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AMERICA SNAKE

SEEDS: A natural history

Run, Spot, Run

The Chicago Guide to Grammar, Usage, and Punctuation

Bourgeois Equality

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There's no sound quite like it, or as viscerally terrifying: the ominous rattle of the timber rattlesnake. It's a chilling shorthand for imminent danger and a reminder of the countless ways that nature can suddenly snuff us out.

Yet most of us have never seen a timber rattler. Though they're found in thirty-one states, and near many major cities, in contemporary America timber rattlesnakes are creatures mostly of imagination and innate fear.

Ted Levin aims to change that with America's Snake, a portrait of the timber rattlesnake, its place in America's pantheon of creatures and in our own frontier history—and of the heroic efforts to protect it against habitat loss, climate change, and the human tendency to kill what we fear. Taking us from labs where the secrets of the snake's evolutionary history are being unlocked to far-flung habitats whose locations are fiercely protected by biologists and dedicated amateur herpetologists alike, Levin paints a picture of a fascinating creature: peaceable, social, long-lived, and, despite our phobias, not inclined to bite. The timber rattler emerges here as emblematic of America and also, unfortunately, of the complicated, painful struggles involved in protecting and preserving the natural world.

A wonderful mix of natural history, travel writing, and exemplary journalism, America's Snake is loaded with remarkable characters—none more so than the snake at its heart: frightening, perhaps; endangered, certainly; and unquestionably unforgettable.

A life shared with pets brings many emotions. We feel love for our companions, certainly, and happiness at the thought that we’re providing them with a safe, healthy life. But there’s another emotion, less often acknowledged, that can be nearly as powerful: guilt. When we see our cats gazing wistfully out the window, or watch a goldfish swim lazy circles in a bowl, we can’t help but wonder: are we doing the right thing, keeping these independent beings locked up, subject to our control? Is keeping pets actually good for the pets themselves?

That’s the question that animates Jessica Pierce’s powerful Run, Spot, Run. A lover of pets herself (including, over the years, dogs, cats, fish, rats, hermit crabs, and more), Pierce understands the joys that pets bring us. But she also refuses to deny the ambiguous ethics at the heart of the relationship, and through a mix of personal stories, philosophical reflections, and scientifically informed analyses of animal behavior and natural history, she puts pet-keeping to the test. Is it ethical to keep pets at all? Are some species more suited to the relationship than others? Are there species one should never attempt to own? And are there ways that we can improve our pets’ lives, so that we can be confident that we are giving them as much as they give us?

Deeply empathetic, yet rigorous and unflinching in her thinking, Pierce has written a book that is sure to help any pet owner, unsettling assumptions but also giving the knowledge to build deeper, better relationships with the animals with whom they’ve chosen to share their lives.

Jessica Pierce is a bioethicist, the author of The Last Walk, and coauthor of Wild Justice.
ew people can write with as much authority on the English language as Bryan A. Garner. The author of The Chicago Manual of Style’s popular “Grammar and Usage” chapter, Garner is adept at explaining the vagaries of English with absolute precision and utmost clarity. With The Chicago Guide to Grammar, Usage, and Punctuation, he has written the definitive guide for writers who want their prose to be both memorable and correct.

Throughout the book Garner describes standard literary English—the forms that mark writers and speakers as educated users of the language. He also offers historical context for understanding the development of these forms. The section on grammar explains how the canonical parts of speech came to be identified, while the section on syntax covers the nuances of sentence patterns as well as both traditional sentence diagramming and transformational grammar. The usage section offers an unprecedented trove of empirical evidence in the form of Google Ngrams, diagrams that illustrate the changing prevalence of specific terms over decades and even centuries of English literature. The book also covers punctuation and word formation, concluding with an exhaustive glossary of grammatical terms and a bibliography of suggested further reading and references.

The Chicago Guide to Grammar, Usage, and Punctuation is a magisterial work, the culmination of Garner’s life-long study of the English language. The result is a landmark resource that will offer clear guidelines to students, writers, and editors alike.

Bryan A. Garner is president of LawProse, Inc., and Distinguished Research Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University. He is the author of the “Grammar and Usage” chapter of The Chicago Manual of Style and editor in chief of Black’s Law Dictionary. His many books on language and law include Garner’s Modern American Usage and Legal Writing in Plain English, the latter from the University of Chicago Press.
Deirdre Nansen McCloskey is distinguished professor of economics and history emerita and professor of English and communications at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is the author of sixteen other books, including If You’re So Smart, The Secret Sins of Economics, The Bourgeois Virtues, Bourgeois Dignity, and Crossing: A Memoir, all published by the University of Chicago Press.

“McCloskey is spectacularly well read. She can pull an apposite quotation not only from her heroes, such as Adam Smith and Thomas Aquinas, but also from Thucydides and Machiavelli, or from the anthropologist Ruth Benedict and the contemporary philosopher Alasdair MacIntyre, or (for that matter) from the movies Groundhog Day and Shane. What is more, she writes with wonderful ease. Her style is conversational and lively, sometimes even cheeky, so that even the toughest concepts seem palatable.”

—Wall Street Journal, on The Bourgeois Virtues

There’s little doubt that most humans today are better off than their forebears. Stunnningly so, the economist and historian Deirdre Nansen McCloskey argues in the concluding volume of her trilogy celebrating the oft-derided virtues of the bourgeoisie.

The poorest of humanity, McCloskey shows, will soon be joining the comparative riches of Japan and Sweden and Botswana.

Why? Most economists—from Adam Smith and Karl Marx to Thomas Piketty—say the Great Enrichment since 1800 came from accumulated capital. McCloskey disagrees, fiercely. “Our riches,” she argues, “were made not by piling brick on brick, bank balance on bank balance, but by piling idea on idea.” Capital was necessary, but so was the presence of oxygen. It was ideas, not matter, that drove “trade-tested betterment.” Nor were institutions the drivers. The World Bank orthodoxy of “add institutions and stir” doesn’t work, and never did.

McCloskey builds a powerful case for the initiating role of ideas—ideas for electric motors and free elections, of course, but more deeply the bizarre and liberal ideas of equal liberty and dignity for ordinary folk. Liberalism arose from theological and political revolutions in northwest Europe, yielding a unique respect for betterment and its practitioners, and upending ancient hierarchies. Commoners were encouraged to have a go, the bourgeoisie took up the Bourgeois Deal, and we were all enriched.

Few economists or historians write like McCloskey—her ability to invest the facts of economic history with the urgency of a novel, or of a leading case at law, is unmatched. She summarizes modern economics and modern economic history with verve and lucidity, yet sees through to the really big scientific conclusion. Not matter, but ideas. Big books don’t come any more ambitious, or captivating, than Bourgeois Equality.

Deirdre Nansen McCloskey
The Subversive Copy Editor

Advice from Chicago (or, How to Negotiate Good Relationships with Your Writers, Your Colleagues, and Yourself)

Second Edition

Longtime manuscript editor and Chicago Manual of Style guru Carol Fisher Saller has negotiated many a standoff between a writer and editor refusing to compromise on the “rights” and “wrongs” of prose styling. Saller realized that when these sides squared off, it was often the reader who lost. In her search for practical strategies for keeping the peace, The Subversive Copy Editor was born. Saller’s ideas struck a chord, and the little book with big advice quickly became a must-have reference for editors everywhere.

