What are the grand dynamics that drive the accumulation and distribution of capital? Questions about the long-term evolution of inequality, the concentration of wealth, and the prospects for economic growth lie at the heart of political economy. But satisfactory answers have been hard to find for lack of adequate data and clear guiding theories. In Capital in the Twenty-First Century, Thomas Piketty analyzes a unique collection of data from twenty countries, ranging as far back as the eighteenth century, to uncover key economic and social patterns. His findings will transform debate and set the agenda for the next generation of thought about wealth and inequality.

Piketty shows that modern economic growth and the diffusion of knowledge have allowed us to avoid inequalities on the apocalyptic scale predicted by Karl Marx. But we have not modified the deep structures of capital and inequality as much as we thought in the optimistic decades following World War II. The main driver of inequality—the tendency of returns on capital to exceed the rate of economic growth—today threatens to generate extreme inequalities that stir discontent and undermine democratic values. But economic trends are not acts of God. Political action has curbed dangerous inequalities in the past, Piketty says, and may do so again.

A work of extraordinary ambition, originality, and rigor, Capital in the Twenty-First Century reorients our understanding of economic history and confronts us with sobering lessons for today.

Thomas Piketty is Professor at the Paris School of Economics.
“Stephen Crane seemed elusive to his contemporaries, and he proved equally elusive to generations of biographers. At last, Paul Sorrentino has produced a scrupulously reliable biography that is also wonderfully concise and colorful. It will stand for the foreseeable future as the definitive account of Crane’s life.”

—Michael Robertson, author of Stephen Crane, Journalism, and the Making of Modern American Literature

With the exception of Poe, no American writer has proven as challenging to biographers as the author of The Red Badge of Courage. Stephen Crane’s short, compact life—“a life of fire,” he called it—continues to be surrounded by myths and half-truths, distortions and outright fabrications. Mindful of the pitfalls that have marred previous biographies, Paul Sorrentino has sifted through garbled chronologies and contradictory eyewitness accounts, scoured the archives, and followed in Crane’s footsteps. The result is the most complete and accurate account of the poet and novelist written to date.

Whether Crane was dressing as a hobo to document the life of the homeless in the Bowery, defending a prostitute against corrupt New York City law enforcement, or covering the historic charge up the San Juan hills as a correspondent during the Spanish-American War, his adventures were front-page news. From Sorrentino’s layered narrative of the various phases of Crane’s life a portrait slowly emerges. By turns taciturn and garrulous, confident and insecure, romantic and cynical, Crane was a man of irresolvable contradictions. He rebelled against tradition yet was proud of his family heritage; he lived a Bohemian existence yet was drawn to social status; he romanticized women yet obsessively sought out prostitutes; he spurned a God he saw as remote yet wished for His presence.

Incorporating decades of research by the foremost authority on Crane’s work, Stephen Crane: A Life of Fire sets a new benchmark for biographers.

Paul Sorrentino is the Clifford A. Cutchins III Professor of English at Virginia Tech.
“A wonderfully well-written, funny, fascinating, and oddly poignant tour through the many afterlives of the ancient city. This is a brilliant book about the pleasures and perils of archaeology, historical preservation, and cultural tourism, stumbling over one another in a quixotic search for the traces of the dead.”
—Stephen Greenblatt

When Vesuvius erupted in 79 CE, the force of the explosion blew the top right off the mountain, burying nearby Pompeii in a shower of volcanic ash. Ironically, the calamity that proved so lethal for Pompeii’s inhabitants preserved the city for centuries, leaving behind a snapshot of Roman daily life that has captured the imagination of generations.

The experience of Pompeii always reflects a particular time and sensibility, says Ingrid Rowland. From Pompeii: The Afterlife of a Roman Town explores the fascinating variety of these different experiences, as described by the artists, writers, actors, and others who have toured the excavated site. The city’s houses, temples, gardens—and traces of Vesuvius’s human victims—have elicited responses ranging from awe to embarrassment, with shifting cultural tastes playing an important role. The erotic frescoes that appalled eighteenth-century viewers inspired Renoir to change the way he painted. For Freud, visiting Pompeii was as therapeutic as a session of psychoanalysis. Crown Prince Hirohito, arriving in the Bay of Naples by battleship, found Pompeii interesting, but Vesuvius, to his eyes, was just an ugly version of Mount Fuji. Rowland treats readers to the distinctive, often quirky responses of visitors ranging from Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Charles Dickens, and Mark Twain to Roberto Rossellini and Ingrid Bergman.

Interwoven throughout a narrative lush with detail and insight is the thread of Rowland’s own impressions of Pompeii, where she has returned many times since first visiting in 1962.

Ingrid D. Rowland is a Professor at the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture in Rome.
The story of Gertrude van Tijn is an amazing tale, but as Wasserstein’s magnificent biography shows yet again: in wartime anything was possible.”

—Het Parool

In May 1941, Gertrude van Tijn arrived in Lisbon on a mission of mercy from German-occupied Amsterdam. She came with Nazi approval to the capital of neutral Portugal to negotiate the departure from Hitler’s Europe of thousands of German and Dutch Jews. Was this middle-aged Jewish woman, burdened with such a terrible responsibility, merely a pawn of the Nazis, or was her journey a genuine opportunity to save large numbers of Jews from the gas chambers? In such impossible circumstances, what is just action, and what is complicity?

A moving account of courage and of all-too-human failings in the face of extraordinary moral challenges, The Ambiguity of Virtue tells the story of van Tijn’s work on behalf of her fellow Jews as the avenues that might save them were closed off. Between 1933 and 1940, van Tijn helped organize Jewish emigration from Germany. After the Germans occupied Holland, she worked for the Nazi-appointed Jewish Council in Amsterdam and enabled many Jews to escape. Some later called her a heroine for the choices she made; others denounced her as a collaborator.

Bernard Wasserstein’s haunting narrative draws readers into the twilight world of wartime Europe, to expose the wrenching dilemmas that confronted Jews under Nazi occupation. Gertrude van Tijn’s experience raises crucial questions about German policy toward the Jews, about the role of the Jewish Council, and about Dutch, American, and British responses to the persecution and mass murder of Jews on an unimaginable scale.

Bernard Wasserstein is Harriet & Ulrich E. Meyer Professor Emeritus of Modern European Jewish History at the University of Chicago. His many previous books include On the Eve: The Jews of Europe before the Second World War and Vanishing Diaspora: The Jews of Europe since 1945 (Harvard).
Creating a sensation with her risqué nightclub act and strolls down the Champs Elysées, pet cheetah in tow, Josephine Baker lives on in popular memory as the banana-skirted siren of Jazz Age Paris. In Josephine Baker and the Rainbow Tribe, Matthew Pratt Guterl brings out a little known side of the celebrated personality, showing how her ambitions of later years were even more daring and subversive than the youthful exploits that made her the first African American superstar.

Her performing days numbered, Baker settled down in a sixteenth-century chateau she named Les Milandes, in the south of France. Then, in 1953, she did something completely unexpected and—in the context of racially sensitive times—outrageous. Adopting twelve children from around the globe, she transformed her estate into a theme park, complete with rides, hotels, a collective farm, and singing and dancing. The main attraction was her Rainbow Tribe, the family of the future, which showcased children of all skin colors, nations, and religions living together in harmony. Les Milandes attracted an adoring public eager to spend money on a utopian vision, and to worship at the feet of Josephine, mother of the world.

Alerting readers to some of the contradictions at the heart of the Rainbow Tribe project—its undertow of child exploitation and megalomania in particular—Guterl concludes that Baker was a serious and determined activist who believed she could make a positive difference by creating a family out of the troublesome material of race.

Matthew Pratt Guterl is Professor of Africana Studies and American Studies at Brown University.
W. E. B. Du Bois never felt so at home as when he was a student at the University of Berlin. But Du Bois was also American to his core, scarred but not crippled by the racial humiliations of his homeland. In *Lines of Descent*, Kwame Anthony Appiah traces the twin lineages of Du Bois’s American experience and German apprenticeship, showing how they shaped the great African American scholar’s ideas of race and social identity.

At Harvard, Du Bois studied with such luminaries as William James and George Santayana, scholars whose contributions were largely intellectual. But arriving in Berlin in 1892, Du Bois came under the tutelage of academics who were also public men. The economist Adolf Wagner had been an advisor to Otto von Bismarck. Heinrich von Treitschke, the historian, served in the Reichstag, and the economist Gustav von Schmoller was a member of the Prussian state council. These scholars united the rigorous study of history with political activism and represented a model of real-world engagement that would strongly influence Du Bois in the years to come.

With its romantic notions of human brotherhood and self-realization, German culture held a potent allure for Du Bois. Germany, he said, was the first place white people had treated him as an equal. But the prevalence of anti-Semitism allowed Du Bois no illusions that the Kaiserreich was free of racism. His challenge, says Appiah, was to take the best of German intellectual life without its parochialism—to steal the fire without getting burned.

*Kwame Anthony Appiah* is the author of *Cosmopolitanism*, *The Ethics of Identity*, and *Experiments in Ethics*. He has been President of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association and of the PEN American Center.
The Intellectual Life of Edmund Burke

From the Sublime and Beautiful to American Independence

David Bromwich

“Edmund Burke was famed for weaving into arguments like a serpent: David Bromwich displays equal finesse, skill, and relentlessness in moving through the complexities and sheer volume of Burke’s writings. The drive, fluency, and intelligence of Bromwich’s analysis allows the reader to see Burke as that rare animal, a prime thinker who was also a practicing politician, a man caught up in a time when both varieties of democracy and new forms of empire were violently and contentiously on the rise.”

—Linda Colley, author of The Ordeal of Elizabeth Marsh

David Bromwich’s portrait of statesman Edmund Burke (1729–1797) is the first biography to attend to the complexity of Burke’s thought as it emerges in both the major writings and private correspondence. The public and private writings cannot be easily dissociated, nor should they be. For Burke—a thinker, writer, and politician—the principles of politics were merely those of morality enlarged. Bromwich reads Burke’s career as an imperfect attempt to organize an honorable life in the dense medium he knew politics to be.

This intellectual biography examines the first three decades of Burke’s professional life. His protest against the cruelties of English society and his criticism of all unchecked power laid the groundwork for his later attacks on abuses of government in India, Ireland, and France. Bromwich allows us to see the youthful skeptic, wary of a social contract based on “nature”; the theorist of love and fear in relation to “the sublime and beautiful”; the advocate of civil liberty, even in the face of civil disorder; the architect of economic reform; and the agitator for peace with America. However multiple and various Burke’s campaigns, a single-mindedness of commitment always drove him.

Burke is commonly seen as the father of modern conservatism. Bromwich reveals the matter to be far more subtle and interesting. Burke was a defender of the rights of disfranchised minorities and an opponent of militarism. His politics diverge from those of any modern party, but all parties would be wiser for acquaintance with his writing and thoughts.

David Bromwich is Sterling Professor of English at Yale University and author of Hazlitt: The Mind of a Critic.

May 474 pp. cloth $39.95 | £25.00 9780674729704 6 1/8 x 9 1/4
Biography/Literature Belknap Press
In Germany, the years immediately following World War II call forward images of obliterated cities, hungry refugees, and ghostly monuments to Nazi crimes. The temptation of despair was hard to resist, and to contemporary observers the road toward democracy in the Western zones of occupation seemed rather uncertain. Drawing on a vast array of American, German, and other sources—diaries, photographs, newspaper articles, government reports, essays, works of fiction, and film—Werner Sollors makes visceral the experiences of defeat and liberation, homelessness and repatriation, concentration camps and denazification.

These tales reveal writers, visual artists, and filmmakers as well as common people struggling to express the sheer magnitude of the human catastrophe they witnessed. Some relied on traditional images of suffering and death, on biblical scenes of the Flood and the Apocalypse. Others shaped the mangled, nightmarish landscape through abstract or surreal forms of art. Still others turned to irony and black humor to cope with the incongruities around them. Questions about guilt and complicity in a totalitarian country were raised by awareness of the Holocaust, making “After Dachau” a new epoch in Western history.

The Temptation of Despair is a book about coming to terms with the mid-1940s, the contradictory emotions of a defeated people—sorrow and anger, guilt and pride, despondency and resilience—as well as the ambiguities and paradoxes of Allied victory and occupation.

Werner Sollors is Henry B. and Anne M. Cabot Professor of English Literature and Professor of African and African American Studies at Harvard University.
We the People

Volume 3: The Civil Rights Revolution

Bruce Ackerman

The Civil Rights Revolution carries Bruce Ackerman’s sweeping reinterpretation of constitutional history into the era beginning with Brown v. Board of Education. From Rosa Parks’s courageous defiance, to Martin Luther King’s resounding cadences in “I Have a Dream,” to Lyndon Johnson’s leadership of Congress, to the Supreme Court’s decisions redefining the meaning of equality, the movement to end racial discrimination decisively changed our understanding of the Constitution.

Ackerman anchors his discussion in the landmark statutes of the 1960s: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Challenging conventional legal analysis and arguing instead that constitutional politics won the day, he describes the complex interactions among branches of government—and also between government and the ordinary people who participated in the struggle. He showcases leaders such as Everett Dirksen, Hubert Humphrey, and Richard Nixon who insisted on real change, not just formal equality, for blacks and other minorities.

The Civil Rights Revolution transformed the Constitution, but not through judicial activism or Article V amendments. The breakthrough was the passage of laws that ended the institutionalized humiliations of Jim Crow and ensured equal rights at work, in schools, and in the voting booth. This legislation gained congressional approval only because of the mobilized support of the American people—and their principles deserve a central place in the nation’s history. Ackerman’s arguments are especially important at a time when the Roberts Court is actively undermining major achievements of America’s Second Reconstruction.

Bruce Ackerman is Sterling Professor of Law and Political Science at Yale University.

“A magnificent, closely textured, political history of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its aftermath. One is surely not surprised that Lyndon B. Johnson and Martin Luther King are often on center stage, but many might be surprised to discover the important role played by Richard M. Nixon in Ackerman’s often-riveting narrative.”

—Sanford Levinson
Metaphor

Denis Donoghue

“Donoghue’s gentle, appreciative reflection on literary language here comes with the wisdom of accumulated decades of wide reading and robust insight. This is a book all about imaginative life, and it is a celebration of such life par excellence.”

—Leslie Brisman, author of Romantic Origins

Denis Donoghue turns his attention to the practice of metaphor and to its lesser cousins, simile, metonym, and synecdoche. Metaphor (“a carrying or bearing across”) supposes that an ordinary word could have been used in a statement but hasn’t been. Instead, something else, something unexpected, appears. The point of a metaphor is to enrich the reader’s experience by bringing different associations to mind. The force of a good metaphor is to give something a different life, a new life. The essential character of metaphor, Donoghue says, is prophetic. Metaphors intend to change the world by changing our sense of it.

At the center of Donoghue’s study is the idea that metaphor permits the greatest freedom in the use of language because it exempts language from the local duties of reference and denotation. Metaphors conspire with the mind in its enjoyment of freedom. Metaphor celebrates imaginative life par excellence, from Donoghue’s musings on Aquinas’s Latin hymns, interspersed with autobiographical reflection, to his agile and perceptive readings of Wallace Stevens.

When Donoghue surveys the history of metaphor and resistance to it, going back to Aristotle and forward to George Lakoff, he is a sly, cogent, and persuasive companion. He also addresses the question of whether or not metaphors can ever truly die. Reflected on every page of Metaphor are the accumulated wisdom of decades of reading and a sheer love of language and life.

Denis Donoghue has taught English, Irish, and American Literature at University College, Dublin, Cambridge University and King’s College, Cambridge, and New York University. He is author of On Eloquence and Speaking of Beauty.

April 210 pp. cloth $24.95 | £18.95 9780674430662 5 1/2 x 8 1/4

Literature
American Cocktail

A “Colored Girl” in the World

Anita Reynolds

WITH Howard Miller • EDITED BY George Hutchinson • FOREWORD BY Patricia J. Williams

This is the rollicking, never-before-published memoir of a fascinating woman with an uncanny knack for being in the right place in the most interesting times. Of racially mixed heritage, Anita Reynolds was proudly African American but often passed for Indian, Mexican, or Creole. Actress, dancer, model, literary critic, psychologist, but above all free-spirited provocateur, she was, as her Parisian friends nicknamed her, an “American cocktail.”

One of the first black stars of the silent era, she appeared in Hollywood movies with Rudolph Valentino, attended Charlie Chaplin’s anarchist meetings, and studied dance with Ruth St. Denis. She moved to New York in the 1920s and made a splash with both Harlem Renaissance elites and Greenwich Village bohemians. An émigré in Paris, she fell in with the Left Bank avant garde, befriending Antonin Artaud, Man Ray, and Pablo Picasso. Next, she took up residence as a journalist in Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War and witnessed firsthand the growing menace of fascism. In 1940, as the Nazi panzers closed in on Paris, Reynolds spent the final days before the French capitulation as a Red Cross nurse, afterward making a mad dash for Lisbon to escape on the last ship departing Europe.

In prose that perfectly captures the globe-trotting nonchalance of its author, American Cocktail presents a stimulating, unforgettable self-portrait of a truly extraordinary woman.

Anita Reynolds was an actress, dancer, model, and psychologist. Howard Miller is Professor of Education at Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York. George Hutchinson is Professor of English and Newton C. Farr Professor of American Culture at Cornell University.

February 310 pp. cloth $29.95 | £22.95 9780674073050 5 1/2 x 8 1/4 20 halftones

Biography
Race Horse Men
How Slavery and Freedom Were Made at the Racetrack
Katherine C. Mooney

“Writing with exceptional polish and élan, Katherine Mooney succeeds brilliantly at restoring humanity to black jockeys and trainers. This superb book says as much about the cruelties and distortions wrought by racism in nineteenth-century America as any single book can.”
—W. Fitzhugh Brundage, author of The Southern Past

Race Horse Men recaptures the vivid sights, sensations, and illusions of nineteenth-century thoroughbred racing, America’s first mass spectator sport. Inviting readers into the pageantry of the racetrack, Katherine C. Mooney conveys the sport’s inherent drama while also revealing the significant intersections between horseracing and another quintessential institution of the antebellum South: slavery.

A popular pastime across American society, horseracing was most closely identified with an elite class of southern owners who bred horses and bet large sums of money on these spirited animals. The central characters in this story are not privileged whites, however, but the black jockeys, grooms, and horse trainers who sometimes called themselves race horse men and who made the racetrack run. Mooney describes a world of patriarchal privilege and social prestige where blacks as well as whites could achieve status and recognition and where favored slaves endured an unusual form of bondage. For wealthy white men, the racetrack illustrated their cherished visions of a harmonious, modern society based on human slavery.

After emancipation, a number of black horsemen went on to become sports celebrities, their success a potential threat to white supremacy and a source of pride for African Americans. The rise of Jim Crow in the early twentieth century drove many horsemen from their jobs, with devastating consequences for them and their families. Katherine Mooney illuminates the role these too often forgotten men played in Americans’ continuing struggle to define the meaning of freedom.

