Inequality
What Can Be Done?
Anthony B. Atkinson

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

Atkinson has long been at the forefront of research on inequality, and brings his theoretical and practical experience to bear on its diverse problems. He presents a comprehensive set of policies that could bring about a genuine shift in the distribution of income in developed countries. The problem, Atkinson shows, is not simply that the rich are getting richer. We are also failing to tackle poverty, and the economy is rapidly changing to leave the majority of people behind. To reduce inequality, we have to go beyond placing new taxes on the wealthy to fund existing programs. We need fresh ideas. Atkinson thus recommends ambitious new policies in five areas: technology, employment, social security, the sharing of capital, and taxation. He defends these against the common arguments and excuses for inaction: that intervention will shrink the economy, that globalization makes action impossible, and that new policies cannot be afforded.

More than just a program for change, Atkinson’s book is a voice of hope and informed optimism about the possibilities for political action.

Anthony B. Atkinson is Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Centennial Professor at the London School of Economics.

May 304 pp. cloth $29.95 | £19.95 9780674504769 6 ⅜ x 9 ¼
30 graphs, 15 tables Economics / Current Affairs
Between 1793 and 1794, thousands of French citizens were imprisoned and hundreds sent to the guillotine by a powerful dictatorship that claimed to be acting in the public interest. Only a few years earlier, revolutionaries had proclaimed a new era of tolerance, equal justice, and human rights. How and why did the French Revolution’s lofty ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity descend into violence and terror?

The Coming of the Terror in the French Revolution offers a new interpretation of this turning point in world history. Timothy Tackett traces the inexorable emergence of a culture of violence among the Revolution’s political elite amid the turbulence of popular uprisings, pervasive subversion, and foreign invasion. Violence was neither a preplanned strategy nor an ideological imperative but rather the consequence of multiple factors of the Revolutionary process itself, including an initial breakdown in authority, the impact of the popular classes, and a cycle of rumors, denunciations, and panic fed by fear—fear of counterrevolutionary conspiracies, fear of anarchy, fear of oneself becoming the target of vengeance. To comprehend the coming of the Terror, we must understand the contagion of fear that left the revolutionaries themselves terrorized.

Tackett recreates the sights, sounds, and emotions of the Revolution through the observations of nearly a hundred men and women who experienced and recorded it firsthand. Penetrating the mentality of Revolutionary elites on the eve of the Terror, he reveals how suspicion and mistrust escalated and helped propel their actions, ultimately consuming them and the Revolution itself.

Timothy Tackett is Professor of History at the University of California, Irvine. He is author of When the King Took Flight (Harvard).
“Tens of thousands of books...have been devoted to Napoleon. But some trees, like this one, dominate the forest.”
—Le Figaro

Patrice Gueniffey is the leading French historian of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic age. This book, hailed as a masterwork on its publication in France, takes up the epic narrative at the heart of this turbulent period: the life of Napoleon himself, the man who—in Madame de Staël’s words—made the rest of “the human race anonymous.” Gueniffey follows Bonaparte from his obscure boyhood in Corsica, to his meteoric rise during the Italian and Egyptian campaigns of the Revolutionary wars, to his proclamation as Consul for Life in 1802. Bonaparte is the story of how Napoleon became Napoleon. A future volume will trace his career as emperor.

Most books approach Napoleon from an angle—the Machiavellian politician, the military genius, the life without the times, the times without the life. Gueniffey paints a full, nuanced portrait. We meet both the romantic cadet and the young general burning with ambition—one minute helplessly intoxicated with Josephine, the next minute dominating men twice his age, and always at war with his own family. Gueniffey recreates the violent upheavals and global rivalries that set the stage for Napoleon’s battles and for his crucial role as state builder. His successes ushered in a new age whose legacy is felt around the world today.

Averse as we are now to martial glory, Napoleon might seem to be a hero from a bygone time. But as Gueniffey says, his life still speaks to us, the ultimate incarnation of the distinctively modern dream to will our own destiny.

Patrice Gueniffey is Director of Studies at L’École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris.

April 992 pp. cloth $39.95 | £29.95 9780674368354 6 ⅜ x 9 ¼ 22 color illus., 8 maps
Biography Belknap Press
Violence All Around

John Sifton

A human rights lawyer travels to hot zones around the globe, before and after the September 11 attacks, to document abuses committed by warlords, terrorist groups, and government counterterrorism forces. Whether reporting on al Qaeda safe houses, the mechanics of the Pentagon’s smartest bombs, his interviews with politicians and ordinary civilians, or his own brush with death outside Kabul, John Sifton wants to help us understand violence—what it is, and how we think and speak about it.

For the human rights community, the global war on terror brought unprecedented challenges. Of special concern were the secret detention centers operated by the CIA as it expanded into a paramilitary force, and the harsh treatment of prisoners throughout Iraq and Afghanistan. In drafting legal memoranda that made domestic prosecution for these crimes impossible, Sifton argues, the United States possessed not only the detainees but the law itself. Sifton recounts his efforts to locate secret prisons and reflects on the historical development of sanctioned military or police violence—from hand-to-hand combat to the use of drones—and the likelihood that technology will soon enable completely automated killing.

Sifton is equally concerned to examine what people have meant by nonviolent social change, and he asks whether pure nonviolence is ever possible. To invoke rights is to invoke the force to uphold them, he reminds us. Ultimately, advocates for human rights can only shame the world into better behavior, and their work may involve advocating the very violence they deplore.

John Sifton is Asia Advocacy Director at Human Rights Watch, where he previously worked as a senior researcher on terrorism and counterterrorism.
The Ransom of the Soul
Afterlife and Wealth in Early Western Christianity

Peter Brown

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

Early Christian doctrine held that the living and the dead, as equally sinful beings, needed each other in order to achieve redemption. The devotional intercessions of the living could tip the balance between heaven and hell for the deceased. In the third century, money began to play a decisive role in these practices, as wealthy Christians took ever more elaborate steps to protect their own souls and the souls of their loved ones in the afterlife. They secured privileged burial sites and made lavish donations to churches. By the seventh century, Europe was dotted with richly endowed monasteries and funerary chapels displaying in marble splendor the Christian devotion of the wealthy dead.

In response to the growing influence of money, Church doctrine concerning the afterlife evolved from speculation to firm reality, and personal wealth in the pursuit of redemption led to extraordinary feats of architecture and acts of generosity. But it also prompted stormy debates about money's proper use—debates that resonated through the centuries and kept alive the fundamental question of how heaven and earth could be joined by human agency.

Peter Brown is Philip and Beulah Rollins Professor of History, Emeritus, at Princeton University. He is author of The Rise of Western Christendom: Triumph and Diversity, AD 200–1000 and Through the Eye of a Needle.
“Machiavellian”—used to describe the ruthless cunning of the power-obsessed and the pitiless—is never meant as a compliment. But the man whose name became shorthand for all that is ugly in politics was more engaging and nuanced than his reputation suggests. Christopher S. Celenza’s *Machiavelli: A Portrait* removes the varnish of centuries to reveal not only the hardnosed political philosopher but the skilled diplomat, learned commentator on ancient history, comic playwright, tireless letter writer, and thwarted lover.

Machiavelli’s hometown was the epicenter of the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century, a place of unparalleled artistic and intellectual attainments. But Florence was also riven by extraordinary violence. War and public executions were commonplace—Machiavelli himself was imprisoned and brutally tortured at the behest of his own government. These experiences left a deep impression on this keen observer of power politics, whose two masterpieces—*The Prince* and *The Discourses*—draw everywhere on the hard-won wisdom gained from navigating a treacherous world. But like many of Machiavelli’s fellow Florentines, he also immersed himself in the Latin language and wisdom of authors from the classical past. And for all of Machiavelli’s indifference to religion, vestiges of Christianity remained in his thought, especially the hope for a redeemer—a prince who would provide the stability so rare in Machiavelli’s worldly experience.

Christopher S. Celenza is Chairman of the Classics Department and Charles Homer Haskins Professor at Johns Hopkins University.
**Peiresc’s Mediterranean World**

**Peter N. Miller**

“Miller’s magical book conjures a lost world back into being: a human world stretched across an ocean. This is an immensely distinguished work—one that justly seeks comparison with that of the mighty dead explorers of the same ocean, Braudel and Goitein.”

—Anthony Grafton

Antiquarian, lawyer, and cat lover Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc (1580–1637) was a “prince” of the Republic of Letters and the most gifted French intellectual in the generation between Montaigne and Descartes. From Peiresc’s study in Aix-en-Provence, his insatiable curiosity poured forth in thousands of letters that traveled the Mediterranean, seeking knowledge of matters mundane and exotic—travel times and insurance premiums, rare manuscripts and objects from the Orient. Mining the remarkable 70,000-page archive of this Provençal humanist and polymath, Peter N. Miller recovers a lost Mediterranean world of the early seventeenth century that was dominated by the sea: the ceaseless activity of merchants, customs officials, and ships’ captains at the center of Europe’s sprawling maritime networks. *Peiresc’s Mediterranean World* reconstructs the web of connections that linked the bustling port city of Marseille to destinations throughout the Western Mediterranean, North Africa, the Levant, and beyond.

As Miller also makes clear, Peiresc’s mastery of practical details and his collaboration with local traders and fixers as well as scholars sheds new light on the structure of knowledge-making in the age of Bacon, Galileo, and Rubens. Miller shows that Peiresc’s pursuit of Oriental studies, for example, depended crucially on his abilities as a man of action. Exploring the historian’s craft today against the backdrop of Peiresc’s diverse research activities, *Peiresc’s Mediterranean World* suggests new possibilities for scholarship on the past, but also for the relationship between the writing of history and its readers.

**Peter N. Miller** is Dean and Professor at the Bard Graduate Center.
Hitler’s Shadow Empire
Nazi Economics and the Spanish Civil War
Pierpaolo Barbieri

“Hitler’s Shadow Empire recasts our understanding of the German and Italian interventions in the Spanish Civil War. In this brilliant debut, Barbieri shows that informal imperialism played a more important part than fascist ideology in the way that Berlin looked at the conflict. Barbieri also has a keen ear for the continuing echoes of the Civil War for Spain—and indeed for Europe—today.”
—Niall Ferguson

Pitting fascists and communists in a showdown for supremacy, the Spanish Civil War has long been seen as a grim dress rehearsal for World War II. Francisco Franco’s Nationalists prevailed with German and Italian military assistance—a clear instance, it seemed, of like-minded regimes joining forces in the fight against global Bolshevism. In Hitler’s Shadow Empire Pierpaolo Barbieri revises this standard account of Axis intervention in the Spanish Civil War, arguing that economic ambitions—not ideology—drove Hitler’s Iberian intervention. The Nazis hoped to establish an economic empire in Europe, and in Spain they tested the tactics intended for future subject territories.

The Nazis provided Franco’s Nationalists with planes, armaments, and tanks, but behind this largesse was a Faustian bargain. Through weapons and material support, Germany gradually absorbed Spain into an informal empire, extending control over key Spanish resources in order to fuel its own burgeoning war industries. This plan was only possible and profitable because of Hitler’s economic czar, Hjalmar Schacht, a “wizard of international finance.” His policies fostered the interwar German recovery and consolidated Hitler’s dictatorship. Though Schacht’s economic strategy was eventually abandoned in favor of a very different conception of racial empire, Barbieri argues it was in many ways a more effective strategic option for the Third Reich.

Deepening our understanding of the Spanish Civil War by placing it in the context of Nazi imperial ambitions, Hitler’s Shadow Empire illuminates a fratricidal tragedy that still reverberates in Spanish life as well as the world war it heralded.

Pierpaolo Barbieri is executive director at Greenmantle and special advisor at the Institute for New Economic Thinking and the Berggruen Institute on Governance.
Boswell’s Enlightenment
Robert Zaretsky

“In this beautifully written account, Robert Zaretsky plays Boswell to Boswell, as the young Scot goes in search of Europe’s great thinkers—and in the process discovers his own calling. Part biography, part history of ideas, it makes for a thrilling intellectual journey.”
—James Shapiro, Columbia University

Throughout his life, James Boswell struggled to fashion a clear account of himself, but try as he might, he could not reconcile the truths of his era with those of his religious upbringing. Boswell’s Enlightenment examines the conflicting credos of reason and faith, progress and tradition that pulled Boswell, like so many eighteenth-century Europeans, in opposing directions. In the end, the life of the man best known for writing Samuel Johnson’s biography was something of a patchwork affair. As Johnson himself understood: “That creature was its own tormentor, and I believe its name was BOSWELL.”

Few periods in Boswell’s life better crystallize this internal turmoil than 1763–1765, the years of his Grand Tour and the focus of Robert Zaretsky’s thrilling intellectual adventure. From the moment Boswell sailed for Holland from the port of Harwich, leaving behind on the beach his newly made friend Dr. Johnson, to his return to Dover from Calais a year and a half later, the young Scot was intent on not just touring historic and religious sites but also canvassing the views of the greatest thinkers of the age. In his relentless quizzing of Voltaire and Rousseau, Hume and Johnson, Paoli and Wilkes on topics concerning faith, the soul, and death, he was not merely a celebrity-seeker but—for want of a better term—a truth-seeker. Zaretsky reveals a life more complex and compelling than suggested by the label “Johnson’s biographer,” and one that 250 years later registers our own variations of mind.

Robert Zaretsky is Professor of French History at the University of Houston. He is author of A Life Worth Living: Albert Camus and the Quest for Meaning (Harvard).

March 260 pp. cloth $26.95 | £19.95 9780674368231 5 ½ x 8 ¼ Biography
Belknap Press
Rus became a virtual federation of city-states entirely different to western Europe, where kings sought to create centralized national states, albeit feudal, and the monarch was the source of law. Vladimir, however, failed to will and rule. Rus was not regarded as a unified entity but became something different.

Vladimir built a unified national army under princes combined their retinues against any his sole command. Instead, neighboring common threat.

Rus was not regarded as a unified entity but became something different. Vladimir built a unified national army under princes combined their retinues against any his sole command. Instead, neighboring common threat.

The prince's retinue, or druzhina. This assembly, or veche, never objected in principle to rule by a Rurikovichi prince, but sometimes refused ranks of the assembly wielded power, but this institution gave the ordinary people a feeling age would move up the ladder to the next most situation, and when the last brother died, the Rand Principality of Kiev would pass to the most emerged as victor and moved to Kiev.

In the military sphere, Vladimir attacked Tmutarakan on the Taman Peninsula, just east of the Black Sea, and defeated Lithuanian tribes in the north and re-conquered Przemysl and Cherven in Galicia (981) from the Poles, allowing the Western Bug River. Vladimir also acquired this territorial gain are unknown but it became a fact the princes of the principality of Novgorod sovereignty over the southeastern territories: the Orthodox Church and economics.

The Church Patriarch in Constantinople assigned a bishop to each principality, which became a diocese. The Church cooperated with the princes in administering their lands and also established Holy Days and customary law relating to family life. Culturally, monasteries wrote chronicles and histories as well as preserving and translating the idea of Kiev being a unified country, even though each principality possessed its own chronicle.

Agriculture, based on the growth of a territory, attracted increased taxation, which funded the growth of cities. Kiev acted as an entrepôt for the other cities and directed trade to Constantinople, while Novgorod linked Kiev to the Baltic and became a gateway to the Muslim Near East.

Restless Empire illuminates the epic sweep of Russian history in a beautifully illustrated full-color atlas depicting the essential cultural, political, economic, and military developments of Russia's past.

Like the double-headed eagle that is its state emblem, Russia has always looked abroad to both the East and West, searching for secure trade routes, trustworthy allies, and defensible frontiers. Expansion beyond Muscovy's forested confines began in the fifteenth century, when Ivan III rejected Mongol rule and moved into the Russian steppe. The waterways linking the Baltic to the Black and Caspian seas were crucial to Russia's development from the Middle Ages onward. The age-old quest to acquire warm-water ports culminated in the construction of St. Petersburg in the eighteenth century, when imperial Russia began to rival Europe's Great Powers.

From Ivan the Terrible to Catherine the Great, Lenin and Stalin to Yeltsin and Putin, Russia's rulers have carved their nation's destiny into world history, sometimes bending Russia toward despotism or democracy, internationalism or brusque independence. Russia's titanic conflicts—against the Tatars and Turks, Napoleon, Nazi Germany, and the United States—and its political upheavals from the Time of Troubles to the Soviet Union's downfall, as well as ongoing strife in Chechnya and Crimea, are presented chronologically in accessible text accompanied by detailed maps and illustrations.