In this second edition, Saller adds new chapters on the dangers of allegiance to outdated grammar and style rules and on ways to stay current in language and technology. She expands her advice for writers on formatting manuscripts for publication, on self-editing, and on how not to be “difficult.” Saller’s own gaffes provide firsthand (and sometimes humorous) examples of exactly what not to do. The revised content reflects today’s publishing practices while retaining the self-deprecating tone and sharp humor that helped make the first edition so popular. Saller maintains that through carefulness, transparency, and flexibility, editors can build trust and cooperation with writers.

The Subversive Copy Editor brings a refreshingly levelheaded approach to the classic battle between writers and editors. This sage advice will prove useful and entertaining to anyone charged with the sometimes perilous task of improving the writing of others.

Carol Fisher Saller is editor of the Chicago Manual of Style Online’s Q&A and writes the Editor’s Corner for the Chicago Manual of Style’s Shop Talk blog. She occasionally writes about language and writing in academe for Lingua Franca at the Chronicle of Higher Education and is the author of several books for children, most recently the young adult novel Eddie’s War.
But Can I Start a Sentence with “But”?
Advice from the Chicago Style Q&A

With a Foreword by Carol Fisher Saller

Q. Is it “happy medium” or “happy median”? My author writes: “We would all be much better served as stewards of finite public funds if we could find that happy median where trust reigns supreme.” Thanks!

A. The idiom is “happy medium,” but I like the image of commuters taking refuge from road rage on the happy median.

Q. How do I write a title of a song in the body of the work (caps, bold, underline, italics, etc.)? Example: The Zombies’ “She’s Not There” looped in his head.

A. Noooo! Now that song is looping in my head (“but it’s too late to say you’re sorry . . .”). Use quotation marks. Thanks a lot.

Every month, tens of thousands of self-declared word nerds converge upon a single site: The Chicago Manual of Style Online’s Q&A. There the Manual’s editors open the mailbag and tackle readers’ questions on topics ranging from abbreviation to word division to how to reform that coworker who still insists on two spaces between sentences. Champions of common sense, the editors offer smart, direct, and occasionally tongue-in-cheek responses that have guided writers and settled arguments for more than fifteen years. But Can I Start a Sentence with “But”? brings together the best of the Chicago Style Q&A. Curated from years of entries, it features some of the most popular—and hotly debated—rulings and also recovers old favorites long buried in the archives.

Questions touch on myriad matters of editorial style as well as grammar, usage, and beyond. A foreword by Carol Fisher Saller, the Q&A’s longtime editor, takes readers through the history of the Q&A and addresses its reputation for mischief. (“It’s not that we set out to be cheeky,” she writes.)

Taken together, the questions and answers offer insights into some of the most common issues that face anyone who works with words. They’re also a comforting reminder that even the best writer or editor needs a little help—and humor—sometimes.
The Architecture of Story
A Technical Guide for the Dramatic Writer

While successful plays tend to share certain storytelling elements, there is no single blueprint for how a play should be constructed. Instead, seasoned playwrights know how to select the right elements for their needs and organize them in a structure that best supports their particular story.

Through his workshops and book The Dramatic Writer’s Companion, Will Dunne has helped thousands of writers develop successful scripts. Now, in The Architecture of Story, he helps writers master the building blocks of dramatic storytelling by analyzing a trio of award-winning contemporary American plays: Doubt: A Parable by John Patrick Shanley, Topdog/Underdog by Suzan-Lori Parks, and The Clean House by Sarah Ruhl. Dismantling the stories and examining key components from a technical perspective, this book enables writers to approach their own work with an informed understanding of dramatic architecture.

Each self-contained chapter focuses on one storytelling component, ranging from “Title” and “Main Event” to “Emotional Environment” and “Crisis Decision.” Dunne explores each component in detail, demonstrating how it has been successfully handled in each play and comparing and contrasting techniques. The chapters conclude with questions to help writers evaluate and improve their own scripts. The result is a nonlinear reference guide that lets writers work at their own pace and choose the topics that interest them as they develop new scripts. This flexible, interactive structure is designed to meet the needs of writers at all stages of writing and at all levels of experience.

Will Dunne is a resident playwright at Chicago Dramatists and the author of The Dramatic Writer’s Companion, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Praise for The Dramatic Writer’s Companion

“Dunne employs his wealth of experience as the current resident playwright at Chicago Dramatists, a Charles MacArthur Fellowship honoree, a former O’Neill Theatre Center dramaturg and an award-winning author of such plays as How I Became an Interesting Person, Love and Drowning, and Hotel Desperado to give writers a blueprint on how to examine their ideas in depth in order to develop their plays and screenplays.”

—Judy Samelson, Playbill
THE SWORD

The Writer’s Diet
A Guide to Fit Prose

Helen Sword

“Who says nutritious material must be bland? This short book is packed with excellent advice on writing, offered with charm and good cheer.”

—Steven Pinker, author of The Sense of Style: The Thinking Person’s Guide to Writing in the 21st Century

Do your sentences sag? Could your paragraphs use a pick-me-up? If so, The Writer’s Diet is for you! It’s a short, sharp introduction to great writing that will help you energize your prose and boost your verbal fitness.

Helen Sword dispenses with excessive explanations and overwrought analysis. Instead, she offers an easy-to-follow set of writing principles: use active verbs whenever possible; favor concrete language over vague abstractions; avoid long strings of prepositional phrases; employ adjectives and adverbs only when they contribute something new to the meaning of a sentence; and reduce your dependence on four pernicious “waste words”: it, this, that, and there.

Sword then shows the rules in action through examples from William Shakespeare, Emily Dickinson, Martin Luther King Jr., John McPhee, A. S. Byatt, Richard Dawkins, Alison Gopnik, and many more. A writing fitness test encourages you to assess your own writing and get immediate advice on addressing problem areas. While The Writer’s Diet is as sleek and concise as the writing ideals contained within, this slim volume packs a powerful punch.

With Sword’s coaching writers of all levels can strengthen and tone their sentences with the stroke of a pen or the click of a mouse. As with any fitness routine, adhering to the rules requires energy and vigilance. The results, however, will speak for themselves.

Helen Sword is professor and director of the Centre for Learning and Research in Higher Education at the University of Auckland. She is the author, most recently, of Stylish Academic Writing and manages the website www.writersdiet.com.
Paul Laffoley, a trained architect who once worked for Frederick Kiesler and Andy Warhol, has in recent years emerged as one of the leading visionary artists of our time. Lavishly illustrated, *The Essential Paul Laffoley* documents the evolution of his unique intellectual, spiritual, and artistic approaches.

Living and working in a tiny space in Boston he calls the “Boston Visionary Cell,” Laffoley is best known for his large mandala-like paintings filled with symbols and texts. Their titles range from the paranormal and arcane, such as *The Ectoplasmic Man* and *The Sexuality of Robots*, to the organic, as with *Das Urpflanze Haus*, to the erudite, including *De Rerum Natura*, a reference to the Roman poet Lucretius. Whether focused on creating living architecture or the process of alchemy, these detailed and brilliantly colored works reflect Laffoley’s utopian hopes and transdisciplinary interests: throughout, he aims to unite the boundless freedom of human imagination with the mathematical precision of the physical world.

