploitative global Jewish conspiracy against pure, humble and selfless nationalists really is...A century after the end of the first world war, we have, it seems, learned very little.” —Mark Mazower, *Financial Times*

“Magisterial... Hanebrink’s book covers this dark history with insight and skill. He has the linguistic ability to bring Eastern Europe fully into the narrative, and the vision to include American and Western European debates, too. The end result is a major intervention into our understanding of 20th-century Europe and the lessons we ought to take away from its history.” —*The Nation*

“As Paul Hanebrink demonstrates in this masterly account, the myth of Judaeo-Bolshevism rose on a tide of hysteria whipped up by the chaos in central Europe that marked the end of the Great War”—*Times Higher Education*

For much of the last century, Europe was haunted by a threat of its own imagining: Judeo-Bolshevism. The belief that Communism was a Jewish plot to destroy the nations of Europe took hold during the Russian Revolution and quickly spread across Europe. During World War II, fears of a Judeo-Bolshevik conspiracy sparked a genocide. But the myth did not die with the end of Nazi Germany. The first comprehensive account of the evolution and exploitation of the Judeo-Bolshevik myth, *A Specter Haunting Europe* shows that far from being an incident of history, this paranoid fantasy persists today in the toxic politics of revitalized right-wing nationalism.

PAUL HANEBRINK is Associate Professor of History at Rutgers University–New Brunswick. He is the author of *In Defense of Christian Hungary: Religion, Nationalism, and Antisemitism, 1890–1944*.



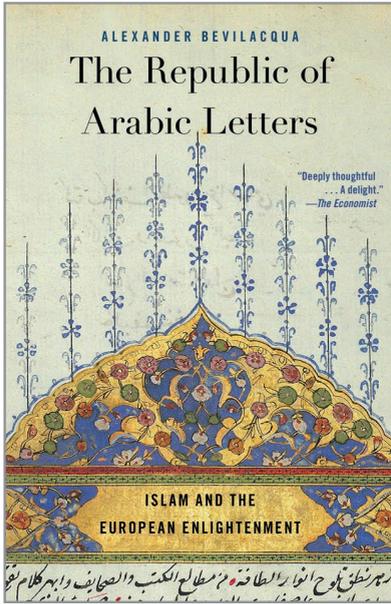
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YESIM ERDMANN

The Republic of Arabic Letters

ISLAM AND THE EUROPEAN ENLIGHTENMENT

Alexander Bevilacqua

“Deeply thoughtful... A delight.”—*The Economist*

“Anyone interested in the Enlightenment, or Islam, or both, should read Alexander Bevilacqua’s *The Republic of Arabic Letters*.”—*Times Literary Supplement*

“What makes his study so groundbreaking, and such a joy to read, is the connection he makes between intellectual history and the material history of books.”
—Gavin Jacobson, *Financial Times*

“Erudite and eloquent... What [Bevilacqua’s] meticulous scholarship reveals is that between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries, the engagement with Islam really did transform Europeans’ understanding not only of Islam but also of their own Christian faith.”
—*London Review of Books*

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a pioneering community of Western scholars laid the groundwork for the modern understanding of Islamic civilization. They produced the first accurate translation of the Qur’an, mapped Islamic arts and sciences, and wrote Muslim history using Arabic sources. *The Republic of Arabic Letters* is the first account of this riveting lost period of cultural exchange, revealing the profound influence of Catholic and Protestant intellectuals on the Enlightenment understanding of Islam.

ALEXANDER BEVILACQUA is Assistant Professor of History at Williams College.

The Known Citizen

A HISTORY OF PRIVACY IN MODERN AMERICA

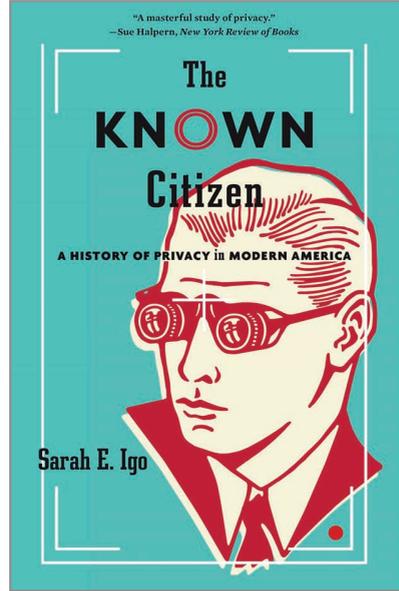
Sarah E. Igo

“Masterful (and timely)... In her marathon trek from Victorian propriety to social media exhibitionism, she recounts dozens of forgotten public debates... Utterly original.” —David Greenberg, *The Washington Post*

“A mighty effort to tell the story of modern America as a story of anxieties about privacy... Igo is an intelligent interpreter of the facts... She shows us that although we may feel that the threat to privacy today is unprecedented, every generation has felt that way since the introduction of the postcard.” —*The New Yorker*

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 an urgent task of modern life. How did privacy come to loom so large in public consciousness? Sarah Igo tracks the quest for privacy from the invention of the telegraph onward, revealing Americans’ enduring debates over how they would, and should, be known. *The Known Citizen* is a penetrating historical investigation with powerful lessons for our own times, when corporations, government agencies, and data miners are tracking our every move.

SARAH IGO is the Andrew Jackson Professor of History and Director of American Studies at Vanderbilt University.



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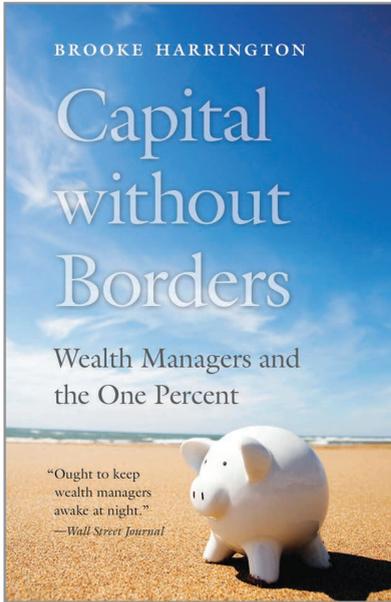
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Capital without Borders

WEALTH MANAGERS AND THE
ONE PERCENT

Brooke Harrington

“An insight unlike any other into how wealth management works.” —Felix Martin, *New Statesman*

“A timely account of how the 1% holds on to their wealth...Ought to keep wealth managers awake at night.” —*Wall Street Journal*

“Fascinating.” —Diane Coyle, *Chronicle of Higher Education*

How do the ultra-rich keep getting richer, despite taxes on income, capital gains, property, and inheritance? *Capital without Borders* tackles this tantalizing question through a groundbreaking multi-year investigation of the men and women who specialize in protecting the fortunes of the world's richest people. Brooke Harrington followed the money to the eighteen most popular tax havens in the world, interviewing wealth managers to understand how they help their high-net-worth clients dodge taxes, creditors, and disgruntled heirs—all while staying just within the letter of the law. She even trained to become a wealth manager herself in her quest to penetrate the fascinating, shadowy world of the guardians of the one percent.



BOB EBEL

BROOKE HARRINGTON is Professor of Economic Sociology at Copenhagen Business School, Denmark.

Bored, Lonely, Angry, Stupid

CHANGING FEELINGS ABOUT
TECHNOLOGY, FROM THE
TELEGRAPH TO TWITTER

Luke Fernandez
Susan Matt

“Marshalling archival sources and interviews, [Fernandez and Matt] trace how norms (say, around loneliness) have shifted with technological change. Broadcasting deregulation under President Ronald Reagan, for instance, made room for anger-inducing right-wing ‘talk radio.’ Yet, as they show, the digital world lifts even more limits, stimulating and affirming a range of negative emotions.” —*Nature*

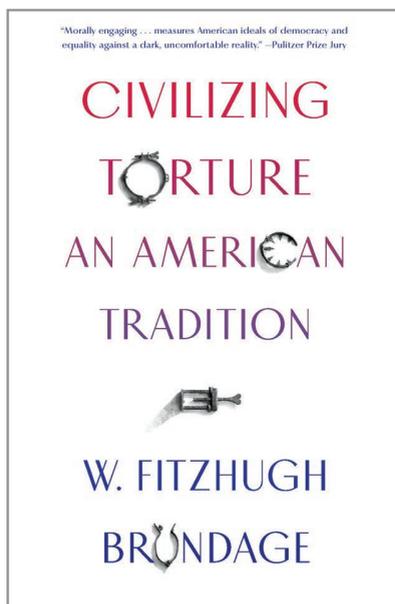
“Anyone interested in seeing the digital age through a new perspective should be pleased with this rich account.” —*Publishers Weekly*

Facebook makes us lonely. Selfies breed narcissism. On Twitter, hostility reigns. Pundits and psychologists warn that digital technologies substantially alter our emotional states, but in this lively look at our evolving feelings about technology since the advent of the telegraph, we learn that the gadgets we use don’t just affect how we feel—they can profoundly change our sense of self. When we say we’re bored, we don’t mean the same thing as a Victorian dandy. Could it be that political punditry has helped shape a new kind of anger? Luke Fernandez and Susan J. Matt take us back in time to consider how our feelings of loneliness, vanity, and anger have evolved in tandem with new technologies.

LUKE FERNANDEZ is Assistant Professor in the School of Computing at Weber State University, where he codirects the Tech Outreach Center. **SUSAN MATT** is Presidential Distinguished Professor of History at Weber State University and the author of *Keeping Up with the Joneses: Envy in American Consumer Society* and *Homesickness: An American History*.