Katherine C. Mooney is Postdoctoral Fellow in American Cultural History at Washington University in St. Louis.
American social critics in the 1970s, convinced that their nation was in decline, turned to psychoanalysis for answers and seized on narcissism as the sickness of the age. Books indicting Americans as greedy, shallow, and self-indulgent appeared, none more influential than Christopher Lasch’s famous 1978 jeremiad *The Culture of Narcissism*. This line of critique reached a crescendo the following year in Jimmy Carter’s “malaise speech” and has endured to this day.

But as Elizabeth Lunbeck reveals, the American critics missed altogether the breakthrough in psychoanalytic thinking that was championing narcissism’s positive aspects. Psychoanalysts had clashed over narcissism from the moment Freud introduced it in 1914, and they had long been split on its defining aspects: How much self-love, self-esteem, and self-indulgence was normal and desirable? While Freud’s orthodox followers sided with asceticism, analytic dissenters argued for gratification. Fifty years later, the Viennese émigré Heinz Kohut led a psychoanalytic revolution centered on a “normal narcissism” that he claimed was the wellspring of human ambition, creativity, and empathy. But critics saw only pathology in narcissism. The result was the loss of a vital way to understand ourselves, our needs, and our desires.

Narcissism’s rich and complex history is also the history of the shifting fortunes and powerful influence of psychoanalysis in American thought and culture. Telling this story, *The Americanization of Narcissism* ultimately opens a new view on the central questions faced by the self struggling amid the tumultuous crosscurrents of modernity.

Elizabeth Lunbeck is Nelson Tyrone, Jr. Professor of History at Vanderbilt University.
The Novel
A Biography
Michael Schmidt

“I toast a certainty—the long and fruitful life of poet, critic, and scholar Michael Schmidt’s
The Novel: A Biography. Generations of readers will listen through Schmidt’s ear to
thrilling conversations, novelist to novelist, and walk guided by Schmidt through these
living pages of his joyful and wise understanding.”
—Stanley Moss

The 700-year history of the novel in English defies straightforward telling. Geographically and
culturally boundless, with contributions from Great Britain, Ireland, America, Canada, Australia,
India, the Caribbean, and Southern Africa; influenced by great novelists working in other
languages; and encompassing a range of genres, the story of the novel in English unfolds like
a richly varied landscape that invites exploration rather than a linear journey. In The Novel: A
Biography, Michael Schmidt does full justice to its complexity.

Like his hero Ford Madox Ford in The March of Literature, Schmidt chooses as his traveling
companions not critics or theorists but “artist practitioners,” men and women who feel “hot
love” for the books they admire, and fulminate against those they dislike. It is their insights
Schmidt cares about. Quoting from the letters, diaries, reviews, and essays of novelists and
drawing on their biographies, Schmidt invites us into the creative dialogues between authors
and between books, and suggests how these dialogues have shaped the development of the
novel in English.

Schmidt believes there is something fundamentally subversive about art: he portrays the
novel as a liberalizing force and a revolutionary stimulus. But whatever purpose the novel
serves in a given era, a work endures not because of its subject, themes, political stance,
or social aims but because of its language, its sheer invention, and its resistance to cliché—
some irreducible quality that keeps readers coming back to its pages.

Michael Schmidt is Professor of Poetry at Glasgow University and a writer in residence
at St. John’s College, Cambridge. He is founder and editorial and managing director of
Carcanet Press. He is author of Lives of the Poets, a National Book Critics Circle Award
Finalist.

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Literature Belknap Press
Soaring income inequality and unemployment, expanding populations of the displaced and imprisoned, accelerating destruction of land and water bodies: today's socioeconomic and environmental dislocations cannot be fully understood in the usual terms of poverty and injustice, according to Saskia Sassen. They are more accurately understood as a type of expulsion—from professional livelihood, from living space, even from the very biosphere that makes life possible.

This hard-headed critique updates our understanding of economics for the twenty-first century, exposing a system with devastating consequences even for those who think they are not vulnerable. From finance to mining, the complex types of knowledge and technology we have come to admire are used too often in ways that produce elementary brutalities. These have evolved into predatory formations—assemblages of knowledge, interests, and outcomes that go beyond a firm's or an individual's or a government's project.

Sassen draws surprising connections to illuminate the systemic logic of these expulsions. The sophisticated knowledge that created today's financial “instruments” is paralleled by the engineering expertise that enables exploitation of the environment, and by the legal expertise that allows the world's have-nations to acquire vast stretches of territory from the have-nots. *Expulsions* lays bare the extent to which the sheer complexity of the global economy makes it hard to trace lines of responsibility for the displacements, evictions, and eradications it produces—and equally hard for those who benefit from the system to feel responsible for its depredations.

**Saskia Sassen** is Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology and co-chair of the Committee on Global Thought at Columbia University. She is author of *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo.*
The American taxpayer”—angered by government waste and satisfied only with spending cuts—has preoccupied elected officials and political commentators since the Reagan Revolution. But resistance to progressive taxation has older, deeper roots. American Tax Resisters presents the full history of the American anti-tax movement that has defended the pursuit of limited taxes on wealth and battled efforts to secure social justice through income redistribution for the past 150 years.

From the Tea Party to the Koch brothers, the major players in today’s anti-tax crusade emerge in Romain Huret’s account as the heirs of a formidable—and far from ephemeral—political movement. Diverse coalitions of Americans have rallied around the flag of tax opposition since the Civil War, their grievances fueled by a determination to defend private life against government intrusion and a steadfast belief in the economic benefits and just rewards of untaxed income. Local tax resisters were actively mobilized by business and corporate interests throughout the early twentieth century, undeterred by such setbacks as the Sixteenth Amendment establishing a federal income tax. Zealously petitioning Congress and chipping at the edges of progressive tax policies, they bequeathed hard-won experience to younger generations of conservatives in their pursuit of laissez-faire capitalism.

Capturing the decisive moments in U.S. history when tax resisters convinced a majority of Americans to join their crusade, Romain Huret explains how a once marginal ideology became mainstream, elevating economic success and individual entrepreneurialism over social sacrifice and solidarity.

Romain D. Huret is Associate Professor of American History at the University of Lyon 2 in France.
“Learning is essential and life-long. Yet as these authors argue convincingly, people often use exactly the wrong strategies and don’t appreciate the ones that work. We’ve learned a lot in the last decade about applying cognitive science to real-world learning, and this book combines everyday examples with clear explanations of the research. It’s easy to read and should be easy to learn from, too!”
—Daniel L. Schacter, author of The Seven Sins of Memory

To most of us, learning something “the hard way” implies wasted time and effort. Good teaching, we believe, should be creatively tailored to the different learning styles of students and should use strategies that make learning easier. Make It Stick turns fashionable ideas like these on their head. Drawing on recent discoveries in cognitive psychology and other disciplines, the authors offer concrete techniques for becoming more productive learners.

Memory plays a central role in our ability to carry out complex cognitive tasks, such as applying knowledge to problems never before encountered and drawing inferences from facts already known. New insights into how memory is encoded, consolidated, and later retrieved have led to a better understanding of how we learn. Grappling with the impediments that make learning challenging leads to both more complex mastery and better retention of what was learned.

Many common study habits and practice routines turn out to be counterproductive. Underlining and highlighting, rereading, cramming, and single-minded repetition of new skills create the illusion of mastery, but gains fade quickly. More complex and durable learning comes from self-testing, introducing certain difficulties in practice, waiting to re-study new material until a little forgetting has set in, and interleaving the practice of one skill or topic with another. Speaking most urgently to students, teachers, trainers, and athletes, Make It Stick will appeal to all those interested in the challenge of lifelong learning and self-improvement.

Peter C. Brown is a writer of both fiction and nonfiction, including the historical novel The Fugitive Wife. Henry L. Roediger III is James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor of Psychology at Washington University in St. Louis. Mark A. McDaniel is Professor of Psychology and Director of the Center for Integrative Research on Cognition, Learning, and Education (CIRCLE) at Washington University in St. Louis.
The Tupac Amaru Rebellion

Charles F. Walker

The largest rebellion in the history of Spain’s American empire—a conflict greater in territory and costlier in lives than the contemporaneous American Revolution—began as a local revolt against colonial authorities in 1780. As an official collector of tribute for the imperial crown, José Gabriel Condorcanqui had seen firsthand what oppressive Spanish rule meant for Peru’s Indian population. Adopting the Inca royal name Tupac Amaru, he set events in motion that would transform him into Latin America’s most iconic revolutionary figure.

Tupac Amaru’s political aims were modest at first. He claimed to act on the Spanish king’s behalf, expelling corrupt Spaniards and abolishing onerous taxes. But the rebellion became increasingly bloody as it spread throughout Peru and into parts of modern-day Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. By the late 1780s, Tupac Amaru, his wife Micaela Bastidas, and their followers had defeated the Spanish in numerous battles and gained control over a vast territory. As the rebellion swept through Indian villages to gain recruits and overthrow the Spanish corregidores, rumors spread that the Incas had returned to reclaim their kingdom.

Charles Walker immerses readers in the rebellion’s guerrilla campaigns, propaganda war, and brutal acts of retribution. He highlights the importance of Bastidas—the key strategist—and reassesses the role of the Catholic Church in the uprising’s demise. The Tupac Amaru Rebellion examines why a revolt that began as a multiclass alliance against European-born usurpers degenerated into a vicious caste war—and left a legacy that continues to influence South American politics today.

Charles F. Walker is Professor of History and Director of the Hemispheric Institute on the Americas at the University of California, Davis.
Congress adjourned on 18 May 1852 for Louisa Catherine Adams’s funeral, according her an honor never before offered a first lady. But her life and influence merited this extraordinary tribute. She had been first the daughter-in-law and then the wife of a president. She had assisted her husband as a diplomat at three of the major capitals of Europe. She had served as a leading hostess and significant figure in Washington for three decades. And yet, a century and a half later, she is barely remembered. *A Traveled First Lady: Writings of Louisa Catherine Adams* seeks to correct that oversight by sharing Adams’s remarkable experiences in her own words.

These excerpts from diaries and memoirs recount her early years in London and Paris (to this day she is the only foreign-born first lady), her courtship and marriage to John Quincy Adams, her time in the lavish courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg as a diplomat’s wife, and her years aiding John Quincy’s political career in Washington. Emotional, critical, witty, and, in the Adams tradition, always frank, her writings draw sharp portraits of people from every station, both servants and members of the imperial court, and deliver clear, well-informed opinions about the major issues of her day.

Telling the story of her own life, juxtaposed with rich descriptions of European courts, Washington political maneuvers, and the continuing Adams family drama, Louisa Catherine Adams demonstrates why she was once considered one of the preeminent women of the nineteenth century.

**Margaret A. Hogan** is an independent scholar and former editor of the Adams Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society. **C. James Taylor** is Editor in Chief of the Adams Papers.

"Here’s history at its best! Louisa Catherine Adams’s shrewd eyewitness accounts document pivotal moments in the country’s formative years. Often laugh-out-loud funny, the writings of this intelligent, insightful woman also provide fascinating context for the career of John Quincy and his contemporaries.”

—Cokie Roberts
In our current screen-saturated culture, we take in more information through visual means than at any point in history. Computers and smartphones that constantly flood us with images do more than simply convey information. They structure our relationship to information through graphical means. Learning to interpret how visual forms not only present but produce knowledge, says Johanna Drucker, has become an essential contemporary skill.

Graphesis provides a descriptive critical language for the analysis of graphical knowledge. In an interdisciplinary study fusing digital humanities with media studies and graphic design history, Drucker outlines the principles by which visual formats organize meaningful content.

Among the most significant of these formats is the graphical user interface (GUI)—the dominant feature of the screens of nearly all consumer electronic devices. Information graphics bear telltale signs of the disciplines that originated them: statistics, business, and the empirical sciences. Drucker makes the case for studying visuality from a humanistic perspective, exploring how graphic languages can serve fields where qualitative judgments take priority over quantitative statements of fact. Graphesis offers a new epistemology of the ways we process information, embracing the full potential of visuality to produce and encode knowledge.

Johanna Drucker is Breslauer Professor of Bibliographical Studies at the Graduate School of Education and Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is coauthor of Graphic Design History: A Critical Guide.

Graphesis: Visual Forms of Knowledge Production

Johanna Drucker

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Hypercities: Thick Mapping in the Digital Humanities

Todd Presner • David Shepard • Yoh Kawano

More than a physical space, a hypercity is a real city overlaid with information networks that document the past, catalyze the present, and project future possibilities. Hypercities are always under construction.

Todd Presner, David Shepard, and Yoh Kawano put digital humanities theory into practice to chart the proliferating cultural records of places around the world. Hypercities explains the ambitious online project of the same name that maps the historical layers of city spaces in an interactive, hypermedia environment. The authors examine the media archaeology of Google Earth and the cultural-historical meaning of map projections, and explore recent events—the “Arab Spring” and the Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster—through social media mapping that incorporates data visualizations, photographic documents, and Twitter streams.

Hypercities is not a book about maps in the literal sense. Instead it describes the humanist project of participating and listening that transforms mapping into an ethical undertaking: thick mapping. Ultimately, the digital humanities do not consist merely of computer-based methods for analyzing information. They are a means of integrating scholarship with the world of lived experience, making sense of the past in the layered spaces of the present for the sake of the open future.

Todd Presner is Sady and Ludwig Kahn Director of the Center for Jewish Studies, Professor of Germanic Languages and Comparative Literature, and Chair of the Digital Humanities Program at the University of California, Los Angeles. David Shepard is Lead Academic Programmer at the Center for Digital Humanities at UCLA. Yoh Kawano is Campus GIS Coordinator at UCLA’s Institute for Digital Research and Education and lecturer in the School of Public Affairs at UCLA.

The Library Beyond the Book

Jeffrey T. Schnapp • Matthew Battles

In an age of ebook readers and digital downloads, it is easy to imagine a time when printed books will vanish, rendered extinct by the Internet revolution. But such forecasts miss the mark, say Jeffrey Schnapp and Matthew Battles. In The Library Beyond the Book, Schnapp and Battles reflect on what libraries have been in the past, in order to speculate on what they will become: hybrid places that intermingle books and ebooks, analog and digital formats, paper and pixels. Schnapp and Battles combine study of the library’s cultural history with a record of institutional and technical innovation at metaLAB, a research group at the forefront of the digital arts and humanities.

Throughout history, they argue, libraries have been sites for new media, new technical demands, and new cultural forms, from the Mausoleum—a place to commemorate the dead and their wisdom—to the Database, a container for accessible, controllable, and infinitely expansible information. Such library types have been mixed and matched in the past, and remix is the most plausible future scenario. Speculative and provocative, The Library Beyond the Book explains book culture in a networked world where the physical and the virtual blend with increasing intimacy.

Jeffrey T. Schnapp is the faculty director of metaLAB at Harvard University and faculty co-director of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society. Matthew Battles is associate director at metaLAB and the author of Library: An Unquiet History.
Northanger Abbey
An Annotated Edition
Jane Austen
EDITED BY Susan J. Wolfson

The star of Northanger Abbey is seventeen-year-old Catherine Moreland, Jane Austen’s youngest and most impressionable heroine. Away from home for the first time, on a visit to Bath with family friends, Catherine, a passionate consumer of novels (especially of the gothic variety), encounters a world in which everything beckons as a readable text: not only books, but also conversations and behaviors, clothes, carriages, estates, and vistas. In her lively introduction to this newest volume in Harvard’s celebrated annotated Austen series, Susan Wolfson proposes that Austen’s most underappreciated, most playful novel is about fiction itself and how it can take possession of everyday understandings.

The first of Austen’s major works to be completed (it was revised in 1803 and again in 1816–17), Northanger Abbey was published five months after Austen’s death in July 1817, together with Persuasion. The 1817 text, whose singularly frustrating course to publication Wolfson recounts, is the basis for this freshly edited and annotated edition.

Wolfson’s running commentary will engage new readers while offering delights for scholars and devoted Janeites. A wealth of color images bring to life Bath society in Austen’s era—the parade of female fashions, the carriages running over open roads and through the city’s streets, circulating libraries, and nouveau-riche country estates—as well as the larger cultural milieu of Northanger Abbey. This unique edition holds appeal not just for “Friends of Jane” but for all readers looking for a fuller engagement with Austen’s extraordinary first novel.

Susan J. Wolfson is Professor of English at Princeton University.

April 352 pp. cloth $35.00 £24.95 9780674725676
9 x 9½ 105 color illus., 1 map Literature Belknap Press

Previous Jane Austen Annotated Editions: $35.00 £24.95

Hyacinth from Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening by Humphry Repton. London: Printed by T. Bensley and Son, for J. Taylor, 1816.
The Image of the Black in Western Art

Volume V: The Twentieth Century
Part 1: The Impact of Africa

EDITED BY David Bindman • Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

In the 1960s, art patrons Dominique and Jean de Menil founded an image archive showing the ways that people of African descent have been represented in Western art from the ancient world to modern times. Highlights from the image archive, accompanied by essays written by major scholars, appeared in three large-format volumes, consisting of one or more books, that quickly became collector’s items. A half-century later, Harvard University Press and the Du Bois Institute are proud to have republished five of the original books and to present five completely new ones, extending the series into the twentieth century.

The Impact of Africa, the first of two books on the twentieth century, looks at changes in the Western perspective on African art and the representation of Africans, and the paradox of their interpretation as simultaneously “primitive” and “modern.” The essays include topics such as the new medium of photography, African influences on Picasso and on Josephine Baker’s impression of 1920s Paris, and the influential contribution of artists from the Caribbean and Latin American diasporas.

David Bindman is Emeritus Professor of the History of Art at University College London. Henry Louis Gates, Jr. is Alphonse Fletcher University Professor and Director of the W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University.

February 336 pp. cloth $95.00 | £69.95 9780674052673 9 3/4 x 11 195 color illus., 25 halftones

Art Belknap Press

All previous volumes: $95.00 | £69.95
Revered as the birthplace of Western thought and democracy, Athens is much more than an open-air museum filled with crumbling monuments to ancient glory. Athens takes readers on a journey from the classical city-state to today’s contemporary capital, revealing a world-famous metropolis that has been resurrected and redefined time and again.

Although the Acropolis remains the city’s anchor, Athens’s vibrant culture extends far beyond the Greek city’s antique boundaries. James H. S. McGregor points out how the cityscape preserves signs of the many actors who have crossed its historical stage. Alexander the Great incorporated Athens into his empire, as did the Romans. Byzantine Christians repurposed Greek temples, the Parthenon included, into churches. From the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, the city’s language changed from French to Spanish to Italian, as Crusaders and adventurers from different parts of Western Europe took turns sacking and administering the city. An Islamic Athens took root following the Ottoman conquest of 1456 and remained in place for nearly four hundred years, until Greek patriots finally won independence in a blood-drenched revolution.