Nearly one hundred of Laffoley’s works are showcased here along with his accompanying “thought forms,” texts specific to each painting that comment on its particular content. Together with an introduction by editor and gallerist Douglas Walla, a biography by fellow artist Steven Moskowitz, and essays by scholars Linda Dalrymple Henderson and Arielle Saiber, this book is a long-awaited celebration of the theories, writings, and artworks of an extraordinary mind.

Paul Laffoley is an artist and architect based in Boston. Douglas Walla is the founder of Kent Fine Art in New York.

“Imagine if Picasso or Dalí hadn’t been discovered as teenagers whose genius would flower and develop in the public eye, but as senior citizens with a fully formed body of mature work in the closet. This is a document of seismic cultural importance.”

—Richard Metzger, founder of Dangerous Minds
LAURA T. HAMILTON

Parenting to a Degree
How Family Matters for College Women’s Success

Helicopter parents—the kind that continue to hover even in college—are one of the most ridiculed figures of twenty-first-century parenting, criticized for creating entitled young adults who boomerang back home. But do involved parents really damage their children and burden universities? In this book, sociologist Laura T. Hamilton illuminates the lives of young women and their families to ask just what role parents play during the crucial college years.

Hamilton vividly captures the parenting approaches of mothers and fathers from all walks of life—from a CFO for a Fortune 500 company to a waitress at a roadside diner. As she shows, parents are guided by different visions of the ideal college experience, built around classed notions of women’s work/family plans and the ideal age to “grow up.” Some are intensively involved and hold adulthood at bay to cultivate specific traits: professional helicopters, for instance, help develop the skills and credentials that will advance their daughters’ careers, while pink helicopters emphasize appearance, charm, and social ties in the hopes that women will secure a wealthy mate. In sharp contrast, bystander parents—whose influence is often limited by economic concerns—are relegated to the sidelines of their daughter’s lives. Finally, paramedic parents—who can come from a wide range of class backgrounds—sit in the middle, intervening in emergencies but otherwise valuing self-sufficiency above all.

Analyzing the effects of each of these approaches with clarity and depth, Parenting to a Degree offers an incisive look into the new—and sometimes problematic—relationship between students, parents, and universities.

Laura T. Hamilton is associate professor of sociology at the University of California, Merced. She is coauthor of Paying for the Party: How College Maintains Inequality.
Navigating academia can seem like a voyage through a foreign land: strange cultural rules dictate everyday interactions, new vocabulary awaits at every turn, and the feeling of being an outsider is unshakable. For students considering doctoral programs and doctoral students considering faculty life, *The PhDictionary* is a delightful and lighthearted companion that illuminates the often opaque customs of academic life.

With more than two decades as a doctoral student, college teacher, and administrator, Herb Childress has tripped over almost every possible misunderstood term, run up against every arcane practice, and developed strategies to deal with them all. Wry and knowledgeable, he is the perfect guide for anyone hoping to scale the ivory tower.

In *The PhDictionary*, Childress pairs current research with personal stories to explain 150 key phrases and concepts graduate students will need to know (or pretend to know) as they navigate their academic career. From *ABD* to *white paper* and with terms like *buyout*, *FERPA*, *gray literature*, and *soft money* in between, each entry contains a clear definition and plenty of relevant advice. The book can be read cover to cover or kept on hand as a reference for consultation and commiseration.

Often funny, sometimes sobering, and always enlightening, *The PhDictionary* lays open what current and prospective graduate students are walking into, with encouragement on how to position themselves for the contest ahead. The book is equally frank with faculty members and administrators on their responsibilities to the new generation of students. While academia may always be a second language, this book provides the insider’s guide to faking it until making it.

Herb Childress is cofounder of the consulting firm Teleidoscope Group LLC. He has extensive professional experience as a teacher and administrator in higher education, most recently as dean of research and assessment at the Boston Architectural College. He is the author of *Landscapes of Betrayal*, *Landscapes of Joy: Curtisville in the Lives of Its Teenagers*. He lives in Middletown Springs, Vermont.

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**From “Career”**

“As Søren Kierkegaard wrote, ‘Life can only be understood backwards, but it must be lived forwards.’ *Career* is the word we choose for the selective, retrospective narration of decades of surprises and productive mistakes.”

**From “Rejection Letter”**

“By tradition and by fear of litigation, the rejection letter for faculty positions is one of the most uncommunicative forms of communication ever devised. It will tell you absolutely nothing about how you fared or about why you weren’t chosen. They might as well print the single word NO on a postcard and save themselves some money.”
In a world where nearly everyone has a cellphone camera capable of zapping countless instant photos, it can be a challenge to remember just how special and transformative Polaroid photography was in its day. And yet, there’s still something magical for those of us who recall waiting for a Polaroid picture to develop. Writing in the context of two Polaroid Corporation bankruptcies, not to mention the obsolescence of its film, Peter Buse argues that Polaroid was, and is, distinguished by its process—by the fact that, as the New York Times put it in 1947, “the camera does the rest.”

Polaroid was often dismissed as a toy, but Buse takes it seriously, showing how it encouraged photographic play as well as new forms of artistic practice. Drawing on unprecedented access to the archives of the Polaroid Corporation, Buse reveals Polaroid as photography at its most intimate, where the photographer, photograph, and subject sit in close proximity in both time and space—making Polaroid not only the perfect party camera but also the tool for frankly salacious picture taking.

Along the way, Buse tells the story of the Polaroid Corporation and its ultimately doomed hard-copy wager against the rising tide of digital imaging technology. He explores the continuities and the differences between Polaroid and digital, reflecting on what Polaroid can tell us about how we snap photos today. Richly illustrated, The Camera Does the Rest will delight historians, art critics, analog fanatics, photographers, and all those who long for the thrill of waiting to see what develops.

Peter Buse is professor and head of performance and screen studies at Kingston University, London. He lives in London.
A Listener’s Guide to Free Improvisation

Improvization rattles some listeners. John Coltrane’s saxaphonic flights of fancy, Jimi Hendrix’s feedback-drenched guitar solos, Ravi Shankar’s sitar extrapolations—all these sounds seem like so much noodling. For these listeners, music is meant to be composed.

The first book of its kind, John Corbett’s A Listener’s Guide to Free Improvisation provides a how-to manual for appreciating spontaneous improvisation and music with no preplanned material at all. Drawing on over three decades of writing about presenting, playing, teaching, and studying improvised music, Corbett offers a set of tools that show any curious listener how to really listen, and he encourages them to enjoy the human impulse—found all around the world—to make up music on the spot.