Ian Barnes is Emeritus Chair of the Department of History at the University of Derby and is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. He is author of Crossroads of War: A Historical Atlas of the Middle East (Harvard). Dominic Lieven is a research professor at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of the British Academy.
"The Baltic is a tour de force. The history of the region is an important story that isn’t well known, but should be. North’s book fills a real gap. It is hugely enjoyable, highly instructive—a wonderful work of history."
—Joachim Whaley, University of Cambridge

In this overview of the Baltic region from the Vikings to the European Union, Michael North presents the sea and the lands that surround it as a Nordic Mediterranean, a maritime zone of shared influence, with its own distinct patterns of trade, cultural exchange, and conflict. Covering over a thousand years in a part of the world where seas have been much more connective than land, The Baltic: A History transforms the way we think about a body of water too often ignored in studies of the world’s major waterways.

The Baltic lands have been populated since prehistory by diverse linguistic groups: Balts, Slavs, Germans, and Finns. North traces how the various tribes, peoples, and states of the region have lived in peace and at war, as both global powers and pawns of foreign regimes, and as exceptionally creative interpreters of cultural movements from Christianity to Romanticism and Modernism. He examines the golden age of the Vikings, the Hanseatic League, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and Peter the Great, and looks at the hard choices people had to make in the twentieth century as fascists, communists, and liberal democrats played out their ambitions on the region’s doorstep.

With its vigorous trade in furs, fish, timber, amber, and grain and its strategic position as a thruway for oil and natural gas, the Baltic has been—and remains—one of the great economic and cultural crossroads of the world.

Michael North is Professor and Chair of Modern History at the University of Greifswald, Germany.
Empires and Encounters
1350–1750

EDITED BY Wolfgang Reinhard

GENERAL EDITORS Akira Iriye • Jurgen Osterhammel
CONTRIBUTIONS BY Stephan Conermann • Suraiya Faroqhi • Jürgen G. Nagel • Peter C. Perdue • Reinhard Wendt • Wolfgang Reinhard

Between 1350 and 1750—a time of empires, exploration, and exposure to radically different lands and cultures—the world reached a tipping point of global connectedness. In this volume of the acclaimed History of the World series, noted international scholars examine five critical geographical areas during this pivotal period: Eurasia between Russia and Japan; the Muslim world of the Ottoman and Persian empires; Mughal India and the Indian Ocean trading world; maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania; and a newly configured transatlantic rim. While people in many places remained unaware of anything beyond their own village, an intense period of empire building led to expanding political, economic, and cultural interaction on every continent—early signals of a shrinking globe.

By the early fourteenth century Eurasia’s Mongol empires were disintegrating. Concurrently, followers of both Islam and Christianity increased exponentially, with Islam exerting a powerful cultural influence in the spreading Ottoman and Safavid empires. India came under Mughal rule, experiencing a significant growth in trade along the Indian Ocean and East African coastlines. In Southeast Asia, Muslims engaged in expansion on the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and the Philippines. And both sides of the Atlantic responded to the pressure of European commerce, which sowed the seeds of a world economy based on the resources of the Americas but made possible by the subjugation of Native Americans and the enslavement of Africans.

Wolfgang Reinhard is Professor Emeritus of Modern History at the University of Freiburg.

June 1160 pp. cloth $39.95* | £29.95 9780674047198 6 ⅝ x 9 ¼
57 halftones, 32 maps, 1 table  History  A History of the World  Belknap Press
“Over six decades I have read many biographies of Galileo and his discoveries, but never have I encountered a more exciting presentation. Reading about the prompt pushback against Galileo in Florence itself was an eye-opener, not to mention a special climax to this brilliantly researched and illustrated account.”
—Owen Gingerich

Between 1608 and 1610 the canopy of the night sky changed forever, ripped open by an object created almost by accident: a cylinder with lenses at both ends. *Galileo’s Telescope* tells the story of how an ingenious optical device evolved from a toy-like curiosity into a precision scientific instrument, all in a few years. In transcending the limits of human vision, the telescope transformed humanity’s view of itself and knowledge of the cosmos.

Galileo plays a leading—but by no means solo—part in this riveting tale. He shares the stage with mathematicians, astronomers, and theologians from Paolo Sarpi to Johannes Kepler and Cardinal Bellarmine, sovereigns such as Rudolph II and James I, as well as craftsmen, courtiers, poets, and painters. Starting in the Netherlands, where a spectacle-maker created a spyglass with the modest magnifying power of three, the telescope spread like technological wildfire to Venice, Rome, Prague, Paris, London, and ultimately India and China. Galileo’s celestial discoveries—hundreds of stars previously invisible to the naked eye, lunar mountains, and moons orbiting Jupiter—were announced to the world in his revolutionary treatise *Sidereus Nuncius*.

Combining science, politics, religion, and the arts, *Galileo’s Telescope* rewrites the early history of a world-shattering innovation whose visual power ultimately came to embody meanings far beyond the science of the stars.

**Massimo Bucciantini** is Professor of the History of Science at the University of Siena.  
**Michele Camerota** is Professor of the History of Science at the University of Cagliari.  
**Franco Giudice** is Professor of the History of Science at the University of Bergamo.
Unflattening
Nick Sousanis
“A complex, beautiful, delirious meditation on just about everything under the sun; a unique and bracing read.”
—Scott McCloud, author of Understanding Comics

The primacy of words over images has deep roots in Western culture. But what if the two are inextricably linked, equal partners in meaning-making? Written and drawn entirely as comics, Unflattening is an experiment in visual thinking. Nick Sousanis defies conventional forms of scholarly discourse to offer readers both a stunning work of graphic art and a serious inquiry into the ways humans construct knowledge.

Unflattening is an insurrection against the fixed viewpoint. Weaving together diverse ways of seeing drawn from science, philosophy, art, literature, and mythology, it uses the collage-like capacity of comics to show that perception is always an active process of incorporating and reevaluating different vantage points. While its vibrant, constantly morphing images occasionally serve as illustrations of text, they more often connect in nonlinear fashion to other visual references throughout the book. They become allusions, allegories, and motifs, pitting realism against abstraction and making us aware that more meets the eye than is presented on the page.

In its graphic innovations and restless shape-shifting, Unflattening is meant to counteract the type of narrow, rigid thinking that Sousanis calls “flatness.” Just as the two-dimensional inhabitants of Edwin A. Abbott’s novella Flatland could not fathom the concept of “upwards,” Sousanis says, we are often unable to see past the boundaries of our current frame of mind. Fusing words and images to produce new forms of knowledge, Unflattening teaches us how to access modes of understanding beyond what we normally apprehend.

Nick Sousanis developed and teaches a course on Comics in Teaching and Learning at Teachers College, Columbia University, and is an instructor of Reading Graphic Novels at Parsons The New School for Design.
Photography and the Art of Chance

Robin Kelsey

Photography has a unique relationship to chance. Anyone who has wielded a camera has taken a picture ruined by an ill-timed blink or enhanced by an unexpected gesture or expression. Although this proneness to chance may amuse the casual photographer, Robin Kelsey points out that historically it has been a mixed blessing for those seeking to make photographic art. On the one hand, it has weakened the bond between maker and picture, calling into question what a photograph can be said to say. On the other hand, it has given photography an extraordinary capacity to represent the unpredictable dynamism of modern life. By delving into these matters, Photography and the Art of Chance transforms our understanding of photography and the work of some of its most brilliant practitioners.

The effort to make photographic art has involved a call and response across generations. From the introduction of photography in 1839 to the end of the analog era, practitioners such as William Henry Fox Talbot, Julia Margaret Cameron, Alfred Stieglitz, Frederick Sommer, and John Baldessari built upon and critiqued one another’s work in their struggle to reconcile aesthetic aspiration and mechanical process. The root problem was the technology’s indifference, its insistence on giving a bucket the same attention as a bishop and capturing whatever wandered before the lens. Could such an automatic mechanism accommodate imagination? Could it make art? Photography and the Art of Chance reveals how daring innovators expanded the aesthetic limits of photography to create art for a modern world.

Robin Kelsey is Shirley Carter Burden Professor of Photography at Harvard University.

May 380 pp. cloth $32.95 | £24.95 9780674744004 6 ⅛ x 9 ¼
9 color illus., 57 halftones  Photography / Art  Belknap Press

Beyond Freedom’s Reach
A Kidnapping in the Twilight of Slavery

Adam Rothman

“The extraordinary odyssey of Rose Herera to recover her kidnapped children from slavery illuminates the impact of the Civil War on the enslavers and the enslaved and reminds us of the precariousness of freedom during the Reconstruction era. An impressive and compelling history.”

—Randy J. Sparks, author of Where the Negroes Are Masters

Born into slavery in rural Louisiana, Rose Herera was bought and sold several times before being purchased by the De Hart family of New Orleans. Still a slave, she married and had children, who also became the property of the De Harts. But after Union forces captured New Orleans in 1862 during the American Civil War, Herera’s owners fled to Havana, taking three of her small children with them. Beyond Freedom’s Reach is the true story of one woman’s quest to rescue her children from bondage.

In a gripping, meticulously researched account, Adam Rothman lays bare the mayhem of emancipation during and after the Civil War. Just how far the rights of freed slaves extended was unclear to black and white people alike, and so when Mary De Hart returned to New Orleans in 1865 to visit friends, she was surprised to find herself taken into custody as a kidnapper. The case of Rose Herera’s abducted children made its way through New Orleans’s courts, igniting a custody battle that revealed the prospects and limits of justice during Reconstruction.

Rose Herera’s perseverance brought her children’s plight to the attention of members of the U.S. Senate and State Department, who turned a domestic conflict into an international scandal. Beyond Freedom’s Reach is an unforgettable human drama and a poignant reflection on the tangled politics of slavery and the hazards faced by so many Americans on the hard road to freedom.

Adam Rothman is Associate Professor of History, Georgetown University. He is author of Slave Country: American Expansion and the Origins of the Deep South (Harvard).
The Poetry of John Milton
Gordon Teskey

John Milton is regarded as the greatest English poet after Shakespeare. Yet for sublimity and philosophical grandeur, Milton stands almost alone in world literature. His peers are Homer, Virgil, Dante, Wordsworth, and Goethe: poets who achieve a total ethical and spiritual vision of the world. In this panoramic interpretation, the distinguished Milton scholar Gordon Teskey shows how the poet’s changing commitments are subordinated to an aesthetic that joins beauty to truth and value to ethics. The art of poetry is rediscovered by Milton as a way of thinking in the world as it is, and for the world as it can be.

Milton’s early poems include the heroic Nativity Ode; the seductive paired poems “L’Allegro” and “Il Penseroso”; the mythological pageant Comus, with its comically diabolical enchanter and its serious debate on the human use of nature; and “Lycidas,” perhaps the greatest short poem in English and a prophecy of vast human displacements in the modern world. Teskey follows Milton’s creative development in three phases, from the idealistic transcendence of the poems written in his twenties to the political engagement of the gritty, hard-hitting poems of his middle years. The third phase is that of “transcendental engagement,” in the heaven-storming epic Paradise Lost, and the great works that followed it: the intense intellectual debate Paradise Regained, and the tragedy Samson Agonistes.

Gordon Teskey is Professor of English, Harvard University. He is author of Delirious Milton (Harvard) and editor of Norton edition of Milton’s Paradise Lost.
The Prime of Life
A History of Modern Adulthood

Steven Mintz

Adulthood today is undergoing profound transformations. Men and women wait until their thirties to marry, have children, and establish full-time careers, occupying a prolonged period in which they are no longer adolescents but still lack the traditional emblems of adult identity. People at midlife struggle to sustain relationships with friends and partners, to find employment and fulfilling careers, to raise their children successfully, and to resist the aging process.

The Prime of Life puts today's challenges into new perspective by exploring how past generations navigated the passage to maturity, achieved intimacy and connection, raised children, sought meaning in work, and responded to loss. Coming of age has never been easy or predictable, Steven Mintz shows, and the process has always been shaped by gender and class. But whereas adulthood once meant culturally prescribed roles and relationships, the social and economic convulsions of the last sixty years have transformed it fundamentally, tearing up these shared scripts and leaving adults to fashion meaning and coherence in an increasingly individualistic culture.

Mintz reconstructs the emotional interior of a life stage too often relegated to self-help books and domestic melodramas. Emphasizing adulthood's joys and fulfillments as well as its frustrations and regrets, he shows how cultural and historical circumstances have consistently reshaped what it means to be a grown up in contemporary society. The Prime of Life urges us to confront adulthood's realities with candor and determination and to value and embrace the responsibility, sensible judgment, wisdom, and compassionate understanding it can bring.

Steven Mintz is Professor of History at the University of Texas at Austin and Executive Director of the University of Texas System’s Institute for Transformational Learning. He is author of Huck's Raft: A History of American Childhood (Harvard).
The Ocean, the Bird, and the Scholar
Essays on Poets and Poetry

Helen Vendler

“Helen Vendler puts herself entirely at the service of the poets she is talking about. Although she writes too well to be invisible, she does not compete or pontificate either . . . What she does is to offer the poetry to you.”
—New York Times

“Helen Vendler is the best poetry reviewer in America.”
—New Republic

One of our foremost commentators on poetry examines the work of a broad range of nineteenth- and twentieth-century English, Irish, and American poets. The Ocean, the Bird, and the Scholar gathers two decades’ worth of Helen Vendler’s essays, book reviews, and occasional prose—including the 2004 Jefferson Lecture—in a single volume. Taken together, they serve as a reminder that if the arts and the patina of culture they cast over the world were deleted, we would, in Wallace Stevens’s memorable formulation, inhabit “a geography of the dead.” These essays also remind us that without the enthusiasm, critiques, and books of each century’s scholars, there would be imperfect perpetuation and transmission of culture.

All of the modern poets who have long preoccupied Vendler—Wallace Stevens, Seamus Heaney, John Ashbery, and Jorie Graham—are fully represented, as well as others, including Langston Hughes, Allen Ginsberg, Robert Lowell, Elizabeth Bishop, Amy Clampitt, James Merrill, A. R. Ammons, and Mark Ford. And Vendler reaches back into the poetic tradition, tracing the influence of Keats, Yeats, Whitman, T. S. Eliot, and others in today’s poets. As ever, her readings help to clarify the imaginative novelty of poems, giving us a rich sense not only of their formal aspects but also of the passions underlying their linguistic and structural invention. The Ocean, the Bird, and the Scholar is an eloquent plea for the centrality, both in humanistic study and modern culture, of poetry’s beautiful, subversive, sustaining, and demanding legacy.

Helen Vendler is A. Kingsley Porter University Professor at Harvard University. She is author of Dickinson: Selected Poems and Commentaries and The Art of Shakespeare’s Sonnets (both from Harvard).
The Invaders
How Humans and Their Dogs Drove Neanderthals to Extinction

Pat Shipman

“Why did the Neanderthals disappear? In a judicious and enthralling account, Shipman makes a compelling case that, as a truly invasive species, humans were the main cause. An original twist adds an accomplice to the scenario: An unexpectedly early prototype of man’s best friend proved to be the Neanderthals’ worst enemy.”

—Robert D. Martin, Curator of Biological Anthropology, The Field Museum, Chicago

With their large brains, sturdy physique, sophisticated tools, and hunting skills, Neanderthals are the closest known relatives to humans. Approximately 200,000 years ago, as modern humans began to radiate out from their evolutionary birthplace in Africa, Neanderthals were already thriving in Europe—descendants of a much earlier migration of the African genus Homo. But when modern humans eventually made their way to Europe 45,000 years ago, Neanderthals suddenly vanished. Ever since the first Neanderthal bones were identified in 1856, scientists have been vexed by the question, why did modern humans survive while their evolutionary cousins went extinct?

The Invaders musters compelling evidence to show that the major factor in the Neanderthals’ demise was direct competition with newly arriving humans. Drawing on insights from the field of invasion biology, which predicts that the species ecologically closest to the invasive predator will face the greatest competition, Pat Shipman traces the devastating impact of a growing human population: reduction of Neanderthals’ geographic range, isolation into small groups, and loss of genetic diversity.

But modern humans were not the only invaders who competed with Neanderthals for big game. Shipman reveals fascinating confirmation of humans’ partnership with the first domesticated wolf-dogs soon after Neanderthals first began to disappear. This alliance between two predator species, she hypothesizes, made possible an unprecedented degree of success in hunting large Ice Age mammals—a distinct and ultimately decisive advantage for humans over Neanderthals at a time when climate change made both groups vulnerable.

Pat Shipman is a retired Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Pennsylvania State University. She is coauthor of The Ape in the Tree: An Intellectual and Natural History of Proconsul (Harvard).
American Vandal

Mark Twain Abroad

Roy Morris, Jr.

“Only an accomplished storyteller should dare to take up the life of our most revered raconteur, and Morris measures up. There is no shortage of Twain biographies; one as well researched and as well told as this one deserves to be among them.”
—Lawrence Howe, author of Mark Twain and the Novel

For a man who liked being called the American, Mark Twain spent a surprising amount of time outside the continental United States. Biographer Roy Morris, Jr., focuses on the dozen years Twain spent overseas and on the popular travel books—The Innocents Abroad, A Tramp Abroad, and Following the Equator—he wrote about his adventures. Unintimidated by Old World sophistication and unafraid to travel to less developed parts of the globe, Twain encouraged American readers to follow him around the world at the dawn of mass tourism, when advances in transportation made leisure travel possible for an emerging middle class. In so doing, he helped lead Americans into the twentieth century and guided them toward more cosmopolitan views.