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GRANT HALVERSON

Civilizing Torture

AN AMERICAN TRADITION

W. Fitzhugh Brundage

Pulitzer Prize Finalist

“A sobering history of how American communities and institutions have relied on torture in various forms since before the United States was founded.”
 —*The Los Angeles Times*

“Understanding the history of torture in the United States will not prevent future violence, but Brundage views this information as providing an important framework for an engaged citizenry... Given that the current occupant of the White House has insisted that torture ‘absolutely’ works and has boasted he ‘would bring back a hell of a lot worse than waterboarding,’ the lessons of *Civilizing Torture* feel positively urgent.” —*Australian Book Review*

Most Americans believe that a civilized state does not torture, but that belief has repeatedly been challenged in moments of crisis at home and abroad. From the Indian wars to Vietnam, from police interrogation to the War on Terror, US institutions have proven far more amenable to torture than the nation’s commitment to liberty would suggest. *Civilizing Torture* traces the history of debates about the efficacy of torture and reveals a recurring struggle to decide what limits to impose on the power of the state. At a time of escalating rhetoric aimed at cleansing the nation of the undeserving and an erosion of limits on military power, the debate over torture remains critical and unresolved.

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

American Sutra

A STORY OF FAITH AND
FREEDOM IN THE SECOND
WORLD WAR

Duncan Ryūken Williams

A Los Angeles Times Bestseller

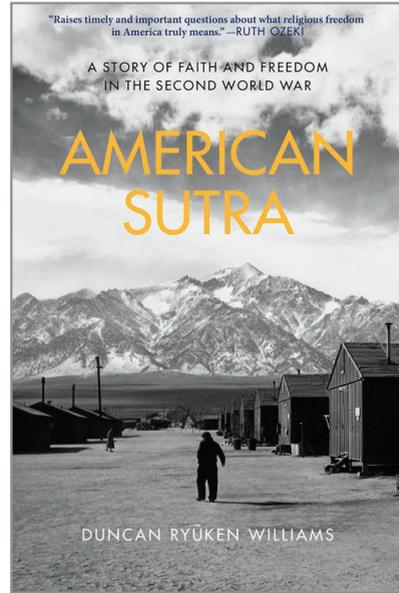
“*American Sutra* tells the story of how Japanese American Buddhist families like mine survived the wartime incarceration. Their loyalty was questioned, their freedom taken away, but their spirit could never be broken. A must-read for anyone interested in the implacable quest for civil liberties, social and racial justice, religious freedom, and American belonging.”

—George Takei

“A searingly instructive story about America from which all Americans might learn” —*Smithsonian*

Nearly all Japanese Americans were subject to accusations of disloyalty during World War II, but Buddhists aroused particular suspicion. From the White House to small-town mayors, many believed that Buddhism was incompatible with American values. Intelligence agencies targeted the Buddhist community and Buddhist priests were deemed a threat to national security. On December 7, 1941, as the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor, the first person detained was the leader of the Nishi Hongwanji Buddhist sect in Hawai‘i. In this pathbreaking account, Duncan Ryūken Williams reveals how, even as they were stripped of their homes and imprisoned in camps, Japanese American Buddhists launched one of the most inspiring defenses of religious freedom in our nation’s history, insisting that they could be both Buddhist and American.

An ordained Buddhist priest in the Soto Zen tradition, **DUNCAN RYŪKEN WILLIAMS** has spent years piecing together the story of the Japanese American community during World War II. He is the Director of the Shinso Ito Center for Japanese Religions and Culture at the University of Southern California.



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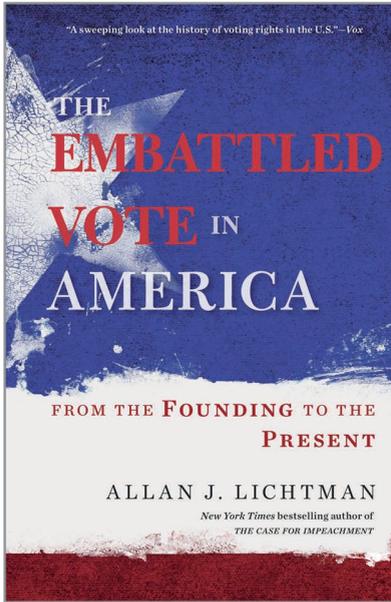
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The Embattled Vote in America

FROM THE FOUNDING TO
THE PRESENT

Allan J. Lichtman

“Lichtman’s important book emphasizes the founders’ great blunder: They failed to enshrine a right to vote in the Constitution or the Bill of Rights... *The Embattled Vote in America* traces the consequences through American history... [Lichtman] uses history to contextualize the fix we’re in today... Growing outrage, he thinks, could ignite demands for change. With luck, this fine history might just help to fan the flame.”—*The New York Times Book Review*

Who has the right to vote? For most of American history, the right to vote has been a privilege restricted by wealth, sex, race, and literacy. Economic qualifications were eliminated in the nineteenth century, but the ideal of a white man’s republic persisted long after that. Women and racial minorities had to fight hard and creatively to secure their voice, but voter identification laws, registration requirements, felon disenfranchisement, and voter purges continue to prevent millions of American citizens from choosing the next president. An award-winning historian who has testified in over ninety voting rights cases, Allan Lichtman gives us the deep history behind today’s headlines and shows that calls of voter fraud, political gerrymandering, and outrageous attempts at voter suppression are nothing new. The players and the tactics have changed—we don’t outright ban people from voting anymore—but the stakes are just as high.

ALLAN J. LICHTMAN is Distinguished Professor of History at American University and the author of many acclaimed books on U.S. political history, including *White Protestant Nation: The Rise of the American Conservative Movement*, which was a finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award, *FDR and the Jews* (with Richard Breitman), and *The Case for Impeachment*.



SAM LICHTMAN

A Cold Welcome

THE LITTLE ICE AGE AND EUROPE'S ENCOUNTER WITH NORTH AMERICA

Sam White

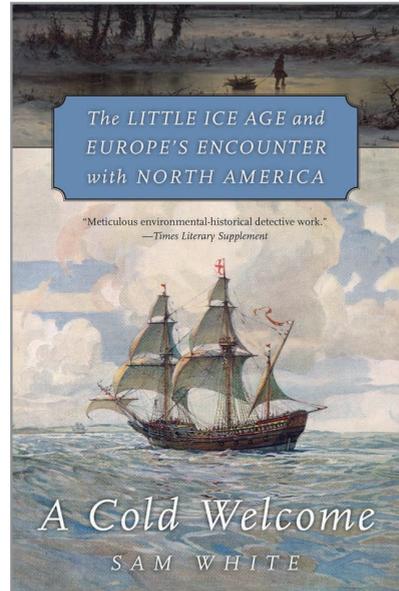
Shortlisted for the
Longman-*History Today* Book Prize 2019

"Meticulous environmental-historical detective work... *A Cold Welcome* is a pioneering and precise environmental history of the European settlement of North America."—*Times Literary Supplement*

"In his deeply researched and exciting new book, *A Cold Welcome*, the historian Sam White focuses on the true stories of the English, Spanish, and French colonial expeditions in North America."—*New York Review of Books*

When Europeans first arrived in North America, they faced a cold new world. The average global temperature had dropped to lows unseen in millennia. The effects of this climactic upheaval were stark and unpredictable: blizzards and deep freezes, droughts and famines, winters in which everything froze, even the Rio Grande. *A Cold Welcome* tells the story of this crucial period, taking us from Europe's earliest expeditions in unfamiliar landscapes to the perilous first winters in Quebec and Jamestown. As we confront our own uncertain future, it offers a powerful reminder of the unexpected risks of an unpredictable climate.

SAM WHITE is Associate Professor in the Department of History at The Ohio State University.



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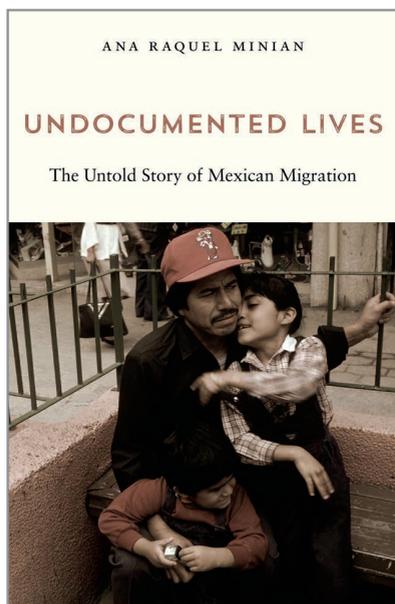
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MARSHA MILLER

Undocumented Lives

THE UNTOLD STORY OF
MEXICAN MIGRATION

Ana Raquel Minian

Frederick Jackson Turner Award Finalist
Winner of the David Montgomery Award
Winner of the Theodore Saloutos Book Award
Winner of the Betty and Alfred McClung Lee Book Award
Winner of the Frances Richardson Keller-Sierra Prize
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“A deeply humane book.”