Since then, Athenians have endured many hardships, from Nazi occupation and military coups to famine and economic crisis. Yet, as McGregor shows, the history of Athens is closer to a heroic epic than a Greek tragedy. Richly supplemented with maps and illustrations, Athens paints a portrait of one of the world’s great cities, designed for travelers as well as armchair students of urban history.

James H. S. McGregor is Emeritus Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Georgia.
The Hidden Mechanics of Exercise

Molecules That Move Us

Christopher M. Gillen

As anyone who takes up a new sport quickly discovers, even basic athletic moves require high levels of coordination and control. Whether dribbling a basketball or hitting a backhand, limbs must be synchronized and bodies balanced, all with precise timing. But no matter how diligently we watch the pros or practice ourselves, the body’s inner workings remain invisible.

The Hidden Mechanics of Exercise reveals the microworld of the human body in motion, from the motor proteins that produce force, to the signaling molecules that activate muscles, to the enzymes that extract energy from nutrients. Christopher Gillen describes how biomolecules such as myosin, collagen, hemoglobin, and creatine kinase power our athletic movements. During exercise, these molecules dynamically morph into different shapes, causing muscles, tendons, blood, and other tissues to perform their vital functions. Gillen explores a wide array of topics, from how genetic testing may soon help athletes train more effectively, to how physiological differences between women and men influence nutrition. The Hidden Mechanics of Exercise tackles questions athletes routinely ask. What should we ingest before and during a race? How does a hard workout trigger changes in our muscles? Why does exercise make us feel good?

Athletes need not become biologists to race in a triathlon or carve turns on a snowboard. But Gillen, who has run ten ultramarathons, points out that athletes wishing to improve their performance will profit from a deeper understanding of the body’s molecular mechanisms.

Christopher M. Gillen is Professor in the Department of Biology at Kenyon College.
Embryos under the Microscope

The Diverging Meanings of Life

Jane Maienschein

Too tiny to see with the naked eye, the human embryo was just a hypothesis until the microscope made observation of embryonic development possible. This changed forever our view of the minuscule cluster of cells that looms large in questions about the meaning of life. Embryos under the Microscope examines how our scientific understanding of the embryo has evolved from the earliest speculations of natural philosophers to today’s biological engineering, with its many prospects for life-enhancing therapies. Jane Maienschein shows that research on embryos has always revealed possibilities that appear promising to some but deeply frightening to others, and she makes a persuasive case that public understanding must be informed by up-to-date scientific findings.

Direct observation of embryos greatly expanded knowledge but also led to disagreements over what investigators were seeing. Biologists confirmed that embryos are living organisms undergoing rapid change and are not in any sense functioning persons. They do not feel pain or have any capacity to think until very late stages of fetal development. New information about DNA led to discoveries about embryonic regulation of genetic inheritance, as well as evolutionary relationships among species. Scientists have learned how to manipulate embryos in the lab, taking them apart, reconstructing them, and even synthesizing—practically from scratch—cells, body parts, and maybe someday entire embryos. Showing how we have learned what we now know about the biology of embryos, Maienschein changes our view of what it means to be alive.

Jane Maienschein is Regents’ Professor, President’s Professor, and Parents Association Professor at the School of Life Sciences, and Director, Center for Biology and Society, at Arizona State University. She is also Adjunct Scientist at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.
The Army and Democracy

Military Politics in Pakistan

Aqil Shah

Since Pakistan gained independence in 1947, only once has an elected government completed its tenure and peacefully transferred power to another elected government. In sharp contrast to neighboring India, the Muslim nation has been ruled by its military for over three decades. Even when they were not directly in control of the government, the armed forces maintained a firm grip on national politics. How the military became Pakistan’s foremost power elite and what its unchecked authority means for the future of this nuclear-armed nation are among the crucial questions Aqil Shah takes up in *The Army and Democracy*.

Pakistan’s and India’s armies inherited their organization, training, and doctrines from their British predecessor, along with an ethic that regarded politics as outside the military domain. But Pakistan’s weak national solidarity, exacerbated by a mentality that saw war with India looming around every corner, empowered the military to take national security and ultimately government into its own hands. As the military’s habit of disrupting the natural course of politics gained strength over time, it arrested the development of democratic institutions.

Based on archival materials, internal military documents, and over 100 interviews with politicians, civil servants, and Pakistani officers, including four service chiefs and three heads of the clandestine Inter-Services Intelligence, *The Army and Democracy* provides insight into the military’s contentious relationship with Pakistan’s civilian government. Shah identifies steps for reforming Pakistan’s armed forces and reducing its interference in politics, and sees lessons for fragile democracies striving to bring the military under civilian control.

Aqil Shah is Lecturer in the Department of Politics at Princeton University.
Malthus

The Life and Legacies of an Untimely Prophet

Robert J. Mayhew

“A stylish, well-written, exuberant, and cleverly conceived book.”
—Donald Winch, author of Wealth and Life

Thomas Robert Malthus's *An Essay on the Principle of Population* was an immediate succès de scandale when it appeared in 1798. Arguing that nature is niggardly and that societies, both human and animal, tend to overstep the limits of natural resources in “perpetual oscillation between happiness and misery,” he found himself attacked on all sides—by Romantic poets, utopian thinkers, and the religious establishment. Though Malthus has never disappeared, he has been perpetually misunderstood. This book is at once a major reassessment of Malthus’s ideas and an intellectual history of the origins of modern debates about demography, resources, and the environment.

Against the ferment of Enlightenment ideals about the perfectibility of mankind and the grim realities of life in the eighteenth century, Robert Mayhew explains the genesis of the Essay and Malthus’s preoccupation with birth and death rates. He traces Malthus’s collision course with the Lake poets, his important revisions to the Essay, and composition of his other great work, *Principles of Political Economy*. Mayhew suggests we see the author in his later writings as an environmental economist for his persistent concern with natural resources, land, and the conditions of their use. Mayhew then pursues Malthus’s many afterlives in the Victorian world and beyond.

Today, the Malthusian dilemma makes itself felt once again, as demography and climate change come together on the same environmental agenda. By opening a new door onto Malthus’s arguments and their transmission to the present day, Robert Mayhew gives historical depth to our current planetary concerns.

Robert J. Mayhew is Professor of Historical Geography and Intellectual History at the University of Bristol.

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Biography/Economics  Belknap Press
Inferno
An Anatomy of American Punishment
Robert A. Ferguson

“Inferno is a passionate cri de coeur against what is sometimes lamented but more than anything is taken for granted and ignored. The author enlists his readers in a serious and sustained effort to reform America’s prisons and jails. I know of no book just like Ferguson’s.”
—Lloyd Weinreb, Harvard Law School

America’s criminal justice system is broken. The United States punishes at a higher per capita rate than any other country in the world. In the last twenty years, incarceration rates have risen 500 percent. Sentences are harsh, prisons are overcrowded, life inside is dangerous, and rehabilitation programs are ineffective. Police and prosecutors operate in the dark shadows of the legal process—sometimes resigning themselves to the status quo, sometimes turning a profit from it. The courts define punishment as “time served,” but that hardly begins to explain the suffering of prisoners.

Looking not only to court records but to works of philosophy, history, and literature for illumination, Robert Ferguson, a distinguished law professor, diagnoses all parts of a now massive, out-of-control punishment regime. He exposes the veiled pleasure behind the impulse to punish (which confuses our thinking about the purpose of punishment), explains why over time all punishment regimes impose greater levels of punishment than originally intended, and traces a disturbing gap between our ability to quantify pain and the precision with which penalties are handed down.

Ferguson turns the spotlight from the debate over legal issues to the real plight of prisoners, addressing not law professionals but the American people. Do we want our prisons to be this way? Or are we unaware, or confused, or indifferent, or misinformed about what is happening? Acknowledging the suffering of prisoners and understanding what punishers do when they punish are the first steps toward a better, more just system.

Robert A. Ferguson is George Edward Woodberry Professor in Law, Literature, and Criticism at Columbia University.
Every year an estimated 600,000 U.S. Latinos convert from Catholicism to Protestantism. Today, 12.5 million Latinos self-identify as Protestant—a population larger than all U.S. Jews and Muslims combined. Spearheading this spiritual transformation is the Pentecostal movement and Assemblies of God, which is the destination for one out of four converts. In a deeply researched social and cultural history, Gastón Espinosa uncovers the roots of this remarkable turn and the Latino AG’s growing leadership nationwide.

*Latino Pentecostals in America* traces the Latino AG back to the Azusa Street Revivals in Los Angeles and Apostolic Faith Revivals in Houston from 1906 to 1909. Espinosa describes the uphill struggles for indigenous leadership, racial equality, women in the ministry, social and political activism, and immigration reform. His analysis of their independent political views and voting patterns from 1996 to 2012 challenges the stereotypes that they are all apolitical, right-wing, or politically marginal. Their outspoken commitment to an active faith has led a new generation of leaders to blend righteousness and justice, by which they mean the reconciling message of Billy Graham and the social transformation of Martin Luther King Jr. Latino AG leaders and their 2,400 churches across the nation represent a new and growing force in denominational, Evangelical, and presidential politics.

This eye-opening study explains why this group of working-class Latinos once called “The Silent Pentecostals” is silent no more. By giving voice to their untold story, Espinosa enriches our understanding of the diversity of Latino religion, Evangelicalism, and American culture.

**Gastón Espinosa** is Arthur V. Stoughton Associate Professor of Religious Studies at Claremont McKenna College.
Banking on the Body

The Market in Blood, Milk, and Sperm in Modern America

Kara W. Swanson

Scientific advances and economic forces have converged to create something unthinkable for much of human history: a robust market in human body products. Every year, countless Americans supply blood, sperm, and breast milk to “banks” that store these products for later use by strangers in routine medical procedures. These exchanges entail complicated questions. Which body products are donated and which sold? Who gives and who receives? And, in the end, who profits? In this eye-opening study, Kara Swanson traces the history of body banks from the nineteenth-century experiments that discovered therapeutic uses for body products to twenty-first-century websites that facilitate a thriving global exchange.

More than a metaphor, the “bank” has shaped ongoing controversies over body products as either marketable commodities or gifts donated to help others. A physician, Dr. Bernard Fantus, proposed a “bank” in 1937 to make blood available to all patients. Yet the bank metaphor labeled blood as something to be commercially bought and sold, not communally shared. As blood banks became a fixture of medicine after World War II, American doctors made them a frontline in their war against socialized medicine. The profit-making connotations of the “bank” reinforced a market-based understanding of supply and distribution, with unexpected consequences for all body products, from human eggs to kidneys.

Ultimately, the bank metaphor straitjacketed legal codes and reinforced inequalities in medical care. By exploring its past, Banking on the Body charts the path to a more efficient and less exploitative distribution of the human body’s life-giving potential.

Kara W. Swanson is Associate Professor of Law at Northeastern University School of Law.
America’s Forgotten Constitutions

Defiant Visions of Power and Community

Robert L. Tsai

“For two centuries, dissenters from the American mainstream have drawn inspiration from the U.S. Constitution—and chafed at it. Robert L. Tsai elegantly maps the margins of our constitutional landscape to reveal one of the Framers’ great forgotten legacies. A brilliantly conceived book.”

—John Fabian Witt, author of Lincoln’s Code

The U.S. Constitution opens by proclaiming the sovereignty of all citizens: “We the People.” Robert Tsai’s gripping history of alternative constitutions invites readers into the circle of those who have rejected this ringing assertion—the defiant groups that refused to accept the Constitution’s definition of who “the people” are and how their authority should be exercised.

America’s Forgotten Constitutions is the story of America as told by dissenters: squatters, Native Americans, abolitionists, socialists, internationalists, and racial nationalists. Beginning in the nineteenth century, Tsai chronicles eight episodes in which discontented citizens took the extraordinary step of drafting a new constitution. He examines the alternative Americas envisioned by John Brown (who dreamed of a republic purged of slavery), Robert Barnwell Rhett (the Confederate “father of secession”), and Etienne Cabet (a French socialist who founded a utopian society in Illinois). Other dreamers include the University of Chicago academics who created a world constitution for the nuclear age; the Republic of New Afrika, which demanded a separate country carved from the Deep South; and the contemporary Aryan movement, which plans to liberate America from multiculturalism and feminism.

Countering those who treat constitutional law as a single tradition, Tsai argues that the ratification of the Constitution did not quell debate but kindled further conflicts over basic questions of power and community. He explains how the tradition mutated over time, inspiring generations and disrupting the best-laid plans for simplicity and order. Idealists on both the left and right will benefit from reading these cautionary tales.

Robert L. Tsai is Professor of Law at American University.
How can we live in such a way that we die only once? How can we organize a society that gives us a better chance to be fully alive? How can we reinvent religion so that it liberates us instead of consoling us?

These questions stand at the center of Roberto Mangabeira Unger’s *The Religion of the Future.* Both a book about religion and a religious work in its own right, it proposes the content of a religion that can survive faith in a transcendent God and in life after death. According to this religion—the religion of the future—human beings can be more human by becoming more godlike, not just later, in another life or another time, but right now, on Earth and in their own lives.

Unger begins by facing the irreparable flaws in the human condition: our mortality, groundlessness, and insatiability. He goes on to discuss the conflicting approaches to existence that have dominated the last 2,500 years of the history of religion. Turning next to the religious revolution that we now require, he explores the political ideal of this revolution, an idea of deep freedom. And he develops its moral vision, focused on a refusal to squander life.

*The Religion of the Future* advances Unger’s philosophical program: a philosophy for which history is open, the new can happen, and belittlement need not be our fate.

Roberto Mangabeira Unger is the author of *The Self Awakened: Pragmatism Unbound* (Harvard) and many other books.
A Million and One Gods

*The Persistence of Polytheism*

**Page duBois**

Many people worship not just one but many gods. Yet prejudice against polytheism denies legitimacy to some of the world’s oldest, richest religious traditions. In examining polytheistic cultures both ancient and contemporary—those of Greece and Rome, the Bible and Quran, as well as modern India—Page duBois refutes the idea that the worship of multiple gods naturally evolves into the “higher” belief in a single deity. Polytheism has endured for millennia even in the West, she shows, despite the hidden ways that monotheistic thought continues to shape Western outlooks.

The English word “polytheism” comes from the seventeenth-century writings of Samuel Purchas, who used it to distinguish the belief systems of backward peoples in the East from the more theologically advanced religion of Protestant Christianity. It was pejorative from the beginning. Today, when monotheistic fundamentalisms too often drive people to commit violent acts, polytheism nevertheless remains a scandalous presence in societies still oriented to Jewish, Christian, and Muslim beliefs. Even in the multicultural milieus of twenty-first-century America and Great Britain, polytheism finds itself marginalized. Yet it persists, perhaps because polytheism corresponds to unconscious needs and deeply held values of tolerance, diversity, and equality that are central to civilized societies.

**Page duBois** is Distinguished Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature at the University of California, San Diego.

The Land of the Elephant Kings

*Space, Territory, and Ideology in the Seleucid Empire*

**Paul J. Kosmin**

Stretching from present-day Bulgaria to Tajikistan—the bulk of Alexander the Great’s Asian conquests—the Seleucid Empire encompassed a territory of remarkable ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity; yet it did not include Macedonia, the ancestral homeland of the dynasty. *The Land of the Elephant Kings* investigates how the Seleucid kings, ruling over lands to which they had no historic claim, attempted to transform this territory into a coherent space.

Based on recent archaeological evidence and ancient primary sources, Paul J. Kosmin’s multidisciplinary approach uncovers how Seleucid geographers and ethnographers worked to naturalize the kingdom’s borders with India and Central Asia in ways that shaped Roman and medieval understandings of “the East.” Yet in the West, Seleucid rulers turned their backs on Macedonia, shifting their sense of homeland to Syria. By mapping the Seleucid kings’ travels and studying the cities they founded—an ambitious colonial policy that has influenced the Near East to this day—Kosmin shows how the empire’s territorial identity was constructed on the ground. In the empire’s final century, with enemies pressing harder and central power disintegrating, the modes by which Seleucid territory had been formed determined the way in which it fell apart.

**Paul J. Kosmin** is Assistant Professor of Classics at Harvard University.
Ethics After Aristotle

Brad Inwood

From the earliest times, philosophers and others have thought deeply about ethical questions. But it was Aristotle who founded ethics as a well-defined discipline. Ethics After Aristotle focuses on the reception of Aristotelian ethical thought in the Hellenistic and Roman worlds, underscoring the thinker’s influence on the philosophers who followed in his footsteps from 300 BCE to 200 CE.

Beginning with Aristotle’s student and collaborator Theophrastus, Brad Inwood traces the development of Aristotelian ethics up to Alexander of Aphrodisias in the third century. He shows that there was no monolithic tradition in the school. The philosophers of the Peripatetic school produced surprisingly varied theories in dialogue with other philosophical traditions, generating rich insight into human virtue and happiness. What makes these different strands of thought distinctively Aristotelian is a form of ethical naturalism: that our knowledge of the good and virtuous life depends first on understanding our place in the natural world, and second on the exercise of our natural dispositions in distinctively human activities. What is now referred to as “virtue ethics,” Inwood argues, is a less important part of Aristotle’s legacy than the naturalistic approach developed further by his philosophical descendants.

Brad Inwood is University Professor of Classics and Philosophy at the University of Toronto.

Public Spectacles in Roman and Late Antique Palestine

Zeev Weiss

Public Spectacles in Roman and Late Antique Palestine introduces readers to the panoply of public entertainment that flourished in Palestine from the first century BCE to the sixth century CE. Zeev Weiss reconstructs an ancient world where Romans, Jews, and Christians intermixed amid a heady brew of shouts, roars, and applause to watch a variety of typically pagan spectacles.

Ancient Roman society reveled in dramatic performances, chariot races, athletic competitions, and gladiatorial combats that required elaborate public venues, often maintained at great expense. Wishing to ingratiate himself with Rome, Herod the Great built theaters, amphitheaters, and hippodromes to bring these forms of entertainment to Palestine. Weiss explores how the indigenous Jewish and Christian populations responded, as both spectators and performers. Perhaps predictably, the reactions of rabbinical and clerical elites did not differ greatly. But their dire warnings to shun pagan entertainment did little to dampen the popularity of these cultural imports. Herod’s building projects left a lasting imprint on the region, as did the games and spectacles, which continued into the fifth century CE. By then, however, public entertainment in Palestine had become a cultural institution in decline, ultimately disappearing in the sixth century.

Zeev Weiss is Eleazar L. Sukenik Professor of Archaeology at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
A New Republic of Letters
Memory and Scholarship in the Age of Digital Reproduction
Jerome McGann

A manifesto for the humanities in the digital age, *A New Republic of Letters* argues that the history of texts, together with the methods by which they are preserved and made available for interpretation, are the overriding subjects of humanist study in the twenty-first century. Theory and philosophy, which have grounded the humanities for decades, no longer suffice as an intellectual framework. Jerome McGann proposes we look instead to philology—a discipline which has been out of fashion for many decades but which models the concerns of digital humanities with surprising fidelity.