In his first book, The Innocents Abroad (1869), Twain introduced readers to the “American Vandal,” a brash, unapologetic visitor to foreign lands, unimpressed with the local ambiance but eager to appropriate any souvenir that could be carried off. He adopted this persona throughout his career, even after he grew into an international celebrity who dined with the German Kaiser, traded quips with the king of England, gossiped with the Austrian emperor, and negotiated with the president of Transvaal for the release of war prisoners. American Vandal presents an unfamiliar Twain: not the bred-in-the-bone Midwesterner we associate with Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer but a global citizen whose exposure to other peoples and places influenced his evolving positions on race, war, and imperialism, as both he and America emerged on the world stage.

Roy Morris, Jr., is the author of numerous books, including Lighting Out for the Territory: How Samuel Clemens Headed West and Became Mark Twain and Declaring His Genius: Oscar Wilde in North America (Harvard).

March 236 pp. cloth $27.95 | £20.00 9780674416697 5 ½ x 8 ¼ Biography Belknap Press
Fateful Ties
A History of America’s Preoccupation with China

Gordon H. Chang

Americans look to China with fascination and fear, unsure whether the rising Asian power is friend or foe but certain it will play a crucial role in America’s future. This is nothing new, Gordon Chang says. For centuries, Americans have been convinced of China’s importance to their own national destiny. Fateful Ties draws on literature, art, biography, popular culture, and politics to trace America’s long and varied preoccupation with China.

China has held a special place in the American imagination from colonial times, when Jamestown settlers pursued a passage to the Pacific and Asia. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Americans plied a profitable trade in Chinese wares, sought Chinese laborers to build the West, and prized China’s art and decor. China was revered for its ancient culture but also drew Christian missionaries intent on saving souls in a heathen land. Its vast markets beckoned expansionists, even as its migrants were seen as a “yellow peril” that prompted the earliest immigration restrictions. A staunch ally during World War II, China was a dangerous adversary in the Cold War that followed. In the post-Mao era, Americans again embraced China as a land of inexhaustible opportunity, playing a central role in its economic rise.

Through portraits of entrepreneurs, missionaries, academics, artists, diplomats, and activists, Chang demonstrates how ideas about China have long been embedded in America’s conception of itself and its own fate. Fateful Ties provides valuable perspective on this complex international and intercultural relationship as America navigates an uncertain new era.

Gordon H. Chang is Oliver H. Palmer Professor in Humanities and Professor of History at Stanford University.

April 300 pp. cloth $32.95* | £24.95 9780674050396 6 1/8 x 9 1/4 History
Imperialism and the Origins of Mexican Culture

Colin M. MacLachlan

With an empire stretching across central Mexico, unmatched in military and cultural might, the Aztecs seemed poised on the brink of a golden age in the early sixteenth century. But the arrival of the Spanish changed everything. *Imperialism and the Origins of Mexican Culture* chronicles this violent clash of two empires and shows how modern Mestizo culture evolved over the centuries as a synthesis of Old and New World civilizations.

Colin MacLachlan begins by tracing Spain and Mesoamerica's parallel trajectories from tribal enclaves to complex feudal societies. When the Spanish laid siege to Tenochtitlán and destroyed it in 1521, the Aztecs could only interpret this catastrophe in cosmic terms. With their gods discredited and their population ravaged by epidemics, they succumbed quickly to Spanish control—which meant submitting to Christianity. Spain had just emerged from its centuries-long struggle against the Moors, and zealous Christianity was central to its imperial vision. But Spain's conquistadores far outnumbered its missionaries, and the Church's decision to exclude Indian converts from priesthood proved shortsighted. Native religious practices persisted, and a richly blended culture—part-Indian, part-Christian—began to emerge.

The religious void left in the wake of Spain's conquests had enduring consequences. MacLachlan's careful analysis explains why Mexico is culturally a Mestizo country while ethnically Indian, and why modern Mexicans remain largely orphaned from their indigenous heritage—the adopted children of European history.

Colin M. MacLachlan is John Christy Barr Distinguished Professor of History at Tulane University.
On April 8, 1865, after four years of civil war, General Robert E. Lee wrote to General Ulysses S. Grant asking for peace. Peace was beyond his authority to negotiate, Grant replied, but surrender terms he would discuss. As Gregory Downs reveals in this gripping history of post–Civil War America, Grant’s distinction proved prophetic, for peace would elude the South for years after Lee’s surrender at Appomattox.

After Appomattox argues that the war did not end with Confederate capitulation in 1865. Instead, a second phase commenced which lasted until 1871—not the project euphemistically called Reconstruction but a state of genuine belligerency whose mission was to shape the terms of peace. Using its war powers, the U.S. Army oversaw an ambitious occupation, stationing tens of thousands of troops in hundreds of outposts across the defeated South. This groundbreaking study of the post-surrender occupation makes clear that its purpose was to crush slavery and to create meaningful civil and political rights for freed people in the face of rebels’ bold resistance.

But reliance on military occupation posed its own dilemmas. In areas beyond Army control, the Ku Klux Klan and other violent insurgencies created near-anarchy. Voters in the North also could not stomach an expensive and demoralizing occupation. Under those pressures, by 1871, the Civil War came to its legal end. The wartime after Appomattox disrupted planter power and established important rights, but the dawn of legal peacetime heralded the return of rebel power, not a sustainable peace.

Gregory P. Downs is Associate Professor of History at City College and Graduate Center, City University of New York.
China Under Mao
A Revolution Derailed

Andrew G. Walder

China’s Communist Party seized power in 1949 after a long period of guerrilla insurgency followed by full-scale war, but the Chinese revolution was just beginning. China Under Mao narrates the rise and fall of the Maoist revolutionary state from 1949 to 1976—an epoch of startling accomplishments and disastrous failures, steered by many forces but dominated above all by Mao Zedong.

Mao’s China, Andrew Walder argues, was defined by two distinctive institutions established during the first decade of Communist Party rule: a Party apparatus that exercised firm (sometimes harsh) discipline over its members and cadres; and a socialist economy modeled after the Soviet Union. Although a large national bureaucracy had oversight of this authoritarian system, Mao intervened at every turn. The doctrines and political organization that produced Mao’s greatest achievements—victory in the civil war, the creation of China’s first unified modern state, a historic transformation of urban and rural life—also generated his worst failures: the industrial depression and rural famine of the Great Leap Forward and the violent destruction and stagnation of the Cultural Revolution.

Misdiagnosing China’s problems as capitalist restoration and prescribing continuing class struggle against imaginary enemies as the solution, Mao ruined much of what he had built and created no viable alternative. At the time of his death, he left China backward and deeply divided.

Andrew G. Walder is Denise O’Leary and Kent Thiry Professor of Sociology, and Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University.
Scientists at War
The Ethics of Cold War Weapons Research
Sarah Bridger

Scientists at War examines the ethical debates that tested the American scientific community during the Cold War. Sarah Bridger highlights the contributions of scientists to military technologies and strategic policymaking, from the dawning atomic age in the 1940s through the Strategic Defense Initiative (“Star Wars”) in the 1980s, which sparked a cross-generational opposition among scientists.

The Manhattan Project in the early 1940s and the crisis provoked by Sputnik in 1957 enhanced the political clout of American scientists. Yet many who took up government roles felt a duty to advocate arms control. Scientific advisors in the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations did not restrict themselves to technical assessments but made an impassioned moral case for a nuclear test ban. The relationship between government and science began to fray further during the Vietnam War, as younger scientists questioned the morality of using defoliants, napalm, and other non-nuclear weapons. With campuses erupting in protest over classified weapons research conducted in university labs, many elder statesmen of science, who once believed they could wield influence from within, became alienated. The result was a coalition that opposed “Star Wars” during the 1980s—and a diminished role for scientists as counselors to future presidents.

Sarah Bridger is Assistant Professor of History at California Polytechnic State University.

Before Auschwitz
Jewish Prisoners in the Prewar Concentration Camps
Kim Wünschmann

Auschwitz—the most notorious of Hitler’s concentration camps—was founded in 1940, but Nazis had been detaining Jews in camps since they came to power in 1933. Before Auschwitz unearths the origins of the concentration camp system in the years before World War II and reveals the instrumental role of these extralegal detention sites in the development of Nazi policies toward Jews and in plans to create a racially pure Third Reich.

Drawing on a range of unexplored archives to investigate over a dozen camps in the period from 1933 to 1939, Kim Wünschmann uncovers a process of terror meant to identify and isolate German Jews. The concentration camp system was essential to a regime then testing the limits of its power and seeking to capture the imagination of the German public. Propagandized by Nazis as enemies of the state, Jews were targeted for arbitrary arrest and then routinely subjected to the harshest treatment and most punishing labor assignments in the camps. Some were murdered.

Over time, shocking accounts of camp life filtered into the German population, sending a message that Jews were different from true Germans—dangerous to associate with and fair game for acts of intimidation and violence.

Kim Wünschmann is Research Fellow in History at the Martin Buber Society of Fellows in the Humanities and Social Sciences, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

March 344 pp. cloth $45.00x | £33.95 9780674967595
6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 19 halftones, 1 map, 5 tables History

April 312 pp. cloth $45.00x | £33.95 9780674736825
6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ History / Science
Empire of Chance
The Napoleonic Wars and the Disorder of Things
Anders Engberg-Pedersen

Napoleon's campaigns were the most complex military undertakings in history before the nineteenth century. But the defining battles of Austerlitz, Borodino, and Waterloo changed more than the nature of warfare. Concepts of chance, contingency, and probability became permanent fixtures in the West's understanding of how the world works. Empire of Chance examines anew the place of war in the history of Western thought, showing how the Napoleonic Wars inspired a new discourse on knowledge.

Soldiers returning from the battlefields were forced to reconsider basic questions about what it is possible to know and how decisions are made in a fog of imperfect knowledge. Artists and intellectuals came to see war as embodying modernity itself. The theory of war espoused in Carl von Clausewitz's classic treatise responded to contemporary developments in mathematics and philosophy, and the tools for solving military problems—maps, games, and simulations—became models for how to manage chance. On the other hand, the realist novels of Balzac, Stendhal, and Tolstoy questioned whether chance and contingency could ever be described or controlled.

As Anders Engberg-Pedersen makes clear, after Napoleon the state of war no longer appeared exceptional but normative. It became a prism that revealed the underlying operative logic determining the way society is ordered and unfolds.

Anders Engberg-Pedersen is Associate Professor of Comparative Literature in the Department for the Study of Culture at the University of Southern Denmark.
**Asia Inside Out**
*Connected Places*

EDITED BY
Eric Tagliacozzo • Helen F. Siu • Peter C. Perdue

Asia Inside Out reveals the dynamic forces that have linked regions of the world’s largest continent, stretching from Japan and Korea to the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. Connected Places, the second installment in this three-volume survey, highlights the transregional flows of goods, ideas, and people across natural and political boundaries—sea routes and mountain passes, ports, oasis towns and hill settlements, imperial capitals, colonial spaces, and postmodern cities. It challenges the conventional idea that defined geopolitical regions as land-based, state-centered, and possessing linear histories.

Exploring themes of maritime connections, mobile landscapes, and spatial movements, the authors examine significant sites of linkage and disjuncture from the early modern period to the present. Readers discover how eighteenth-century pirates shaped the interregional networks of Vietnam’s Tonkin Gulf, how settlers pursued land and sea-based cultural strategies in the delta ecologies of South China and Chittagong, how Kashmiri merchants provided intelligence of remote Himalayan territories to competing empires, and how for centuries a vibrant trade in horses and elephants fueled the Indian Ocean economy. **Connected Places** shows the constant fluctuations over many centuries in the making of Asian territories and illustrates the confluence of factors in the historical construction of place and space.

Eric Tagliacozzo is Professor of History at Cornell University. Helen F. Siu is Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. Peter C. Perdue is Professor of History at Yale University.

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**Industrial Eden**
*A Chinese Capitalist Vision*

Brett Sheehan

This illuminating study of the evolution of Chinese capitalism chronicles the fortunes of the Song family of North China under five successive authoritarian governments. Headed initially by Song Chuandian, who exported hairnets to Europe and America in the early twentieth century, the family became rich against long odds of rural poverty and political chaos.

Song Chuandian prospered and kept local warlords at bay, but eventually fell afoul of the new Nationalist government. His son Song Feiqing—inspired by the reformist currents of the May Fourth Movement—developed a utopian capitalist vision that industry would redeem China from foreign imperialism and cultural backwardness. Song Feiqing founded the Dongya Corporation in 1932 to manufacture wool knitting yarn and steered the company through a constantly changing political landscape—Nationalists, Japanese occupiers, and Communists. Increasingly hostile governments, combined with inflation, foreign competition, and a restless labor force, thwarted his ambition to create an “Industrial Eden.” Brett Sheehan shows how the Song family engaged in eclectic business practices that bore the imprint of both foreign and traditional Chinese influences. Although private business in China was closely linked to the state, it was neither a handmaiden to authoritarianism nor a natural ally of democracy.

Brett Sheehan is Associate Professor of History at the University of Southern California.

Brett Sheehan

April 348 pp. cloth $45.00x | £33.95 9780674967601
6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 22 line illus., 2 maps, 1 graph, 4 tables  History

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6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ 22 line illus., 2 maps, 1 graph, 4 tables  History
Muslim Cosmopolitanism in the Age of Empire

Seema Alavi

“An important book about Muslims and modernity by an outstanding historian of South Asia.”
—Ayesha Jalal, Tufts University

“An impressively well-researched and theoretically rich book that illuminates the transformation of Muslim transnationalism and cosmopolitanism during the long nineteenth century.”
—Cemil Aydin, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Muslim Cosmopolitanism in the Age of Empire recovers the stories of five Indian Muslim scholars who, in the aftermath of the uprising of 1857, were hunted by British authorities, fled their homes in India for such destinations as Cairo, Mecca, and Istanbul, and became active participants in a flourishing pan-Islamic intellectual network at the cusp of the British and Ottoman empires. Seema Alavi traces this network, born in the age of empire, which became the basis of a global Muslim sensibility—a form of political and cultural affiliation that competes with ideas of nationhood today as it did in the previous century.

By demonstrating that these Muslim networks depended on European empires and that their sensibility was shaped by the West in many subtle ways, Alavi challenges the idea that all pan-Islamic configurations are anti-Western or pro-Caliphate. Indeed, Western imperial hegemony empowered the very inter-Asian Muslim connections that went on to outlive European empires. Diverging from the medieval idea of the umma, this new cosmopolitan community stressed consensus in matters of belief, ritual, and devotion and found inspiration in the liberal reforms then gaining traction in the Ottoman world. Alavi breaks new ground in the writing of nineteenth-century history by engaging equally with the South Asian and Ottoman worlds, and by telling a non-Eurocentric story of global modernity without overlooking the importance of the British Empire.

Seema Alavi is Professor of History at the University of Delhi.
Wehrmacht Priests
Catholicism and the Nazi War of Annihilation

Lauren Faulkner Rossi

Between 1939 and 1945 more than 17,000 Catholic German priests and seminarians were conscripted into Hitler’s Wehrmacht. Men who had devoted their lives to God found themselves advancing the cause of an abhorrent regime. Lauren Faulkner Rossi draws on personal correspondence, official military reports, memoirs, and interviews to present a detailed picture of Catholic priests who served faithfully in the German armed forces in the Second World War. Most of them failed to see the bitter irony of their predicament.

Wehrmacht Priests plumbs the moral justifications of men who were committed to their religious vocation as well as to the cause of German nationalism. In their wartime and post-war writings, these soldiers often stated frankly that they went to war willingly, because it was their spiritual duty to care for their countrymen in uniform. But while some priests became military chaplains, carrying out work consistent with their religious training, most served in medical roles or, in the case of seminarians, in general infantry. Their convictions about their duty only strengthened as Germany waged an increasingly desperate battle against the Soviet Union, which they believed was an existential threat to the Catholic Church and German civilization.

Wehrmacht Priests unpacks the complex relationship between the Catholic Church and the Nazi regime, including the Church’s fierce but futile attempts to preserve its independence under Hitler’s dictatorship, its accommodations with the Nazis regarding spiritual care in the military, and the shortcomings of Catholic doctrine in the face of total war and genocide.

Lauren Faulkner Rossi is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame.
China’s War Reporters
The Legacy of Resistance against Japan

Parks M. Coble

When Japan invaded China in 1937, many Chinese journalists greeted the news with euphoria. For years, they had urged Chiang Kai-shek to resist Tokyo’s aggression. This was the war the Chinese press wanted, convinced their countrymen would triumph.