—Mae Ngai, author of *Impossible Subjects*

“A deep dive into the history of Mexican migration to and from the United States.” —PRI’s *The World*

In the 1970s, the Mexican government decided to tackle rural unemployment by supporting the migration of able-bodied men. Millions of Mexican men crossed into the United States to find work. They took low-level positions that few Americans wanted and sent money back to communities that depended on their support. They periodically returned to Mexico, living their lives in both countries. After 1986, however, US authorities disrupted this back-and-forth movement by strengthening border controls. Many Mexican men chose to remain in the United States permanently for fear of not being able to come back north if they returned to Mexico. For them, the United States became a *jaula de oro*—a cage of gold. *Undocumented Lives* tells the story of Mexican migrants who brought their families across the border and raised a generation of undocumented children.

ANA RAQUEL MINIAN is Associate Professor of History and of Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University.

The Injustice Never Leaves You

ANTI-MEXICAN
VIOLENCE IN TEXAS

Monica Muñoz Martinez

Winner of the Lawrence W. Levine Award

Winner of the NACCS-Tejas Foco

Nonfiction Book Award

Winner of the TCU Texas Book Award

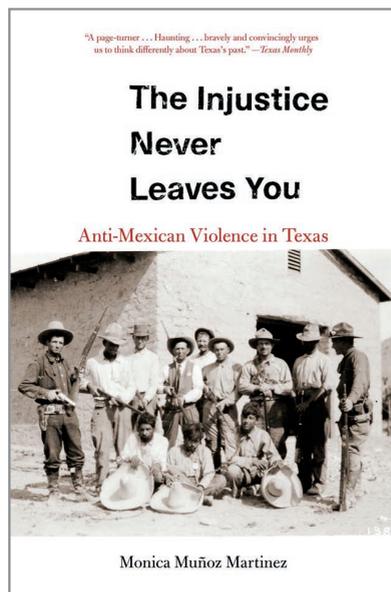
Frederick Jackson Turner Award Finalist

“One of Martinez’s most important contributions is to remind us that violence against nonwhites was not simply a matter of private citizens going out of control for private reasons... She links the experiences of Mexican-Americans to those of African-Americans, understanding that enforcing white racial supremacy, through violence and other means—disfranchisement and Jim Crow—goes to the very heart of the story of Texas.”—*The New York Review of Books*

Between 1910 and 1920, self-appointed protectors of the Texas-Mexican border—including members of the famed Texas Rangers—murdered hundreds of ethnic Mexicans living in Texas, many of whom were American citizens. Operating in remote rural areas, officers and vigilantes knew they could hang, shoot, burn, and beat victims to death without scrutiny. A culture of impunity prevailed. The abuses were so pervasive that in 1919 the Texas legislature investigated the charges and uncovered a clear pattern of state crime. Records of the proceedings were soon filed away as the Ranger myth flourished.

A groundbreaking work of historical reconstruction, *The Injustice Never Leaves You* has upended Texas’s sense of its own history. A timely reminder of the dark side of American justice, it is a riveting story of race, power, and prejudice on the border.

MONICA MUÑOZ MARTINEZ is Stanley J. Bernstein Assistant Professor of American Studies and Ethnic Studies at Brown University and an Andrew Carnegie Fellow. She is cofounder of the nonprofit organization Refusing to Forget, which calls for a public reckoning with racial violence in Texas.



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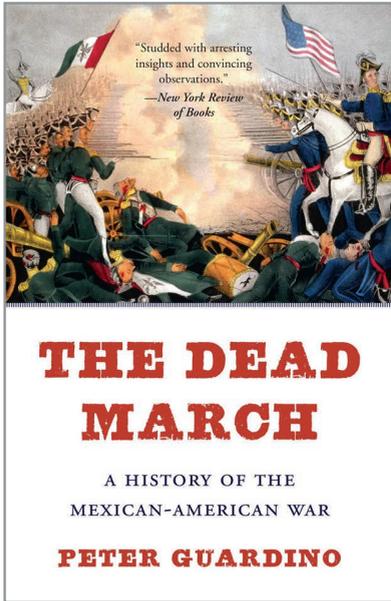
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The Dead March

A HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

Peter Guardino

“*The Dead March* incorporates the work of Mexican historians and anthropologists in a story that involves far more than military strategy, diplomatic maneuvering, and American political intrigue. At its core, *The Dead March* is a social and cultural history of the Mexican and American armies and the societies that produced them, particularly their assumptions about race, masculinity, and religion... A book studded with arresting insights and convincing observations.”—*New York Review of Books*

It has long been held that the United States emerged victorious from the Mexican–American War because its democratic system was more stable and its citizens more loyal. But this award-winning history shows that Americans dramatically underestimated the strength of Mexican patriotism and failed to see how bitterly Mexicans resented their claims to national and racial superiority. Their fierce resistance surprised US leaders, who had expected a quick victory with few casualties. By focusing on how ordinary soldiers and civilians in both countries understood and experienced the conflict, *The Dead March* offers a clearer picture of the brief, bloody war that redrew the map of North America.



RUMMER BERSHTEIN

PETER GUARDINO is Professor in the Department of History at Indiana University.

Christian

THE POLITICS OF A WORD IN AMERICA

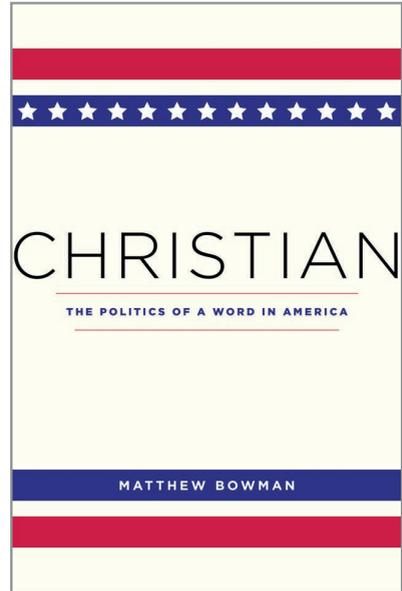
Matthew Bowman

“Bowman is fast establishing a reputation as a significant commentator on the culture and politics of the United States.”—*Church Times*

“Bowman looks to tease out how religious groups in American history have defined, used, and even wielded the word Christian as a means of understanding themselves and pressing for their own idiosyncratic visions of genuine faith and healthy democracy... Make[s] for an interesting ride through some familiar and forgotten terrain in American religious history.”—*The Christian Century*

For many Americans, being Christian is a core element of their political outlook. Despite the increasing association of Christianity with the Religious Right, the Christian faith has itself been a source of deep disagreement about what American society and government should look like. While many Americans identify Christianity with Western civilization, capitalism, and unfettered individualism, others have maintained that Christian principles require racial egalitarianism, international cooperation, and social justice. Matthew Bowman delves into the ongoing struggle over what it means to be “Christian” in America in an effort to explain the centrality of Christian identity to American politics.

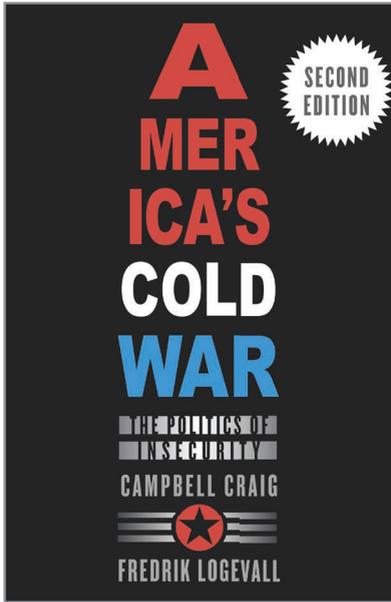
MATTHEW BOWMAN is Associate Professor of History at Henderson State University.



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RACHEL KEARL



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America's Cold War

THE POLITICS OF INSECURITY,
SECOND EDITION

Campbell Craig
Fredrik Logevall

“A creative, carefully researched, and incisive analysis of U.S. strategy during the long struggle against the Soviet Union.” —*Foreign Policy*

“Craig and Logevall remind us that American foreign policy is decided as much by domestic pressures as external threats. *America's Cold War* is history at its provocative best.” —Mark Atwood Lawrence, author of *The Vietnam War*

The Cold War dominated world affairs during the half century following World War II. America prevailed, but only after fifty years of grim international struggle, costly wars in Korea and Vietnam, trillions of dollars in military spending, and decades of nuclear showdowns. Was all of that necessary? In this new edition of their landmark history, Campbell Craig and Fredrik Logevall include recent scholarship on the Cold War, the Reagan and Bush administrations, and the collapse of the Soviet regime and expand their discussion of the nuclear revolution and origins of the Vietnam War to advance their original argument: that America's response to a very real Soviet threat gave rise to a military and political system in Washington that is addicted to insecurity and the endless pursuit of enemies to destroy. *America's Cold War* speaks vividly to debates about forever wars and threat inflation at the center of American politics today.

CAMPBELL CRAIG is Professor of International Politics, Aberystwyth University.

FREDRIK LOGEVALL is Laurence D. Belfer Professor of International Affairs at the John F. Kennedy School of Government and Professor of History at Harvard University.