Corbett equips his reader for a journey into a difficult musical landscape, where there is no steady beat, no preordained format, no overarching melodic nor harmonic framework. In “Fundamentals,” he explores how musicians interact, the malleability of time, overcoming impatience, and listening for changes and transitions; he grounds these observations in concrete listening exercises, a veritable training regimen for musical attentiveness. Then he takes readers deeper in “Advanced Techniques,” plumbing the philosophical conundrums at the heart of free improvisation, including topics such as the influence of the audience and the counterintuitive challenge of listening while asleep. Scattered throughout are helpful lists of essential resources—recordings, books, videos—and a registry of major practicing free improvisors from Noël Akchoté to John Zorn. The result is a concise, humorous, and inspiring guide to one of the richest musical traditions in history.

John Corbett is a writer, producer, and curator based in Chicago who has written extensively on jazz and improvised music. A regular contributor to DownBeat magazine, he is the author of several books, including Extended Play: Sounding Off from John Cage to Dr. Funkenstein and Microgroove: Forays Into Other Music.

“This book is a small marvel. A deceptively simple guide, it is clearly the product of decades of serious listening. There are few books—about any form of music—that pack more ideas and more insights into such a short space as this one, and yet it remains light, lithe, immensely readable, enjoyable, and practical. It is an excellent, accessible introduction to an art form that is notorious in its reputation as difficult listening.”

—David Grubbs, composer and musician
Provence today is a state of mind as much as a region of France, promising clear skies and bright sun, gentle breezes scented with lavender and wild herbs, scenery alternately bold and intricate, and delicious foods served alongside heady wines. Yet in the mid-twentieth century, a travel guide called the region a “mostly dry, scruffy, rocky, arid land.” How, then, did Provence become a land of desire—an alluring landscape for the American holiday?

In A Taste for Provence, historian Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz digs into this question and spins a wonderfully appealing tale of how Provence became Provence. The region had previously been regarded as a backwater and known only for its Roman ruins, but in the postwar era authors, chefs, food writers, visual artists, purveyors of goods, and travel magazines crafted a new, alluring image for Provence. Soon, the travel industry learned that there were many ways to roam—and some even involved sitting still. The promise of longer stays where one cooked fresh food from storied outdoor markets became desirable as American travelers sought new tastes and unadulterated ingredients.

Even as she revels in its atmospheric, cultural, and culinary allures, Horowitz demystifies Provence and the perpetuation of its image today. Diving into the records of a wide range of visual media—paintings, photographs, television, and film—she takes us on a tour of Provence pitched as a new Eden and guides readers through the books, magazines, and cookbooks that fueled American enthusiasm for the region. Beginning in the 1970s, Provence—for a summer, a month, or even just a week or two—became a dream for many Americans. Even today as a road well traveled, Provence continues to enchant travelers, armchair and actual alike.

Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz is the Sydenham Clark Parsons Professor of American Studies and History Emerita at Smith College.
The Dancing Bees
Karl von Frisch and the Discovery of the Honeybee Language

We think of bees as being among the busiest workers in the garden, admiring them for their productivity. But amid their buzzing, they are also great communicators—and unusual dancers. As Karl von Frisch (1886–1982) discovered during World War II, bees communicate the location of food sources to each other through complex circle and waggle dances. For centuries, beekeepers had observed these curious movements in hives, and others had speculated about the possibility of a bee language used to manage the work of the hive. But it took von Frisch to determine that the circle dance brought the scent of nearby food sources into the hive and the tail-waggle dance communicated precise information about their distance and direction. As Tania Munz shows in this exploration of von Frisch’s life and research, this important discovery came amid the tense circumstances of the Third Reich.

The Dancing Bees draws on previously unexplored archival sources in order to reveal how the Nazi government in 1940 determined that von Frisch was one-quarter Jewish, then revoked his teaching privileges and sought to prevent him from working altogether. But circumstances intervened: in the 1940s, bee populations throughout Europe were facing the devastating effects of a plague (just as they are today), and because the bees were essential to the pollination of crops, von Frisch’s research was deemed critical to maintaining the food supply of a nation at war. The bees, as von Frisch put it years later, saved his life. Munz not only explores von Frisch’s complicated career in the Third Reich: she looks closely at the legacy of his work and the later debates about the significance of the bee language and the science of animal communication.

This first in-depth biography of von Frisch paints a complex and nuanced portrait of a scientist at work under Nazi rule. The Dancing Bees will be welcomed by anyone seeking to better understand not only this chapter of science history, but also the peculiar waggles of our garden visitors.

Tania Munz is a lecturer at Northwestern University. Previously, she was a research scholar at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin.

“The Dancing Bees will surely become a classic in the literature on the history of biology in the twentieth century. It is the definitive account of the intellectual development of Karl von Frisch and of his discoveries about the ability of honey bees to communicate with the waggle dance. This book also provides intriguing insights into what von Frisch thought and felt during the heated debates about the meaning of the waggle dance in the 1960s and 1970s.”

—Thomas D. Seeley, author of Honeybee Democracy
In the thirty-five years since China instituted its One-Child Policy, 120,000 children—mostly girls—have left China through international adoption, including 85,000 to the United States. It’s assumed that this diaspora is the result of China’s approach to population control, but there is also the underlying belief that the majority of adoptees are daughters because the One-Child Policy collides with the traditional preference for a son. While there is some truth to this, it does not tell the full story—a story with personal resonance to Kay Ann Johnson, a China scholar and mother to an adopted Chinese daughter.

Johnson spent years talking with the Chinese parents driven to relinquish their daughters during the brutal birth-planning campaigns of the 1990s and early 2000s, and, with China’s Hidden Children, she paints a startlingly different picture. Were it not for the constant threat of punishment for breaching the country’s birth-planning policies, most Chinese parents would have raised their daughters despite the cultural preference for sons. Johnson describes their desperate efforts to conceal the birth of second or third daughters from the authorities. As the Chinese government cracked down on those caught concealing an out-of-plan child, strategies for surrendering children changed—from sending them to live with rural families to placement at carefully chosen doorsteps to finally, abandonment in public places. Today, China’s so-called abandoned children have increasingly become “stolen” children: Government seizures of locally—but illegally—adopted children and children hidden within their birth families mean that even legal adopters have unknowingly adopted children taken from their parents.

With China’s Hidden Children, Johnson reveals the web of love, secrecy, and pain woven in the coerced decision to give up one’s child.

Kay Ann Johnson is professor of Asian studies and political science at Hampshire College in Amherst, MA, where she is also director of the Luce Initiative on Asian Studies and the Environment. She is the author of several books, including, most recently, Wanting a Daughter, Needing a Son.
Dr. Dre. Snoop Dogg. Ice Cube. Some of the biggest stars in hip hop made their careers in Los Angeles. And today there is a new generation of young, mostly black, men busting out rhymes and hoping to one day find themselves “blowin’ up”—getting signed to a record label and becoming famous. Many of these aspiring rappers get their start in Leimart Park, home to the legendary hip hop open-mic workshop Project Blowed. In *Blowin’ Up*, Jooyoung Lee takes us deep inside Project Blowed and the surrounding music industry, offering an unparalleled look at hip hop in the making.

While most books on rap are written from the perspective of listeners and the market, *Blowin’ Up* looks specifically at the creative side of rappers. As Lee shows, learning how to rap involves a great deal of discipline, and it takes practice to acquire the necessary skills to put on a good show. Along with Lee—who is himself a pop-locker—we watch as the rappers at Project Blowed learn the basics, from how to hold a microphone to how to control their breath amid all those words. And we meet rappers like E. Crimsin, Nocando, VerBS, and Flawliss as they freestyle and battle with each other. For the men at Project Blowed, hip hop offers a creative alternative to the gang lifestyle, substituting verbal competition for physical violence, and provides an outlet for setting goals and working toward them.