Parks Coble recaptures the experiences of correspondents during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937–1945—journalists such as Fan Changjiang and Jin Zhonghua who believed their mission was to inspire the masses through patriotic reporting. As the Japanese army moved from one stunning victory to the next, forcing Chiang’s government to retreat, newspaper reports masked the extent of China’s defeats. Atrocities such as the Rape of Nanjing were downplayed for fear of undercutting national morale. By 1941, as Chiang cracked down on leftist intellectuals, many journalists fled to the Communist-held areas of the north. After 1949, some of them were elevated to prominent positions in the People’s Republic, but all mention of their wartime writings disappeared. Mao Zedong emphasized the heroism of his own Communist Revolution, not the war effort led by his archrival. Denounced during the Cultural Revolution, once-prominent wartime journalists, including Fan, committed suicide. Only with the revival of Chinese nationalism in the reform era has their legacy been resurrected.

Parks M. Coble is James L. Sellers Professor of History at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
India celebrates itself as a nation of unity in diversity, but where does that sense of unity come from? One important source is a widely-accepted narrative called the “bhakti movement.” Bhakti is the religion of the heart, song, common participation, inner peace, and anguished protest. The idea known as the bhakti movement asserts that between 600 and 1600 CE, poet-saints sang bhakti from India’s southernmost tip to its northern Himalayan heights, laying the religious bedrock upon which the modern state of India would be built.

Challenging this canonical narrative, John Stratton Hawley shows that, starting in Mughal times, North Indian groups looked to the Hindu South as a resource that would give religious and linguistic depth to their own collective history. But only in the early twentieth century did the idea of a “bhakti movement” crystallize—in the intellectual circle surrounding Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal. Interactions between Hindus and Muslims, men and women, regional cultures, and upper castes and Dalits are embedded in the narrative, making it a powerful political resource. If bhakti is the beating heart of India, A Storm of Songs is the story of how it was implanted there—and whether it can survive.

John Stratton Hawley is Professor of Religion at Barnard College, Columbia University.
Border Law
The First Seminole War and American Nationhood
Deborah A. Rosen

The First Seminole War of 1816–1818 played a critical role in shaping how the United States demarcated its spatial and legal boundaries during the early years of the republic. Rooted in notions of American exceptionalism, manifest destiny, and racism, the legal framework that emerged from the war laid the groundwork for the Monroe Doctrine, the Dred Scott decision, and U.S. westward expansion in the nineteenth century.

When General Andrew Jackson's troops invaded Spanish-ruled Florida, they seized forts, destroyed towns, and captured or killed Spaniards, Britons, Creeks, Seminoles, and African-descended people. As Deborah A. Rosen explains, Americans vigorously raised questions about the rights of wartime prisoners, the use of military tribunals, the nature of sovereignty, rules for operating across territorial borders, the validity of preemptive strikes, and the role of race in determining legal rights. Proponents of Jackson's Florida campaigns claimed a place for the United States as a member of the European diplomatic community while at the same time asserting a regional sphere of influence and new rules regarding the application of international law. Border Law shows how American justifications for the incursions forged a more unified national identity and set a precedent for an assertive foreign policy.

Deborah A. Rosen is Professor of History at Lafayette College.
Indians in Kenya
The Politics of Diaspora

Sana Aiyar

Indians formed the middle class in colonial Kenya. They were wealthier than Africans, but despite their prosperity, Indian Kenyans were precariously positioned. Africans usually viewed them as outsiders, and Europeans largely considered them subservient. As Sana Aiyar shows, Indians demanded recognition on their own terms. *Indians in Kenya* chronicles the competing strategies by which the South Asian diaspora sought a political voice in Kenya from the beginning of colonial rule in the late 1890s to independence in the 1960s.

Indians’ connections with South Asia shaped their understanding of their lives in Kenya. Aiyar investigates how the many strands of Indians’ diasporic identity influenced Kenya’s political leadership, from claiming partnership with Europeans in their mission to colonize East Africa to collaborations with Africans to battle for racial equality. She also explores how the structures of colonial governance, the inequalities between Indians and Africans, and the racialized politics that flourished in both colonial and postcolonial Kenya limited the success of alliances across racial and class lines. Only by examining the ties that bound Indians to worlds on both sides of the Indian Ocean, she shows, can we understand how Kenya came to terms with its South Asian minority.

*Sana Aiyar* is Assistant Professor of History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Daughters of Alchemy
Women and Scientific Culture in Early Modern Italy

Meredith K. Ray

The era of the Scientific Revolution has long been epitomized by Galileo. Yet many women were at its vanguard, deeply invested in empirical culture. They experimented with medicine and practical alchemy at home, at court, and through collaborative networks of practitioners. In academies, salons, and correspondence, they debated cosmological discoveries; in their literary production, they used their knowledge of natural philosophy to argue for their intellectual equality to men.

Meredith Ray restores the work of these women to our understanding of early modern scientific culture. Her study begins with Caterina Sforza’s alchemical recipes; examines the sixteenth-century vogue for “books of secrets”; and looks at narratives of science in works by Moderata Fonte and Lucrezia Marinella. It concludes with Camilla Erculiani’s letters on natural philosophy and, finally, Margherita Sarrocchi’s defense of Galileo’s “Medicean” stars.

Combining literary and cultural analysis, *Daughters of Alchemy* contributes to the emerging scholarship on the variegated nature of scientific practice in the early modern era. Drawing on a range of understudied material including new analyses of the Sarrocchi-Galileo correspondence and a previously unavailable manuscript of Sforza’s *Experimenti*, Ray’s book rethinks early modern science, properly reintroducing the integral and essential work of women.

*Meredith K. Ray* is Associate Professor of Italian at the University of Delaware.
The Adams Papers
Adams Family Correspondence
Volume 12, March 1797–April 1798
EDITED BY Sara Martin • C. James Taylor • Neal E. Millikan • Amanda A. Mathews • Hobson Woodward • Sara B. Sikes • Gregg L. Lint • Sara Georgini
Volume 12 opens with John Adams’s inauguration as president and closes just after details of the XYZ affair become public in America. Through private correspondence, the Adamses reveal their concerns for the well-being of the nation and the depth of their political engagement. Abigail’s letters to friend and foe demonstrate the important role she played as an unofficial member of the administration. John Quincy and Thomas Boylston’s letters from The Hague, Paris, London, and Berlin offer keen observations about the political turmoil in France, the shifting European landscape as a result of the war, and court life in Berlin following Frederick William III’s coronation.

In the midst of crisis, the family’s domestic life challenged and sustained them. John Quincy’s marriage to Louisa Catherine Johnson in London in July 1797 was cause for celebration, while John’s appointment of John Quincy as U.S. minister to Prussia caused the scrupulous younger Adams to struggle with concerns about nepotism. John and Abigail’s visits with Nabby and Charles in New York provided welcome distractions, even as they worried about Nabby’s domestic situation. With the candor and perception expected from the Adamses, this volume features forthright commentary from one family at the center of it all.

Amber D. Moulton is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin–Whitewater.
Touché
The Duel in Literature

John Leigh

“Through the insightful analysis of classic works in English, French, German, Russian, and Italian literature from the past three centuries, the book generates a vivid history of dueling. It is brilliantly written, filled with apt allusions to contemporary art and music—a pleasure to read.”

—Theodore Ziolkowski, Princeton University

The monarchs of seventeenth-century Europe put a surprisingly high priority on the abolition of dueling, seeing its eradication as an important step from barbarism toward a rational state monopoly on justice. But it was one thing to ban dueling and another to stop it. Duelists continued to kill each other with swords or pistols in significant numbers deep into the nineteenth century. In 1883 Maupassant called dueling “the last of our unreasonable customs.” As a dramatic and forbidden ritual from another age, the duel retained a powerful hold on the public mind and, in particular, the literary imagination.

Many of the greatest names in Western literature wrote about or even fought in duels, among them Corneille, Molière, Richardson, Rousseau, Pushkin, Dickens, Hugo, Dumas, Twain, Conrad, Chekhov, and Mann. As John Leigh explains, the duel was a gift as a plot device. But writers also sought to discover in duels something more fundamental about human conflict and how we face our fears of humiliation, pain, and death. The duel was, for some, a social cause, a scourge to be mocked or lamented; yet even its critics could be seduced by its risk and glamour. Some conservatives defended dueling by arguing that the man of noble bearing who cared less about living than living with honor was everything that the contemporary bourgeois was not. The literary history of the duel, as Touché makes clear, illuminates the tensions that attended the birth of the modern world.

John Leigh is University Lecturer in the Faculty of Modern & Medieval Languages, University of Cambridge.
What sort of thing is a lyric poem? An intense expression of subjective experience? The fictive speech of a specifiable persona? Theory of the Lyric reveals the limitations of these two conceptions of the lyric—the older Romantic model and the modern conception that has come to dominate the study of poetry—both of which neglect what is most striking and compelling in the lyric and falsify the long and rich tradition of the lyric in the West. Jonathan Culler explores alternative conceptions offered by this tradition, such as public discourse made authoritative by its rhythmical structures, and he constructs a more capacious model of the lyric that will help readers appreciate its range of possibilities.

Theory of the Lyric constitutes a major advance in our understanding of the Western lyric tradition. Examining ancient as well as modern poems, from Sappho to Ashbery, in many European languages, Culler underscores lyric’s surprising continuities across centuries of change—its rhythmical resources, its strange modes of address, its use of the present tense, and the intriguing tension between its ritualistic and fictional dimensions. He defends the idea of lyric as a genre against recent critiques, arguing that lyrics address our world rather than project a fictional world and also challenging the strongly established assumption that poems exist to be interpreted. Theory of the Lyric concludes with a discussion of how to conceive the relations between lyric and society in ways that would acknowledge and respond to lyric’s enduring powers of enchantment.

Jonathan Culler is Class of 1916 Professor of English and Comparative Literature, Cornell University.
Retrieving Realism
Hubert Dreyfus • Charles Taylor

“A picture held us captive,” Wittgenstein wrote, describing the powerful image of mind that underlies the modern epistemological tradition. Retrieving Realism offers a radical critique of the Cartesian epistemological picture that has captivated philosophy for too long and restores a realist view affirming our direct contact with reality—both the physical universe and the social world.

Descartes’s “mediational” epistemology—that knowledge consists of ideas mediating external reality—exerts a strong grip on Western thought, imprisoning even such philosophers as Quine, Rorty, and Davidson within its regime. As Hubert Dreyfus and Charles Taylor show, knowledge consists of much more than the explicit representations we formulate in our minds. We gain knowledge of the world by handling things, moving among them, responding to them—and these forms of knowing cannot be understood in mediational terms. Dreyfus and Taylor also contest Descartes’s privileging of the individual mind, arguing that much of our understanding of the world is necessarily shared. Once we deconstruct Cartesian mediationalism, the problems Hume, Kant, and others struggled with fall away, as does the motivation for nonrealist doctrines. Philosophy can then begin to describe the everyday world we are absorbed in and the universe of natural kinds that science reveals.

Hubert Dreyfus is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley. Charles Taylor is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at McGill University.
Vanishing into Things
Knowledge in Chinese Tradition

Barry Allen

Vanishing into Things explores the concept of knowledge in Chinese thought over two millennia, from Confucius to Wang Yangming (ca. 1500 CE), and compares the different philosophical imperatives that have driven Chinese and Western thought. Challenging the hyperspecialized epistemology of modern philosophy in the West, Barry Allen urges his readers toward an ethical appreciation of why knowledge is worth pursuing.

Western philosophers have long maintained that true knowledge is the best knowledge. Chinese thinkers, by contrast, have emphasized not the essence of knowing but the purpose. Ideas of truth play no part in understanding what the best knowledge is: knowledge is not deduced from principles or reducible to a theory. Rather, it is expressed through wu wei, literally “not doing”—a response to circumstances that is at once effortless and effective. This type of knowledge perceives the evolution of circumstances from an early point, when its course can be changed, provided one has the wisdom to grasp the opportunity. Allen guides readers through the major Confucian and Daoist thinkers including Kongzi, Mengzi, Xunzi, Laozi, and Zhuangzi, examining their influence on medieval Neoconfucianism and Chan (Zen) Buddhism, as well as the theme of knowledge in China’s art of war literature.

Barry Allen is Professor of Philosophy at McMaster University.

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How to Do Things with Pornography

Nancy Bauer

In Nancy Bauer’s view, most feminist philosophers are content to work within theoretical frameworks that are fundamentally false to human beings’ everyday experiences. How to Do Things with Pornography models a new way to write philosophically about pornography, women’s self-objectification, hook-up culture, and other contemporary phenomena. Unafraid to ask what philosophy contributes to our lives, Bauer argues that the profession’s lack of interest in this question threatens to make its enterprise irrelevant.

Bauer criticizes two paradigmatic models of Western philosophizing: the Great Man model, according to which philosophy is the product of rare genius; and the scientistic model, according to which a community of researchers work together to discover once-and-for-all truths. The philosopher’s job is neither to perpetuate the inevitably sexist trope of the philosopher-genius nor to “get things right.” Rather, it is to compete with the Zeitgeist and attract people to the endeavor of reflecting on their settled beliefs and perceptions. How to Do Things with Pornography boldly enlists J. L. Austin’s How to Do Things with Words, showing that it should be read not as a theory of speech acts but as a revolutionary conception of what philosophers can do in the world with their words.

Nancy Bauer is Professor of Philosophy and Dean of Academic Affairs for Arts and Sciences at Tufts University.

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6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Philosophy
**Miniature Metropolis**
*Literature in an Age of Photography and Film*

Andreas Huyssen

Before and after 1900, Europe’s modernizing metropolises offered a sensory experience unlike anything that had come before. Cities became laboratories bubbling with aesthetic experimentation, and from this milieu emerged metropolitan miniatures—short prose pieces about urban life written for European newspapers. *Miniature Metropolis* explores the history and theory of this significant but misrecognized achievement of literary modernism. Andreas Huyssen shows how writers from Baudelaire and Kafka to Benjamin and Adorno created the miniature to record their reflections of Paris, Brussels, Prague, Vienna, Berlin, and Los Angeles. Contesting photography and film as competing media, the metropolitan miniature sought to capture the visceral feeling of acceleration and compression that defined urban existence. But the form did not merely imitate visual media—it absorbed them, condensing objective and subjective perceptions into the very structure of language and text and asserting the aesthetic specificity of literary language without resort to visual illustration. Huyssen argues that the miniature subverted the expectations of transparency, easy understanding, and entertainment that mass circulation newspapers depended upon. His fine-grained readings open vistas into German critical theory and the visual arts, revealing the metropolitan miniature to be one of the few genuinely innovative modes of spatialized writing created by modernism.

Andreas Huyssen is the Villard Professor of German and Comparative Literature, Columbia University.

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**Utopia, Limited**
*Romanticism and Adjustment*

Anahid Nersessian

What is utopia if not a perfect world, impossible to achieve? Anahid Nersessian reveals a basic misunderstanding lurking behind that ideal. *Utopia, Limited* enlists Blake, Wordsworth, Keats, and others to redefine utopianism as a positive investment in limitations. Linking the ecological imperative to live within our means to the aesthetic philosophy of the Romantic period, Nersessian’s theory of utopia promises not an unconditionally perfect world but a better world where we get less than we hoped, but more than we had.

For the Romantics, the project of utopia and the project of art were identical. Blake believed that without limits, a work of art would be no more than a set of squiggles or a string of nonsensical letters and sounds. And without boundaries, utopia is merely an extension of the world we know, blighted by a hunger for having it all. Nersessian proposes that we think about utopia as the Romantics thought about aesthetics—as a way to bind and thereby emancipate human political potential within a finite space. She lays out a program of “adjustment” that applies the lessons of art to the rigors of life on an imperiled planet—a roadmap through a restricted future.

Anahid Nersessian is Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles.

March 266 pp. cloth $39.95 | £29.95 9780674434578
6 1/8 x 9 1/4 Literature
“Leonard’s brilliant examination opens up the discussion of ‘the tragic’ in exciting ways. Her eloquent, sure-footed readings render difficult philosophical and literary texts newly accessible.”
—Page duBois

The ancient Greek tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides have long been considered foundational works of Western literature, revered for their aesthetic perfection and timeless truths. Under the microscope of recent scholarship, however, the presumed universality of Greek tragedy has started to fade, as the particularities of Athenian culture have come into sharper focus. The world revealed is so far removed from modern sensibilities that, in the eyes of many, tragedy’s viability as a modern art form has been fatally undermined. Tragic Modernities steers a new course between the uncritical appreciation and the resolute historicism of the past two centuries, to explore the continuing relevance of tragedy in contemporary life.