In Their Own Best Interest

A HISTORY OF THE U.S. EFFORT
TO IMPROVE

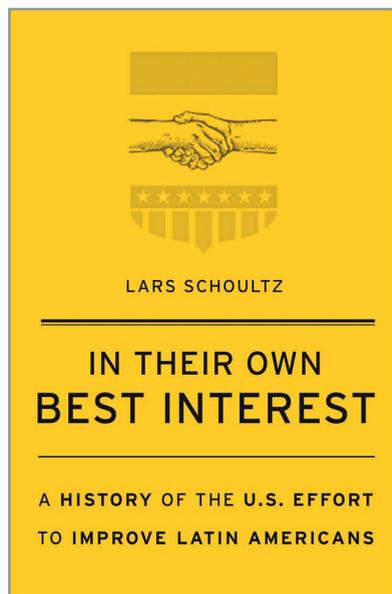
Lars Schoultz

“The insightful historical narrative of the interplay between altruism and realism over the 20th century, the case studies, the trenchant analysis, and the clear, jargon-free exposition make this a highly recommended read”—*Choice*

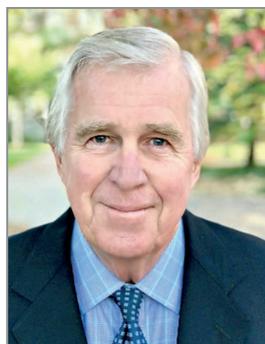
“Schoultz’s outstanding book does a monumental job of tracing Washington’s compulsion to improve our Latin American neighbors, whether they like it or not. Schoultz’s extraordinary account of U.S. policymaking over the last one hundred years is compelling, with a richness of detail and characters that bring the history alive. A must-read for anyone interested in the history of our relations with our neighbors to the south.”—William M. LeoGrande, coauthor of *Back Channel to Cuba: The Hidden History of Negotiations between Washington and Havana*

For over a century, the United States has sought to improve the behavior of the peoples of Latin America. Perceiving their neighbors to the south as underdeveloped and unable to govern themselves, US policymakers have promoted everything from representative democracy and economic development to oral hygiene. But is improvement a progressive impulse to help others, or a *realpolitik* pursuit of a superpower’s interests?

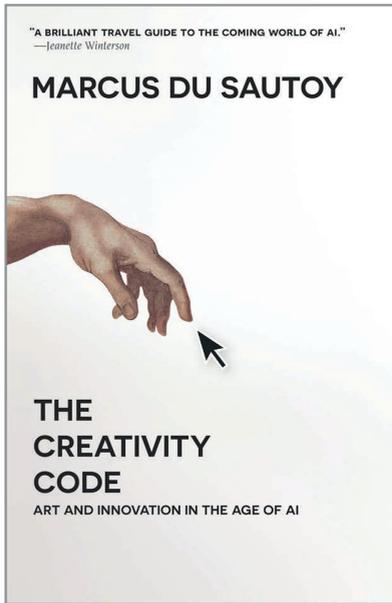
LARS SCHOULTZ is William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is the author of five books on U.S. policy toward Latin America. Schoultz has been President of the Latin American Studies Association and has held research fellowships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



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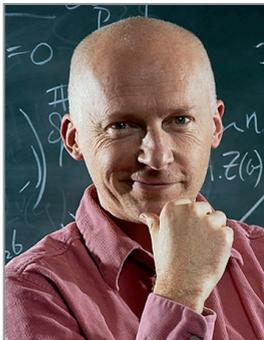
The Creativity Code

ART AND INNOVATION
 IN THE AGE OF AI

Marcus du Sautoy

“Argues reassuringly that true creativity belongs to humanity... A computer may best any human at calculation, but it lacks that snippet of ‘human code’ that lets us know when an idea is not just new but meaningful.” —*The New York Times Book Review*

Can a computer compose a symphony, write a prize-winning novel, or paint a masterpiece? And if so, would we be able to tell the difference? Does the future of creativity belong to AI? Mathematical genius and creative polymath Marcus du Sautoy plunges us into the mysterious world of creativity in this essential guide to how algorithms work. He introduces us to programs that are making drip paintings in the style of Jackson Pollock, composing pieces that have fooled Bach experts, and inventing plot twists that would have Harry Potter running scared. In a thrilling tour of the landscape of invention, he explores what it means to be creative—and how much of that is human.



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MARCUS DU SAUTOY is the Charles Simonyi Professor for the Public Understanding of Science and Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford and the bestselling author of *The Music of the Primes*, *Symmetry*, and *The Great Unknown*. A trumpeter and member of an experimental theater group, he has written and presented over a dozen documentaries, including *The Code* and *The Secret Rules of Modern Living: Algorithms*.

History of Rome, Volume VI BOOKS 23-25 Livy

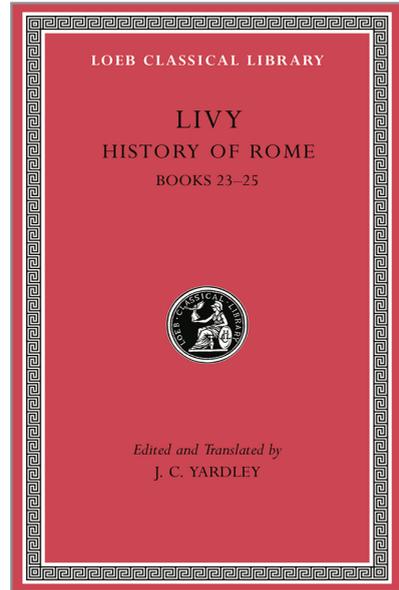
edited and translated by J. C. Yardley

Livy (Titus Livius), the great Roman historian, was born at Patavium (Padua) in 64 or 59 BC where after years in Rome he died in AD 12 or 17.

Livy's history, composed as the imperial autocracy of Augustus was replacing the republican system that had stood for over 500 years, presents in splendid style a vivid narrative of Rome's rise from the traditional foundation of the city in 753 or 751 BC to 9 BC and illustrates the collective and individual virtues necessary to achieve and maintain such greatness. Of its 142 books, conventionally divided into pentads and decads, 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 third decad constitutes our fullest surviving account of the momentous Second Punic (or Hannibalic) War, and comprises two recognizable pentads: Books 21-25 narrate the run-up to conflict and Rome's struggles in its first phase, with Hannibal dominant; Books 26-30 relate Rome's revival and final victory, as the focus shifts to Scipio Africanus.

This edition replaces the original Loeb edition (1940) by Frank Gardner Moore.

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

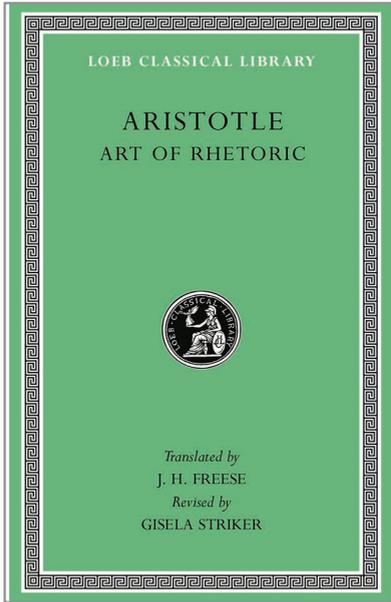


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Art of Rhetoric

Aristotle

edited and translated by J. H. Freese
Revised by Gisela Striker

Aristotle (384–322 BC), the great Greek thinker, researcher, and educator, ranks among the most important and influential figures in the history of philosophy, theology, and science. He joined Plato’s Academy in Athens in 367 and remained there for twenty years. After spending three years at the Asian court of a former pupil, Hermeias, he was appointed by Philip of Macedon in 343/2 to become tutor of his teenaged son, Alexander. After Philip’s death in 336, Aristotle became head of his own school, the Lyceum at Athens, whose followers were known as the Peripatetics. Because of anti-Macedonian feeling in Athens after Alexander’s death in 323, he withdrew to Chalcis in Euboea, where he died in 322.

Aristotle wrote voluminously on a broad range of subjects analytical, practical, and theoretical. *Rhetoric*, probably composed while he was still a member of Plato’s Academy, is the first systematic approach to persuasive public speaking based in dialectic, on which he had recently written the first manual.

This edition of Aristotle’s *Rhetoric*, which replaces the original Loeb edition by John Henry Freese, supplies a Greek text based on that of Rudolf Kassel, a fresh translation, and ample annotation fully current with modern scholarship.

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



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Roman History

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Appian

edited and translated by Brian McGing

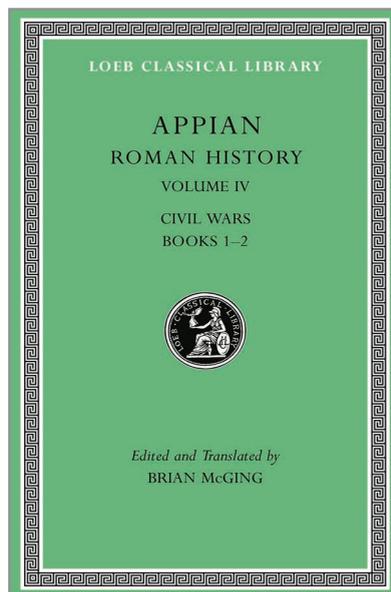
Appian (Appianus) is among our principal sources for the history of the Roman Republic, particularly in the second and first centuries BC, and sometimes our only source, as for the Third Punic War and the destruction of Carthage. Born circa AD 95, Appian was an Alexandrian official at ease in the highest political and literary circles who later became a Roman citizen and advocate. He died during the reign of Antoninus Pius (emperor 138–161).

Appian's theme is the process by which the Roman Empire achieved its contemporary prosperity, and his unique method is to trace in individual books the story of each nation's wars with Rome up through her own civil wars. Although this triumph of "harmony and monarchy" was achieved through characteristic Roman virtues, Appian is unusually objective about Rome's shortcomings along the way.

Of the work's original 24 books, only the Preface and Books 6–9 and 11–17 are preserved complete or nearly so: those on the Spanish, Hannibalic, African, Illyrian, Syrian, and Mithridatic wars, and five books on the civil wars.