For centuries, books have been the best way to preserve and transmit knowledge. But as libraries and museums digitize their archives and readers abandon paperbacks for tablet computers, digital media are replacing books as the repository of cultural memory. While both the mission of the humanities and its traditional modes of scholarship and critical study are the same, the digital environment is driving disciplines to work with new tools that require major, and often very difficult, institutional changes. Now more than ever, scholars need to recover the theory and method of philological investigation if the humanities are to meet their perennial commitments. Textual and editorial scholarship, often marginalized as a narrowly technical domain, should be made a priority of humanists’ attention.

Jerome McGann is University Professor and John Stewart Bryan Professor of English at the University of Virginia.
Between Pagan and Christian
Christopher P. Jones

For the early Christians, “pagan” referred to a multitude of unbelievers: Greek and Roman devotees of the Olympian gods, and “barbarians” such as Arabs and Germans with their own array of deities. But while these groups were clearly outsiders or idolaters, who and what was pagan depended on the outlook of the observer, as Christopher P. Jones shows in this fresh, penetrating analysis. Treating paganism as a historical construct rather than a fixed entity, Jones uncovers the ideas, rituals, and beliefs that Christians and pagans shared in Late Antiquity.

While the emperor Constantine’s conversion in 312 was a momentous event in the history of Christianity, the new religion had been moving away from its Jewish origins for centuries and adapting to the dominant pagan culture. Early Christians drew on pagan practices and claimed Plato, Virgil, and others as their harbingers. Polytheism was the most obvious feature separating paganism and Christianity, but pagans could be monotheists, and Christians could be accused of polytheism and branded as pagans. In the diverse religious communities of the Roman Empire, as Jones makes clear, concepts of divinity, conversion, sacrifice, and prayer were much more fluid than traditional accounts of early Christianity have led us to believe.

Christopher P. Jones is George Martin Lane Professor of the Classics and of History at Harvard University.

Anselm’s Other Argument
A. D. Smith

Anselm of Canterbury (1033–1109 CE) originated the “ontological argument” for God’s existence, famously arguing that “something than which nothing greater can be conceived,” which he identifies with God, must actually exist, for otherwise something greater could indeed be conceived. Some commentators have claimed that Anselm’s writings also contain a second independent proof: a “modal ontological argument” that concerns the supposed logical necessity of God’s existence. Other commentators disagree, countering that the alleged second argument does not stand on its own but presupposes the conclusion of the first.

In Anselm’s Other Argument A.D. Smith contends that although there is a second a priori argument in Anselm, it is not the modal argument. This second argument surfaces in a number of forms, though always turning on certain deep, interrelated metaphysical issues. It is this form of argument that underlies several of the passages which have been misconstrued as statements of the modal argument. In a book that combines historical research with rigorous philosophical analysis, Smith discusses this argument in detail, finally defending a modification of it that is implicit in Anselm. This “other argument” bears a striking resemblance to one that Duns Scotus would later employ.

A. D. Smith is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Warwick.
The Family of Abraham
Jewish, Christian, and Muslim Interpretations
Carol Bakhos

The term “Abrahamic religions” has gained considerable currency in both scholarly and ecumenical circles as a way of referring to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. In The Family of Abraham, Carol Bakhos steps back from this convention to ask a frequently overlooked question: What, in fact, is Abrahamic about these three faiths? Exploring diverse stories and interpretations relating to the portrayal of Abraham, she reveals how he is venerated in these different scriptural traditions and how scriptural narratives have been pressed into service for non-religious purposes.

Grounding her study in a close examination of ancient Jewish textual practices, primarily midrash, as well as medieval Muslim Stories of the Prophets and the writings of the early Church Fathers, Bakhos demonstrates that ancient and early-medieval readers often embellished the image of Abraham and his family—Sarah, Hagar, Ishmael, and Isaac. Her analysis dismantles pernicious misrepresentations of Abraham’s firstborn son, Ishmael, and provocatively challenges contemporary references to Judaism and Islam as sibling religions. As Bakhos points out, an uncritical adoption of the term “Abrahamic religions” not only blinds us to the diverse interpretations and traditions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam but also artificially separates these faiths from their historical contexts.

Carol Bakhos is Associate Professor of Late Antique Judaism at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Virtues of Thought
Essays on Plato and Aristotle
Aryeh Kosman

Virtues of Thought is an excursion through interconnecting philosophical topics in Plato and Aristotle, under the expert guidance of Aryeh Kosman. Exploring what these two foundational figures have to say about the nature of human awareness and understanding, Kosman concludes that ultimately the virtues of thought are to be found in the joys and satisfactions that come from thinking philosophically, whether we engage in it ourselves or witness others’ participation.

Kosman makes clear Aristotle’s complex understanding of the role that reason plays in practical choice and moral deliberation, and the specific forms of thinking that are involved in explaining the world and making it intelligible to ourselves and others. Critical issues of consciousness and the connection between thinking and acting in Aristotle’s philosophical psychology lead to a discussion of the importance of emotion in his theory of virtue. Theories of perception and cognition are highlighted in works such as Aristotle’s Posterior Analytics. When his focus turns to Plato, Kosman gives original accounts of several dialogues concerning Plato’s treatment of love, self-knowledge, and justice. Bringing together previously unpublished essays along with classics in the field, Virtues of Thought makes a significant contribution to our study of ancient Greek philosophy.

Aryeh Kosman is John Whitehead Professor of Philosophy Emeritus at Haverford College.
Secularism, Identity, and Enchantment
Akeel Bilgrami

Secularism, Identity, and Enchantment is a rigorous exploration of how secularism and identity emerged as conflicting concepts in the modern world. Finessing the irreconcilability of secularist and religious worldviews, Akeel Bilgrami strikes out on a path distinctly his own, criticizing secularist proponents and detractors, liberal universalists and multicultural relativists, alike.

Those who ground secularism in arguments that aspire to universal reach, Bilgrami argues, misunderstand the nature of politics. To those who regard secularism as a mere outgrowth of colonial domination, he offers the possibility of a more conceptually vernacular ground for secularism. Focusing on responses to Rushdie's Satanic Verses, he asks why Islamic identity has such mobilizing appeal against liberalism, and with diagnostic sympathy he provides a philosophical framework within which the Islamic tradition might overcome the resentments prompted by its colonized past and present.

Appealing to Gandhi, Bilgrami finds the fundamental source of our alienation not in science but in the outlook of detachment in modern science and capitalism. He elaborates a notion of secular enchantment along metaphysical, ethical, and political lines with a view to finding in secular modernity a locus of meaning and value, while addressing squarely the anxiety that all such notions are exercises in nostalgia.

Akeel Bilgrami is Johnsonian Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

March 382 pp. cloth $45.00 | £33.95 OISC 9780674052048
6 1/8 x 9 1/4 Philosophy

the Institutions of Meaning
A Defense of Anthropological Holism
Vincent Descombes

Vincent Descombes guides readers to a deepened appreciation of the entity that enables human understanding: the mind itself.

The Institutions of Meaning goes against the grain of analytic philosophy in arguing for anthropological holism. Meaning is not fundamentally a property of mental representations, but arises out of holistic thought, embedded in social existence and bound up with the common practices that shape the way we act and talk. To understand what an individual “believes” or “wants,” we must take into account the historical and institutional context of the person’s life. But how can two people share the same thought if they do not share the same belief system? Descombes solves this problem by developing a logic of relations that explains the ability of humans to analyze structures based on their parts. Integrating insights from anthropology, linguistics, and social theory, The Institutions of Meaning pushes philosophy forward in bold new directions.

Vincent Descombes is Professor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales.

March 382 pp. cloth $49.95 | £36.95 9780674728783
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Seven Modes of Uncertainty

C. Namwali Serpell

Literature is uncertain. Literature is good for us. These two ideas about literature are often taken for granted. But what is the relationship between literature's capacity to perplex and its ethical value? C. Namwali Serpell contends that literary uncertainty is crucial to ethics because it pushes us beyond the limits of our experience.

Analyzing experimental novels by Thomas Pynchon, Toni Morrison, Bret Easton Ellis, Ian McEwan, Elliot Perlman, Tom McCarthy, and Jonathan Safran Foer, Serpell suggests that literary uncertainty emerges from the reader's shifting responses to structures of conflicting information. Some of these novels employ mutual exclusion, which presents opposed explanations for the same events. Others use multiplicity, which presents different perspectives on an event; or repetition, which destabilizes the continuity of events and frustrates our ability to follow the story. To explain how these structures produce uncertainty, Serpell borrows from cognitive psychology the concept of affordance, which describes an object's or environment's potential uses. Narrative structures afford various modes of uncertainty, which in turn afford ethical experiences both positive and negative. At the crossroads of recent turns to literary form, reading, and ethics, Seven Modes of Uncertainty offers a new phenomenology of how we read uncertainty now.

C. Namwali Serpell is Assistant Professor of English at the University of California, Berkeley.

Philosophy of Mathematics in the Twentieth Century

Selected Essays

Charles Parsons

In this collection, Charles Parsons surveys the contributions of philosophers and mathematicians who shaped the philosophy of mathematics over the past century. He begins with the Kantian legacy in the work of L. E. J. Brouwer, David Hilbert, and Paul Bernays, shedding light on how Bernays revised his philosophy after his collaboration with Hilbert. He considers Hermann Weyl's idea of a “vicious circle” in the foundations of mathematics, a radical claim that elicited many challenges. Turning to Kurt Gödel, whose incompleteness theorem transformed debate on the foundations of mathematics and brought mathematical logic to maturity, Parsons discusses his essay on Bertrand Russell's mathematical logic—Gödel's first mature philosophical statement and an avowal of his Platonistic view.

Parsons explores W. V. Quine's early work on ontology, as well as his nominalistic view of predication and his use of the genetic method of explanation in The Roots of Reference. He attempts to tease out Hilary Putnam's views on existence and ontology, especially in relation to logic and mathematics. Hao Wang's contributions to the concept of set, minds, and machines and the interpretation of Gödel are examined, as are William Tait's axiomatic conception of mathematics, his minimalist realism, and his thoughts on history.

Charles Parsons is Edgar Pierce Professor of Philosophy Emeritus at Harvard University.
Contraband

Louis Mandrin and the Making of a Global Underground

Michael Kwass

Louis Mandrin led a gang of bandits who brazenly smuggled contraband into eighteenth-century France. Michael Kwass brings new life to the legend of this Gallic Robin Hood and the thriving underworld he helped to create. Decades before the storming of the Bastille, surging world trade excited a revolution in consumption that transformed the French kingdom. **Contraband** exposes the dark side of this early phase of globalization, revealing hidden connections between illicit commerce, criminality, and popular revolt.

France’s economic system was tailor-made for an enterprising outlaw like Mandrin. As French subjects began to crave colonial products, Louis XIV lined the royal coffers by imposing a state monopoly on tobacco from America and an embargo on brilliantly colored calico cloth from India. Vigorous black markets arose through which traffickers fed these exotic goods to eager French consumers. Flouting the law with unparalleled panache, Mandrin captured widespread public attention to become a symbol of a defiant underground.

This furtive economy generated violent clashes between smuggling gangs and customs agents in the borderlands. Eventually, Mandrin was captured by French troops and put to death in a brutal public execution intended to demonstrate the king’s absolute authority. But the spectacle only cemented Mandrin’s status as a rebel folk hero in an age of mounting discontent. Amid cycles of underground rebellion and agonizing penal repression, the memory of Mandrin inspired ordinary subjects and Enlightened philosophers alike to challenge royal power and forge a movement for radical political change.

**Michael Kwass** is Associate Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University.
American Railroads
Decline and Renaissance in the Twentieth Century

Robert E. Gallamore • John R. Meyer

Once an icon of American industry, railroads fell into decline beginning around the turn of the twentieth century. Overburdened with regulation and often displaced by barges, trucks, and jet aviation, railroads measured their misfortune in lost market share, abandoned track, bankruptcies, and unemployment. Today, rail transportation is reviving, rescued by new sources of traffic and advanced technology, as well as less onerous bureaucracy. American Railroads tells a riveting story about how this crucial industry managed to turn itself around.

It started in 1970, when Congress responded to the railroads’ plight by consolidating most passenger service into Amtrak. But private-sector freight service was left on its own. The renaissance in freight traffic began in 1980 with the Staggers Rail Act, which allowed railroad companies to sign contracts and set rates based on market supply and demand. Railroads found new business hauling low-sulfur coal and grain in redesigned freight cars, while double-stacked container cars moved both international and domestic goods. Today, trains have smaller crews, operate over better track, and are longer and heavier than ever before.

Robert E. Gallamore retired from Union Pacific Railroad and Northwestern University, and now is Adjunct Professor in Rail Management at Michigan State University. John R. Meyer was James W. Harpel Professor of Capital Formation Emeritus at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Routes of Power
Energy and Modern America

Christopher F. Jones

The fossil fuel revolution is usually rendered as a tale of advances in energy production. Christopher F. Jones instead tells a story of advances in energy access—canals, pipelines, and wires that delivered power in unprecedented quantities to cities at a great distance from production sites. In the American mid-Atlantic region between 1820 and 1930, the construction of transportation networks for coal, oil, and electricity unlocked remarkable urban and industrial growth along the eastern seaboard. This infrastructure also whetted an appetite for abundant, cheap energy, setting the nation on a path toward fossil fuel dependence.

Between the War of 1812 and the Great Depression, low-cost energy supplied through a burgeoning delivery system allowed urban factory workers to mass-produce goods on a scale previously unimagined. It also allowed people and products to be whisked up and down the coast at speeds unattainable in a country dependent on wood, water, and muscle. But an energy-intensive America did not benefit all citizens equally. It provided cheap energy to some but not others; channeled profits to financiers, not laborers; and concentrated environmental harms in rural areas. Those who wish to pioneer a sustainable, egalitarian energy order can learn valuable lessons from this history.

Christopher F. Jones is Assistant Professor of History in the School of Historical, Philosophical, and Religious Studies at Arizona State University.
The Conquest of the Russian Arctic

Paul R. Josephson

Spanning nine time zones from Norway to the Bering Strait, the immense Russian Arctic was mostly unexplored before the twentieth century. This changed rapidly in the 1920s, when the Soviet Union implemented plans for its conquest. *The Conquest of the Russian Arctic*, a definitive political and environmental history of one of the world’s remotest regions, details the ambitious attempts, from Soviet times to the present, to control and reshape the Arctic, and the terrible costs paid along the way.

Paul Josephson describes the massive effort under Stalin to assimilate the Arctic into the Soviet empire. Extraction of natural resources, construction of settlements, indoctrination of nomadic populations, collectivization of reindeer herding—all this, so that the Arctic would operate according to efficient socialist principles. The project was in many ways an extension of the Bolshevik revolution, as economic planners and engineers assumed that policies which worked elsewhere would apply here. But methods hastily adopted from other climates led to frequent industrial accidents, haphazard waste disposal, political repression, and destruction of traditional cultures. The effects are still being felt today. Putin has redoubled Russia’s efforts to secure the Arctic, which he sees as key to the nation’s economic development and military status.

Paul R. Josephson, chair of the Science, Technology and Society Program, teaches history at Colby College.

The Siege of Strasbourg

Rachel Chrastil

When war broke out between France and Prussia in 1870, one of the first targets of the German armies was Strasbourg. For six terror-filled weeks, they bombarded this border city, killing hundreds of citizens, wounding thousands more, and destroying historic buildings and landmarks. “The city at the crossroads” became the epicenter of a new kind of warfare whose indiscriminate violence shocked contemporaries and led to debates over the wartime protection of civilians.

*The Siege of Strasbourg* recovers the forgotten history of this crisis and shows that many of the defining features of “total war” in the twentieth century characterized this attack. Deploying a modern tactic that traumatized city-dwellers, the Germans purposefully shelled nonmilitary targets. But an unintended consequence was Swiss intervention on behalf of Strasbourg’s beleaguered citizens—the first example of wartime international humanitarian aid intended for civilians. Weaving firsthand accounts of suffering and resilience through her narrative, Rachel Chrastil explores what is “legal” in war and what rights civilians in a war zone possess. The implications of the siege of Strasbourg inform the dilemmas that haunt our own age—in which collateral damage and humanitarian intervention have become part of our strategic vocabulary.

Rachel Chrastil is Associate Professor of History at Xavier University.
Mapping the End of Empire
American and British Strategic Visions in the Postwar World
Aiyaz Husain

By 1945, strategists in Washington and London envisioned a new era in which the United States shouldered global responsibilities while Britain focused its regional interests more narrowly. The two powers also viewed the Muslim world through different lenses. Mapping the End of Empire reveals how Anglo-American perceptions of geography shaped postcolonial futures from the Middle East to South Asia.

American and British postwar strategy drew on popular notions of geography as well as academic and military knowledge. Once codified in maps and memoranda, these perspectives became foundations of foreign policy. America's vision of an independent Pakistan blocking Soviet influence in South Asia outweighed other considerations in the contested Kashmir region and meshed with British hopes for a quiescent subcontinent once partition became inevitable. But differences arose over the state of Israel. Viewing the Mediterranean as a European lake of sorts, some U.S. officials—even at the State Department—linked Palestine with Europe, deeming it a logical destination for Jewish refugees. But British strategists feared that a Jewish state in Palestine could incite Muslim ire around the world. Aiyaz Husain shows how these distinct viewpoints also shaped the UN system and the fates of the French Levant and Dutch East Indies.

Aiyaz Husain is a historian in the Policy Studies Division of the Office of the Historian at the United States Department of State.

The Cultural Revolution at the Margins
Chinese Socialism in Crisis
Yiching Wu

Mao Zedong envisioned a struggle to “wreak havoc under the heaven” when he launched the Cultural Revolution in 1966. But as radicalized youth rose up against Party officials, events slipped from the government’s grasp and rebellion took on a life of its own. Turmoil became a reality in a way the Great Leader had not foreseen. The Cultural Revolution at the Margins recaptures these moments from the perspective of the disenfranchised and disobedient rebels Mao unleashed and later betrayed.

The Cultural Revolution began as a “revolution from above,” and Mao had a tenuous relationship with the Red Guard students and workers who responded to his call. Yet it was these rebels at the grass roots who advanced the Cultural Revolution’s radical possibilities and proved only too willing to think and act for themselves. As China’s state machinery broke down, Mao resolved to suppress the crisis. Leaving out in the cold the very activists who had taken its transformative promise seriously, the Cultural Revolution devoured its children. The mass demobilizations of 1968–69 were the starting point of a series of crisis-coping maneuvers to contain and neutralize dissent, producing immense changes in Chinese society a decade later.