Engagingly descriptive and chock-full of entertaining personalities and real-life vignettes, *Blowin’ Up* not only delivers a behind-the-scenes view of the underground world of hip hop, but also makes a strong case for supporting the creative aspirations of young, urban, black men, who are often growing up in the shadow of gang violence and dead-end jobs.

Jooyoung Lee is assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto.
I am often amazed at how much more capability and enthusiasm for science there is among elementary school youngsters than among college students. . . . We must understand and circumvent this dangerous discouragement. No one can predict where the future leaders of science will come from.”—Carl Sagan

In 2012, the White House put out a call to increase the number of STEM graduates by one million. Since then, hundreds of thousands of science students have started down the path toward a STEM career. Yet, of these budding scientists, more than half of all college students planning to study science or medicine leave the field during their academic careers. What Every Science Student Should Know is the perfect personal mentor for any aspiring scientist. Like an experienced lab partner or frank advisor, the book points out the pitfalls while providing encouragement. Chapters cover the entire college experience, including choosing a major, mastering study skills, doing scientific research, finding a job, and, most important, how to foster and keep a love of science.

This guide is a distillation of the authors’ own experiences as recent science graduates, bolstered by years of research and interviews with successful scientists and other science students. The authorial team includes former editors in chief of the prestigious Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science. All have weathered the ups and downs of undergrad life—and all are still pursuing STEM careers. Forthright and empowering, What Every Science Student Should Know is brimming with insider advice on how to excel as both a student and a scientist.

Justin L. Bauer is a medical student at the University of California, San Diego. Yoo Jung Kim is a medical student at Stanford University. She served as editor-in-chief of the Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science. Andrew H. Zureick is a medical student at the University of Michigan. He served as editor in chief and president of the Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science. Daniel K. Lee is a medical student at Harvard Medical School. He also served as editor in chief and president of the Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science.
Forbidden City

GAIL MAZUR

From Mount Fuji

A draughtsman’s draughtsman, Hokusai at 70 thought he’d begun to grasp the structures
of birds and beasts, insects and fish, of the way plants grow, hoped that by 90 he’d have
penetrated to their essential nature.

And more, by 100, I will have reached the stage
where every dot, every mark I make will be
alive. You always loved that resolve, you’d repeat
joyfully—Hokusai’s utterance of faith
in work’s possibilities, its reward, that,
at 130, he’d perhaps have learned to draw.

Gail Mazur’s poems in *Forbidden City* build an engaging meditative structure upon the elements of mortality and art, eloquently contemplating the relationship of art and life—and the dynamic possibilities of each in combination. At the collection’s heart is the poet’s long marriage to the artist Michael Mazur (1935–2009). A fascinating range of tone infuses the book—grieving, but clear-eyed rather than lugubrious, sometimes whimsical, even comical, and often exuberant. The note of pleasure, as in an old tradition enriched by transience, runs through the work, even in the final poem, “Grief,” where “our ravenous hold on the world” is a powerful central element.

Gail Mazur is the founding director of the Blacksmith House Poetry series and the author of six previous books of poems, including *They Can’t Take That Away from Me*, a finalist for the National Book Award.

That Kind of Happy

MAGGIE DIETZ

October Aubade

If I slept too long, forgive me.

A north wind quickened the window frames
so the room pitched like a moving train

and the pillow’s whiff of hickory
and shaving soap conjured your body

beside me. So I slept in the berth
as the train chuffed on, unburdened

by waking’s cold water, ignorant
of pain, estrangement, hunger and

the crucial fuel the boiler burned
to keep the minutes’ pistons churning

while I slept. Forgive me.

*That Kind of Happy*, the long-awaited second collection by award-winning poet Maggie Dietz, explores the sharp, profound tension between a disquieted inner life and quotidian experience. Central to the book are poems that take up two major life events: becoming a mother and losing a father within a short stretch of time. Here, at the intersection of joy and grief, of persistence and attrition, Dietz wrestles with the questions posed by such conflicting experiences, revealing a mind suspicious of quick fixes and dissatisfied with easy answers. The result is a book as anguished as it is distinguished.

Maggie Dietz is the author of *Perennial Fall*, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and coeditor of *Americans’ Favorite Poems, Poems to Read*, and *An Invitation to Poetry*. She teaches at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.

MARCH 72 p. 6 x 9
Paper $18.00/£12.50
POETRY
BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

CHICAGO
The Politics of Resentment

Rural Consciousness in Wisconsin and the Rise of Scott Walker

Since the election of Scott Walker, Wisconsin has been seen as ground zero for debates about the appropriate role of government in the wake of the Great Recession. In a time of rising inequality, Walker not only survived a bitterly contested recall that brought thousands of protesters to Capitol Square, he was subsequently reelected. How could this happen? How is it that the very people who stand to benefit from strong government services not only vote against the candidates who support those services but are vehemently against the very idea of big government?

With The Politics of Resentment, Katherine J. Cramer uncovers an oft-overlooked piece of the puzzle: rural political consciousness and the resentment of the “liberal elite.” Rural voters are distrustful that politicians will respect the distinct values of their communities and allocate a fair share of resources. What can look like disagreements about basic political principles are therefore actually rooted in something even more fundamental: who we are as people and how closely a candidate’s social identity matches our own. Using Scott Walker and Wisconsin’s prominent and protracted debate about the appropriate role of government, Cramer illuminates the contours of rural consciousness, showing how place-based identities profoundly influence how people understand politics, regardless of whether urban politicians and their supporters really do shortchange or look down on those living in the country. The Politics of Resentment shows that rural resentment—no less than partisanship, race, or class—plays a major role in dividing America against itself.

Katherine J. Cramer is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, where she is also director of the Morgridge Center for Public Service and an affiliate faculty member in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, the LaFollette School of Public Affairs, the Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, the Wisconsin Center for the Advancement of Postsecondary Education, and the Center for Community and Nonprofit Studies. She is the author of Talking about Race and Talking about Politics, both also published by the University of Chicago Press.

“The Politics of Resentment is a breath of fresh air in the study of American public opinion. Intense partisan polarization has reached down into the ranks of everyday citizens’ perceptions of one another. Wisconsin is on the extreme end of this intense polarization that cuts along the lines of metropolitan liberals and non-metropolitan resentful conservatives, but these fault lines run deep across the nation. Cramer adds new dimensions of evidence and analysis to this dynamic. Her book will be widely read and debated, and it will help to reset the questions we ask about political worldviews in America.”

—Theda Skocpol, Harvard University, director of the Scholars Strategy Network

Chicago Studies in American Politics

APRIL 256 p., 2 maps, 13 figures, 1 table 6 x 9
Cloth $90.00 / £63.00
Paper $30.00 / £21.00
CURRENT EVENTS POLITICAL SCIENCE
MICHAEL TESLER

Post-Racial or Most-Racial?
Race and Politics in the Obama Era

When Barack Obama won the presidency, many posited that we were entering into a post-racial period in American politics. Regrettably, the reality hasn’t lived up to that expectation. Instead, Americans’ political beliefs have become significantly more polarized by racial considerations than they had been before Obama’s presidency—in spite of his administration’s considerable efforts to neutralize the political impact of race.