Through the writings of such influential figures as Hegel, Marx, Nietzsche, and Freud, tragedy became a crucial reference point for philosophical and intellectual arguments. These thinkers turned to Greek tragedy in particular to support their claims about history, revolution, gender, and sexuality. From Freud’s Oedipus complex to Nietzsche’s Dionysiac, from Hegel’s dialectics to Marx’s alienation, tragedy provided the key terms and mental architecture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By highlighting the philosophical significance of tragedy, Miriam Leonard makes a compelling case for the ways tragedy has shaped the experience of modernity and elucidates why modern conceptualizations of tragedy necessarily color our understanding of antiquity. Exceptional in its scope and argument, Tragic Modernities contests the idea of the death of tragedy and argues powerfully for the continued vitality of Greek tragic theater in the central debates of contemporary culture.

Miriam Leonard is Professor of Greek Literature and Its Reception at University College London.
Homesickness
Culture, Contagion, and National Transformation in Modern China
Carlos Rojas

The collapse of China’s Qing dynasty coincided roughly with discoveries that helped revolutionize views of infectious disease. Together, these parallel developments generated a set of paradigm shifts in the understanding of society, the individual, as well as the cultural matrix that mediates between them. In Homesickness, Carlos Rojas examines an array of Chinese literary and cinematic tropes of illness, arguing that these works approach sickness not solely as a symptom of dysfunction but more importantly as a key to its potential solution.

Rojas focuses on a condition of what he calls “homesickness”—referring to a discomfort caused not by a longing for home but by an excessive proximity to it. The product of a dialectics of internal alienation and self-differentiation, this inverse homesickness marks a process of movement away from the “home,” conceived as a set of spaces associated with the nation, the family, and the individual body. The result is a productive dynamism that gives rise to the possibility of long-term health. Without sickness, in other words, there could be no health.

Through analyses of works from China and the global Chinese diaspora, Rojas asserts that the very possibility of health is predicated on this condition of homesickness.

Carlos Rojas is Associate Professor of Chinese Cultural Studies, Women’s Studies, and Arts of the Moving Image at Duke University.

Ralph Waldo Emerson
The Major Prose
EDITED BY
Ronald A. Bosco • Joel Myerson

Upon its completion, The Collected Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson was hailed as a major achievement of scholarship and textual editing. Drawing from its ten volumes, Ronald A. Bosco and Joel Myerson have gathered some of Emerson’s most memorable prose published under his direct supervision, enhanced by additional writings. The result is the only anthology that presents in a single volume the full range of Emerson’s written and spoken prose genres—sermons, lectures, addresses, and essays—that took on their public life in the pulpit, lecture hall, or printed page.

Ralph Waldo Emerson: The Major Prose demonstrates the remarkable scope of Emerson’s interests, from science, literature, art, philosophy, natural history, and religion to pressing social issues such as slavery and women’s rights, to the character of his contemporaries, including Lincoln and Thoreau. Edited according to the most rigorous modern standards, this volume provides an authoritative compendium of writings by one of America’s most significant literary figures.

Ronald A. Bosco, Distinguished Research Professor of English and American Literature at the State University of New York at Albany, served as the General Editor of the Collected Works, volumes 7–10. Joel Myerson, Carolina Distinguished Professor of American Literature Emeritus at the University of South Carolina, served as the Textual Editor of the Collected Works, volumes 8–10.
Politics in Commercial Society
Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Adam Smith

Istvan Hont
EDITED BY Béla Kapossy • Michael Sonenscher

Scholars normally emphasize the contrast between the two great eighteenth-century thinkers Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Adam Smith. Rousseau is seen as a critic of modernity; Smith as an apologist. However, Istvan Hont finds significant commonalities in their work, arguing that both were theorists of commercial society, but from different perspectives.

Hont makes the case that the concept of commercial society has much in common with what Immanuel Kant called unsocial sociability. This is why earlier scholars referred to an Adam Smith Problem and, in a different way, a Jean-Jacques Rousseau Problem. The two problems—and the questions about the relationship between individualism and altruism they raised—were, in fact, more similar than has usually been thought because both arose from fundamental problems generated by thinking about morality and politics in a commercial society. Commerce entails reciprocity, but a commercial society also entails involuntary social interdependence, relentless economic competition, and intermittent interstate rivalry. This was the world to which Rousseau and Smith belonged, and Politics in Commercial Society is an account of how they thought about it. Hont goes on to show the relevance of commercial society to the politics of the nation-state, global commerce, international competition, social inequality, and democratic accountability.

Istvan Hont was University Lecturer in the History of Political Thought at the University of Cambridge and a Fellow of King’s College.

Grounds for Difference
Rogers Brubaker

Offering fresh perspectives on perennial questions of ethnicity, race, nationalism, and religion, Rogers Brubaker makes manifest three forces that shape the politics of diversity and multiculturalism today: the return of inequality as a central public concern, the return of biology as an asserted basis of racial and ethnic difference, and the return of religion as a key terrain of public contestation.

The cultural and discursive turn that drew students of identity away from the study of structural inequalities has now run its course. At a moment of heightened concern with deepening inequality, Grounds for Difference shows how categories of difference such as race, ethnicity, and gender get built into enduring structures of inequality. In the aftermath of the Human Genome Project, newly influential genetic understandings of human difference threaten to naturalize both difference and inequality. Brubaker critically engages the new ethnoracial naturalism and assesses how genetic perspectives have transformed understandings of race and ethnicity in biomedicine, forensics, genealogy, and identity politics. The recent resurgence of public religion likewise has major implications for how we understand the politics of difference. Brubaker explains why the most intensely contested struggles over cultural difference today tend to involve religion, confounding expectations about continued secularization.

Rogers Brubaker is Professor of Sociology and UCLA Foundation Chair at the University of California, Los Angeles.
After Roe
The Lost History of the Abortion Debate
Mary Ziegler

Forty years after the Supreme Court legalized abortion, Roe v. Wade continues to make headlines. After Roe: The Lost History of the Abortion Debate cuts through the myths and misunderstandings to present a clear-eyed account of cultural and political responses to the landmark 1973 ruling in the decade that followed. The activists who shaped the discussion after Roe, Mary Ziegler shows, were far more flexible and diverse than the partisans dominating the abortion debate today.

In the early years after the decision, advocates on both sides sought common ground on issues from pregnancy discrimination to fetal research. Drawing on archives and 100 interviews with key participants, Ziegler’s revelations complicate the notion that abortion rights proponents were insensitive to questions of racial and class injustice, or that abortion opponents were inherently antifeminist. But over time, “pro-abortion” and “anti-abortion” positions hardened into “pro-choice” and “pro-life” categories and produced the interpretation now taken for granted—that Roe was primarily a ruling on a woman’s right to choose. Peering beneath the surface of social-movement struggles in the 1970s, After Roe reveals how actors on the left and the right have today made Roe a symbol for a spectrum of fervently held political beliefs.

Mary Ziegler is Assistant Professor of Law at Florida State University College of Law.

Environment in the Balance
The Green Movement and the Supreme Court
Jonathan Z. Cannon

The first Earth Day in 1970 marked environmentalism’s coming-of-age in the United States. More than four decades later, does the green movement remain a transformative force in American life? Presenting a new account from a legal perspective, Environment in the Balance interprets a wide range of U.S. Supreme Court decisions, along with social science research and the literature of the movement, to gauge the practical and cultural impact of environmentalism and its future prospects.

From the 1960s onward, the Court’s rulings on federalism, landowners’ rights, standing, and regulatory authority have reflected deep-seated cultural differences brought out by the mass movement to protect the environment. In the early years, environmentalists won some important victories, but over time the Court became more skeptical of their claims and more solicitous of values embodied in private property rights, economic mastery, and limited government. Today, facing the looming threat of global warming, environmentalists struggle to break through a cultural stalemate that threatens their goals. Jonathan Cannon describes the current ferment in the movement, and he chronicles efforts to broaden environmentalism’s cultural appeal while staying connected to its historical roots, and to ideas of nature that have given the movement its distinctive energy and purpose.

Jonathan Z. Cannon is Blaine T. Phillips Distinguished Professor of Environmental Law at the University of Virginia School of Law.
Uniquely in the United States, lawyers litigate large cases on behalf of many claimants who could not afford to sue individually. In these class actions, attorneys act as risk-taking entrepreneurs, effectively hiring the client rather than acting as the client’s agent. Lawyer-financed, lawyer-controlled, and lawyer-settled, entrepreneurial litigation invites lawyers to act in their own interest. And because class litigation aggregates many claims, defendants object that it amounts to legalized extortion. Yet, without the class action and contingent fees, many meritorious claims would never be asserted.

John Coffee examines these dilemmas in the context of derivative actions, securities class actions, merger litigation, and mass tort litigation. His history traces how practices developed in the early Republic, exploded in the late twentieth century, and waned as Supreme Court decisions and legislation curtailed the reach of entrepreneurial litigation. This evenhanded account assesses both the strengths and weaknesses of entrepreneurial litigation and proposes a number of reforms. Coffee’s goal is to save the class action, not discard it, and to make private enforcement of law more democratically accountable. He also considers the feasibility of exporting a modified form of entrepreneurial litigation to other countries that are seeking a mechanism for aggregate representation.

John C. Coffee, Jr., is the Adolf A. Berle Professor of Law and Director of the Center on Corporate Governance at Columbia University Law School.

The theory of natural law grounds human laws in the universal truths of God’s creation. Until recently, lawyers in the Western tradition studied natural law as part of their training, and the task of the judicial system was to build an edifice of positive law on natural law’s foundations. Although much has been written about natural law in theory, surprisingly little has been said about how it has shaped legal practice. Natural Law in Court asks how lawyers and judges made and interpreted natural law arguments in England, Europe, and the United States, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the American Civil War.

R. H. Helmholz sees consistency in how English, Continental, and early American jurisprudence applied natural law in cases ranging from family law and inheritance to criminal and commercial law. Natural law was treated across the board as the source of positive law, not its rival. The idea that no person should be condemned unheard, or that punishment should fit the crime, or that self-protection against attack is justified are valuable legal rules that originate in natural law. From a historical perspective, Helmholz concludes, natural law has advanced the cause of justice.

R. H. Helmholz is Ruth Wyatt Rosenson Distinguished Service Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School.
Reagan’s Legacy in a World Transformed
EDITED BY Jeffrey L. Chidester • Paul Kengor
Since Ronald Reagan left office, the global community has witnessed the collapse of the Soviet Union and the integration of Europe, the War on Terror and the Arab Spring, a hot Chinese economy and a major international recession. Bringing together scholars from diverse persuasions, Reagan’s Legacy in a World Transformed offers a timely retrospective on the fortieth president’s policies and ongoing impact today.

The authors consider the influence of Reagan’s free-market ideas on economic globalization, showing how deregulation succeeded in spurring economic expansion. In foreign policy, Reagan favored significant increases in military spending and an assertive agenda abroad. More than twenty years later, George W. Bush invoked this speech in describing his goals in the Middle East—a striking example of how Reagan’s ideas affected the post-9/11 world. In contrast with his hawkish stance on defense, Reagan’s efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals, negotiated with Mikhail Gorbachev, constitutes an enduring contribution to stability.

Although Reagan’s policies soared on rhetoric deeply rooted in ideological conviction, the president engaged in pragmatic multilateralism when this approach served America’s interests. He believed that America had a mission as a moral leader and beacon of freedom, a view that continues to inform U.S. foreign policy.

Jeffrey L. Chidester is Director of Policy Programs at the Miller Center at the University of Virginia. Paul Kengor is Professor of Political Science at Grove City College.
Why Democracy Is Oppositional

John Medearis

Is infrequent voting the most we can expect from a free citizenry? Would democracy be more robust if our political discourse were more deliberative? John Medearis’s trenchant and trend-buckling work of political philosophy argues that democracies face significant challenges that go beyond civic lethargy and unreasonable debate. Democracy is inherently a fragile state of affairs, he reminds us. Revisiting fundamental questions about the system in theory and practice, Why Democracy Is Oppositional helps us see why preserving democracy has always been—and will always be—a struggle.

As citizens of democracies seek political control over their destinies, they confront forces that threaten to dominate their lives. These forces may take the form of runaway financial markets, powerful special interests, expanding militaries, or dysfunctional legislatures. But citizens of democracies help create the very institutions that overwhelm them. Hostile threats do not generally come from the outside but are the product of citizens’ own collective activities. Medearis contends that democratic action perpetually arises to reclaim egalitarian control over social forces and institutions that have become alienated from large numbers of citizens. Democracy is therefore necessarily oppositional. Concerted, contentious political activities of all kinds are fundamental to it, while consensus and easy compromise are rarities.

Recovering insights from political theorists such as Karl Marx and John Dewey, Why Democracy Is Oppositional addresses contemporary issues ranging from the global financial crisis and economic inequality to drone warfare and mass incarceration.

John Medearis is Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, Riverside.
Despite American education’s recent mania for standardized tests, testing misses what really matters about learning: the desire to learn in the first place. Curiosity is vital, but it remains surprisingly understudied. *The Hungry Mind* is a deeply researched, highly readable exploration of what curiosity is, how it can be measured, how it develops in childhood, and how it can be fostered at school.

Children naturally possess an interest in the world around them. But this robust trait becomes more fragile over time, and is shaped by parents, teachers, peers, and the learning environment. Susan Engel highlights the centrality of language and question-asking as tools for expressing curiosity. She also uncovers overlooked forms of curiosity, including gossip—an important way children satisfy their interest in other people. Although curiosity leads to knowledge, it can stir up trouble, and schools too often have an incentive to squelch it in favor of discipline. Engel stresses the importance of time spent alone, which gives children a chance to tinker, collect, read, and explore their own thoughts. *The Hungry Mind* provides a theoretical framework for the psychology of curiosity and offers educators practical ways to put curiosity at the center of the classroom.

**Susan Engel** is Director of the Program in Teaching and Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Williams College.
The Economics of Race in the United States

Brendan O’Flaherty

Brendan O’Flaherty brings the tools of economic analysis—incentives, equilibrium, optimization, and more—to bear on contentious issues of race in the United States. In areas ranging from health care and education, to employment and housing, to wealth and crime, he shows how racial differences among blacks, whites, Hispanics, and Asian Americans remain a powerful determinant in the lives of Americans. More capacious than standard texts, The Economics of Race in the United States discusses important aspects of history and culture and explores race as a social and biological construct, to make a compelling argument for why race must play a major role in economic and public policy.

Surprising threads of connection emerge in O’Flaherty’s analysis. For example, eliminating discrimination in the workplace will not equalize earnings as long as educational achievement varies by race—and educational achievement will vary as long as housing and marriage markets vary. No single engine of racial equality in one area of socioeconomic life is strong enough to pull the entire train by itself. Progress in one place is often constrained by diminishing marginal returns in another. Good policies can make a difference, and only careful analysis can figure out which policies those are.

Brendan O’Flaherty is Professor of Economics at Columbia University.

The End Game
How Inequality Shapes Our Final Years

Corey M. Abramson

“Provides a deeper understanding of how inequalities affect the entire passage of our lives.” — Robert B. Reich

Senior citizens face a gauntlet of physical, psychological, and social hurdles. But do the disadvantages some people accumulate over a lifetime make their final years especially difficult? Or does the quality of life among poor and affluent seniors converge? The End Game investigates whether socioeconomic, racial, and gender divisions in America create inequalities that structure the lives of the elderly.

Corey Abramson’s portraits of seniors from diverse backgrounds illustrate that disparities in wealth, access to health care, neighborhood conditions, and friends and family shape how different people adapt to the challenges of old age. Social Security and Medicare are helpful but insufficient to alleviate deep structural inequalities. Yet material disadvantages alone cannot explain why seniors respond to aging in different ways. Culture plays a crucial role. Studying the experience of aging in America is central to understanding inequality, because the problems of the elderly—declining mobility and health, loss of loved ones and friends—affect people across the socioeconomic spectrum, allowing for powerful ethnographic comparisons that are more difficult to make earlier in life.

Corey M. Abramson is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the Center for Ethnographic Research at the University of California, Berkeley.
Educating a Diverse Nation
Lessons from Minority-Serving Institutions

Clifton Conrad • Marybeth Gasman

In an increasingly diverse United States, minority and low-income students of all ages struggle to fit into mainstream colleges and universities that cater predominantly to middle-income and affluent white students fresh out of high school. Educating a Diverse Nation turns a spotlight on the challenges facing these underserved, nontraditional college students and highlights innovative programs and practices that are advancing students’ persistence and learning.

Clifton Conrad and Marybeth Gasman offer an on-the-ground perspective of life at twelve minority-serving institutions. Speaking for themselves, some students describe the stress of balancing tuition with the need to support families. Others express their concerns about not being adequately prepared for college-level work. And more than a few reveal doubts about the relevance of college for their future. Educating a Diverse Nation identifies strategies for empowering nontraditional students to succeed in college despite these obstacles. It shows how innovations such as collaborative learning, culturally-relevant educational programs, blurring the roles of faculty, staff, and students, peer-led team learning, and real-world problem solving engage students and foster the knowledge, skills, and habits they need to become self-sustaining in college and beyond, as well as valuable contributors to society.