This edition of Appian replaces the original Loeb edition by Horace White and provides additional fragments, along with his letter to Fronto.

BRIAN MCGING is Regius Professor of Greek, Emeritus, at Trinity College Dublin.



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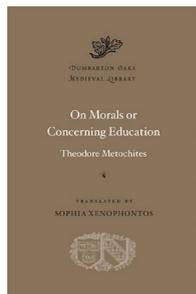
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On Morals or Concerning Education Theodore Metochites

Translated by Sophia Xenophontos



On Morals or Concerning Education is an exhortation on the importance of education by the prolific late-Byzantine author and statesman Theodore Metochites (1270-1332), who rose to the aristocracy from a middle-class background but fell from

favor late in life and died as a monk. As a manual of proper living and ethical guidance, the treatise offers unique insights into the heightened roles of philosophy and rhetoric at a time when the elite engaged intensely with their Hellenic heritage, part of a larger imperial attempt to restore Byzantium to its former glories.

On Morals probes hotly disputed issues in fourteenth-century Byzantine society, such as the distinction between the active and contemplative life and the social position of scholars. Metochites's focus on the character and function of Christian faith also reflects ongoing debates regarding the philosophy of religion. Occasional autobiographical digressions offer fascinating glimpses of Metochites's distinctive personality.

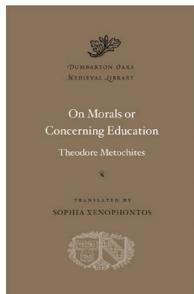
This volume provides the full Byzantine Greek text alongside the first English translation of one of Metochites's longest works.

SOPHIA XENOPHONTOS is Lecturer in Classics at the University of Glasgow.

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Appendix Ovidiana Latin Poems Ascribed to Ovid in the Middle Ages

Edited and translated by Ralph Hexter, Laura Pfuntner, and Justin Haynes.



When does imitation of an author morph into masquerade? Although the Roman writer Ovid died in the first century CE, many new Latin poems were ascribed to him from the sixth until the fifteenth century. Like the *Appendix Vergiliana*,

these verses reflect different understandings of an admired Classical poet and expand his legacy throughout the Middle Ages.

The works of the “medieval Ovid” mirror the dazzling variety of their original. *The Appendix Ovidiana* includes narrative poetry that recounts the adventures of both real and imaginary creatures, erotic poetry that wrestles with powerful desires and sexual violence, and religious poetry that—despite the historical Ovid’s paganism—envision the birth, death, and resurrection of Christ. This is the first comprehensive collection and English translation of these pseudonymous medieval Latin poems.

RALPH HEXTER is Distinguished Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature at the University of California, Davis. **LAURA PFUNTNER** is a Lecturer in Ancient History at Queen’s University Belfast. **JUSTIN HAYNES** is a postdoctoral scholar in Classics at the University of California, Davis.

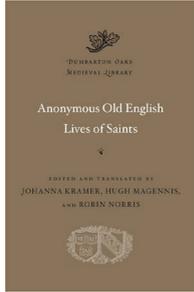
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Anonymous Old English Lives of Saints

Edited and translated by Johanna Kramer
Hugh Magennis, and Robin Norris



From the first centuries of Christianity, believers turned to the perfection modeled by saints for inspiration, and a tradition of recounting saints' Lives flourished. The Latin narratives followed specific forms, dramatizing a virgin's heroic resolve or a

martyr's unwavering faith under torture.

In early medieval England, saints' Lives were eagerly received and translated into the vernacular. The stories collected here by unknown authors are preserved in manuscripts dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They include locally venerated saints like the abbess Seaxburh, as well as universally familiar ones like Nicholas and Michael the Archangel, and are set everywhere from Antioch to Rome, from India to Ephesus. These Lives also explore such topics as the obligations of rulers, marriage and gender roles, private and public devotion, the environment, education, and the sweep of human history.

This volume presents new Old English editions and modern English translations of twenty-two unattributed saints' Lives.

JOHANNA KRAMER is Associate Professor of English at the University of Missouri. **HUGH MAGENNIS** is Professor Emeritus of English at Queen's University Belfast. **ROBIN NORRIS** is Associate Professor of English at Carleton University.

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Miscellanies, Volumes 1-2 Angelo Poliziano

Edited and translated by Andrew R. Dyck and Alan Cottrell



Angelo Poliziano (1454–1494) was one of the great scholar-poets of the Italian Renaissance and the leading literary figure of Florence in the age of Lorenzo de' Medici, “il Magnifico.” The poet's *Miscellanies*, including a “first century” published

in 1489 and a “second century” unfinished at his death, constitute the most innovative contribution to classical philology of the Renaissance. Each chapter is a mini-essay on some lexical or textual problem which Poliziano, drawing on the riches of the Medici Library and Lorenzo's collection of antiquities, solves with his characteristic mixture of deep learning, analytic skill, and brash criticism of his predecessors.

Volume 1 presents a new Latin edition of *The First Century of the Miscellanies*, and these volumes together present the first translation of both collections into any modern language.

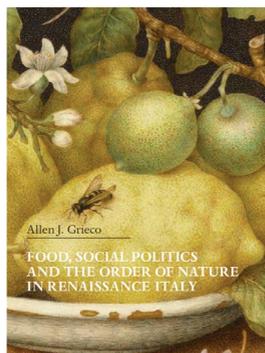
ANDREW R. DYCK is Professor Emeritus of Classics at the University of California, Los Angeles. **ALAN COTTRELL** is Dean of Arts and Sciences at Northeast Lakeview College in San Antonio, Texas.

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Food, Social Politics and the Order of Nature in Renaissance Italy

Allen J. Grieco



The act of eating is a basic human need. Yet in all societies, quotidian choices regarding food and its consumption reveal deeply rooted shared cultural conventions. Food goes beyond issues relating to

biological needs and nutrition or production and commerce; it also reveals social and cultural criteria that determine what dishes are prepared on what occasions, and it unveils the politics of the table via the rituals associated with different meals. This book approaches the history of food in Late Medieval and Renaissance Italy through an interdisciplinary prism of sources ranging from correspondence, literature (both high and low), and medical and dietary treatises to cosmographic theory and iconographic evidence. Using a variety of analytical methods and theoretical approaches, it moves food studies firmly into the arena of Late Medieval and Renaissance history, providing an essential key to deciphering the material and metaphorical complexity of this period in European, and especially Italian, history.

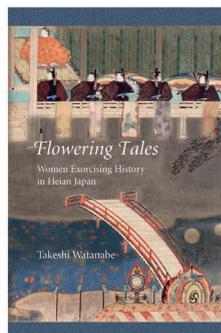
ALLEN J. GRIECO is Senior Research Associate Emeritus at Villa I Tatti.

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Flowering Tales

WOMEN EXORCISING HISTORY IN HEIAN JAPAN

Takeshi Watanabe



Telling stories: that sounds innocuous enough. But for the first chronicle in the Japanese vernacular, *A Tale of Flowering Fortunes* (*Eiga monogatari*), there was more to worry about than a good yarn. The health

of the community was at stake. *Flowering Tales* is the first extensive literary study of this historical tale, which covers about 150 years of births, deaths, and happenings in late Heian society, a golden age of court literature in women's hands. Takeshi Watanabe contends that the blossoming of tales, marked by *The Tale of Genji*, inspired Eiga's new affective history: an exorcism of embittered spirits whose stories needed to be retold to ensure peace.

Tracing the narrative arcs of politically marginalized figures, Watanabe shows how Eiga's female authors adapted the discourse and strategies of *The Tale of Genji* to rechannel wayward ghosts into the community through genealogies that relied not on blood but on literary resonances. These reverberations, highlighted through comparisons to contemporaneous accounts in courtiers' journals, echo through shared details of funerary practices, political life, and characterization. *Flowering Tales* reanimates these eleventh-century voices to trouble conceptions of history: how it ought to be recounted, who got to record it, and why remembering mattered.

TAKESHI WATANABE is Assistant Professor at the College of East Asian Studies, Wesleyan University.

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Wings for the Rising Sun

A TRANSNATIONAL HISTORY OF
JAPANESE AVIATION

Jürgen P. Melzer

**WINGS FOR THE
RISING SUN**
A TRANSNATIONAL HISTORY OF JAPANESE AVIATION
—JÜRGEN P. MELZER—



The history of Japanese aviation offers countless stories of heroic achievements and dismal failures, passionate enthusiasm and sheer terror, brilliant ideas and fatally flawed strategies.

In *Wings for the Rising Sun*, scholar and former airline pilot Jürgen Melzer connects the intense drama of flight with a global history of international cooperation, competition, and conflict. He details how Japanese strategists, diplomats, and industrialists skillfully exploited a series of major geopolitical changes to expand Japanese airpower and develop a domestic aviation industry. At the same time, the military and media orchestrated air shows, transcontinental goodwill flights, and press campaigns to stir popular interest in the national aviation project. Melzer analyzes the French, British, German, and American influence on Japan's aviation, revealing in unprecedented detail how Japanese aeronautical experts absorbed foreign technologies at breathtaking speed. Yet they also designed and built boldly original flying machines that, in many respects, surpassed those of their mentors.

Wings for the Rising Sun compellingly links Japan's aeronautical advancement with public mobilization, international relations, and the transnational flow of people and ideas, offering a fresh perspective on modern Japanese history.