Yiching Wu teaches East Asian studies, history, and anthropology at the University of Toronto.

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Transformation of the African American Intelligentsia, 1880–2012

Martin Kilson

FOREWORD BY Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

After Reconstruction, African Americans found themselves largely excluded from politics, higher education, and the professions. Drawing on his research into political leadership and intellectual development in African American society, as well as his roots in the social-gospel teachings of black churches and at Lincoln University (PA), Martin Kilson explores how a modern African American intelligentsia developed amid institutionalized racism. He argues passionately for the ongoing necessity of black leaders in the tradition of W. E. B. Du Bois, who summoned the “Talented Tenth” to champion black progress.

Among the dynamics that have shaped African American advancement, Kilson focuses on color elitism among the black professional class, the contrasting approaches of Du Bois and Booker T. Washington, and the consolidation of an ethos of self-conscious racial leadership. Black leaders who assumed this obligation helped usher in the civil rights movement. But mingled among the fruits of victory are the persistent challenges of poverty and inequality. As the black professional class has grown larger and more influential than ever, new divides of class and ideology have opened in African American communities. Kilson asserts that a revival of commitment to communitarian leadership is essential for the continued pursuit of justice.

Martin Kilson is Professor of Government Emeritus, Harvard University.

Progressive Inequality
Rich and Poor in New York, 1890–1920

David Huyssen

The Progressive Era has been depicted as a seismic event—a landslide of reform that curbed capitalist excesses and reduced the gulf between America’s rich and poor. Progressive Inequality cuts against the grain of this consensus, demonstrating how income inequality’s growth prior to the stock market crash of 1929 continued to aggravate class divisions. As David Huyssen shows, Progressive attempts to alleviate economic injustice often entrenched class animosity, making it more, not less, acute.

Huyssen interweaves stories of wealthy and poor New Yorkers at the turn of the twentieth century, uncovering how initiatives in charity, labor struggles, and housing reform chafed against social, economic, and cultural differences. These efforts took three main forms: prescription, in which the rich attempted to dictate the behavior of the poor; cooperation, in which mutual interest engendered collaboration; and conflict, in which diverging interests escalated class violence. When reform backfired, it reinforced class biases that remain prevalent today, especially the notion that wealth derives from individual merit and poverty from lack of initiative. Progressive Inequality makes tangible the abstract dynamics of class relations, recovering the lived encounters between rich and poor and opening a rare window onto economic and social debates in our own time.

David Huyssen teaches history at Yale University.
Africa in the World
Capitalism, Empire, Nation-State
Frederick Cooper

At the Second World War’s end, it was clear that business as usual in colonized Africa would not resume. W. E. B. Du Bois’s *The World and Africa* (1946) recognized the depth of the crisis that the war had brought to Europe, and to Europe’s domination over much of the globe. Du Bois believed that Africa’s past provided lessons for its future, for international statecraft, and for humanity’s mastery of social relations and commerce. Frederick Cooper revisits a history in which Africans were both empire-builders and the objects of colonization, and participants in events that gave rise to global capitalism.

Of the many pathways out of empire that African leaders envisioned in the 1940s and 1950s, Cooper asks why they followed the one that led to the nation-state, whose limitations and dangers were recognized by Africans at the time. Cooper takes account of the central fact of Africa’s situation—extreme inequality between Africa and the Western world, and extreme inequality within African societies—and considers the implications of this past trajectory for the future. This work corrects outdated perceptions of a continent often relegated to the margins of world history and integrates its experience into the mainstream of global affairs.

Frederick Cooper is Professor of History at New York University.

The Annals of King T’aejo
Founder of Korea’s Chosŏn Dynasty
TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY Choi Byonghyon

Never before translated into English, this official history of the reign of King T’aejo—founder of Korea’s illustrious Chosŏn dynasty (1392–1910 ce)—is a unique resource for reconstructing life in late-fourteenth-century Korea. Its narrative includes a wealth of detail not just about politics and war but also religion, astronomy, and the arts.

The military general Yi Sŏnggye, posthumously named T’aejo, assumed the throne in 1392. During his six-year reign, T’aejo instituted reforms and established traditions that would carry down through centuries. These included service to Korea’s overlord, China, and other practices reflecting China’s influence over the peninsula: a civil service bureaucracy based on examinations, a shift from Buddhism to Confucianism, and official records of the deeds of kings, which in the Confucian tradition were an important means of educating succeeding generations. A remarkable compilation process was followed to assure the authority of the annals. Historiographers attended every royal audience and wrote down every word. They were strictly forbidden to divulge the contents of their daily drafts, however—even the king himself could not view the records with impunity. Choi Byonghyon’s translation of the first of Korea’s dynastic histories, *The Annals of King T’aejo*, includes an introduction and annotations.

Choi Byonghyon is Professor of American Literature at Honam University.
A Mattress Maker’s Daughter
The Renaissance Romance of Don Giovanni de’ Medici and Livia Vernazza
Brendan Dooley

A Mattress Maker’s Daughter illuminates the narrative of two people whose mutual affection shaped their own lives and in some ways their times. According to Renaissance legend, a woman of questionable reputation bamboozles a middle-aged warrior-prince into marrying her, and the family takes revenge. He is don Giovanni de’ Medici, son of the Florentine grand duke; she is Livia Vernazza, daughter of a Genoese artisan. They live in luxury for a while, far from Florence, and have a child. Then, Giovanni dies, the family pounces upon the inheritance, and Livia returns from riches to rags. But documents, including long-lost love letters, reveal another story behind the legend, suppressed by the family and forgotten. Brendan Dooley investigates this largely untold story.

In explaining their improbable liaison and its consequences, A Mattress Maker’s Daughter explores early modern emotions, material culture, heredity, absolutism, and religious tensions at the crux of one of the great transformations in European culture, society, and statecraft. Giovanni and Livia exemplify changing concepts of love and romance, new standards of public and private conduct, and emerging attitudes toward property and legitimacy just as the age of Renaissance humanism gave way to the culture of Counter Reformation and Early Modern Europe.

Brendan Dooley is Professor of Renaissance Studies at University College Cork.

The Medicean Succession
Monarchy and Sacral Politics in Duke Cosimo dei Medici’s Florence
Gregory Murry

In 1537, Florentine Duke Alessandro dei Medici was murdered by his cousin and would-be successor, Lorenzino dei Medici. Lorenzino’s treachery forced him into exile, however, and the Florentine senate accepted a compromise candidate, seventeen-year-old Cosimo dei Medici. The senate hoped Cosimo would act as figurehead, leaving the senate to manage political affairs. But Cosimo never acted as a puppet. By the time of his death in 1574, he had stabilized ducal finances, secured his borders while doubling his territory, attracted scholars and artists to his court, academy, and universities, and, most importantly, dissipated the perennially fractious politics of Florentine life.

These triumphs were far from a foregone conclusion. Drawing on a wide variety of archival and published sources, Gregory Murry examines how Cosimo and his propagandists successfully crafted an image of Cosimo as a legitimate sacral monarch. Murry posits that both the propaganda and practice of sacral monarchy in Cosimo’s Florence channeled preexisting local religious assumptions as a way to establish continuities with the city’s republican and Renaissance past. The Medicean Succession elucidates the models of sacral monarchy that Cosimo chose to utilize as he deftly balanced his ambition with the political sensitivities arising from existing religious and secular traditions.

Gregory Murry is Assistant Professor of History at Mount St. Mary’s University.

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History I Tatti Studies in Italian Renaissance History
Papers of John Adams
Volume 17, April–November 1785

EDITED BY Gregg L. Lint • C. James Taylor • Sara Georgini • Hobson Woodward • Sara B. Sikes • Amanda A. Mathews • Sara Martin

“You may well Suppose that I was the Focus of all Eyes,” John Adams wrote of his first audience with George III, which inaugurated the post of American minister to Great Britain. Adams spent the following months establishing the U.S. legation at No. 8 Grosvenor Square, carrying multiple responsibilities and having mixed success. He remained minister to the Netherlands and one of the joint commissioners negotiating commercial treaties with the nations of Europe and North Africa—sensitive duties that occasionally called for Adams to encode his correspondence with the aid of his new secretary and future son-in-law, Col. William Stephens Smith.

Rebuffed by the British ministry in his mission to enforce the peace treaty of 1783 and renew Anglo-American commerce, Adams achieved other goals. He preserved American credit despite the bankruptcy of a Dutch banking house that handled U.S. loans, petitioned for the release of impressed sailors, marked the ratification of the Prussian-American treaty, championed the needs of the American Episcopal Church, and laid the groundwork for negotiations with the Barbary States. John Adams’s letters from London, laced with his trademark candor, demonstrate his ripening Federalist view of the new American government’s vulnerability and promise.

April 300 pp. cloth $95.00x | £70.95 9780674728950 6⅔ x 9¾
Editions Adams Papers Belknap Press

A Great and Wretched City
Promise and Failure in Machiavelli’s Florentine Political Thought

Mark Jurdjevic

Like many inhabitants of booming metropolises, Machiavelli alternated between love and hate for his native city. He often wrote scathing remarks about Florentine political myopia, corruption, and servitude, but also wrote about his native city with pride, patriotism, and confident hope of better times. Despite his alternating tones of sarcasm and despair, Machiavelli provided a stubbornly persistent sense that his city had all the materials and potential necessary for a wholesale, triumphant, and epochal political renewal. As he memorably put it, Florence was “truly a great and wretched city.”

Mark Jurdjevic focuses on the Florentine dimension of Machiavelli’s political thought, revealing new aspects of his republican convictions. Through The Prince, Discourses, correspondence, and, most substantially, Florentine Histories, Jurdjevic examines Machiavelli’s political career and relationships to the republic and the Medici. He shows that significant aspects of Machiavelli’s political thought were distinctly Florentine in inspiration, content, and purpose. From a new perspective, A Great and Wretched City reengages the debate about Machiavelli’s relationship to Renaissance republicanism. Dispelling the myth that Florentine politics offered Machiavelli only negative lessons, Jurdjevic argues that his contempt for the city’s shortcomings was a direct function of his considerable estimation of its unrealized political potential.

Mark Jurdjevic is Associate Professor of History at Glendon College, York University.

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History/Politics I Tatti Studies in Italian Renaissance History
Citizens Divided

Campaign Finance Reform and the Constitution

Robert C. Post

The Supreme Court’s 5–4 decision in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, which struck down a federal prohibition on independent corporate campaign expenditures, is one of the most controversial opinions in recent memory. Defenders of the First Amendment greeted the ruling with enthusiasm, while advocates of electoral reform recoiled in disbelief. Robert C. Post offers a new constitutional theory that seeks to reconcile these sharply divided camps.

Post interprets constitutional conflict over campaign finance reform as an argument between those who believe self-government requires democratic participation in the formation of public opinion and those who believe that self-government requires a functioning system of representation. The former emphasize the value of free speech, while the latter emphasize the integrity of the electoral process. Each position has deep roots in American constitutional history. Post argues that both positions aim to nurture self-government, which in contemporary life can flourish only if elections are structured to create public confidence that elected officials are attentive to public opinion. Post spells out the many implications of this simple but profound insight. Critiquing the First Amendment reasoning of the Court in Citizens United, he also shows that the Court did not clearly grasp the constitutional dimensions of corporate speech.

Blending history, constitutional law, and political theory, Citizens Divided explains how a Supreme Court case of far-reaching consequence might have been decided differently, in a manner that would have preserved both First Amendment rights and electoral integrity.

Robert C. Post is Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law at Yale Law School.

June 234 pp. cloth $29.95 | £22.95 9780674729001 6 1/8 x 9 1/4
Politics/Law Tanner Lectures on Human Values
Immigration Economics
George J. Borjas

Millions of people—nearly 3 percent of the world's population—no longer live in the country where they were born. Every day, migrants enter not only the United States but also developed countries without much of a history of immigration. Some of these nations have switched in a short span of time from being the source of immigrants to being a destination for them. Immigration Economics synthesizes the theories, models, and econometric methods used to identify the causes and consequences of international labor flows. Economist George Borjas lays out with clarity and rigor a full spectrum of topics, including migrant worker selection and assimilation, the impact of immigration on labor markets and worker wages, and the economic benefits and losses that result from immigration.

Two important themes emerge: First, immigration has distributional consequences: some people gain, but some people lose. Second, immigrants are rational economic agents who attempt to do the best they can with the resources they have, and the same holds true for native workers of the countries that receive migrants. This straightforward behavioral proposition, Borjas argues, has crucial implications for how economists and policymakers should frame contemporary debates over immigration.

George J. Borjas is the Robert W. Scrivner Professor of Economics and Social Policy at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government.

Family Law Reimagined
Jill Elaine Hasday

One of the law’s most important and far-reaching roles is to govern family life and family members. Family law decides who counts as kin, how family relationships are created and dissolved, and what legal rights and responsibilities come with marriage, parenthood, sibling ties, and other bonds. Yet despite its significance, the field remains understudied and poorly understood.

Family Law Reimagined is the first book to evaluate the canonical narratives that decisionmakers invoke to explain family law and its governing principles. These stories contend that family law is exclusively local, that it repudiates market principles, that it has eradicated the imprint of common law doctrines which subordinated married women, that it is dominated by contract rules permitting individuals to structure their relationships as they choose, and that it prioritizes children's interests over parents' rights. Jill Elaine Hasday reveals how family law’s canon misdescribes the reality of family law, misdirects attention away from the actual problems that family law confronts, and misshapes the policies that legal authorities pursue. She demonstrates how much of the “common sense” that decisionmakers expound about family law actually makes little sense. Family Law Reimagined uncovers and critiques the family law canon and outlines a path to reform.

Jill Elaine Hasday is Centennial Professor of Law at the University of Minnesota.
The Power of Market Fundamentalism
Karl Polanyi’s Critique

Fred Block • Margaret R. Somers

What is it about free-market ideas that give them staying power despite such manifest failures as persistent unemployment, widening inequality, and the severe financial crises that have stressed Western economies over the past forty years? Fred Block and Margaret Somers extend the work of the political economist Karl Polanyi to explain why these ideas have revived from disrepute in the wake of the Great Depression and World War II, to become the dominant economic ideology of our time.

Polanyi contends that the free market championed by market liberals never existed. While markets enable choice, they cannot be self-regulating because they require ongoing state action. Furthermore, they cannot by themselves provide such necessities as education, health care, social and personal security, and the right to earn a livelihood. When these public goods are subjected to market principles, social life is threatened. Yet market principles are seductive because they promise to diminish the role of politics in civic life. Because politics entails coercion and unsatisfying compromises, the wish to narrow its scope is understandable. But like Marx’s theory that communism will lead to a “withering away of the State,” the ideology that free markets can replace government is just as utopian and dangerous.

Fred Block is Research Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis. Margaret R. Somers is Professor of Sociology and History at the University of Michigan.

Aldo Musacchio • Sergio G. Lazzarini

Reinventing State Capitalism
Leviathan in Business, Brazil and Beyond

The wave of liberalization that swept world markets in the 1980s and ’90s altered the ways that governments manage their economies. Reinventing State Capitalism analyzes the rise of new species of state capitalism in which governments share the ownership of firms with private investors. Focusing on a detailed quantitative assessment of Brazil’s economic performance from 1976 to 2009, Aldo Musacchio and Sergio Lazzarini examine how these models of state capitalism influence corporate investment and performance.

According to one model, the state acts as a majority investor, granting the state-owned enterprise (SOE) financial autonomy and allowing professional management. This form, the authors argue, has reduced many agency problems commonly faced by state ownership. According to another hybrid model, governments acquire a share of equity ownership in a corporation, thereby potentially alleviating capital constraints and leveraging latent capabilities.

Both models have benefits and costs. Yet neither model has entirely eliminated the temptation of governments to intervene in the operation of natural resource industries and other large strategic enterprises. Nevertheless, the longstanding debate over whether private ownership is superior or inferior to state capitalism has become irrelevant, Musacchio and Lazzarini conclude. Private ownership is now mingled with state capital on a global scale.

Aldo Musacchio is Associate Professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School and a Faculty Research Fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research. Sergio G. Lazzarini is Professor of Organization and Strategy at Insper Institute of Education and Research.
Essential Demographic Methods

Kenneth W. Wachter

Essential Demographic Methods brings to readers the full range of ideas and skills of demographic analysis that lie at the core of social sciences and public health. Classroom tested over many years, filled with fresh data and examples, this approachable text is tailored to the needs of beginners, advanced students, and researchers alike. An award-winning teacher and eminent demographer, Kenneth Wachter uses themes from the individual lifecourse, history, and global change to convey the meaning of concepts such as exponential growth, cohorts and periods, lifetables, population projection, proportional hazards, parity, marriage, migration flows, and stable populations. The presentation is carefully paced and accessible to readers with knowledge of high-school algebra. Each chapter contains original problem sets and worked examples.

From the most basic concepts and measures to developments in spatial demography and hazard modeling at the research frontier, Essential Demographic Methods brings out the wider appeal of demography in its connections across the sciences and humanities. It is a lively, compact guide for understanding quantitative population analysis in the social and biological world.

Kenneth W. Wachter is Professor of Demography and Statistics at the University of California, Berkeley.

April 330 pp. cloth $59.95 | £44.95 9780674045576
6 1/8 x 9 1/4 40 graphs, 46 tables Sociology/Public Health
The Place of Prejudice
A Case for Reasoning within the World
Adam Adatto Sandel

Today, we associate prejudice with ignorance and bigotry and consider it a source of injustice. So how can prejudice have a legitimate place in moral and political judgment? In this ambitious work, Adam Sandel shows that prejudice, properly understood, is not an unfortunate obstacle to clear thinking but an essential aspect of it. The aspiration to reason without preconceptions, he argues, is misguided.

Ranging across philosophy from Aristotle to Heidegger and Gadamer, Sandel demonstrates that we inherit our “prejudice against prejudice” from the Enlightenment. By detaching reason from habit and common opinion, thinkers such as Bacon, Descartes, and Kant invented prejudice—as we understand it today—as an obstacle to freedom and a failure to think for oneself.

The Place of Prejudice presents a powerful challenge to this picture. The attempt to purge understanding of culture and history leads not to truth, Sandel warns, but to shallowness and confusion. A purely detached notion of reason deprives judgment of all perspective, disparages political rhetoric as mere pandering, and denies us the background knowledge we need to interpret literature, law, and the past. In a clear, eloquent voice, Sandel presents instead a compelling case for reasoning within the world.

Adam Adatto Sandel has a PhD in Politics, University of Oxford.

The Evangelical Origins of the Living Constitution
John W. Compton

The New Deal is often said to represent a sea change in American constitutional history, overturning a century of legal precedent to permit an expanded federal government and increased regulation of the economy. John Compton offers a surprising revision of this narrative, showing that nineteenth-century evangelical Protestants, not New Deal reformers, paved the way for the most important constitutional developments of the twentieth century.