Michael Tesler shows how, in the years that followed the 2008 election—a presidential election more polarized by racial attitudes than any other in modern times—racial considerations have come increasingly to influence many aspects of political decision making. These range from people’s evaluations of prominent politicians and the parties to issues seemingly unrelated to race like assessments of public policy or objective economic conditions. Some people even displayed more positive feelings toward Obama’s dog, Bo, when they were told he belonged to Ted Kennedy. More broadly, Tesler argues that the rapidly intensifying influence of race in American politics is driving the polarizing partisan divide and the vitriolic atmosphere that has come to characterize American politics.

One of the most important books on American racial politics in recent years, Post-Racial or Most-Racial? is required reading for anyone wishing to understand what has happened in the United States during Obama’s presidency and how it might shape the country long after he leaves office.

MICHAEL TESLER is assistant professor at the University of California, Irvine, and coauthor of Obama’s Race, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Policing Immigrants
Local Law Enforcement on the Front Lines

The United States deported nearly two million illegal immigrants during the first five years of the Obama presidency—more than during any previous administration. Deportation numbers, however, have actually been on the rise since 1996, when two federal statutes sought to delegate a portion of the responsibilities for immigration enforcement to local authorities.

Policing Immigrants traces the transition of immigration enforcement from a traditionally federal power exercised primarily near the US borders to a patchwork system of local policing that extends throughout the country’s interior. Since federal authorities set local law enforcement to the task of bringing suspected illegal immigrants to the federal government’s attention, local responses have varied. While some localities have resisted the work, others have aggressively sought out unauthorized immigrants, often seeking to further their own objectives by putting their own stamp on immigration policing. Tellingly, how a community responds can best be predicted not by conditions like crime rates or the state of the local economy but rather by the level of conservatism among local voters. What has resulted, the authors argue, is a system that is neither just nor effective—one that threatens the core crime-fighting mission of policing by promoting racial profiling, creating fear in immigrant communities, and undermining the critical community-based function of local policing.

Doris Marie Provine is professor emerita in the School of Social Transformation at Arizona State University. She is the author of several books, including Unequal under Law and Judging Credentials, both also published by the University of Chicago Press. Monica W. Varsanyi is associate professor of political science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, and on the doctoral faculties of geography and criminal justice at the CUNY Graduate Center. Paul G. Lewis is associate professor in the School of Politics and Global Studies at Arizona State University. Scott H. Decker is the Foundation Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Arizona State University.
“Why does the impact of democracy vary across developing countries? Mukherjee provides a compelling answer to this important question, moving beyond earlier work to examine variation not only across different regime types but also among democracies with different electoral rules. Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries is a theoretically rigorous and empirically thorough work that is likely to become the leading book on this subject.”

—Daniel Y. Kono, University of California, Davis

**Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries**

BUMBA MUKHERJEE

Since the 1970s, two major trends have emerged among developing countries: the rise of new democracies and the rush to free trade. For some, the consequence of these events suggests that a free-market economy complements a fledgling democracy. Others argue that the two are inherently incompatible and that exposure to economic globalization actually jeopardizes new democracies. Which view is correct? Bumba Mukherjee argues that the reality of how democracy and trade policy unravel in developing countries is more nuanced than either account.

Mukherjee offers the first comprehensive cross-national framework for identifying the specific economic conditions that influence trade policy in developing countries. Laying out the causes of variation in trade policy in four developing or recently developed countries—Brazil, India, Indonesia, and South Africa—he argues persuasively that changing political interactions among parties, party leaders, and the labor market are often key to trade policy outcome. For instance, if workers are in a position to benefit from opening up to trade, party leaders in turn support trade reforms by decreasing tariffs and other trade barriers.

At a time when discussions about the stability of new democracies are at the forefront, Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries provides invaluable insight into the conditions needed for a democracy to survive in the developing world in the context of globalization.

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**Naive Readings**

Reveilles Political and Philosphic

RALPH LERNER

One sure fact of humanity is that we all cherish our opinions and will often strongly resist efforts by others to change them. Philosophers and politicians have long understood this, and whenever they have sought to get us to think differently, they have often resorted to forms of camouflage that slip their unsettling thoughts into our psyche without raising alarm. In this fascinating examination of a range of writers and thinkers, Ralph Lerner explores a new method of reading that uncovers and decodes these messages from authors such as Francis Bacon, Benjamin Franklin, Edward Gibbon, Judah Halevi, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Moses Maimonides, and Alexis de Tocqueville. He shows that by reading their words slowly and naïvely, with wide-open eyes and special attention for moments of writing that become self-conscious, impassioned, or idiosyncratic, we can begin to see a pattern that illuminates a thinker’s intent, new messages purposely executed through indirect means. Through these experimental readings, Lerner shows, we can see a deep commonality across writers from disparate times and situations, one that finds them artfully challenging others to reject passivity and fatalism and start thinking afresh.

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Ralph Lerner is the Benjamin Franklin Professor Emeritus in the College and professor emeritus in the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago. He is the author of several books, including Playing the Fool and Maimonides’ Empire of Light, both published by the University of Chicago Press.
Brandon Kendhammer

Iza R. Hussin

For generations Islamic and Western intellectuals and policymakers have debated Islam's compatibility with democratic government, usually with few solid conclusions. But where, Brandon Kendhammer asks in this book, have the voices of ordinary, working-class Muslims been in this conversation? Doesn’t the fate of democracy rest in their hands? Drawing on extensive archival work in English, Arabic, and Malay—from court records to colonial and local papers to private letters and visual material—Hussin offers a view of politics in the colonial period as an iterative series of negotiations between local and colonial powers in multiple locations. She shows how this resulted in a paradox, centralizing Islamic law at the same time that it limited its reach to family and ritual matters, and produced a transformation in the Muslim state, providing the frame within which Islam is articulated today, setting the agenda for ongoing legislation and policy, and defining the limits of change. Combining a genealogy of law with a political analysis of its institutional dynamics, this book offers an up-close look at the ways in which global transformations are realized at the local level.

Iza R. Hussin is a university lecturer in the Department of Politics and International Studies at the University of Cambridge and the Mohamed Noah Fellow at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Muslims Talking Politics

Framing Islam, Democracy, and Law in Northern Nigeria

BRANDON KENDHAMMER

For generations Islamic and Western intellectuals and policymakers have debated Islam's compatibility with democratic government, usually with few solid conclusions. But where, Brandon Kendhammer asks in this book, have the voices of ordinary, working-class Muslims been in this conversation? Doesn’t the fate of democracy rest in their hands? Visiting with community members in northern Nigeria, he tells the complex story of the stunning return of democracy to a country that has also embraced Shariah law and endured the radical religious terrorism of Boko Haram.