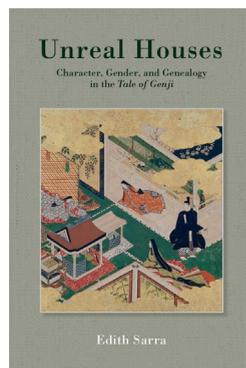
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Unreal Houses

CHARACTER, GENDER, AND
GENEALOGY IN THE
TALE OF GENJI

Edith Sarra



The *Tale of Genji* (ca. 1008), by noble woman Murasaki Shikibu, is known for its sophisticated renderings of fictional characters' minds and its critical perspectives on the lives of the aristoc-

rary of eleventh-century Japan. *Unreal Houses* radically rethinks the *Genji* by focusing on the figure of the house. Edith Sarra examines the narrative's fictionalized images of aristocratic mansions and its representation of the people who inhabit them, exploring how key characters in the *Genji* think about houses in both the architectural and genealogical sense of the word.

Through close readings of the *Genji* and other Heian narratives, *Unreal Houses* elucidates the literary fabrication of social, architectural, and affective spaces and shows how the figure of the house contributes to the structuring of narrative sequences and the expression of relational nuances among fictional characters. Combining literary analysis with the history of gender, marriage, and the built environment, Sarra opens new perspectives on the architectonics of the *Genji* and the feminine milieu that midwived what some have called the world's first novel.

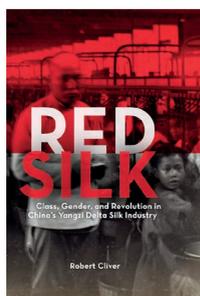
EDITH SARRA is Associate Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures and Adjunct Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at Indiana University Bloomington.

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Red Silk

CLASS, GENDER, AND REVOLUTION IN CHINA'S YANGZI DELTA SILK INDUSTRY

Robert Cliver



Red Silk is a history of China's Yangzi Delta silk industry during the wars, crises, and revolutions of the mid-twentieth century. Based on extensive research in Chinese archives and focused on the 1950s, the book compares two

very different groups of silk workers and their experiences in the revolution. Male silk weavers in Shanghai factories enjoyed close ties to the Communist party-state and benefited greatly from socialist policies after 1949. In contrast, workers in silk thread mills, or filatures, were mostly young women who lacked powerful organizations or ties to the revolutionary regime. For many filature workers, working conditions changed little after 1949 and politicized production campaigns added a new burden within the brutal and oppressive factory regime in place since the nineteenth century.

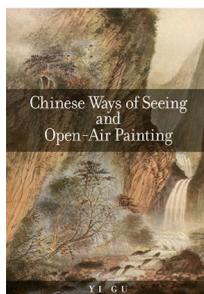
Both groups of workers and their employers had to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances. Their actions—protests, petitions, bribery, tax evasion—compelled the party-state to adjust its policies, producing new challenges. The results, though initially positive for many, were ultimately disastrous. By the end of the 1950s, there was widespread conflict and deprivation among silk workers and, despite its impressive recovery under Communist rule, the industry faced a crisis worse than war and revolution.

ROBERT CLIVER is Professor of History at Humboldt State University.

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Chinese Ways of Seeing and Open-Air Painting

Yi Gu



How did modern Chinese painters see landscape? Did they depict nature in the same way as premodern Chinese painters? What does the artistic perception of modern Chinese painters reveal about the relationship between artists and the nation-state? Could

an understanding of modern Chinese landscape painting tell us something previously unknown about art, political change, and the epistemological and sensory regime of twentieth-century China?

Yi Gu tackles these questions by focusing on the rise of open-air painting in modern China. Chinese artists almost never painted outdoors until the late 1910s, when the New Culture Movement prompted them to embrace direct observation, linear perspective, and a conception of vision based on Cartesian optics. The new landscape practice brought with it unprecedented emphasis on perception and redefined artistic expertise. Central to the pursuit of open-air painting from the late 1910s right through to the early 1960s was a reinvigorated and ever-growing urgency to see suitably as a Chinese and to see the Chinese homeland correctly. Examining this long-overlooked ocular turn, Gu not only provides an innovative perspective from which to reflect on complicated interactions of the global and local in China, but also calls for rethinking the nature of visual modernity there.

YI GU is Associate Professor in the Department of Arts, Culture and Media at the University of Toronto.

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Japan's Imperial House in the Postwar Era, 1945-2019

Kenneth J. Ruoff



With the ascension of a new emperor and the dawn of the Reiwa Era, Kenneth J. Ruoff has expanded upon and updated *The People's Emperor*, his study of the monarchy's role as a political, societal, and cultural institution in contemporary

Japan. Many Japanese continue to define the nation's identity through the imperial house, making it a window into Japan's postwar history.

Ruoff begins by examining the reform of the monarchy during the U.S. occupation and then turns to its evolution since the Japanese regained the power to shape it. To understand the monarchy's function in contemporary Japan, the author analyzes issues such as the role of individual emperors in shaping the institution, the intersection of the monarchy with politics, the emperor's and the nation's responsibility for the war, nationalistic movements in support of the monarchy, and the remaking of the once-sacrosanct throne into a "people's imperial house" embedded in the postwar culture of democracy. Finally, Ruoff examines recent developments, including the abdication of Emperor Akihito and the heir crisis, which have brought to the forefront the fragility of the imperial line under the current legal system, leading to calls for reform.

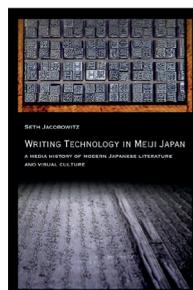
KENNETH J. RUOFF is Professor of History and Director of the Center for Japanese Studies at Portland State University.

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Writing Technology in Meiji Japan

A MEDIA HISTORY OF MODERN
JAPANESE LITERATURE AND
VISUAL CULTURE

Seth Jacobowitz



Writing Technology in Meiji Japan boldly rethinks the origins of modern Japanese language, literature, and visual culture from the perspective of media history. Drawing upon methodological insights by Friedrich Kittler

and extensive archival research, Seth Jacobowitz investigates a range of epistemic transformations in the Meiji era (1868–1912), from the rise of communication networks such as telegraph and post to debates over national language and script reform. He documents the changing discursive practices and conceptual constellations that reshaped the verbal, visual, and literary regimes from the Tokugawa era. These changes culminate in the discovery of a new vernacular literary style from the shorthand transcriptions of theatrical storytelling (*rakugo*) that was subsequently championed by major writers such as Masaoka Shiki and Natsume Sōseki as the basis for a new mode of transparently objective, "transcriptive" realism. The birth of modern Japanese literature is thus located not only in shorthand alone, but within the emergent, multimedia channels that were arriving from the West. This book represents the first systematic study of the ways in which media and inscriptive technologies available in Japan at its threshold of modernization in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century shaped and brought into being modern Japanese literature.

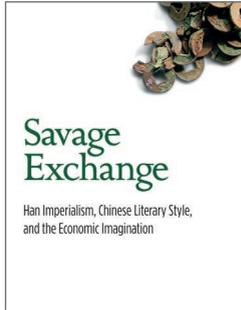
SETH JACOBOWITZ is Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Literatures at Yale University.

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Savage Exchange

HAN IMPERIALISM, CHINESE LITERARY STYLE, AND THE ECONOMIC IMAGINATION

Tamara T. Chin



Savage Exchange explores the politics of representation during the Han dynasty (206 BCE–220 CE) at a pivotal moment when China was asserting imperialist power on the Eurasian continent and expanding

its local and long-distance (“Silk Road”) markets. Tamara T. Chin explains why rival political groups introduced new literary forms with which to represent these expanded markets. To promote a radically quantitative approach to the market, some thinkers developed innovative forms of fiction and genre. In opposition, traditionalists reasserted the authority of classical texts and advocated a return to the historical, ethics-centered, marriage-based, agricultural economy that these texts described. The discussion of frontiers and markets thus became part of a larger debate over the relationship between the world and the written word. These Han debates helped to shape the ways in which we now define and appreciate early Chinese literature and produced the foundational texts of Chinese economic thought. Each chapter in the book examines a key genre or symbolic practice (philosophy, *fu*-rhapsody, historiography, money, kinship) through which different groups sought to reshape the political economy. By juxtaposing well-known texts with recently excavated literary and visual materials, Chin elaborates a new literary and cultural approach to Chinese economic thought.

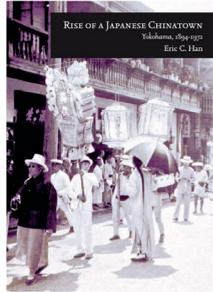
TAMARA T. CHIN is Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at Brown University.

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Rise of a Japanese Chinatown

YOKOHAMA, 1894–1972

Eric C. Han



Rise of a Japanese Chinatown is the first English-language monograph on the history of a Chinese immigrant community in Japan. It focuses on the transformations of that population in the Japanese port city

of Yokohama from the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895 to the normalization of Sino-Japanese ties in 1972 and beyond. Eric C. Han narrates the paradoxical story of how, during periods of war and peace, Chinese immigrants found an enduring place within a monoethnic state.