Following the great religious revivals of the early 1800s, American evangelicals embarked on a crusade to eradicate immorality by destroying the property that made it possible. Their cause directly challenged founding-era legal protections of such sinful practices as slavery, lottery gambling, and buying and selling liquor. Although antebellum jurists were generally skeptical of moral reform, Compton shows that the post–Civil War judiciary increasingly acquiesced in the destruction of property on moral grounds.

In the early twentieth century, Oliver Wendell Holmes and other critics of laissez-faire constitutionalism used the judiciary’s acceptance of evangelical moral values to demonstrate that conceptions of property rights and federalism were socially constructed and properly subject to modification by democratic majorities. The result was a progressive constitutional regime—rooted in evangelical Protestantism—that would hold sway for the rest of the twentieth century.

John W. Compton is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Chapman University.
Global Health Law
Lawrence O. Gostin

The international community has made great progress in improving global health. But staggering health inequalities between rich and poor remain, raising fundamental questions of social justice. In a book that defines the field of global health law, Lawrence Gostin drives home the need for effective global governance for health and offers a blueprint for reform, based on the principle that the opportunity to live a healthy life is a human right.

Gostin shows how critical it is for institutions and international agreements to focus not only on illness but also on the conditions that enable people to stay healthy: nutrition, clean water, mosquito control, and tobacco reduction.

Policies that shape agriculture, trade, and the environment have long-term impacts on health, and Gostin proposes reforms of institutions and governments to ensure coordination, transparency, and accountability. He illustrates the power of global health law with case studies on AIDS, influenza, tobacco, and health worker migration.

Today’s pressing health needs worldwide are a problem not only for the medical profession but for all concerned citizens. Designed with the student, advanced researcher, and informed public in mind, Global Health Law will be a foundational resource for teaching, advocacy, and public discourse in global health.

Lawrence O. Gostin is University Professor and Founding O’Neill Chair in Global Health Law at Georgetown University.

The Economics of Creativity
Art and Achievement under Uncertainty
Pierre-Michel Menger

Creative work is celebrated as the highest form of achievement. But our understanding of the market for creative work—artistic work in particular—often relies on unexamined clichés about individual genius, industrial engineering of talent, and the fickleness of fashion. Pierre-Michel Menger approaches the subject with new rigor, building on the central insight that, unlike the work most of us do most of the time, creative work is governed by uncertainty. Without uncertainty, neither self-realization nor creative innovation is possible. And without techniques for managing uncertainty, neither careers nor profitable ventures would surface.

In the absence of clear paths to success, an oversupply of artists and artworks generates boundless competition. How can customers and critics judge merit? Menger disputes the notion that artistic success depends solely on good connections or influential managers and patrons. Talent matters. But the disparity between superstardom and obscurity may hinge on minor gaps in ability. The benefits of early promise and the tendency of elite professionals to team up with one another amplify and disproportionately reward small differences. Menger’s thought-provoking book brings clarity to our understanding of a world widely seen as either irrational or so free of standards that only power and manipulation count.

Pierre-Michel Menger is Professor of Sociology at Collège de France and École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (Paris).
Wallace, Darwin, and the Origin of Species

James T. Costa

“A marvelously fresh and clear explanation of the joint announcement of evolution by natural selection and an illuminating comparison of Wallace’s and Darwin’s theories. Throughout, Costa gives Wallace his biological due and more.”
—Janet Browne

Charles Darwin is often credited with discovering evolution through natural selection, but the idea was not his alone. The naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, working independently, saw the same process at work in the natural world and elaborated much the same theory. Their important scientific contributions made both men famous in their lifetimes, but Wallace slipped into obscurity after his death, while Darwin’s renown grew. Dispelling the misperceptions that continue to paint Wallace as a secondary figure, James Costa reveals the two naturalists as true equals in advancing one of the greatest scientific discoveries of all time.

Analyzing Wallace’s “Species Notebook,” Costa shows how Wallace’s methods and thought processes paralleled Darwin’s, yet inspired insights uniquely his own. Kept during his Southeast Asian expeditions of the 1850s, the notebook is a window into Wallace’s early evolutionary ideas. It records his evidence-gathering, critiques of anti-evolutionary arguments, and plans for a book on “transmutation.” Most important, it demonstrates conclusively that natural selection was not some idea Wallace stumbled upon, as is sometimes assumed, but was the culmination of a decade-long quest to solve the mystery of the origin of species.

Wallace, Darwin, and the Origin of Species also reexamines the pivotal episode in 1858 when Wallace sent Darwin a manuscript announcing his discovery of natural selection, prompting a joint public reading of the two men’s papers on the subject. Costa’s analysis of the “Species Notebook” shines a new light on these readings, further illuminating the independent nature of Wallace’s discoveries.

James T. Costa is Executive Director of Highlands Biological Station and Professor of Biology at Western Carolina University. He is the author of On the Organic Law of Change (an annotated edition of Alfred Russel Wallace’s “Species Notebook”), The Annotated Origin, and The Other Insect Societies. All are published by Harvard.
Cultures of Milk
The Biology and Meaning of Dairy Products in the United States and India
Andrea S. Wiley

The human species is the only one that takes milk from other animals and consumes it beyond weaning age. Cultures of Milk contrasts the practices of the world’s two leading milk producers, India and the United States. In both countries, milk is considered to have special qualities. Drawing on ethnographic and scientific studies, popular media, and government reports, Andrea Wiley reveals that the cultural significance of milk goes well beyond its nutritive value.

Shifting socioeconomic and political factors influence how people perceive milk and how much they consume. In India, where milk is out of reach for many, consumption is rising among the urban middle class. But milk drinking is declining in America, despite the strength of the dairy industry. Milk is bound up in discussions of food scarcity in India and food abundance in the United States. Promotion of milk to enhance child growth boosted consumption in twentieth-century America and is currently doing the same in India, where average height is low. Wiley considers how variation in the ability to digest lactose and ideas about digestion influence the type of milk and milk products consumed, and how beliefs about the virtues of different kinds of milk affect consumption.

Andrea S. Wiley is Professor of Anthropology at Indiana University.

Childhood Obesity in America
Biography of an Epidemic
Laura Dawes

A century ago, a plump child was considered a healthy child. No longer. An overweight child is now known to be at risk for maladies ranging from asthma to cardiovascular disease. Childhood Obesity in America traces the changes in diagnosis and treatment, as well as popular understanding, of the most serious public health problem facing American children today.

Excess weight was once thought to be something children outgrew, or even a safeguard against infectious disease. But by the mid-twentieth century, researchers recognized early obesity as an indicator of lifelong troubles. Fat children have been injected with animal glands, psychoanalyzed, given amphetamines, and sent to fat camp. In recent decades, an emphasis on personal responsibility has affected the way the public health establishment has responded to childhood obesity—and the stigma fat children face. At variance with this emphasis is the realization that societal factors—fast food, unsafe neighborhoods, marketing targeted at children—are implicated in weight gain. Activists and the courts are the most recent players in the obesity epidemic’s biography. Laura Dawes makes a powerful case that understanding the cultural history of a disease is critical to developing effective health policy.

Laura Dawes is a historian of medicine living in Cambridge, England.
Confessions
Volume I: Books 1–8
Augustine
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Carolyn J.-B. Hammond

Aurelius Augustine (354–430 ce), one of the most important figures in the development of western Christianity and philosophy, was the son of a pagan, Patricius of Tagaste, and his Christian wife, Monnica. While studying to become a rhetorician, he plunged into a turmoil of philosophical and psychological doubts, leading him to Manichaeism. In 383 he moved to Rome and then Milan to teach rhetoric. Despite exploring classical philosophical systems, especially skepticism and neoplatonism, his studies of Paul’s letters with his friend Alypius, and the preaching of Bishop Ambrose, led in 386 to his momentous conversion from mixed beliefs to Christianity. He soon returned to Tagaste and founded a religious community, and in 395 or 396 became Bishop of Hippo.

Confessions, composed ca. 397, is a spiritual autobiography of Augustine’s early life, family, personal and intellectual associations, and explorations of alternative religious and theological viewpoints as he moved toward his conversion. Cast as a prayer addressed to God, though always conscious of its readers, Confessions offers a gripping personal story and a philosophical exploration destined to have broad and lasting impact, all delivered with Augustine’s characteristic brilliance as a stylist.

This edition replaces the earlier Loeb Confessions by William Watts.

Carolyn J.-B. Hammond is Dean of Gonville and Caius College in the University of Cambridge.

April 480 pp. cloth $26.00 | £16.95 9780674996854
4⅛ x 6⅜ Classics Loeb Classical Library® 26

Heroicus. Gymnasticus. Discourses 1 and 2
Philostratus
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Jeffrey Rusten • Jason König

In the writings of Philostratus (ca. 170–ca. 250 ce), the renaissance of Greek literature in the second century ce reached its height. His Life of Apollonius of Tyana, Lives of the Sophists, and Imagines reconceive in different ways Greek religion, philosophy, and art in and for the world of the Roman Empire. In this volume, Heroicus and Gymnasticus, two works of equal creativity and sophistication, together with two brief Discourses (Dialexeis), complete the Loeb edition of his writings.

Heroicus is a conversation in a vineyard amid ruins of the Protesilaus shrine (opposite Troy on the Hellespont), between a wise and devout vinedresser and an initially skeptical Phoenician sailor, about the beauty, continuing powers, and worship of the Homeric heroes. With information from his local hero, the vinedresser reveals unknown stories of the Trojan campaign especially featuring Protesilaus and Palamedes, and describes complex, miraculous, and violent rituals in the cults of Achilles. Gymnasticus is the sole surviving ancient treatise on sports. It reshapes conventional ideas about the athletic body and expertise of the athletic trainer and also explores the history of the Olympic Games and other major Greek athletic festivals, portraying them as distinctive venues for the display of knowledge.

Jeffrey Rusten is Professor of Classics at Cornell University. Jason König is Senior Lecturer in Greek at the University of St. Andrews.

April 506 pp. cloth $26.00 | £16.95 9780674996748
4¼ x 6⅜ Classics Loeb Classical Library® 521

www.hup.harvard.edu ★ harvard university press
Maximos the Confessor (580–662) occupies a unique position in the history of Byzantine philosophy, theology, and spirituality. His profound spiritual experiences and penetrating theological vision found complex and often astonishing expression in his unparalleled command of Greek philosophy, making him one of the most challenging and original Christian thinkers of all time. So thoroughly did his thought come to influence the Byzantine theological tradition that it is impossible to trace the subsequent history of Orthodox Christianity without knowledge of his work. The Ambigua (or “Book of Difficulties”) is Maximos’s greatest philosophical and doctrinal work, in which his daring originality, prodigious talent for speculative thinking, and analytical acumen are on lavish display. In the Ambigua, a broad range of theological topics—cosmology, anthropology, the philosophy of mind and language, allegory, asceticism, and metaphysics—are transformed in a synthesis of Aristotelian logic, Platonic metaphysics, Stoic psychology, and the arithmetical philosophy of a revived Pythagoreanism. The result is a labyrinthine map of the mind’s journey to God that figured prominently in the Neoplatonic revival of the Komnenian Renaissance and the Hesychast controversies of the Late Byzantine period. This remarkable work has never before been available in a critically based edition or English translation.

Nicholas Constas, formerly Associate Professor at the Harvard Divinity School, is a monk at the Monastery of Simonopetra, Mt. Athos (Greece).
Old English Shorter Poems

Volume II: Wisdom and Lyric

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Robert E. Bjork

The twenty-five poems and eleven metrical charms in this Old English volume offer tantalizing insights into the mental landscape of the Anglo-Saxons. *The Wanderer* and *The Seafarer* famously combine philosophical consolation with introspection to achieve a spiritual understanding of life as a journey. *The Wife’s Lament*, *The Husband’s Message*, and *Wulf and Eadwacer* direct a subjective lyrical intensity on the perennial themes of love, separation, and the passion for vengeance. From suffering comes wisdom, and these poems find meaning in exile, alienation, and the loss of fortune and reputation. “Woe is wondrously clinging; clouds glide,” reads a stoic, matter-of-fact observation in *Maxims II* on nature’s indifference to human suffering. Another form of wisdom emerges in the form of folk remedies, such as charms to treat stabbing pain, cysts, childbirth, and nightmares of witch-riding caused by a dwarf. The enigmatic dialogues of *Solomon and Saturn* combine scholarly erudition and proverbial wisdom. Learning of all kinds is celebrated, including the meaning of individual runes in *The Rune Poem* and the catalog of legendary heroes in *Widsith*. This book is a welcome complement to the previously published DOML volume *Old English Shorter Poems, Volume I: Religious and Didactic*.

Robert E. Bjork is Foundation Professor of English and Director of the Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at Arizona State University.

April 5 1/4 x 8
370 pp. cloth $29.95* | £19.95 9780674053069
Poetry Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library 32

Saints’ Lives

Volumes I and II

Henry of Avranches

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY David Townsend

The artistry, wit, and erudition of medieval Latin narrative poetry continued to thrive well into the middle of the thirteenth century. No better evidence of this survives than in the long and brilliantly successful career of Henry of Avranches (d. 1262). Professional versifier to abbots, bishops, kings, and at least one pope, Henry displays a pyrotechnical verbal skill and playfulness that rivals that of the *Carmina Burana* and similar collections of rhymed secular verse. Yet he also stands as self-conscious heir to the great classicizing tradition of the twelfth-century epic poets, above all Walter of Châtillon. Henry entwines these two strands of his literary inheritance in what might surprise modern readers as an improbable genre. The bulk of Henry’s known output is a series of versified saints’ lives, including those of Francis of Assisi, King Edmund, and Thomas Becket, nearly all of which are based on identified prose models. These two volumes present most of his work in the genre, as witnessed in the English manuscript that remains the lynchpin of our knowledge of this remarkable poet’s career.

David Townsend is Professor of Medieval Studies and English at the University of Toronto.

April 5 1/4 x 8
Volume I: 350 pp. cloth $29.95* | £19.95 9780674051287
Volume II: 306 pp. cloth $29.95* | £19.95 9780674728653
Religion/Literature Dumbarton Oaks Medieval Library 30/31
Giovanni Gioviano Pontano (1429–1503), whose academic name was Gioviano, was one of the great scholar-poets of the Renaissance as well as a leading statesman who served as prime minister to the Kings of Aragon and southern Italy. The dominant literary figure of quattrocento Naples, Pontano produced literary works in several genres and was the leader of the Neapolitan academy. Among his large poetic output are the two brilliantly original poetical cycles that comprise the present volume. On Married Love stakes out new ground in the Western tradition as the first sustained exploration of married love in first-person poetry. In Eridanus, which celebrates the poet’s love for a mistress, Pontano combines the familiar motifs of courtly love with the allusive matrix of classical elegy and his own distinctive vision. Both works are here translated into English for the first time.

Luke Roman is Professor of Classics at the Memorial University in Newfoundland, Canada.
On the World and Religious Life

Coluccio Salutati

TRANSLATED BY Tina Marshall

INTRODUCTION BY Ronald G. Witt

On the World and Religious Life (c. 1381) is the first surviving treatise of Coluccio Salutati (1332–1406), chancellor of the Florentine Republic (1375–1406) and the leader of the humanist movement in Italy in the generation after Petrarch and Boccaccio. The work was written for a lawyer who had left secular life to enter the Camaldulensian monastery of Santa Maria degli Angeli, located in the heart of Florence. The new monk prevailed on Salutati to write a treatise encouraging him to persevere in the religious life. His request led to this wide-ranging reflection on humanity’s misuse of God’s creation and the need to orient human life in accordance with a proper hierarchy of values. The work is here translated into English for the first time.

Tina Marshall is an instructor at Renison College, University of Waterloo, and an editorial assistant for the Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum. Ronald G. Witt is Professor of History Emeritus at Duke University.

The Battle of Lepanto

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY

Elizabeth R. Wright • Sarah Spence • Andrew Lemons

The defeat of the Ottomans by the Holy League fleet at the Battle of Lepanto (1571) was among the most celebrated international events of the sixteenth century. This volume anthologizes the work of twenty-two poets from diverse social and geographical backgrounds who composed Latin poetry, often modeled on Vergil and other Roman poets, in response to the news of the battle, the largest Mediterranean naval encounter since antiquity. Among the poems included is the two-book Austrias Carmen by the remarkable Juan Latino, a black African former slave who became a professor of Latin in Granada. The poems, including two previously unpublished, are here translated into English for the first time, along with fresh editions of the Latin texts.

Elizabeth R. Wright is Associate Professor of Spanish, University of Georgia. Sarah Spence is Distinguished Research Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature, Emerita, University of Georgia. Andrew Lemons is Associate Instructor, University Writing Program, University of Utah.
Bernard Berenson
Formation and Heritage

EDITED BY Joseph Connors • Louis A. Waldman

Bernard Berenson (1865–1959) put the connoisseurship of Renaissance art on a firm footing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His monument is the library and collection of Italian painting, Islamic miniatures, and Asian art at Villa I Tatti in Florence. The authors in this collection of essays explore the intellectual world in which Berenson was formed and to which he contributed. Some essays consider his friendship with William James and the background of perceptual psychology that underlay his concept of “tactile values.” Others examine Berenson’s relationships with a variety of cultural figures, ranging from the German-born connoisseur Jean Paul Richter, the German art historian Aby Warburg, the Boston collector Isabella Stewart Gardner, and the American medievalist Arthur Kingsley Porter to the African American dance icon Katherine Dunham, as well as with Kenneth Clark, Otto Gurekunst, Archer Huntington, Paul Sachs, and Umberto Morra. Bernard Berenson: Formation and Heritage makes an important contribution to the rising interest in the historiography of the discipline of art history in the United States and Europe during its formative years.

Joseph Connors, Professor of History of Art and Architecture at Harvard University, was Director of Villa I Tatti from 2002 to 2010. Louis A. Waldman is Associate Professor in the Department of Art and Art History at The University of Texas at Austin.


**Between Thucydides and Polybius**

*The Golden Age of Greek Historiography*

EDITED BY Giovanni Parmeggiani

Historians like Ephorus, Theopompus, or Aristotle’s great-nephew Callisthenes, to say nothing of Xenophon, counted among the most acclaimed in antiquity. But with the exception of Xenophon, their complete works have not survived, and thus they are accessible to the modern reader only in the form of fragments, usually quoted by later authors.

The present collection of essays by an international team of scholars focuses on the contribution of these and other fourth-century authors to the development of Greek historiography in terms of form, scope, and methods. *Between Thucydides and Polybius* sheds light on the interface between historiography and rhetoric, while undermining the claim that historians after Thucydides allowed rhetoric to prevail over research in their reconstructions of the past.

Topics discussed in the essays include the use of documents and inscriptions by fourth-century historians, the emergence of the individual as a subject of history, ethnography, and the role of the Persian Empire in the cultural world of the fourth century BCE. Overall, the book offers a reassessment of a crucial phase in Greek historiography that has long lain in the shadow of Thucydides and Polybius.