Clifton Conrad is Vilas Distinguished Professor and Professor of Higher Education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Marybeth Gasman is Professor of Higher Education and Director of the Center for Minority-Serving Institutions at the University of Pennsylvania.
Redesigning America’s Community Colleges
A Clearer Path to Student Success

Thomas R. Bailey • Shanna Smith Jaggars • Davis Jenkins

In the United States, 1,200 community colleges enroll nearly eight million students each year—nearly half of the nation’s undergraduates. Yet fewer than 40 percent of entrants complete an undergraduate degree within six years. Despite fiscal constraints, community colleges have come under pressure to improve academic outcomes for their students. Redesigning America’s Community Colleges is a concise, evidence-based guide to how two-year colleges can substantially increase their rates of student success, if they rethink the ways in which they organize programs of study, support services, and instruction.

Community colleges were designed to expand enrollments at low cost, not to maximize completion of high-quality programs. The result was a cafeteria-style model in which students pick courses from a bewildering array of choices, with little guidance. The authors urge administrators and faculty to reject this traditional model in favor of “guided pathways”—clearer, more educationally coherent programs of study that simplify students’ choices without limiting their options, allowing students to complete credentials and advance to further education and the labor market more quickly and at less cost. Drawing on findings from the Community College Research Center (Teachers College, Columbia University), Redesigning America’s Community Colleges describes the main design features of this approach.

Thomas R. Bailey is the George and Abby O’Neill Professor of Economics and Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and Director of the Community College Research Center. Shanna Smith Jaggars is Assistant Director of the Community College Research Center at Teachers College, Columbia University. Davis Jenkins is Senior Research Associate at the Community College Research Center at Teachers College, Columbia University.
From Mainframes to Smartphones
A History of the International Computer Industry

Martin Campbell-Kelly • Daniel D. Garcia-Swartz

This compact history traces the computer industry from its origins in 1950s mainframes, through the establishment of standards beginning in 1965 and the introduction of personal computing in the 1980s. It concludes with the Internet’s explosive growth since 1995. Across these four periods, the authors describe the steady trend toward miniaturization and explain its consequences for the bundles of interacting components that make up a computer system. With miniaturization, the price of computation fell and entry into the industry became less costly. Companies supplying different components learned to cooperate even as they competed with other businesses for market share. Simultaneously with miniaturization—and equally consequential—the core of the computer industry shifted from hardware to software and services. Companies that failed to adapt to this trend were left behind.

Governments did not turn a blind eye to the activities of entrepreneurs. The U.S. government was the major customer for computers in the early years. Several European governments subsidized private corporations, and Japan fostered R&D in private firms while protecting its domestic market from foreign competition. From Mainframes to Smartphones is international in scope and broad in its purview of this revolutionary industry.

Martin Campbell-Kelly is Professor Emeritus of Computer Science, Warwick University. Daniel D. Garcia-Swartz is an economist with Compass Lexecon in Chicago.

Masters of the Universe,
Slaves of the Market

Stephen Bell • Andrew Hindmoor

This account of the 2008–2009 financial crisis compares banking systems in the United States and UK to those of Canada and Australia and explains why the system imploded in the former but not the latter.

A boom mentality and fear of being left behind by competitors drove many US and British bank executives to take extraordinary risks. Formerly illiquid assets such as mortgages and other debts were repackaged into complex securities and then traded on an industrial scale. When the value of these securities collapsed in 2007 and 2008, economic activity fell into deep freeze. The financial crisis threatened not just investment banks and their insurers but individual home owners and workers at every level. Because banks in Canada and Australia could make profits through traditional lending practices, they did not confront pressures to reinvent themselves, and they avoided the fate of their US and UK counterparts. Stephen Bell and Andrew Hindmoor argue that trading and systemic risk in the banking system need to be reined in through reform. However, prospects for this are not promising given the commitment of governments in the crisis-hit economies to protect the “international competitiveness” of the London and New York financial markets.

Stephen Bell is Professor of Politics at the University of Queensland. Andrew Hindmoor is Professor of Politics at the University of Sheffield.
Noise Matters
The Evolution of Communication

R. Haven Wiley

Noise, as we usually think of it, is background sound that interferes with our ability to hear more interesting sounds. In general terms, though, it is anything that interferes with the reception of signals of any sort. It includes extraneous energy in the environment, degradation of signals in transit, and spontaneous random activity in receivers and signalers. Whatever the cause, the consequence of noise is error by receivers, and these errors are the key to understanding how noise shapes the evolution of communication.

Noise Matters breaks new ground in the scientific understanding of how communication evolves in the presence of noise. Combining insights of signal detection theory with evidence from decades of his own original research, Haven Wiley explains the profound effects of noise on the evolution of communication. The coevolution of signalers and receivers does not result in ideal, noise-free communication, Wiley finds. Instead, signalers and receivers evolve to a joint equilibrium in which communication is effective but never error-free. Noise is inescapable in the evolution of communication.

Wiley's comprehensive approach considers communication on many different levels of biological organization, from cells to individual organisms, including humans. Social interactions, such as honesty, mate choice, and cooperation, are reassessed in the light of noisy communication. The final sections demonstrate that noise even affects how we think about human language, science, subjectivity, and freedom. Noise Matters thus contributes to understanding the behavior of animals, including ourselves.

R. Haven Wiley is Professor of Biology and Ecology Emeritus at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
August Weismann was one of the towering biologists of the nineteenth century. Yet the man who formulated the theory that inheritance is transmitted solely through the nuclei of eggs and sperm has not received an in-depth historical examination. In this first full-length biography, Frederick Churchill presents a deeply researched reintroduction to Weismann, situating him in the swirling intellectual currents of his time and demonstrating how his work paved the way for the modern synthesis of genetics and evolution in the twentieth century.

In 1859 Darwin’s tantalizing idea stirred up a great deal of turmoil in the scientific world, largely because the underlying biological mechanisms of evolution had not yet been worked out. Weismann’s achievement was to unite natural history, embryology, and cell biology under the capacious dome of evolutionary theory. In his major work on germ plasm (1892), which established the material basis of heredity in the “germ cells,” Weismann delivered a crushing blow to Lamarck’s concept of inheritance of acquired traits. Churchill explains the importance of Weismann’s pioneering work for cytology and opens up an expanded history of biology from 1859 to 1914. August Weismann is sure to become the definitive account of an extraordinary life and career.

Frederick B. Churchill is Emeritus Professor of History and Philosophy of Science at Indiana University, Bloomington.
Sustainability for a Warming Planet

Humberto Llavador • John E. Roemer • Joaquim Silvestre

Human-generated greenhouse gas emissions imperil a global resource: a biosphere capable of supporting life as we know it. What is the fair way to share this scarce resource across present and future generations, and across regions of the world? This study offers a new perspective based on the guiding ethics of sustainability and egalitarianism. It makes the case that the atmospheric concentration of carbon must be capped at some level not much higher than exists today, and that we should invest more in education and research than we currently do.

International cooperation between developing and developed nations is vital, because economic growth and the climate problem are intertwined. The authors propose that the guiding principle of bargaining should be that the dates at which developing countries’ living standards catch up with those of developed countries should not be altered by the agreement. They conclude that developed economies should agree not to exceed 1 percent growth in per capita GDP annually, while developing nations should grow at a faster rate, but still lower than current projections, until they converge. The authors acknowledge that achieving such a dramatic slowdown would carry political and economic challenges.

Humberto Llavador is Associate Professor of Economics at Pompeu Fabra University. John E. Roemer is Elizabeth S. and A. Varick Stout Professor of Political Science and Economics at Yale University. Joaquim Silvestre is Professor of Economics at the University of California, Davis.
Theocritus. Moschus. Bion
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Neil Hopkinson

Theocritus (early third century BC), born in Syracuse and also active on Cos and at Alexandria, was the inventor of the bucolic genre. Like his contemporary Callimachus, Theocritus was a learned poet who followed the aesthetic, developed a generation earlier by Philitas of Cos (LCL 508), of refashioning traditional literary forms in original ways through tightly organized and highly polished work on a small scale (thus the traditional generic title Idylls: “little forms”). Although Theocritus composed in a variety of genres or generic combinations, including encomium, epigram, hymn, mime, and epyllion, he is best known for the poems set in the countryside, mostly dialogues or song-contests, that combine lyric tone with epic meter and the Doric dialect of his native Sicily to create an idealized and evocatively described pastoral landscape, whose lovelorn inhabitants, presided over by the Nymphs, Pan and Priapus, use song as a natural mode of expression.

The bucolic/pastoral genre was developed by the second and third members of the Greek bucolic canon, Moschus (fl. mid second century BC, also from Syracuse) and Bion (fl. some fifty years later, from Phlossa near Smyrna), and remained vital through Greco-Roman antiquity and into the modern era.

This edition of Theocritus, Moschus, and Bion, together with the so-called “pattern poems” included in the bucolic tradition, replaces the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition by J. M. Edmonds (1912), using the critical texts of Gow (1952) and Gallavotti (1993) as a base and providing a fresh translation with ample annotation.

Neil Hopkinson is Fellow in Classics at Trinity College, Cambridge.
Statius’s Silvae, thirty-two occasional poems, were written probably between AD 89 and 96. Here the poet congratulates friends, consoles mourners, offers thanks, admires a monument or artistic object, and describes a memorable scene. The verse is light in touch, with a distinct pictorial quality. Statius gives us in these impromptu poems clear images of Domitian’s Rome.

Statius was raised in the Greek cultural milieu of the Bay of Naples, and his Greek literary education lends a sophisticated veneer to his ornamental verse. The role of the emperor and the imperial circle in determining taste is also readily apparent: the figure of the emperor Domitian permeates these poems.

D. R. Shackleton Bailey’s edition of the Silvae, which replaced the earlier Loeb Classical Library edition with translation by J. H. Mozley, is now reissued with corrections by Christopher A. Parrott.

D. R. Shackleton Bailey was Pope Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Harvard University. Christopher A. Parrott is Postdoctoral Fellow in the Classics at Harvard University.

Sallust (Gaius Sallustius Crispus, 86–35 BC), a Sabine from Amiternum, acted as tribune against Cicero and Milo in 52, joined Caesar after being expelled from the Senate in 50, was restored to the Senate by Caesar and took part in his African campaign as praetor in 46, and was then appointed governor of New Africa (Numidia). Upon his return to Rome he narrowly escaped conviction for malfeasance in office, retired from public life, and took up historiography. Sallust’s last work, the annalistic Histories in five books, is a much more expansive work than his monographs on Catiline and Jugurtha (LCL 116), treating the whole of Roman history at home and abroad in the post-Sullan age. Although fragmentary, it provides invaluable information and insight about a crucial period of history spanning the period from 78 to around 67 BC.

Although Sallust is decidedly unsubtle and partisan in analyzing people and events, his works are important and significantly influenced later historians, notably Tacitus. Taking Thucydides as his model but building on Roman stylistic and rhetorical traditions, Sallust achieved a distinctive style, concentrated and arresting; lively characterizations, especially in the speeches; and skill at using particular episodes to illustrate large general themes.

John T. Ramsey is Professor of Classics, Emeritus, at the University of Illinois at Chicago.
On Dionysius the Areopagite

Vol. 1: Mystical Theology and The Divine Names, Part I

Vol. 2: The Divine Names, Part II

Marsilio Ficino

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Michael J. B. Allen

In 1490/92 Marsilio Ficino, the Florentine scholar-philosopher-magus who was largely responsible for the Renaissance revival of Plato, made new translations of, with running commentaries on, two treatises he believed were the work of Dionysius the Areopagite, the disciple of St. Paul mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. His aim was to show how these two treatises (in fact the achievement of a sixth-century Christian follower of the Neoplatonist Proclus) had inspired pagan thinkers in the later Platonic tradition like Plotinus and Iamblichus. These major products of fifteenth-century Christian Platonism are here presented in new critical editions accompanied by English translations, the first into any modern language.

Michael J. B. Allen is Distinguished Professor of English, University of California, Los Angeles.
Apologetic Writings

Girolamo Savonarola

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY M. Michèle Mulchahey

First brought to Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici as a celebrity preacher, Girolamo Savonarola (1452–1498), a Dominican friar, would ultimately play a major role in the events that convulsed the city in the 1490s and led to the overthrow of the Medici themselves. After a period when he held close to absolute power in the great Renaissance republic, Savonarola was excommunicated by the Borgia pope, Alexander VI, in 1497 and, after a further year of struggle, was hanged and burned in Florence's Piazza della Signoria in 1498.

The Latin writings brought together in this volume consist of various letters, a formal apologia, and his Dialogue on the Truth of Prophecy, all written in the last year of his life. They defend his prophetic mission and work of reform in Florence while providing a fascinating window onto the mind of a religious fanatic. All these works are here translated into English for the first time.

M. Michèle Mulchahey is Leonard E. Boyle Professor of Manuscript Studies, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto.
**Allegories of the Iliad**

John Tzetzes

TRANSLATED BY Adam J. Goldwyn • Dimitra Kokkini

In the early 1140s, the Bavarian princess Bertha von Sulzbach arrived in Constantinople to marry the Byzantine emperor Manuel Komnenos. Wanting to learn more about her new homeland, the future empress Eirene commissioned the grammarian Ioannes Tzetzes to compose a version of the *Iliad* as an introduction to Greek literature and culture. He drafted a lengthy dodecasyllable poem in twenty-four books, reflecting the divisions of the *Iliad*, that combined summaries of the events of the siege of Troy with allegorical interpretations. To make the *Iliad* relevant to his Christian audience, Tzetzes reinterpreted the pagan gods from various allegorical perspectives. As historical allegory (or euhemerism), the gods are simply ancient kings erroneously deified by the pagan poet; as astrological allegory, they become planets whose position and movement affect human life; as moral allegory, Athena represents wisdom, Aphrodite desire.

As a didactic explanation of pagan ancient Greek culture to Orthodox Christians, the work is deeply rooted in the mid-twelfth-century circumstances of the cosmopolitan Comnenian court. As a critical reworking of the *Iliad*, it must also be seen as part of the millennia-long and increasingly global tradition of Homeric adaptation.

Adam J. Goldwyn is Assistant Professor of Medieval Literature and English at North Dakota State University. Dimitra Kokkini is a Teaching Fellow in Classics at University College London.

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**Poetic Works**

Bernardus Silvestris

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Winthrop Wetherbee

Bernardus Silvestris exemplifies the scholastic culture of his time. Having studied with pioneers in philosophy and science, he became a renowned teacher of literary and poetic composition. His versatility as scholar, philosopher, and scientist is apparent in his masterpiece, the *Cosmographia*. In alternating verse and prose, this foundational text for later Latin and vernacular literature synthesizes important intellectual movements of the early twelfth century. It owes its deepest debt to the tradition of philosophical allegory, including Plato’s *Timaeus*, Cicero’s *Somnium Scipionis*, and to the *prosimetra* of Martianus Capella and Boethius. Bernardus also displays a masterly awareness of classical Latin poetry. Though less widely influential than his great disciple, Alan of Lille, Bernardus is the most subtle of the twelfth-century Latin poets; the *Cosmographia* has been aptly compared to the poetry of Lucretius and Giordano Bruno, and a copy survives written in the hand of Boccaccio.

In *Mathematicus* (“The Astrologer”), a Roman hero, faced with an astrologer’s prediction that he will kill his father, resolves to defy fate by committing suicide. This text is the most substantial of the surviving twelfth-century poems based on the ancient exercises in rhetoric known as *controversiae*, and it illustrates the twelfth century’s concern with astral determinism.

Winthrop Wetherbee is Avalon Foundation Professor in the Humanities Emeritus, Cornell University.

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Luminós/C/ity. Ordinary Joy

From the Pigozzi Contemporary African Art Collection

EDITED BY Vera Grant

Luminós/C/ity. Ordinary Joy: From the Pigozzi Contemporary African Art Collection celebrates the inaugural exhibition of the same name at the Ethelbert Cooper Gallery of African and African American Art at the Hutchins Center in Fall 2014.

Curators David Adjaye and Mariane Ibrahim-Lenhardt share their interpretative insights on a distinctive selection of objects from Jean Pigozzi’s superb Contemporary African Art Collection (CAAC). The catalog includes introductory texts by Henry Louis Gates, Jr., and Jean Pigozzi and is illustrated with full-color images of the exhibition art from twenty-one artists of the African continent. It also features essays from Cooper Gallery Director Vera Grant, Newark Museum Curator Christa Clarke, and Studio Museum in Harlem Director Thelma Golden.

The works discussed range from photography of the 1940s to video produced some seventy years later, and together the essays reflect upon and explore the exhibition as “a critical thesis on the contemporary condition of the continent, one which sees the city as a device to explore the complexities and nuances of urban life.” A considered part of the full exhibition experience, the catalog offers the reader entry into these cityscapes and the brilliant light of ordinary joy.