Kendhammer argues that despite Nigeria’s struggles with jihadist insurgency, its recent history is really one of tempestuous and fragile reconciliation between mass democratic aspirations and concerted popular efforts to preserve Islamic values in government and law. Combining an innovative analysis of Nigeria's Islamic and political history with visits to the living rooms of working families, he sketches how this reconciliation has been constructed in the conversations, debates, and everyday experiences of Nigerian Muslims. In doing so, he uncovers valuable new lessons—ones rooted in the real politics of ordinary life—for how democracy might work alongside the legal recognition of Islamic values, a question that extends far beyond Nigeria and into the Muslim world at large.

Brandon Kendhammer is assistant professor of political science and the acting director of African Studies at Ohio University.

“This book is the work of a gifted scholar with the capacity to work painstakingly through a mass of detail, do comparative work in multiple locations, and draw significant theoretical conclusions. Detailing a genealogy of Islamic law and ‘mixed’ Islamic legal regimes, Hussin offers a sophisticated analysis that places these in the context of colonization and outlines the ways they have been shaped by an ongoing engagement between colonial powers and local elites.”

—Mahmood Mamdani, Columbia University

“An original, very much-needed, and outstanding contribution to the analysis of the intersection of Shariah law and electoral democracy in Muslim majority countries. This is a rich, empirically grounded work that links structural questions about political democracy with the actions and thoughts of elite and popular actors on the meaning of democracy and the role of Muslim law in contributing to justice and good governance.”

—Paul M. Lubeck, Johns Hopkins University

Paper $37.50 / £26.50
AFRICAN STUDIES POLITICAL SCIENCE
“What is the place of private giving in polities committed to democratic values and practices? Philanthropy in Democratic Societies engages this question from the vantage point of American history, contemporary organizational and regulatory practices, and normative arguments. The result is a consistently challenging and deeply informative conversation about the past, present, and possible futures of philanthropy and democratic equality.”

—Elisabeth S. Clemens, University of Chicago

Philanthropy is everywhere. In 2013, in the United States alone, some $330 billion was recorded in giving, from large donations by the wealthy all the way down to informal giving circles. We tend to think of philanthropy as unequivocally good, but as the contributors to this book show, philanthropy is also an exercise of power. And like all forms of power, especially in a democratic society, it deserves scrutiny. Yet it rarely has been given serious attention. This book fills that gap, bringing together expert philosophers, sociologists, political scientists, historians, and legal scholars to ask fundamental and pressing questions about philanthropy’s role in democratic societies.

The contributors balance empirical and normative approaches, exploring both the roles philanthropy has actually played in societies and the roles it should play. They ask a multitude of questions: When is philanthropy good or bad for democracy? How does, and should, philanthropic power interact with expectations of equal citizenship and democratic political voice? What makes the exercise of philanthropic power legitimate? What forms of private activity in the public interest should democracy promote, and what forms should it resist? Examining these and many other topics, the contributors offer a vital assessment of philanthropy at a time when its power to affect public outcomes has never been greater.

Rob Reich is the faculty director of the Center for Ethics in Society, faculty codirector of the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society, and professor of political science at Stanford University, with courtesy appointments in the Department of Philosophy and the School of Education. Chiara Cordelli is assistant professor of political science at the University of Chicago. Lucy Bernholz is a senior scholar at the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society and codirector of the Digital Civil Society Lab at Stanford University.

“Philanthropy in Democratic Societies
History, Institutions, Values
Edited by ROB REICH, CHIARA CORDELLI, and LUCY BERNHOLZ

England’s Great Transformation
Law, Labor, and the Industrial Revolution
MARC W. STEINBERG

With England’s Great Transformation, Marc W. Steinberg throws a wrench into our understanding of the English Industrial Revolution, largely revising the thesis at the heart of Karl Polanyi’s landmark The Great Transformation. The conventional wisdom has been that in the nineteenth century, England quickly moved toward a modern labor market where workers were free to shift from employer to employer in response to market signals. Expanding on recent historical research, Steinberg finds to the contrary that labor contracts, centered on insidious master-servant laws, allowed employers and legal institutions to work in tandem to keep employees in line.

Building his argument on three case studies—the Hanley pottery industry, Hull fisheries, and Redditch needle-makers—Steinberg employs both local and national analyses to emphasize the ways in which these master-servant laws allowed employers to use the criminal prosecutions of workers to maintain control of their labor force. Steinberg provides a fresh perspective on the dynamics of labor control and class power, integrating the complex pathways of Marxism, historical institutionalism, and feminism, and giving readers a subtle, yet revelatory, new understanding of workplace control and power during England’s Industrial Revolution.

Marc W. Steinberg is professor of sociology at Smith College. He is the author of Fighting Words: Working-Class Formation, Collective Action and Discourse in Early Nineteenth-Century England. He lives in Massachusetts.
Immigration history has largely focused on the restriction of immigrants by race and ethnicity, overlooking disability as a crucial factor in the crafting of the image of the “undesirable immigrant.” Defectives in the Land, Douglas C. Baynton’s groundbreaking new look at immigration and disability, aims to change this.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Baynton explains, immigration restriction in the United States was primarily intended to keep people with disabilities—known as “defectives”—out of the country. The list of those included is long: the deaf, blind, epileptic, and mobility impaired; people with curved spines, hernias, flat or club feet, missing limbs, and short limbs; those unusually short or tall; people with intellectual or psychiatric disabilities; intersexuels; men of “poor physique” and men diagnosed with “feminism.” Not only were disabled individuals excluded, but particular races and nationalities were also identified as undesirable based on their supposed susceptibility to mental, moral, and physical defects.

In this transformative book, Baynton argues that early immigration laws were a cohesive whole—a decades-long effort to find an effective method of excluding people considered to be defective. This effort was one aspect of a national culture that was increasingly fixated on competition and efficiency, anxious about physical appearance and difference, and haunted by a fear of hereditary defect and the degeneration of the American race.

Douglas C. Baynton is professor of history at the University of Iowa, where he also teaches courses in the American Sign Language program. He is the author of Forbidden Signs: American Culture and the Campaign against Sign Language, also published by the University of Chicago Press. He lives in Iowa.

Prince of Tricksters
The Incredible True Story of Netley Lucas, Gentleman Crook

Meet Netley Lucas, Prince of Tricksters—royal biographer, best-selling crime writer, and gentleman crook. In the years after the Great War, Lucas, an impudent young playboy and a confessed confidence trickster, financed his far-flung hedonism through fraud and false pretenses. After repeated spells in prison, he transformed himself into a confessing “ex-crook,” turning his inside knowledge of the underworld into a lucrative career as journalist and crime expert. But then he was found out again—exposed and disgraced for faking an exclusive about a murder case. So he reinvented himself, taking a new name and embarking on a prolific, if short-lived, career as a royal biographer and publisher. Chased around the world by detectives and journalists after yet another sensational scandal, the gentleman crook died as spectacularly as he lived—a washed-up alcoholic, asphyxiated in a fire of his own making.

In Prince of Tricksters, Matt Houlbrook interweaves crime writing and court records, letters and biography, in order to tell Lucas’s fascinating story and, in the process, provides a panoramic view of the 1920s and ’30s.

Taking readers on a romp through Britain, North America, and eventually into Africa, Houlbrook confronts readers with the limits of our knowledge of the past and challenges us to think anew about what history is and how it might be made differently.