This study makes a significant contribution to scholarship on the construction of Chinese and Japanese identities and on Chinese migration and settlement. Using local newspapers, Chinese and Japanese government records, memoirs, and conversations with Yokohama residents, it retells the familiar story of Chinese nation building in the context of Sino-Japanese relations. But it builds on existing works by directing attention as well to non-elite Yokohama Chinese, those who sheltered revolutionary activists and served as an audience for their nationalist messages. Han also highlights contradictions between national and local identifications of these Chinese, who self-identified as Yokohamaites (*hamakko*) without claiming Japaneseness or denying their Chineseness. Their historical role in Yokohama’s richly diverse cosmopolitan past can offer insight into a future, more inclusive Japan.

ERIC C. HAN is Associate Professor of History at the College of William & Mary.

MARCH · PAPER · 266 PAGES
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Home and the World

EDITING THE “GLORIOUS MING” IN
WOODBLOCK-PRINTED BOOKS OF
THE SIXTEENTH AND
SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

Yuming He



HOME AND THE WORLD
Editing the “Glorious Ming” in Woodblock-Printed Books
of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Yuming He



China’s sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw an unprecedented explosion in the production and circulation of woodblock-printed books. What can surviving traces of that era’s print culture reveal about the makers and consumers of

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

YUMING HE is Associate Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California, Davis.

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Dumbarton Oaks Papers, 73

Edited by Joel Kalvesmaki



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

In this issue: Walter E. Kaegi, “Irfan Shahīd (1926–2016)”;

Daniel Galadza, “Robert F. Taft, S.J. (1932–2018)”;

Sylvain Destephen, “From Mobile Center to Constantinople”;

Dina Boero, “Making a Manuscript, Making a Cult”;

Alexandre M. Roberts, “Framing a Middle Byzantine Alchemical Codex”;

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Sabine Schrenk, “The Background of the Enthroned”;

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Thelma K. Thomas, “The Honorific Mantle as Furnishing for the Household Memory Theater in Late Antiquity”;

María Evangelatou, “Textile Mediation in Byzantine Visual Culture: Liminal Fabrics in the Setting of Late Byzantine Religious Scenes (the Case of the Chora)”;

Avinoam Shalaem, “The Nation Has Put on Garments of Blood”;

Elizabeth Dospel Williams, “A Taste for Textiles”;

Maria Parani, “Curtains in the Middle and Late Byzantine House”;

and Konstantinos Kourelis, “Wool and Rubble Walls.”

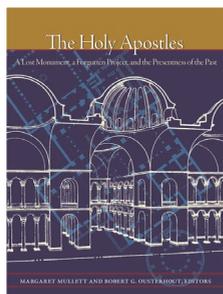
JOEL KALVESMAKI was Managing Editor in Byzantine Studies at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.

MARCH · CLOTH · 250 PAGES · 8 1/2 X 11
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The Holy Apostles

A LOST MONUMENT, A FORGOTTEN PROJECT, AND THE PRESENTNESS OF THE PAST

Edited by Margaret Mullett and
Robert G. Ousterhout



Founded by Constantine the Great, rebuilt by Justinian, and re-decorated in the ninth, tenth, and twelfth centuries, the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople was the mausoleum of emperors, patriarchs, and saints. It was also a key station in the ceremonies of the city, the site of an important school, a major inspiration for apostolic literature, and briefly the home of the patriarch. Despite its significance, the church no longer exists, replaced by the mosque of Mehmet II after the fall of the city to the Ottomans. Today the church is remembered primarily from two important middle Byzantine ekphrasis, which celebrate its beauty and prominence, as well as from architectural copies and manuscript illustrations. Scholars have long puzzled over the appearance of the church, as well as its importance to the Byzantines. Anxious to reconstruct the building and its place in the empire, an early collaborative project of Dumbarton Oaks brought together a philologist, an art historian, and an architectural historian in the 1940s and 1950s to reconstruct their own version of the Holy Apostles. Never fully realized, their efforts remained unpublished. The essays in this volume reconsider their project from a variety of vantage points, while illuminating differences of approach seventy years later, to arrive at a twenty-first-century synthesis.

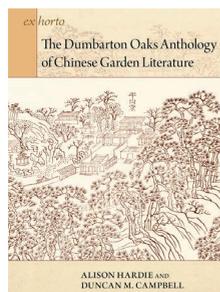
MARGARET MULLETT is Professor of Byzantine Studies, Emerita, at Queen's University Belfast and Director of Byzantine Studies, Emerita, at Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University. **ROBERT G. OUSTERHOUT** is Professor Emeritus of the History of Art at the University of Pennsylvania.

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The Dumbarton Oaks Anthology of Chinese Garden Literature

Edited by Alison Hardie and Duncan M. Campbell



The Dumbarton Oaks Anthology of Chinese Garden Literature is the first comprehensive collection in English of over two millennia of Chinese writing about gardens and landscape. Its contents range

from early poems using plant imagery to represent virtue and vice, through works from many dynasties on both private and imperial gardens, to twentieth-century prose descriptions of the reconstruction of a historic Suzhou garden. Most passages have been translated for this publication. A number of previously published translations, some of which are now hard to find, are also included.

The anthology is divided into nine chapters: five chronological, covering the pre-Qin period to the Qing dynasty; and four thematic, on rocks and flora, the evolution of a single site (Canglang Pavilion in Suzhou), gardens of the mind, and the interplay between garden and landscape as seen through Mount Tai and West Lake. An introductory essay positions Chinese gardens and garden literature in their cultural context. Care has been taken to translate plant names as accurately as possible given the limitations of the sources, and the anthology includes a glossary of translated names, Chinese names, and binomials.

ALISON HARDIE is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Leeds.

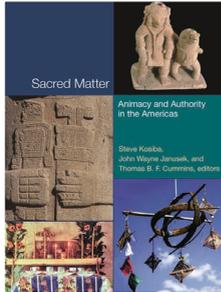
DUNCAN M. CAMPBELL was a Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.

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Sacred Matter

ANIMACY AND AUTHORITY IN THE AMERICAS

Edited by Steve Kosiba, John Wayne Janusek, and Thomas B.F. Cummins



Sacred Matter: Animacy and Authority in the Americas examines animism in Pre-Columbian America, focusing on the central roles objects and places played in practices that expressed and sanctified political authority in the Andes, Amazon, and Mesoamerica.

Pre-Columbian peoples staked claims to their authority when they animated matter by giving life to grandiose buildings, speaking with deified boulders, and killing valued objects. Likewise things and places often animated people by demanding labor, care, and nourishment. In these practices of animation, things were cast as active subjects, agents of political change, and representatives of communities. People were positioned according to specific social roles and stations: workers, worshippers, revolutionaries, tribute payers, or authorities. Such practices manifested political visions of social order by defining relationships between people, things, and the environment.

Contributors to this volume present a range of perspectives (archaeological, art historical, ethnohistorical, and linguistic) to shed light on how Pre-Columbian social authority was claimed and sanctified in practices of *transformation* and *transubstantiation*—that is, practices that birthed, converted, or destroyed certain objects and places, as well as the social and natural order from which these things were said to emerge.

STEVE KOSIBA is Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota. **JOHN WAYNE JANUSEK** is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Vanderbilt University. **THOMAS B. F. CUMMINS**

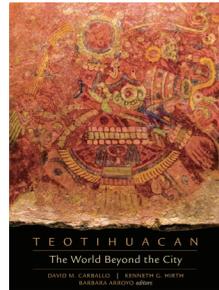
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Teotihuacan

THE WORLD BEYOND THE CITY

Edited by David M. Carballo, Kenneth G. Hirth, and Barbara Arroyo



Teotihuacan was a city of major importance in the Americas between 1 and 550 CE. As one of only two cities in the New World with a population over one hundred thousand, it developed a network of influence that stretched across

Mesoamerica. The size of its urban core, the scale of its monumental architecture, and its singular apartment compounds made Teotihuacan unique among Mesoamerica's urban state societies.

Teotihuacan: The World Beyond the City brings together specialists in art and archaeology to develop a synthetic overview of the urban, political, economic, and religious organization of a key power in Classic-period Mesoamerica. The book provides the first comparative discussion of Teotihuacan's foreign policy with respect to the Central Mexican Highlands, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and the Maya Lowlands and Highlands. Contributors debate whether Teotihuacan's interactions were hegemonic, diplomatic, stylistic, or a combination of these or other social processes. The authors draw on recent investigations and discoveries to update models of Teotihuacan's history, in the process covering various questions about the nature of Teotihuacan's commercial relations, its political structure, its military relationships with outlying areas, the prestige of the city, and the worldview it espoused through both monumental architecture and portable media.

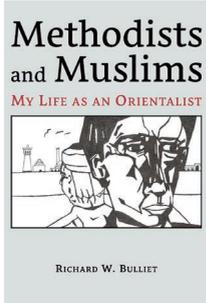
DAVID M. CARBALLO is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Boston University. **KENNETH G. HIRTH** is Professor of Anthropology at Penn State University. **BARBARA ARROYO** is a Research Associate at the Museo Popol Vuh, Universidad Francisco Marroquín, Guatemala City.

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Methodists and Muslims

MY LIFE AS AN ORIENTALIST

Richard W. Bulliet



Richard W. Bulliet is an innovative historian of the Islamic world. His contributions have changed the way scholars think about the history of medieval city life, animal domestication, wheeled transport, religious conversion, Islamic

institutions, and relations between Islam and Christianity. His fifty-year career at Harvard, Berkeley, and Columbia coincided with the rise of Middle East Studies as an American academic enterprise and with his Columbia colleague Edward Said's book *Orientalism*, which set off a lasting debate over the value of Americans' and Europeans' studying non-Western cultures.