**Giovanni Parmeggiani** is a Visiting Professor of Ancient History at the University of Ferrara.

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**Dialoguing in Late Antiquity**

*Averil Cameron*

Christians talked, debated, and wrote dialogues in late antiquity and on throughout Byzantium. Some were philosophical, others more literary, theological, or Platonic; Aristotle also came into the picture as time went on. Sometimes the written works claim to be records of actual public debates, and we know that many such debates did take place and continued to do so. *Dialoguing in Late Antiquity* takes up a challenge laid down by recent scholars who argue that a wall of silence came down in the fifth century AD, after which Christians did not “dialogue.”

Averil Cameron now returns to questions raised in her book *Christianity and the Rhetoric of Empire* (1991), drawing on the large repertoire of surviving Christian dialogue texts from late antiquity to make a forceful case for their centrality in Greek literature from the second century and the Second Sophistic onward. At the same time, *Dialoguing in Late Antiquity* points forward to the long and neglected history of dialogue in Byzantium. Throughout this study, Cameron engages with current literary approaches and is a powerful advocate for the greater integration of Christian texts by literary scholars and historians alike.

**Professor Dame Averil Cameron** was formerly the Warden of Keble College, Oxford. She currently holds a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship in the Faculty of Theology and Religion, University of Oxford.
**Mirror of Dew**
*The Poetry of Ālam-Tāj Zhāle Qā'em-Maqāmi*

TRANSLATED WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY **Asghar Seyed-Gohrab**

Mirror of Dew introduces one of Iran’s outstanding female poets, whose work has not previously been available in English. Zhāle Qā'em-Maqāmi (1883–1946) was a witness to pivotal social and political developments in Iran during its transition to modernity. Persian poetry at that time was often used polemically and didactically, for a mass audience, but Zhāle did not write to be published. The poems, like the mirror, samovar, and other familiar objects we find in them, appear to be the author’s intimate companions.

Her poetry is deeply personal but includes social critique and offers a rare window into the impact of a modern awareness on private lives. Zhāle is biting in her condemnation of traditional Persian culture, and even of aspects of Islamic law and custom. She might be called the Emily Dickinson of Persian poetry, although Zhāle was married, against her will. Zhāle is far from the first female poet in Persian literature but is the first we know of to write with an interior, intimate voice about private life, her anxieties, her frustrated love, her feelings about her husband, and many topical issues. This volume presents the Farsi text of Zhāle’s poems on pages facing the English translations.

**Asghar Seyed-Gohrab** is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Middle Eastern Studies at Leiden University.

June 240 pp. paper $24.95 | £18.95 9780674428249 6 x 9
Poetry Ilex Series

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**Counter-Diaspora**
*The Greek Second Generation Returns “Home”*

**Anastasia Christou • Russell King**

This book focuses on the return of the diasporic Greek second generation to Greece, primarily in the first decade of the twenty-first century, and their evolving, often ambivalent, senses of belonging and conceptualizations of “home.” Drawing from a large-scale research project employing a multi-sited and multi-method comparative approach, Counter-Diaspora is a narrative ethnographic account of the lives and identities of second-generation Greek Americans and Greek Germans. Through an interdisciplinary gender and generational lens, the study examines lived migration experiences at three diasporic moments: growing up within the Greek diasporic setting in the United States and Germany; motivations for the counter-diasporic return; and experiences in the “homeland” of Greece. Research documents and analyzes a range of feelings and experiences associated with this “counter-diasporic” return to the ancestral homeland.

Images and imaginations of the “homeland” are discussed and deconstructed, along with notions of “Greekness” mediated through diasporic encounters. Using extensive extracts from interviews, the authors explore the roles of, among other things, family solidarity, kinship, food, language, and religion, as well as the impact of “home-coming” visits on the decision to return to the ancestral “homeland.” The book also contributes to a reconceptualization of diaspora and a problematization of the notion of “second generation.”

**Anastasia Christou** is a Reader in Sociology at Middlesex University. **Russell King** is Professor of Geography at the University of Sussex.

July 250 pp. cloth $75.00 | £55.95 9780674420069 5 1/2 x 8 1/4
Sociology Cultural Politics, Socioaesthetics, Beginnings
Images for Classicists
EDITED BY Kathleen M. Coleman

Does the wine god ever drink? Why do artistic depictions of ancient myths sometimes “contradict” the textual versions that we think of as canonical? What caused the Romans to be anxious about decorated ceilings? Can numismatic images solve problems in Augustan politics or explain the provenance of the Warren Cup? How are the curators of ancient artifacts to supply the high-quality digital images that scholars need in order to answer these questions? And how are text-based scholars to make productive use of them? Images have their own semantic language, and their survival, usually divorced from their original context, makes it hard to interpret them with nuance and sophistication. Images for Classicists starts from the premise that the visual and textual records from antiquity are indispensable complements to one another and demonstrates some of the ways in which text and image, taken together, can complicate and enrich our understanding of ancient culture. While attempting to dissolve the distinctions between text- and artifact-based scholars, it also tries to bridge the gap between academy and museum by exploring the challenges that the digital revolution poses to curators and sketching some of the ways in which image-based collections may be deployed in the future.

Kathleen M. Coleman is James Loeb Professor of the Classics at Harvard University.
The design disciplines have always recognized the potential within a critical understanding of urban metabolism to shape spatial strategies, from Patrick Geddes’s Valley Section to the megastructures of the Japanese Metabolists. Historically confined to the regional scale, today’s generalized urbanization is characterized by an unprecedented complexity and planetary upscaling of metabolic relations.

Most contemporary discussions of metabolism have failed to integrate formal, spatial, and material attributes. Technoscientific approaches have been limited to a performative interpretation of flows, while more theoretical attempts to interrogate the sociopolitical embeddedness of metabolic processes have largely ignored their formal spatial registration. Within this context, the design disciplines—fascinated by the fluidity of metabolic processes—have privileged notions of elasticity without regard for the often sclerotic quality of landscapes and infrastructures.

New Geographies, 6 aims to trace alternative, synthetic routes to design through a more elaborate understanding of the relation between metabolic models and concepts and the formal, physical, and material specificities of spatial structures across scales. This task will require addressing the planetary dimension of contemporary metabolic processes and critically examining the long lineage of discussions and approaches on metabolism.

Daniel Ibañez and Nikos Katsikis are Doctor of Design candidates at the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

Promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels is at the heart of the United Nations’ mission and is a principle embedded throughout the Charter of the United Nations and most constitutions of nation-states. The 2012 “Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels” adopted by the General Assembly reaffirmed that human rights, the rule of law, and democracy were interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and that they belonged to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations. To some, the “rule of law” has become nothing more than empty rhetoric of individual Western states and intergovernmental bodies such as the UN, the World Bank, and the EU. In addition to conceptual uncertainty and perceived hidden agendas, there is mounting skepticism, particularly among donors, regarding rule of law promotion and its effectiveness in fragile states.

The International Rule of Law Movement critically evaluates rule of law initiatives from a contemporary global perspective. It seeks to fill the gap in knowledge among actors and to explain what has and has not been effective and why. It also proposes better models for promoting justice and the rule of law in fragile states.

Brokers of Empire

Japanese Settler Colonialism in Korea, 1876–1945

Jun Uchida

Between 1876 and 1945, thousands of Japanese civilians—merchants, traders, prostitutes, journalists, teachers, and adventurers—left their homeland for a new life on the Korean peninsula. Although most migrants were guided primarily by personal profit and only secondarily by national interest, their mundane lives and the state’s ambitions were inextricably entwined in the rise of imperial Japan. Despite having formed one of the largest colonial communities in the twentieth century, these settlers and their empire-building activities have all but vanished from the public memory of Japan’s presence in Korea.

Drawing on previously unused materials in multi-language archives, Jun Uchida looks behind the official organs of state and military control to focus on the obscured history of these settlers, especially the first generation of “pioneers” between the 1910s and 1930s who actively mediated the colonial management of Korea as its grassroots movers and shakers. By uncovering the downplayed but dynamic role played by settler leaders who operated among multiple parties—between the settler community and the Government-General, between Japanese colonizer and Korean colonized, between colony and metropole—this study examines how these “brokers of empire” advanced their commercial and political interests while contributing to the expansionist project of imperial Japan.

Jun Uchida is Associate Professor of History at Stanford University.

The Princess Nun

Bunchi, Buddhist Reform, and Gender in Early Edo Japan

Gina Cogan

The Princess Nun tells the story of Bunchi (1619–1697), daughter of Emperor Go-Mizunoo and founder of Enshōji. Bunchi advocated strict adherence to monastic precepts while devoting herself to the posthumous welfare of her family. As the first full-length biographical study of a premodern Japanese nun, this book incorporates issues of gender and social status into its discussion of Bunchi’s ascetic practice and religious reforms to rewrite the history of Buddhist reform and Tokugawa religion.

Gina Cogan’s approach moves beyond the dichotomy of oppression and liberation that dogs the study of non-Western and premodern women to show how Bunchi’s aristocratic status enabled her to carry out reforms despite her gender, while simultaneously acknowledging how that same status contributed to their conservative nature. Cogan’s analysis of how Bunchi used her prestigious position to further her goals places the book in conversation with other works on powerful religious women, like Hildegard of Bingen and Teresa of Avila. Through its illumination of the relationship between the court and the shogunate and its analysis of the practice of courtly Buddhism from a female perspective, this study brings historical depth and fresh theoretical insight into the role of gender and class in early Edo Buddhism.

Gina Cogan is Assistant Professor in the Boston University Department of Religion.

March 500 pp. paper $29.95x | £22.95 9780674492028 6 x 9
14 halftones, 4 maps, 5 tables
History Harvard East Asian Monographs

March 350 pp. cloth $49.95x | £36.95 9780674491977 6 x 9
4 halftones Biography/Religion Harvard East Asian Monographs
Lost and Found
Recovering Regional Identity in Imperial Japan
Hiraku Shimoda

Lost and Found offers a new understanding of modern Japanese regionalism by revealing the tense and volatile historical relationship between region and nation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Aizu, a star-crossed region in present-day Fukushima prefecture, becomes a case study for how one locale was estranged from nationhood for its treasonous blunder in the Meiji Restoration, yet eventually found a useful place within the imperial landscape. Local mythmakers—historians, memoirists, war veterans, and others—harmonized their rebel homeland with imperial Japan so as to affirm, ironically, the ultimate integrity of the Japanese polity. What was once “lost” and then “found” again was not simply Aizu’s sense of place and identity, but the larger value of regionalism in a rapidly modernizing society. In this study, Hiraku Shimoda suggests that “region,” which is often regarded as a hard, natural place that impedes national unity, is in fact a supple and contingent spatial category that can be made to reinforce nationalist sensibilities just as much as internal diversity.

Hiraku Shimoda is Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law at Waseda University.

The “Greatest Problem”
Religion and State Formation in Meiji Japan
Trent E. Maxey

At its inception in 1868, the modern Japanese state pursued policies and created institutions that lacked a coherent conception of religion. Yet the architects of the modern state pursued an explicit “religious settlement” as they set about designing a constitutional order through the 1880s. As a result, many of the cardinal institutions of the state, particularly the imperial institution, eventually were defined in opposition to religion.

Drawing on an assortment of primary sources, including internal government debates, diplomatic negotiations, and the popular press, Trent E. Maxey documents how the novel category of religion came to be seen as the “greatest problem” by the architects of the modern Japanese state. In Meiji Japan, religion designated a cognitive and social pluralism that resisted direct state control. It also provided the modern state with a means to contain, regulate, and neutralize that plurality.

Trent E. Maxey is Associate Professor of Asian Languages and Civilizations and History at Amherst College.
Yanagita Kunio (1875–1962) was a public intellectual who played a pivotal role in shaping modern Japan’s cultural identity. A self-taught folk scholar and elite bureaucrat, he promoted folk studies in Japan. So extensive was his role that he has been compared with the fabled Grimm Brothers of Germany and the great British folklorist James G. Frazer (1854–1941), author of The Golden Bough. This monograph is only the second book-length English-language examination of Yanagita, and it is the first analysis that moves beyond a biographical account of his pioneering work in folk studies.

An eccentric but insightful critic of Japan’s rush to modernize, Yanagita offers a compelling array of rebuttals to mainstream social and political trends in his carefully crafted writings. Through a close reading of Yanagita’s interdisciplinary texts, which comment on a wide range of key cultural issues that characterized the first half of Japan’s twentieth century, Melek Ortabasi seeks to reevaluate the historical significance of his work. Ortabasi’s inquiry simultaneously exposes, discursively, some of the fundamental assumptions we embrace about modernity and national identity in Japan and elsewhere.

Melek Ortabasi is Associate Professor in the World Literature Program at Simon Fraser University.

April  270 pp. cloth  $39.95x | £29.95  9780674491984  6 x 9
15 halftones, 2 line illus., 3 maps
History   Harvard East Asian Monographs

Yokohama, 1894–1972

Eric C. Han


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

Eric C. Han is Assistant Professor of History at the College of William and Mary.

June  400 pp. cloth  $49.95x | £36.95  9780674492004  6 x 9
8 line illus., 1 map
Literature   Harvard East Asian Monographs

www.hup.harvard.edu  ★  harvard university asia center
The Destruction of the Medieval Chinese Aristocracy
Nicolas Tackett

The complete disappearance by the tenth century of the medieval Chinese aristocracy, the “great clans” that had dominated China for centuries, has long perplexed historians. In this book, Nicolas Tackett resolves the enigma of their disappearance by using new, digital methodologies to analyze a dazzling array of sources. He systematically exploits the thousands of funerary biographies excavated in recent decades—most of them never before examined by scholars—while taking full advantage of the explanatory power of Geographic Information System (GIS) and social network analysis. Tackett supplements these analyses with an extensive use of anecdotes culled from epitaphs, prose literature, and poetry, bringing to life the women and men of a millennium ago. The Destruction of the Medieval Chinese Aristocracy demonstrates that the great Tang aristocratic families were far more successful than previously believed in adapting to the social, economic, and institutional transformations of the seventh and eighth centuries. Their political influence collapsed only after a large proportion of them were physically eliminated during the three decades of extreme violence that followed Huang Chao’s sack of the capital cities in 880 CE.

Nicolas Tackett is Assistant Professor of History at the University of California at Berkeley.

Women and National Trauma in Late Imperial Chinese Literature
Wai-yee Li

The Ming-Qing dynastic transition in seventeenth-century China was an epochal event that reverberated in Qing writings and beyond; political disorder was bound up with vibrant literary and cultural production. Women and National Trauma in Late Imperial Chinese Literature focuses on the discursive and imaginative space commanded by women. Encompassing writings by women and by men writing in a feminine voice or assuming a female identity, as well as writings that turn women into a signifier through which authors convey their lamentation, nostalgia, or moral questions for the fallen Ming, the book delves into the mentality of those who remembered or reflected on the dynastic transition, as well as those who reinvented its significance in later periods. It shows how history and literature intersect, how conceptions of gender mediate the experience and expression of political disorder. Why and how are variations on themes related to gender boundaries, female virtues, vices, agency, and ethical dilemmas used to allegorize national destiny? In pursuing answers to these questions, Wai-yee Li explores how this multivalent presence of women in different genres provides a window into the emotional and psychological turmoil of the Ming-Qing transition and of subsequent moments of national trauma.

Wai-yee Li is Professor of Chinese Literature at Harvard University.
Public Memory in Early China

K. E. Brashier

In early imperial China, the dead were remembered by stereotyping them, by relating them to the existing public memory and not by vaunting what made each person individually distinct and extraordinary in his or her lifetime. Their posthumous names were chosen from a limited predetermined pool; their descriptors were derived from set phrases in the classical tradition; and their identities were explicitly categorized as being like this cultural hero or that sage official in antiquity. In other words, postmortem remembrance was a process of pouring new ancestors into prefabricated molds or stamping them with rigid cookie cutters. Public Memory in Early China is an examination of this pouring and stamping process. After surveying ways in which learning in the early imperial period relied upon memorization and recitation, K. E. Brashier treats three definitive parameters of identity—name, age, and kinship—as ways of negotiating a person’s relative position within the collective consciousness. He then examines both the tangible and intangible media responsible for keeping that defined identity welded into the infrastructure of Han public memory.

K. E. Brashier is Professor of Religion at Reed College.

May 550 pp. cloth $69.95 | £51.95 9780674492035 6 x 9
10 halftones, 10 line illus., 3 tables
History Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series

The Life of Saint Basil the Younger

Critical Edition and Annotated Translation of the Moscow Version

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY Denis F. Sullivan • Alice-Mary Talbot • Stamatina McGrath

The Life of St. Basil the Younger, one of the longest and most important middle Byzantine saints’ lives, presents the life of a holy man who lived in Constantinople in the early tenth century. Usually described as a fictional saint, he had the distinction of residing in private homes rather than in a monastery, performing numerous miracles and using the gift of clairvoyance. The vita, purportedly written by one of Basil’s disciples, a pious layman named Gregory, includes many details on daily life in Constantinople, with particular attention to slaves, servants, and eunuchs. Two lengthy descriptions of visions provide the most comprehensive source of information for Byzantine views on the afterlife. In one, the soul of an elderly servant Theodora journeys past a series of tollbooths, where demons demand an accounting of her sins in life and collect fines for her transgressions; in the other, Gregory describes his vision of the celestial Jerusalem, the enthronement of the Lord at his Second Coming, and the Last Judgment. This volume provides a lengthy introduction and a critical edition of the Greek text facing the annotated English translation, the first in any language.

Denis F. Sullivan is a Professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Maryland College Park. Alice-Mary Talbot is Director of Byzantine Studies Emerita at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection. Stamatina McGrath is an adjunct faculty member at George Mason University.

July 816 pp. cloth $70.00 | £51.95 9780884023975 6 1/4 x 9
2 halftones Biography/Religion Dumbarton Oaks Studies
Technology and the Garden

EDITED BY Michael G. Lee • Kenneth I. Helphand

Technology is the practice and activity of making, as well as the tools that enable that making. It is also the realm of ideas behind those endeavors, the expanse of technical knowledge and expertise. At once material, intellectual, active, and social, technology is the purposeful organization of human effort to alter and shape the environment. Gardens, like other designed landscapes, are products of a range of technologies; their layout, construction, and maintenance would be unthinkable without technology. What are the technologies of garden making, what are the concepts and ideas behind garden technologies, and what is the meaning and experience of those endeavors? Technology and the Garden examines the shaping and visualization of the landscape; the development of horticultural technologies; the construction of landscape through hydraulics, labor, and infrastructure; and the effect of emerging technologies on the experience of landscape. Its essays demonstrate how the technics of the garden can be hidden or revealed, disguised beneath the earth or celebrated on the surface. How designers have approached technology, in all historical periods and in a diversity of places and cultures, is a central question in landscape studies.