Vera Grant is Director of the Ethelbert Cooper Gallery of African and African American Art at Hutchins Center for African and African American Research, Harvard University.
Almost fifty years after the spatial experiments with the architecture of communication in the 1960s, and twenty years after the “death of distance” prophecies of the 1990s, we are witnessing the emergence of a new spatial turn in information and communication technologies (ICTs). These digital technologies are fostering innovative means for communication, participation, sociability, and commerce that are different from the “real space” of homes, city squares, and streets. Yet at the same time, various material and infrastructural imprints required by contemporary ICTs—such as data centers, fiber-optic cables, and IT office parks—have contributed to a great buildup in physical space. A hybrid condition has emerged from the interaction of virtual spatiality and the physical imprints of ICTs, resulting in forms, places, and territories in which the dynamism and fluidity of contemporary networks of information become solidified. New Geographies, 7 presents historical perspectives, theoretical framings, and new design paradigms that contribute to a more grounded understanding of the kind of hybrid spaces that ICTs engender, the scales at which they operate, and the processes by which this production of space is manifested in both advanced and emerging economies.

Taraneh Meshkani and Ali Fard are Doctor of Design candidates at the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

Over a century has passed since the United States Supreme Court decided a series of cases, known as the “Insular Cases,” that limited the applicability of constitutional rights in Puerto Rico and other overseas territories and allowed the United States to hold them indefinitely as subordinated possessions without the promise of representation or statehood. Essays in this volume, which originated in a Harvard Law School conference, reconsider the Insular Cases. Leading legal authorities examine the history and legacy of the cases, which are tinged with outdated notions of race and empire, and explore possible solutions for the dilemmas they created. Reconsidering the Insular Cases is particularly timely in light of the latest referendum in Puerto Rico expressing widespread dissatisfaction with its current form of governance, and litigation by American Samoans challenging their unequal citizenship status. This book gives voice to a neglected aspect of U.S. history and constitutional law and provides a rich context for rethinking notions of sovereignty, citizenship, race, and place, as well as the roles of law and politics in shaping them.

Gerald Neuman is J. Sinclair Armstrong Professor of International, Foreign, and Comparative Law at Harvard Law School. Tomiko Brown-Nagin is Daniel P. S. Paul Professor of Constitutional Law at Harvard Law School and Professor of History in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She is also Co-Director of the Program in Law and History.
Churches EA and E at Sardis

Hans Buchwald
APPENDIX BY Anne McClanan

Sardis was home to one of the earliest known Christian communities, appearing among the Seven Churches of Asia in the mid-first century AD. Between 1962 and 1973, the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis excavated two superimposed churches at the ancient site, one early Christian, one Byzantine. This richly illustrated volume documents the architecture and history of these buildings from the fourth to the sixteenth century.

The early Christian church, an aisled basilica with narthex and atrium, both decorated with floor mosaics, had a long and complicated history, starting in the fourth century and continuing into the ninth century. Built over its remains is a Byzantine church dating to the little-known Lascarid period, when Constantinople had fallen to the Fourth Crusade and western Asia Minor was home to an independent Christian empire. This building’s standing remains, scattered domes, and vaulting fragments support the reconstruction of an inscribed-cross church with six columns and five domes, enriched on the exterior by a variety of brick and terracotta decoration. Together, these buildings cast new light on a millennium of Christian worship at Sardis, from the first official recognition of Christianity until the end of the Byzantine era.

Hans Buchwald was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Architecture at the University of Stuttgart.

Anne McClanan is Associate Professor of Art History at Portland State University.

The Anoles of Honduras
Systematics, Distribution, and Conservation

James R. McCranie • Gunther Köhler

The lizard genus Anolis contains more species than any other genus of reptile, bird, or mammal. Caribbean members of this group have been intensively studied and have become a model system for the study of ecology, evolution, and biogeography, but knowledge of the anoles of Central and South America has lagged behind. In this landmark volume, veteran herpetologists James R. McCranie and Gunther Köhler take a step toward rectifying this shortcoming by providing a detailed account of the rich anole fauna of Honduras. Generously illustrated with 157 photos and drawings, The Anoles of Honduras includes information on the evolutionary relationships, natural history, distribution, and conservation of all 39 Honduran anole species. The work is the result of decades of study both in the field and in museums and is the first synthetic discussion of the complete anole fauna of any Central or South American country. Each species is described in great detail with locality maps. Bilingual (English and Spanish), extensively illustrated, identification keys are also included.

James R. McCranie is a Research Associate at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Gunther Köhler is Curator of Herpetology at the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History in Frankfurt.
**Monstrous Bodies**

The Rise of the Uncanny in Modern Japan

Miri Nakamura

Monstrous Bodies is a cultural and literary history of ambiguous bodies in imperial Japan. It focuses on what the book calls modern monsters—doppelgangers, robots, twins, hybrid creations—bodily metaphors that became ubiquitous in the literary landscape from the Meiji era (1868–1912) up until the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937. Such monsters have often been understood as representations of the premodern past or of “stigmatized others”—figures subversive to national ideologies. Miri Nakamura contends instead that these monsters were products of modernity, informed by the newly imported scientific discourses on the body, and that they can be read as being complicit in the ideologies of the empire, for they are uncanny bodies that ignite a sense of terror by blurring the binary of “normal” and “abnormal” that modern sciences like eugenics and psychology created. Reading these literary bodies against the historical rise of the Japanese empire and its colonial wars in Asia, Nakamura argues that they must be understood in relation to the most “monstrous” body of all in modern Japan: the carefully constructed image of the empire itself.

Miri Nakamura is Associate Professor of Asian Languages and Literatures at Wesleyan University.

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5 halftones, 2 line illus. Literature Harvard East Asian Monographs
**Defensive Positions**

*The Politics of Maritime Security in Tokugawa Japan*

Noell Wilson

*Defensive Positions* focuses on the role of regional domains in early modern Japan's coastal defense, shedding new light on this system's development. This examination, in turn, has significant long-term political implications for the involvement of those domains in Tokugawa state formation. Noell Wilson argues that domainal autonomy in executing maritime defense slowly escalated over the course of the Tokugawa period to the point where the daimyo ultimately challenged Tokugawa authorities as the primary military interface with the outside world. By first exploring localized maritime defense at Nagasaki and then comparing its organization with those of the Yokohama and Hakodate harbors during the treaty port era, Wilson identifies new, core systemic sources for the collapse of the shogunate's control of the monopoly on violence. Her insightful analysis reveals how the previously unexamined system of domain-managed coastal defense comprised a critical third element—in addition to trade and diplomacy—of Tokugawa external relations. Dominal control of coastal defense exacerbated the shogunate's inability to respond to important military and political challenges as Japan transitioned from an early modern system of parcelized, local maritime defense to one of centralized, national security as embraced by world powers in the nineteenth century.

Noell Wilson is Croft Associate Professor of History and International Studies at the University of Mississippi.

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**Significant Soil**

*Settler Colonialism and Japan’s Urban Empire in Manchuria*

Emer O’Dwyer

Like all empires, Japan's prewar empire encompassed diverse territories as well as a variety of political forms for governing such spaces. *Significant Soil* focuses on Japan's Kwantung Leasehold and Railway Zone in China's three northeastern provinces. The hybrid nature of the leasehold's political status vis-à-vis the metropole, the presence of the semipublic and enormously powerful South Manchuria Railway Company, and the region's vulnerability to inter-imperial rivalries, intra-imperial competition, and Chinese nationalism throughout the first decades of the twentieth century combined to give rise to a distinctive type of settler politics. Settlers sought inclusion within a broad Japanese imperial sphere while successfully utilizing the continental space as a site for political and social innovation.

Emer O’Dwyer traces the history of Japan's prewar Manchurian empire over four decades, mapping how South Manchuria, and especially its principal city, Dairen, was naturalized as a Japanese space. She reveals how this process ultimately contributed to the Japanese army's successful early 1930s takeover of Manchuria. The book simultaneously demonstrates the conditional nature of popular support for Kwantung Army state-building in Manchukuo, highlighting the settlers' determination that the Kwantung Leasehold and Railway Zone remain separate from the project of total empire.

Emer O’Dwyer is Assistant Professor of History and East Asian Studies at Oberlin College.
The Chinese Political Novel
Migration of a World Genre

Catherine Vance Yeh

The political novel, which enjoyed a steep yet short rise to international renown between the 1830s and the 1910s, is primarily concerned with the nation’s political future. It offers a characterization of the present, a blueprint of the future, and the image of the heroes needed to get there. With the standing it gained during its meteoric rise, the political novel helped elevate the novel altogether to become the leading literary genre of the twentieth century worldwide.

Focusing on its adaptation in the Chinese context, Catherine Vance Yeh traces the genre from Disraeli’s England through Europe and the United States to East Asia. Her study goes beyond comparative approaches and nation-state- and language-centered histories of literature to examine the intrinsic connections among literary works. Through detailed studies, especially of the Chinese exemplars, Yeh explores the tensions characteristic of transcultural processes: the dynamics through which a particular, and seemingly local, literary genre goes global; the ways in which such a globalized literary genre maintains its core features while assuming local identity and interacting with local audiences and political authorities; and the relationship between the politics of form and the role of politics in literary innovation.

Catherine Vance Yeh is Associate Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and Comparative Literature at Boston University.
Under the Ancestors’ Eyes
Kinship, Status, and Locality in Premodern Korea
Martina Deuchler

The Chinese Communist welfare state was established with the goal of eradicating income inequality. But paradoxically, it actually widened the income gap, undermining one of the most important objectives of Mao Zedong’s revolution. Nara Dillon traces the origins of the Chinese welfare state from the 1940s through the 1960s, when such inequalities emerged and were institutionalized, to uncover the reasons why the state failed to achieve this goal.

Using newly available archival sources, Dillon focuses on the contradictory role played by labor in the development of the Chinese welfare state. At first, the mobilization of labor helped found a welfare state, but soon labor’s privileges turned into obstacles to the expansion of welfare to cover more of the poor. Under the tight economic constraints of the time, small, temporary differences evolved into large, entrenched inequalities. Placing these developments in the context of the globalization of the welfare state, Dillon focuses on the mismatch between welfare policies originally designed for European economies and the very different conditions found in revolutionary China. Because most developing countries faced similar constraints, the Chinese case provides insight into the development of narrow, unequal welfare states across much of the developing world in the postwar period.

Nara Dillon is a Lecturer in the Department of Government at Harvard University.
Materializing Magic Power
Chinese Popular Religion in Villages and Cities
Wei-Ping Lin

Materializing Magic Power paints a broad picture of the dynamics of popular religion in Taiwan. The first book to explore contemporary Chinese popular religion from its cultural, social, and material perspectives, it analyzes these aspects of religious practice in a unified framework and traces their transformation as adherents move from villages to cities.

In this groundbreaking study, Wei-Ping Lin offers a fresh perspective on the divine power of Chinese deities as revealed in two important material forms—god statues and spirit mediums. By examining the significance of these religious manifestations, Lin identifies personification and localization as the crucial cultural mechanisms that bestow efficacy on deity statues and spirit mediums. She further traces the social consequences of materialization and demonstrates how the different natures of materials mediate distinct kinds of divine power.

The first part of the book provides a detailed account of popular religion in villages. This is followed by a discussion of how rural migrant workers cope with challenges in urban environments by inviting branch statues of village deities to the city, establishing an urban shrine, and selecting a new spirit medium. These practices show how traditional village religion is being reconfigured in cities today.

Wei-Ping Lin is Professor in the Department of Anthropology at National Taiwan University.

One Who Knows Me
Friendship and Literary Culture in Mid-Tang China
Anna M. Shields

The friendships of writers of the mid-Tang era (780s–820s)—between literary giants like Bai Juyi and Yuan Zhen, Han Yu and Meng Jiao, Liu Zongyuan and Liu Yuxi—became famous through the many texts they wrote to and about one another. What inspired mid-Tang literati to write about their friendships with such zeal? And how did these writings influence Tang literary culture more broadly? In One Who Knows Me, the first book to delve into friendship in medieval China, Anna M. Shields explores the literature of the mid-Tang to reveal the complex value its writers discovered in friendship—as a rewarding social practice, a rich literary topic, a way to negotiate literati identity, and a path toward self-understanding. Shields traces the evolution of the performance of friendship through a wide range of genres, including letters, prefaces, exchange poetry, and funerary texts, and interweaves elegant translations with close readings of these texts. For mid-Tang literati, writing about friendship became a powerful way to write about oneself and to reflect upon a shared culture. Their texts reveal the ways that friendship intersected the public and private realms of experience and, in the process, reshaped both.

Anna M. Shields is Associate Professor of Chinese Language and Literature at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

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Religion
Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series
Portraits of an Invisible Country
The Photographs of Jorge Mario Múnera
EDITED BY José Luis Falconi

In 2003, Jorge Mario Múnera won the Latino and Latin American Art Forum Prize at Harvard University, which entitled him to produce and present an exhibit at Harvard's David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. By this time, Múnera had already produced an important body of work, revealing even the farthest corners of his native Colombia through his photographs of people and their traditions.

Portraits of an Invisible Country, which bears the name of the exhibit he presented at Harvard in 2004, is the culmination of a short five-year collaboration between the photographer and the curator of the show, José Luis Falconi. It comprises a book of essays with insightful reflections on Múnera's diverse body of work and a series of sixteen photo posters, which together highlight the photographer's travels within Colombia and his careful depiction of his countrymen and women.

Renowned in Colombia as one of the most prolific and influential photographers of his generation, Múnera was the first recipient of the National Photography Award in Colombia in 1998. Since then, numerous international accolades have followed, chief among them as the first photographer to hold the Andrés Bello Chair of the King Juan Carlos Center at New York University.

José Luis Falconi is a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of History of Art and Architecture at Harvard University.

Shih-shan Susan Huang is Associate Professor in the Department of Art History at Rice University.

Shih-shan Susan Huang
Picturing the True Form
Daoist Visual Culture in Traditional China

Picturing the True Form investigates the long-neglected visual culture of Daoism, China's primary indigenous religion, from the tenth through thirteenth centuries with references to both earlier and later times. In this richly illustrated book, Shih-shan Susan Huang provides a comprehensive mapping of Daoist images in various media, including Dunhuang manuscripts, funerary artifacts, and paintings, as well as other charts, illustrations, and talismans preserved in the fifteenth-century Daoist Canon. True form (zhenxing), the key concept behind Daoist visuality, is not static, but entails an active journey of seeing underlying and secret phenomena.

This book's structure mirrors the two-part Daoist journey from inner to outer. Part I focuses on inner images associated with meditation and visualization practices for self-cultivation and longevity. Part II investigates the visual and material dimensions of Daoist ritual. Interwoven through these discussions is the idea that the inner and outer mirror each other and the boundary demarcating the two is fluid. Huang also reveals three central modes of Daoist symbolism—aniconic, immaterial, and ephemeral—and shows how Daoist image-making goes beyond the traditional dichotomy of text and image to incorporate writings in image design. It is these particular features that distinguish Daoist visual culture from its Buddhist counterpart.

Shih-shan Susan Huang is Associate Professor in the Department of Art History at Rice University.
Ad Usum, To Be Used
Works by Pedro Reyes
EDITED BY José Luis Falconi

For more than a decade the Mexico City–based artist, architect, and cultural agent Pedro Reyes has been turning existing social problems into opportunities for effecting tangible change through collective imagination. By breaking open failed models and retooling them with space to project alternatives, Reyes’s art enables productive diversions of otherwise destructive forces. Ad Usum, To Be Used is the second volume in the series Focus on Latin American Art and Agency, which is dedicated to contemporary cultural agents, a term that is perhaps best understood through the words of Reyes himself: “changing our individual habits has no degree of effectiveness” as “progress is only significant if you start to multiply by 10, by 100, by 1,000.” Rather than merely illustrate his work, this collection of images, interviews, and critical essays is intended as an apparatus for multiplying the possibilities when art becomes a resource for the common good.

This full-color illustrated survey of Reyes’s projects includes critical essays by José Luis Falconi, Robin Greeley, Johan Hartle, Adam Kleinman, and Doris Sommer, as well as interviews between the artist and such seminal thinkers as Lauren Berlant, Michael Hardt, Alejandro Jodorowsky, and Antanas Mockus.

José Luis Falconi is a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of History of Art and Architecture at Harvard University.

The Logic of Disorder
The Art and Writing of Abraham Cruzvillegas
EDITED BY Robin Adèle Greeley

The Logic of Disorder presents for the first time to the English-speaking world the writings of seminal Mexican contemporary artist Abraham Cruzvillegas. Renowned for his sculptures and drawings, Cruzvillegas’s artistic practice ranges from pedagogy to performance. It is through his writings, however, that we can best recognize the impressive depth of knowledge and theoretical clarity of an artist whose work never ceases to impress audiences across the globe.