In *Methodists and Muslims*, Bulliet has fashioned a critique of both Orientalism and Middle East Studies. His memoir also recounts how a young Methodist from Illinois made his way into the then-arcane field of Islamic Studies, became involved in shaping Middle East Studies, and developed relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, culminating in the controversial visit to New York City by President Ahmadinejad of Iran.

RICHARD W. BULLIET is Professor of History at Columbia University.

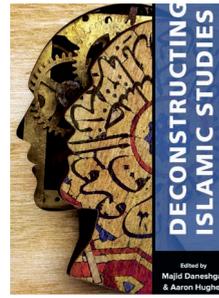
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ILEX SERIES

Deconstructing Islamic Studies

Edited by Majid Daneshgar and Aaron W. Hughes



The study of Islam has historically been approached in two different ways: apologetical and polemical. The former focuses on the preservation and propagation of religious teachings, and the latter on the attempt to undermine

the tradition. The dialectic between these two approaches continued into the Enlightenment, and the tension between them still exists today. What is new in the modern period, however, is the introduction of a third approach, the academic one, which ostensibly examines the tradition in diverse historical, religious, legal, intellectual, and philosophical contexts. Classical Islamic subjects (e.g., *Qur'an*, *hadith*, *fiqh*, *tafsir*) are now studied using a combination of the apologetical, the polemical, and the academic approaches. Depending upon the historical period and the institutional context, these classical topics have been accepted (apologetical), have had their truth claims undermined (polemical), or have simply been taken for granted (academic).

This volume, comprising chapters by leading experts, deconstructs the ways in which classical Muslim scholarship has structured (and, indeed, continues to structure) the modern study of Islam. It explores how classical subjects have been approached traditionally, theologically, and secularly, in addition to examining some of the tensions inherent in these approaches.

MAJID DANESHGAR is Research Associate in the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Freiburg, Germany. **AARON W. HUGHES** is Philip S. Bernstein Chair in the Department of Religion and Classics at the University of Rochester, New York.

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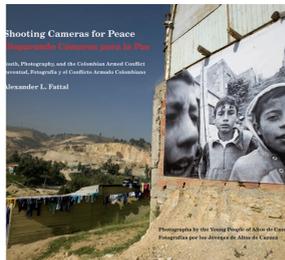
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MIZAN SERIES

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YOUTH, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND THE COLOMBIAN ARMED CONFLICT / JUVENTUD, FOTOGRAFÍA Y EL CONFLICTO ARMADO COLOMBIANO

Alexander L. Fattal



Afterword by Doris Sommer
Photographs by Young People of Altos de Cazucá
Translated by Andrew Klatt

As a young Fulbright scholar in Bogotá determined to democratize the photographic gaze and bring new visions and voices to public debate about Colombia's armed conflict, Alexander L. Fattal founded *Disparando Cámaras para la Paz* (Shooting Cameras for Peace). The project taught photography to young people in El Progreso, a neighborhood on the city's outskirts that was home to families displaced by violence in the countryside. Cameras in hand, the youth had a chance to record and reimagine their daily existence.

Shooting Cameras for Peace / Disparando Cámaras para la Paz is a penetrating look at one of Latin America's most dynamic participatory media projects. The haunting and exuberant photographs made under its auspices testify to young people's will to play, to dream, and to survive. The images bear witness to the resilience and creativity of lives marked by a war that refuses to die.

With text in English and Spanish, *Shooting Cameras for Peace / Disparando Cámaras para la Paz* makes vital contributions to studies of collaborative media, photographic activism, and peace and conflict in Colombia. Fattal's insightful text offers critical reflection on the genre of participatory photography and the structural challenges faced by similar media projects.

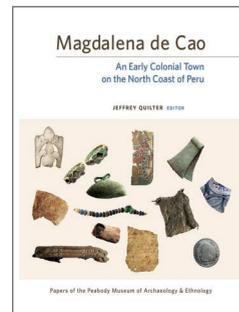
ALEXANDER L. FATTAL is Assistant Professor in the Department of Communication at the University of California, San Diego.

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Magdalena de Cao

AN EARLY COLONIAL TOWN ON THE NORTH COAST OF PERU

Edited by Jeffrey Quilter



During the early Colonial Period in the Americas, as an ancient way of life ended and the modern world began, indigenous peoples and European invaders confronted, resisted, and compromised with

one another. Yet archaeological investigations of this complex era are rare. *Magdalena de Cao* is an exception: the first in-depth and heavily illustrated examination of what life was like at one culturally mixed town and church complex during the early Colonial Period in Peru.

The field research reported in this volume took place at the site of Magdalena de Cao Viejo, a town on the edge of the Pacific Ocean whose 150-year lifespan ran from the Late Renaissance to the Age of Enlightenment. For a decade, an interdisciplinary team of researchers conducted archaeological and historical research in Peru, Spain, and the United States. Their analysis of documentary sources and recovered artifacts—including metals, textiles, beads, and fragmentary paper documents—opens new doors to understanding daily life in Magdalena de Cao during a turbulent time. Touching on themes of colonialism, cultural hybridity, resistance, and assimilation, *Magdalena de Cao* provides a comprehensive overview of the project itself and a rich body of data that will be of interest to researchers for years to come.

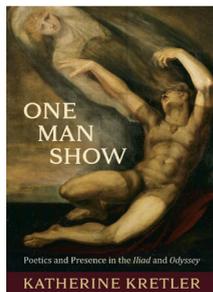
JEFFREY QUILTER is a New World archaeologist with expertise in Peru. He is past Director of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, and of Pre-Columbian Studies at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection. This is his sixth book on Peruvian archaeology.

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One Man Show

POETICS AND PRESENCE IN
THE *ILIAD* AND *ODYSSEY*

Katherine Kretler



This book plumbs the virtues of the Homeric poems as scripts for solo performance. Despite academic focus on orality and on composition in performance, we have yet to fully appreciate the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as the sophisticated scripts that they are.

What is lost in the journey from the stage to the page?

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

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

KATHERINE KRETLER is Lecturer in Structured Liberal Education at Stanford University.

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CENTER FOR HELLENIC STUDIES

Vaikhānasa Mantra Prašna V–VIII (Daivikacatuṣṭayam)

Howard Resnick

The Vaikhānasas are mentioned in many *Vedic* texts, and they maintain a close affiliation with the Taittirīya school of the *Kṛṣṇa Yajur Veda*. Yet they are Vaiṣṇavas, monotheistic worshipers of Viṣṇu. Generally, Vaiṣṇavism is held to be a post-Vedic development. Thus, the Vaikhānasas bridge two key ages in the history of South Asian religion.

This text contains many quotations from ancient Vedic literature, and probably some other older original material, as well as architectural and iconographical data of the later first millennium CE. The Vaikhānasas remain relevant today. They are the chief priests (*arcakas*) in more than half of the Viṣṇu temples in the South Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka—including the renowned Hindu pilgrimage center Tīrupati in Andhra Pradesh.

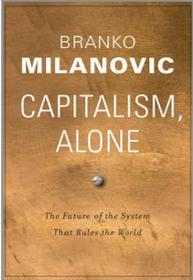
HOWARD RESNICK has been a visiting scholar at the University of Florida and has taught at the University of California, Los Angeles, and the Graduate Theological Union.

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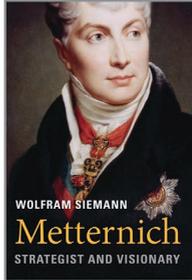
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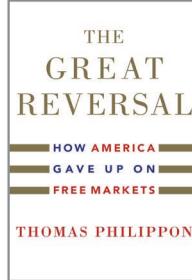
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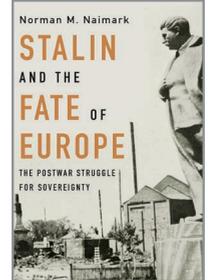
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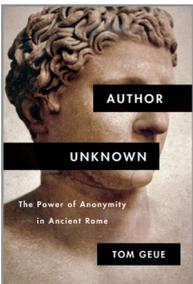
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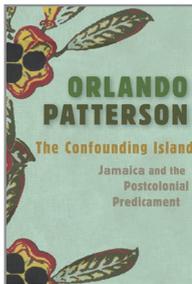
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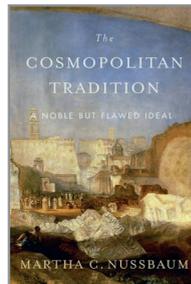
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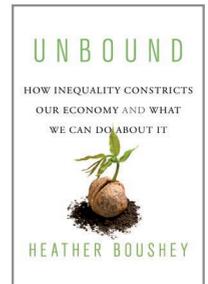
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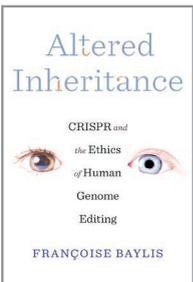
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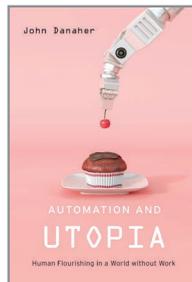
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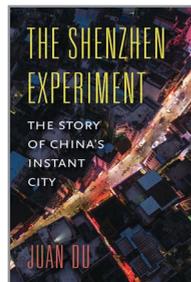
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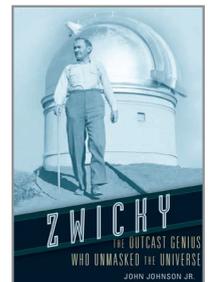
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