Michael G. Lee is the Reuben M. Rainey Professor in the History of Landscape Architecture and Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Virginia. Kenneth I. Helphand is Knight Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon.

April 294 pp. paper $50.00x | £37.95 9780884023968 8 1/2 x 10 1/2
137 color photographs, 6 color illus., 17 line illus., 4 maps
Landscape Architecture  Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture

Embattled Bodies, Embattled Places

War in Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica and the Andes

EDITED BY Andrew K. Scherer • John W. Verano

With spears and arrows, atl-atls and slings, the people of the New World fought to defend themselves against European invasion and conquest. Over a century of scholarship on warfare has substantially enhanced our understanding of the scope and scale of violent conflict in Pre-Columbian America. Yet we still struggle to understand the nuances of indigenous warfare and its importance for native politics and society. This volume sheds new light on the nature of war in Mesoamerica and the Andes. Relying on methodological and theoretical developments in anthropological archaeology, bioarchaeology, and ethnohistory, contributors highlight the particularities of warfare in indigenous societies and examine the commonalities of warfare in cross-cultural perspective. Their essays focus on place and the body, as they explore the importance of captive-taking, sacrifice, performance, and political history in the conduct of war. Observers have debated whether the indigenous peoples of the Americas were distinctly noble or frightfully savage in their way of war. This volume shows that such polarized positions are unfounded. By focusing on the nuances of indigenous violent conflict, the contributors demonstrate that war in the Americas was much like war elsewhere in the ancient and modern world: strategic, political, bloody, socially productive, yet terribly destructive.

Andrew K. Scherer is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Brown University. John W. Verano is Professor of Anthropology at Tulane University.

April 428 pp. cloth $65.00x | £48.95 9780884023951 8 1/2 x 11
130 halftones, 90 line illus., 11 tables Anthropology
Dumbarton Oaks Pre-Columbian Symposia and Colloquia
The Old Testament in Byzantium
EDITED BY Paul Magdalino • Robert S. Nelson

This volume contains selected papers from a December 2006 Dumbarton Oaks symposium that complemented an exhibition of early Bible manuscripts at the Freer Gallery and Sackler Gallery of Art titled “In the Beginning: Bibles before the Year 1000.” Speakers were invited to examine the use of the Greek Old Testament as a text, social practice, and cultural experience in the Byzantine Empire. Not only are reminiscences of the Old Testament ubiquitous in Byzantine literature and art, but the Byzantine people also revered and identified with Old Testament role models. The Old Testament connected Byzantium not only with its Christian neighbors but with Jewish and Muslim peoples as well. This widespread phenomenon has never received systematic investigation. The Old Testament in Byzantium considers the manifestations of the holy books in Byzantine manuscript illustration, architecture, and government, as well as in Jewish Bible translations and the construction of Muhammad’s character.

Paul Magdalino is Professor of Byzantine History at Koç University and Fellow of the British Academy. Robert S. Nelson is Robert Lehman Professor of the History of Art and Medieval Art and Architecture at Yale University.

Becoming Byzantine
Children and Childhood in Byzantium
EDITED BY Arietta Papaconstantinou • Alice-Mary Talbot

Despite increased interest over the last fifty years in childhood in Byzantium, the bibliography on this topic remains rather short and generalized. Becoming Byzantine: Children and Childhood in Byzantium presents detailed information about children’s lives and provides a basis for further study. This collection of eight articles drawn from a May 2006 Dumbarton Oaks symposium covers matters relevant to daily life such as the definition of children in Byzantine law, procreation, death, breastfeeding patterns, and material culture. Religious and political perspectives are also used to examine Byzantine views of the ideal child, and the abuse of children in monasteries. Many of these articles present the first comprehensive accounts of specific aspects of childhood in Byzantium.

Arietta Papaconstantinou is a Reader in Ancient History in the Department of Classics at the University of Reading. Alice-Mary Talbot is Director of Byzantine Studies Emerita at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection.
The Mortal Sea
Fishing the Atlantic in the Age of Sail
W. Jeffrey Bolster

★ The 2013 Bancroft Prize
★ John Lyman Book Award, North American Society for Oceanic History

Since the Viking ascendancy in the Middle Ages, the Atlantic has shaped the lives of people who depend upon it for survival. And just as surely, people have shaped the Atlantic. In his innovative account of this interdependency, W. Jeffrey Bolster, a historian and professional seafarer, takes us through a millennium-long environmental history of our impact on one of the largest ecosystems in the world.

“The Mortal Sea should be read as a cautionary tale...Anyone who thinks...this book is only about fish is living in a fool’s paradise.”
—Jonathan Yardley, Washington Post

“Such is the complexity of marine ecosystems that the recovery of severely depleted cod populations is taking decades longer than simple theory would suggest. The Mortal Sea is a beautifully written chronicle of what lay before this latest catastrophe and much earlier dire outcomes of poorly regulated fishing. As an authoritatively written natural history of the developing fishing communities of the North West Atlantic, it makes an important contribution to fishery science as well as to social history.”
—Richard Shelton, Times Literary Supplement

W. Jeffrey Bolster is Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire and author of Black Jacks (Harvard).
The Founders and Finance
How Hamilton, Gallatin, and Other Immigrants Forged a New Economy
Thomas K. McCraw

★ A Wall Street Journal Best Nonfiction Book of the Year

In 1776 the United States government started out on a shoestring and quickly went bankrupt fighting its War of Independence against Britain. At the war’s end, the national government owed tremendous sums to foreign creditors and its own citizens. But lacking the power to tax, it had no means to repay them. The Founders and Finance is the first book to tell the story of how foreign-born financial specialists—immigrants—solved the fiscal crisis and set the United States on a path to long-term economic success.

“Well told by McCraw are the familiar stories of Hamilton’s consolidation and funding of the public debt, of his incessant fighting with Thomas Jefferson, and of his final duel with Aaron Burr... McCraw shows just how different was Jefferson’s party from the one doing business under the Republican banner today.”

—James Grant, Wall Street Journal

Thomas K. McCraw was Straus Professor of Business History, Emeritus, at Harvard Business School. His book, Prophets of Regulation, was awarded the 1985 Pulitzer Prize in History. He is author of Creating Modern Capitalism, Prophet of Innovation, and Prophets of Regulation (all from Harvard).

Lincoln’s Hundred Days
The Emancipation Proclamation and the War for the Union
Louis P. Masur

★ Lincoln Book Prize, Abraham Lincoln Institute
★ A Civil War Memory Best of the Year

Lincoln’s Hundred Days tells the story of the period between September 22, 1862, when Lincoln issued his preliminary Proclamation, and January 1, 1863, when he signed the significantly altered decree. As battlefield deaths mounted and debate raged, Lincoln hesitated, calculated, prayed, and reckoned with the anxieties and expectations of millions.

“Masur...argue[s] persuasively that the progression of events during that critical autumn of the war were full of contingencies and that the final outcome was by no means certain...Provide[s] detailed and careful renderings of these events and of Lincoln’s intellectual journey.”

—James M. McPherson, New York Review of Books

Louis P. Masur is Professor of American Studies and History at Rutgers University.

May  496 pp.  paper  $22.50 | £16.95  9780674284104
6 1/8 x 9 1/4  24 halftones  History/Economics  Belknap Press
cloth  October 2012  9780674066922

May  384 pp.  paper  $18.95 | £14.95  9780674284098
6 1/8 x 9 1/4  20 halftones  History  Belknap Press
cloth  September 2012  9780674066908
Common Sense
A Political History

Sophia Rosenfeld

★ Mark Lynton History Prize, Columbia School of Journalism and the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University
★ SHEAR Book Prize, Society for Historians of the Early American Republic

Common sense has always been a cornerstone of American politics. And today, common sense—the wisdom of ordinary people, knowledge so self-evident that it is beyond debate—remains a powerful political ideal. But far from self-evident is where our faith in common sense comes from and how its populist logic has shaped modern democracy. Common Sense: A Political History is the first book to explore this essential political phenomenon.

“As Sophia Rosenfeld emphasizes in her illuminating new book, the concept actually belongs to the realm of propaganda, power, and protest. Over the centuries, the appeal to the unerring, intuitive, and shared knowledge of average people has been the rhetorical tool of populist movements on the left as well as on the right.”
—Susan Dunn, American Prospect

Sophia Rosenfeld is Professor of History at the University of Virginia.

April 368 pp. paper $22.50 | £16.95 9780674284166
6½ x 9¼ 14 halftones History
cloth May 2011 9780674057814

Measurement
Paul Lockhart

Paul Lockhart’s A Mathematician’s Lament outlined how we introduce math to students in the wrong way. Measurement explains how math should be done. With plain English and pictures, he makes complex ideas about shape and motion intuitive and graspable, and offers a solution to math phobia by introducing us to math as an artful way of thinking and living.

“Prospective readers should rest assured that while aimed at the nonexpert, Lockhart’s writing is sophisticated and mathematically modern... In place of the usual boxed and high-lighted formulas and tricks, Measurement offers questions to be pondered. Lockhart invites readers to trade tutorial fake problems about actual objects, which lead students to abhor school mathematics, for real problems about fantastical objects, which lead mathematicians to love math.”
—Brie Finegold, Science

“This invitation to tackle mathematical questions is infused with the joys of the rarefied reality of maths. Paul Lockhart largely avoids complex formulae and the wilder shores of jargon, opting instead for simple geometric drawings, lucid instructions and honest warnings about the hurdles. Covering size, shape, space and time, Lockhart, a maths teacher, gets through scores of problems, from showing that a cone in a hemisphere occupies half the volume to determining the size of the largest circle that can sit at the bottom of a parabola. Elegant, amusing and challenging.”
—Nature

Paul Lockhart teaches mathematics at Saint Ann’s School in Brooklyn, New York.

April 416 pp. paper $18.95 | £14.95 9780674284388
5½ x 8¼ 416 line illus. Science Belknap Press
cloth September 2012 9780674057555
Curious Behavior
Yawning, Laughing, Hiccupping, and Beyond
Robert R. Provine

★ PROSE Award, Association of American Publishers
★ A Library Journal Best Book of the Year

Robert Provine boldly goes where other scientists seldom tread—in search of hiccups, coughs, yawns, sneezes, and other lowly, undignified human behaviors. Upon investigation, these instinctive acts bear the imprint of our evolutionary origins and can be uniquely valuable tools for understanding how the human brain works and what makes us different from other species.

“With its many facts and anecdotes and unexpected stories, [Curious Behavior] begs you to continue where curiosity leads you, down both the boulevards and the back alleys of science. And that is exactly how [Provine] thinks science should be pursued.”
—James Gorman, New York Times

“Charmingly written and profoundly informative…In this era of ‘neurorealism,’ where much of the public believes you aren’t doing real science if you aren’t using fMRI to scan some brains, Provine’s work in ‘small science’ is refreshing…Provine romps through the range of ‘curious behaviors’ of his title, with each chapter offering up enlightening and unexpected findings.”
—Carol Tavris, Wall Street Journal

Robert R. Provine is Professor of Psychology and Neuroscience at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

How to Be Gay
David M. Halperin

★ Finalist, Randy Shilts Award for Gay Nonfiction, Publishing Triangle
★ Finalist, Lambda Literary Award in LGBT Studies

A pioneer of LGBTQ studies dares to suggest that gayness is a way of being that gay men must learn from one another to become who they are. The genius of gay culture resides in some of its most despised stereotypes—aestheticism, snobbery, melodrama, glamour, caricatures of women, and obsession with mothers—and in the social meaning of style.

“[Halperin] provocatively argues that when it comes to defining what it means to be a homosexual man, sex is overrated…Culture matters more.”
—Dwight Garner, New York Times

“Celebrat[es] the sharp-elbowed camp culture that many now consider obsolete.”
—Alex Ross, New Yorker

“Frivolity, irony, superficiality, inauthenticity, flamboyance, snobbishness, exquisite taste: How To Be Gay works hard to unpack the stereotypical characteristics of gay male culture and succeeds in demonstrating how the taint of pathology and the rise of a post-Stonewall ethos of hypermasculine self-determination conspire to shut down a frank inquiry into the persistence of such ‘faggy’ traits.”
—Nathan Lee, Bookforum

David M. Halperin is W. H. Auden Distinguished University Professor of the History and Theory of Sexuality at the University of Michigan.
Solar Dance
Van Gogh, Forgery, and the Eclipse of Certainty
Modris Eksteins

★ Finalist, Hilary Weston Writers’ Trust Prize for Nonfiction
★ A Globe and Mail Notable Non-Fiction Book of the Year

In Modris Eksteins’s hands, the interlocking stories of Vincent van Gogh and art dealer Otto Wacker reveal the origins of the fundamental uncertainty that is the hallmark of the modern era. Through the lens of Wacker’s sensational 1932 trial in Berlin for selling fake Van Goghs, Eksteins offers a unique narrative of Weimar Germany, the rise of Hitler, and the replacement of nineteenth-century certitude with twentieth-century doubt.

“Eksteins has a knack for pinpointing moments in the rise of Modernism that expose the deep social forces that have shaped our world.”
—Hugh Eakin, Wall Street Journal

“Brilliant…Eksteins’ deeply researched historical study tells the story of the Van Gogh forgeries that flooded the German art market in the 1920s and the way that the counterfeiting of masterpieces was part and parcel of a larger cultural breakdown that destroyed German democracy.”
—Jeet Heer, National Post

Modris Eksteins is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Toronto, Scarborough.

May 368 pp. paper $22.50 USA 9780674283985 6¼ x 9¼
26 halftones History
cloth April 2012 9780674065673

The Eagle Unbowed
Poland and the Poles in the Second World War
Halik Kochanski

★ An Economist Best Book of the Year

World War II gripped Poland as it did no other country. Invaded by Germany and the USSR, it was occupied from the first day of war to the last, and then endured 45 years behind the Iron Curtain while its wartime partners celebrated their freedom. The Eagle Unbowed tells for the first time the story of Poland’s war in its entirety and complexity.

“Kochanski tells Poland’s 20th-century story in absorbing detail…[She] compellingly conveys Poland’s wartime agony and the ordeals of those caught between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.”
—Daniel Ford, Wall Street Journal

“Given the unending flow of misconceptions about wartime
Poland, a comprehensive survey of this neglected subject is long overdue, and Halik Kochanski’s study fits the bill…Kochanski has a good chance of reaching a wide readership.”
—Norman Davies, New York Review of Books

“Kochanski tells the story of the war from the perspective of the people who lived between the two great totalitarian powers and who suffered the most from their murderous politics.”
—Anne Applebaum, New Republic

Halik Kochanski has taught at both King’s College London and University College London. She is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the British Commission for Military History.

May 784 pp. paper $19.95 USA 9780674284005 6¼ x 9¼
32 halftones, 8 maps History
cloth November 2012 9780674068148
Saladin

Anne-Marie Eddé

TRANSLATED BY Jane Marie Todd

Saladin became a legend in his own time, venerated by friend and foe alike as a paragon of justice, chivalry, and generosity. Arab politicians ever since have sought to claim his mantle as a justification for their own exercise of power. But Saladin's world-historical status as the ideal Muslim ruler owes its longevity to a tacit agreement among contemporaries and later chroniclers about the set of virtues Saladin possessed—virtues that can now be tested against a rich tapestry of historical research. This tension between the mythical image of Saladin, layered over centuries and deployed in service of specific moral and political objectives, and the verifiable facts of his life available to a judicious modern historian is what sustains Anne-Marie Eddé's erudite biography.

"Profound and impressive...As an analysis of the 'discourse' surrounding Saladin, Eddé's account can hardly be bettered."
—Christopher Tyerman, WALL STREET JOURNAL

"So filled with lively anecdote and a thoughtful, balanced analysis of the points at issue, as to be eminently readable for a wide audience...Eddé has drawn a charismatic figure in a richly colored environment, to produce a refreshing, enjoyable and valuable book."
—Jonathan Phillips, TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Anne-Marie Eddé is Director of Research at Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, and was Professor of Medieval History at the University of Reims.

May 704 pp. paper $22.50 | £16.95 9780674283978
6 3/8 x 9 1/4 20 color illus., 1 line illus., 9 maps Biography
Belknap Press

Invisible Romans

Robert Knapp

What survives from the Roman Empire is largely the words and lives of the rich and powerful: emperors, philosophers, senators. Yet the privilege and decadence often associated with the Roman elite was underpinned by the toils and tribulations of the common citizens. Here, the eminent historian Robert Knapp brings those invisible inhabitants of Rome and its vast empire to light.

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Robert Knapp is Professor Emeritus in the Classics at University of California, Berkeley.

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Human Dignity

George Kateb

Given our concern with human dignity, it is odd that it has received comparatively little scrutiny. Here, George Kateb asks what human dignity is and why it matters for the claim to rights. He proposes that dignity is an “existential” value that pertains to the identity of a person as a human being. To injure or even to try to efface someone’s dignity is to treat that person as not human or less than human—as a thing or instrument or subhuman creature. Kateb does not limit the notion of dignity to individuals but extends it to the human species. This secular defense of human dignity—the first book-length attempt of its kind—crows the career of a distinguished political thinker.

 “[Kateb] provides a sterling example of one of the most challenging of genres, the philosophic essay. He writes not just for other scholars but for anyone who loves to think. I won’t mislead you by pretending that Human Dignity is easy and pleasant. It is demanding and pleasant, the pleasures being those of an argument that illuminates an important subject.”

—Clifford Orwin, Globe and Mail

“No Citizen Left Behind

Meira Levinson

While teaching at an all-black middle school in Atlanta, Levinson realized that her students’ individual self-improvement would not necessarily enable them to overcome their historical marginalization. In order to overcome their civic empowerment gap, students must learn how to reshape power relationships through public political and civic action.

“Levinson advocates restoring civic education, which gives young people insights into the workings of the American political system, to the educational curriculum on a national scale. She believes that ensuring all students receive the same civic education would strengthen our country and cause more citizens to take an active role in its government…Civic education is an area of education reform that experts have overlooked, but it could have a major impact on our country if achieved. The experiences and research Levinson shares have the potential to produce a national ‘aha’ moment.”

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Meira Levinson is Associate Professor of Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, following eight years as a teacher in the Atlanta and Boston Public Schools.

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There are, always, more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in one’s philosophy—and in these essays Charles Taylor turns to those things not fully imagined or avenues not wholly explored in his epochal *A Secular Age*. Here Taylor talks in detail about thinkers who are his allies and interlocutors, such as Iris Murdoch, Alasdair MacIntyre, Robert Brandom, and Paul Celan. He offers major contributions to social theory, expanding on the issues of nationalism, democratic exclusionism, religious mobilizations, and modernity. And he delves even more deeply into themes taken up in *A Secular Age*. He also speculates on how irrationality emerges from the heart of rationality itself, and why violence breaks out again and again.

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