Each of the texts included in this volume is fully annotated and is accompanied by a number of critical studies by leading curators and scholars, including Claudio Lomnitz of Columbia University and Mark Godfrey from Tate Modern.

Robin Adèle Greeley is Professor of Art History at the University of Connecticut.

March 652 pp. paper $50.00x | £37.95 9780674504707
5 ½ x 8 ½ 90 color photos, 190 line illus. Art Focus on Latin American Art and Agency
Food and the City
Histories of Culture and Cultivation

EDITED BY Dorothée Imbert

Food and the City explores the physical, social, and political relations between the production of food and urban settlements. Its thirteen essays discuss the multiple scales and ideologies of productive landscapes—from market gardens in sixteenth-century Paris to polder planning near mid-twentieth century Amsterdam to opportunistic agriculture in today’s Global South—and underscore the symbiotic connection between productive landscape and urban form across times and geographies. The physical proximity of fruit and vegetable production to urban consumers in pre-revolutionary Paris, or the distribution of fish in Imperial Edo, was an essential factor in shaping both city and surroundings. Colonial expansion and modernist planning stressed the essential relation between urbanism and food production, at the scales of both the garden and agriculture. This volume offers a variety of perspectives—from landscape and architectural history to geography—to connect the garden, market, city, and beyond through the lenses of modernism, technology, scale, social justice, and fashion. Essays on the Fascist new settlements in Ethiopia, Le Corbusier’s Radiant Farm and views on rural France, the urban farms in Israel, and the desakota landscape of the Pearl River Delta, to name a few, will appeal to those concerned with urban, landscape, and architectural studies.

Dorothée Imbert is the Hubert C. Schmidt ’38 Chair in Landscape Architecture at The Ohio State University.

April 376 pp. cloth $55.00x | £40.95 9780884024040
8 1/2 x 10 1/2 69 color photos, 16 color illus., 85 halftones, 6 line illus.

Architecture / Sociology Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture
The Social Lives of Figurines
Recontextualizing the Third-Millennium-BC Terracotta Figurines from Harappa
Sharri R. Clark

After more than eighty years of international research on the Indus Civilization, this geographically extensive ancient society remains deeply enigmatic. With no known monumental art or deciphered texts, the largest category of representational art recovered from many Indus sites is terracotta figurines. In this detailed research report, archaeologist Sharri R. Clark examines and recontextualizes a rich and diverse corpus of hundreds of figurines from the urban site of Harappa (ca. 3300–1700 BC) to reveal new information about Indus ideology and society. The hand-modeled figurines—including anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, fantastic creatures such as unicorns, and special forms with wheels or movable parts—served as a medium of communication and exchange that reflects underlying structures of Indus society and cultural change. The author focuses on the figurines as artifacts whose “social lives” can be at least partially reconstructed through systematic analysis of stylistic and technological attributes and spatial and temporal contexts. Comparisons with ethnographic data, historic texts, and contemporaneous ancient societies enrich and inform the groundbreaking interpretations. Lavishly illustrated, the volume includes an extensive database on disk.

Sharri R. Clark is a Foreign Affairs Officer in the Bureau of Counterterrorism at the U.S. Department of State. She holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from Harvard University.

Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics
Volume 65/66, 2014/2015
EDITED BY Francesco Pellizzi


Francesco Pellizzi is Associate of Middle American Ethnology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University.
When Japan opened its doors to the West in the 1860s, delicately hand-tinted photographic prints of Japanese people and landscapes were among its earliest and most popular exports. Renowned European photographers Raimund von Stillfried and Felice Beato established studios in Japan in the 1860s; the work was soon taken up by their Japanese protégés and successors Uchida Kuichi, Kusakabe Kimbei, and others. Hundreds of these photographs, collected by travelers from the Boston area, were eventually donated to Harvard’s Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where they were archived for their ethnographic content and as scientific evidence of an exotic culture.

In this elegant volume, visual anthropologist David Odo examines the Peabody’s collection of Japanese photographs and the ways in which such objects were produced, acquired, and circulated in the nineteenth century. His innovative study reveals the images’ shifting and contingent uses—from tourist souvenir to fine art print to anthropological “type” record—were framed by the desires and cultural preconceptions of makers and consumers alike. Understood as both images and objects, the prints embody complex issues of history, culture, representation, and exchange.

David Odo is Director of Student Programs and Research Curator of University Collections Initiatives at the Harvard Art Museums and a Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University. Elizabeth Edwards is Research Professor in Photographic History and Director of the Photographic History Research Centre at De Montfort University in Leicester, England.
"An excellent edition with new insights and superb annotations that continues Frankel’s lively and important work on Wilde."
—Linda Peterson, Yale University

"The truth is rarely pure and never simple," declares Algernon early in Act One of The Importance of Being Earnest, and were it either, modern literature would be “a complete impossibility.” It is a moment of sly, winking self-regard on the part of the playwright, for The Importance is itself the sort of complex modern literary work in which the truth is neither pure nor simple. Wilde’s greatest play is full of subtexts, disguises, concealments, and double entendres. Continuing the important cultural work he began in his award-winning uncensored edition of The Picture of Dorian Gray, Nicholas Frankel shows that The Importance needs to be understood in relation to its author’s homosexuality and the climate of sexual repression that led to his imprisonment just months after it opened at London’s St. James’s Theatre on Valentine’s Day 1895.

In a facing-page edition designed with students, teachers, actors, and dramaturges in mind, The Annotated Importance of Being Earnest provides running commentary on the play to enhance understanding and enjoyment. The introductory essay and notes illuminate literary, biographical, and historical allusions, tying the play closely to its author’s personal life and sexual identity. Frankel reveals that many of the play’s wittiest lines were incorporated nearly four years after its first production, when the author, living in Paris as an exiled and impoverished criminal, oversaw publication of the first book edition. This newly edited text is accompanied by numerous illustrations.

Nicholas Frankel is Professor of English at Virginia Commonwealth University and the editor of The Picture of Dorian Gray: An Annotated, Uncensored Edition (Harvard).
Triumphs of Experience
The Men of the Harvard Grant Study
George E. Vaillant

At a time when many people around the world are living into their tenth decade, the longest longitudinal study of human development ever undertaken offers some welcome news for the new old age: our lives continue to evolve in our later years, and often become more fulfilling than before.

“Of the 31 men in the study incapable of establishing intimate bonds, only four are still alive. Of those who were better at forming relationships, more than a third are living. It’s not that the men who flourished had perfect childhoods. Rather, as Vaillant puts it, ‘What goes right is more important than what goes wrong.’ The positive effect of one loving relative, mentor or friend can overwhelm the negative effects of the bad things that happen. In case after case, the magic formula is capacity for intimacy combined with persistence, discipline, order and dependability . . . The big finding is that you can teach an old dog new tricks. The men kept changing all the way through, even in their 80s and 90s.”
—David Brooks, NEW YORK TIMES

May 480 pp. paper $17.95 | £13.95 9780674503816
5 ½ x 8 ¼ Psychology / Medicine Belknap Press

cloth October 2012 9780674059825

Political Emotions
Why Love Matters for Justice
Martha C. Nussbaum

How can we achieve and sustain a “decency” liberal society, one that aspires to justice and equal opportunity for all and inspires individuals to sacrifice for the common good? In this book, a continuation of her explorations of emotions and the nature of social justice, Martha Nussbaum makes the case for love. Public emotions rooted in love—in intense attachments to things outside our control—can foster commitment to shared goals and keep at bay the forces of disgust and envy.

 “[Nussbaum] maps out the routes by which men and women who begin in self-interest and ingrained prejudice can build a society in which what she calls ‘public emotions’ operate to enlarge the individual’s ‘circle of concern’ . . . It is one of the virtues of Nussbaum’s book that she neither shrinks from sentimentality (how could she, given her title and subtitle?) nor fears being judged philosophically unsophisticated.”
—Stanley Fish, NEW YORK TIMES

“Political Emotions is an important work, and Nussbaum has created valuable space for love and human imperfection to be weighed more heavily in the search for justice.”
—Geraldine Van Bueren, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

Martha C. Nussbaum is Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics at the University of Chicago. She is the author of numerous books, including The New Religious Intolerance and Creating Capabilities (both Harvard).

May 480 pp. paper $22.00 | £16.95 9780674503809
6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ Political Theory Belknap Press

cloth October 2013 9780674724655
Conservatives often point to Friedrich Hayek as the most influential defender of the free market. By examining the work of such organizations as the Mont Pèlerin Society, an international association founded by Hayek in 1947 and later led by Milton Friedman, Burgin reveals that Hayek and his colleagues were deeply conflicted about many of the enduring problems of capitalism.

“Burgin’s account of the evolution of the Mont Pelerin Society is a study of the complexity of ideological change, of the ways that ideas conceived in one context can acquire a very different hue over time. It is an immensely rich, careful and thoughtful history that captures the range of opinion within a group of people who are too often seen as having marched in lockstep.”
—Kim Phillips-Fein, THE NATION

“One of the great merits of Burgin’s book is to show how the character and the content of the free-market ideology changed when the flag passed from Hayek and Company to Friedman and Company.”
—Robert M. Solow, NEW REPUBLIC

Angus Burgin is Assistant Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University.

During the Second World War, an unprecedented number of families were torn apart. As the Nazi empire crumbled, millions roamed the continent in search of their loved ones. The Lost Children tells the story of these families, and of the struggle to determine their fate. We see how the reconstruction of families quickly became synonymous with the survival of European civilization itself.

“[A] fascinating book…Tara Zahra, a historian who made her name writing about the ambiguities of nationality in Czechoslovakia, has now added an important contribution to the growing literature on Europe’s reconstruction after World War II.”
—Mark Mazower, NEW REPUBLIC online

“Zahra’s research examines the difficulties inherent in attempting to mend the social dislocation caused by war…Zahra’s work is insightful in considering what treatment of lost children can tell us about broader developments in the postwar period, both in terms of how nations interacted with each other and how psychologists understood the impact of war on children.”
—Hester Vaizey, TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION

Tara Zahra is Professor of History at the University of Chicago and a MacArthur “Genius” Fellow.
The Last Blank Spaces
Exploring Africa and Australia
Dane Kennedy

For a British Empire that stretched across much of the globe at the start of the nineteenth century, the interiors of Africa and Australia remained intriguing mysteries. The challenge of opening these continents to imperial influence fell to a proto-professional coterie of determined explorers. The Last Blank Spaces follows the arc of these explorations, from idea to practice, from intention to outcome, from myth to reality.

“Scholars and biographers have tirelessly eulogized, analyzed and demystified individual explorers, but the field has long lacked a synthesizing study of overland exploration... As with all grand comparative works, subsequent scholars will no doubt spend decades picking critical holes in Kennedy’s convincingly systematic survey. But this will only confirm the breadth and originality of The Last Blank Spaces, which successfully extracts a coherent and illuminating narrative from a bewildering array of texts, archives and institutions.”
—Brian H. Murray, Times Literary Supplement

“The Last Blank Spaces is magisterial in its sweep, thorough in its exegesis of exploration, and compelling in its careful dissection of what the explorers accomplished and what they failed to accomplish.”
—Robert I. Rotberg, American Historical Review

Dane Kennedy is the Elmer Louis Kayser Professor of History and International Affairs at The George Washington University. He is the author of The Highly Civilized Man (Harvard).

Promise and Peril
America at the Dawn of a Global Age
Christopher McKnight Nichols

Spreading democracy abroad or taking care of business at home is a tension as current as the war in Syria and as old as America itself. Tracing the history of isolationist and internationalist ideas from the 1890s through the 1930s, Nichols reveals unexpected connections among individuals and groups from across the political spectrum who developed new visions for America’s place in the world.

“Nichols has written a rediscovery of the isolationist tradition, a thorough and timely account of thinkers as diverse as William James, W. E. B. Du Bois, Randolph Bourne, Eugene Debs and Jane Addams... [He] has accomplished a major feat, demonstrating that isolationism was a far richer and more complex intellectual tradition than its critics have ever imagined—one that still speaks to our own time, freshening the stale formulas of the Washington consensus and allowing us to reimagine the role of the United States in the world.”
—Jackson Lears, The Nation

“This is an important book that broadens the context of turn-of-the-century isolationist thought and the domestic politics of American foreign relations. Most fundamentally, it demands that historians take isolationism more seriously than we have hitherto.”
—Jay Sexton, Journal of American Studies

Christopher McKnight Nichols is Assistant Professor of History at Oregon State University.

March 464 pp. paper $24.95 | £18.95 9780674503878
6 ⅛ x 9 ¼ History
cloth March 2011 9780674049840
**T**rusting What You’re Told  
How Children Learn from Others  

**Paul L. Harris**

If children were little scientists who learn best through firsthand observations and mini-experiments, as conventional wisdom holds, how would a child discover that the earth is round—never mind conceive of heaven as a place someone might go after death? Overturning both cognitive and commonplace theories about how children learn, *T*rusting What You’re Told begins by reminding us of a basic truth: Most of what we know we learned from others.

“In Trusting What You’re Told, Harris argues that the longstanding idea that kids should be self-learners who gain knowledge mainly from their own explorations and observations is flawed. In the book’s introduction, Harris notes that we adults could barely get through the day without information from other people. It’s the same with kids.”

—Julie Rasicot, Education Week blog

“Harris provides an important contribution by emphasizing that children, contrary to the view of thinkers like Piaget, do not develop only into a fixed rationality. Rather, children, from a very young age, are able to negotiate the empirical world alongside the supernatural, as well as develop through the tension created by attempting to balance truth and fantasy.”

—J. A. Helfer, CHOICE

**Paul L. Harris** is Victor S. Thomas Professor of Education at Harvard University.

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**M**ahogany  
The Costs of Luxury in Early America  

**Jennifer L. Anderson**

In the mid-eighteenth century, Americans became enamored with the rich colors and silky surface of mahogany. But beneath the polished gleam of this furniture lies a darker, hidden story of human and environmental exploitation.

“[A] fascinating book about the most coveted wood in early America and, indeed, the 18th-century British Empire... This enlightening... study does for mahogany what others long ago did for sugar and tobacco, chocolate and coffee, rubber and bananas... From an impressive number of archival sources [Anderson] has assembled a vibrant collective portrait of colonial grandees—Benjamin and William Franklin, among them—declaring their social dominance through hard-won mahogany possessions.”

—Kirk Davis Swinehart, WALL STREET JOURNAL

“From the 1720s to the mid-19th century, mahogany was the preeminent medium for conspicuous consumption on both sides of the Atlantic... However, as Anderson’s superb [book] makes abundantly clear, the polished luster of these immaculate objects came from exploitative labor practices, ecological devastation, and phenomenal business failures.”

—Brian Odom, LIBRARY JOURNAL

**Jennifer L. Anderson** is Assistant Professor of History at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.
In 1896, a well-disciplined and massive Ethiopian army did the unthinkable—it routed an invading Italian force and brought Italy’s war of conquest in Africa to an end. In an age of relentless European expansion, Ethiopia had successfully defended its independence and cast doubt on the assumption that all Africans would fall under the rule of Europeans.

“As Jonas points out, the African victory at Adwa commenced the crumbling of European dominance of Africa; Ethiopia thus became a source of pride and lineage often indistinguishable from Africa itself, and writers such as W. E. B. Du Bois based their own model African states on Ethiopia. Weaving a colorful account from the stories of a dazzling array of characters, Jonas skillfully recreates this now mostly forgotten event that determined the color of Africa.”

—PUBLISHERS WEEKLY (starred review)

“Jonas’s lucidly woven account masterfully repositions the role of contingency in the unfolding of history and uses the little-known battle to stand for the audacious imperial quest for glory unleashed by Western powers in the ‘scramble for Africa.’”

—Brian Odom, LIBRARY JOURNAL

Raymond Jonas is Giovanni and Amne Costigan Professor of History at the University of Washington.

In the final years of the nineteenth century, small groups of Muslim peddlers arrived at Ellis Island every summer, bags heavy with embroidered silks from their home villages in Bengal. Two decades later, hundreds of Indian Muslim seamen began jumping ship in New York and Baltimore, escaping the engine rooms of British steamers to find less brutal work onshore. Vivek Bald’s meticulous reconstruction reveals a lost history of South Asian sojourning and life-making in the United States.

“[Bald] has produced an engaging account of a largely untold wave of immigration: Muslims from British India who arrived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.”

—Sam Roberts, NEW YORK TIMES

“Bald vividly recreates the history of South Asian migration to the U.S. from the 1880s through the 1960s.”

—PUBLISHERS WEEKLY (starred review)

Vivek Bald is Associate Professor of Writing and Digital Media at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the director of three documentary films: Taxi-vala/Auto-biography, Mutiny: Asians Storm British Music, and In Search of Bengali Harlem (forthcoming). More information can be found at www.bengaliharlem.com.
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