Matt Houlbrook is professor of cultural history at the University of Birmingham. He is the author of Queer London: Perils and Pleasures in the Sexual Metropolis, 1918–1957, also published by the University of Chicago Press. He lives in Birmingham, United Kingdom.

“Defectives in the Land is a supple example of the ways that ‘disability’ has never been a term with a singular or unified meaning but a term that has been—and continues to be—misused, abused, and exploited by a range of historical actors and institutions for their own ends. Baynton’s book opens up the deep interrelationships between disability and familiar analytical categories within immigration history, social history, and political history.”

—David Sertin, University of California, San Diego

“Con man, royal biographer, tell-all memoirist—Netley Lucas had one more trick up his sleeve. He earned himself a historian who could explain how confidence men changed their era and why modern life itself became a racket. Through back-breaking detective work and an exposition that is both impeccable in its scholarship and playfully imaginative, Houlbrook exposes how Lucas and his ilk exploited the new possibilities of a world reeling from the devastation of World War I. A dazzlingly inventive and exceptionally canny book.”

—Deborah Cohen, author of Family Secrets
In our architectural pursuits, we often seem to be in search of something bigger, grander, or more luxurious—and this phenomenon is not new. In the spring of 1910, hundreds of workers labored day and night to demolish the Gillender Building in New York, once the loftiest office tower in the world, in order to make way for a taller skyscraper. In New York alone, the Gillender joined the original Grand Central Terminal, the Plaza Hotel, the Western Union Building, and the Tower Building on the list of one generation’s razed metropolitan monuments.

In the innovative and wide-ranging Obsolescence, Daniel M. Abramson investigates this notion of architectural expendability and the logic by which buildings lose their value and utility. The idea that the new necessarily outperforms and makes superfluous the old, Abramson argues, helps people come to terms with modernity and capitalism’s fast-paced change. Obsolescence, then, gives an unsettling experience purpose and meaning.

Belief in obsolescence, as Abramson shows, also profoundly affects architectural design. In the 1960s, architects worldwide accepted the inevitability of obsolescence, experimenting with flexible, modular designs, from open-plan schools, offices, labs, and museums to vast megastructural frames and indeterminate building complexes. Some architects went so far as to embrace obsolescence’s liberating promise to cast aside convention and habit, envisioning expendable short-life buildings that embodied choice and freedom. Others were horrified by the implications of this ephemerality and waste, and their resistance eventually set the stage for our turn to sustainability—the conservation rather than disposal of resources. Abramson’s fascinating tour of our idea of obsolescence culminates in an assessment of recent manifestations of sustainability, from adaptive reuse and historic preservation to postmodernism and green design, which all struggle to comprehend and manage the changes that challenge us on all sides.
The Mercenary Mediterranean
Sovereignty, Religion, and Violence in the Medieval Crown of Aragon
HUSSEIN FANCY

Sometime in April 1285, five Muslim horsemen crossed from the Islamic kingdom of Granada into the realms of the Christian Crown of Aragon to meet with the king of Aragon, who showered them with gifts, including sumptuous cloth and decorative saddles, for agreeing to enter the Crown’s service.

They were not the first or only Muslim soldiers to do so. Over the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the Christian kings of Aragon recruited thousands of foreign Muslim soldiers to serve in their armies and as members of their royal courts. Based on extensive research in Arabic, Latin, and Romance sources, The Mercenary Mediterranean explores this little-known and misunderstood history. Far from marking the triumph of toleration, Hussein Fancy argues, the alliance of Christian kings and Muslim soldiers depended on and reproduced ideas of religious difference. Their shared history represents a unique opportunity to reconsider the relation of medieval religion to politics, and to demonstrate how modern assumptions about this relationship have impeded our understanding of both past and present.

Hussein Fancy is assistant professor of history at the University of Michigan.

Medieval Islamic Maps
An Exploration
KAREN C. PINTO

Hundreds of exceptional cartographic images are scattered throughout medieval and early modern Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscript collections. The plethora of copies that the Islamic world created over eight centuries testifies to the enduring importance of these medieval visions for the Muslim cartographic imagination. With Medieval Islamic Maps, historian Karen C. Pinto brings us the first in-depth exploration of medieval Islamic cartography from the mid-tenth to the nineteenth century.

Pinto focuses on the distinct tradition of maps known collectively as the Book of Roads and Kingdoms (Kitab al-Masalik wa al-Mamalik, or KMMS), examining them from three distinct angles—iconography, context, and patronage. She untangles the history of the KMMS maps, traces their inception and evolution, and analyzes them to reveal the identities of their creators, painters, and patrons, as well as the vivid realities of the social and physical world they depicted. In doing so, Pinto displays innovative techniques for approaching the visual record of Islamic history, explores how medieval Muslims perceived themselves and their world, and brings Middle Eastern maps into the forefront of the study of the history of cartography.

Karen C. Pinto is assistant professor of Islamic and Middle Eastern history at Boise State University.
For most of the twentieth century, maps were indispensable. They were how governments understood, managed, and defended their territory, and during the two world wars they were produced by the hundreds of millions. Cartographers and journalists predicted the dawning of a “map-minded age,” where state-of-the-art maps would become everyday tools. By the century’s end, however, there had been a decisive shift in mapping practices, as the dominant methods of land surveying and print publication were increasingly displaced by electronic navigation systems.

In *After the Map*, William Rankin argues that although this shift did not render traditional maps obsolete, it did radically change our experience of geographic knowledge, from the God’s-eye view of the map to the embedded subjectivity of GPS. Likewise, older concerns with geographic truth and objectivity have been upstaged by a new emphasis on simplicity, reliability, and convenience. *After the Map* shows how this change in geographic perspective is ultimately a transformation of the nature of territory, both social and political.

*William Rankin* is assistant professor of the history of science at Yale University. He lives in New Haven, Connecticut.
Extraterritorial Dreams
European Citizenship, Sephardi Jews, and the Ottoman Twentieth Century
SARAH ABREVAYA STEIN

We tend to think of citizenship as something that is either offered or denied by a state, but throughout modern history this has not always been the case. Reimagining citizenship as a legal spectrum along which individuals can travel, Extraterritorial Dreams explores the history of Ottoman Jews who sought, acquired, were denied or stripped of citizenship in Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—as the Ottoman Empire retracted and new states were born—in order to ask larger questions about the nature of citizenship itself.

Sarah Abrevaya Stein traces the experiences of Mediterranean Jewish women, men, and families who lived through a tumultuous series of wars, border changes, genocides, and mass migrations, all in the shadow of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the ascendance of the modern passport regime. Moving across vast stretches of Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas, she tells the intimate stories of people struggling to find a legal place in a world ever more divided by political boundaries and competing nationalist sentiments. From a poor youth who reached France as a stowaway only to be hunted by the Parisian police as a spy to a wealthy Baghdadi-born man in Shanghai who willed his fortune to his Eurasian Buddhist wife, Stein tells stories that illuminate the intertwined nature of minority histories and global politics through the turbulence of the modern era.

Sarah Abrevaya Stein is professor of history and Maurice Amado Chair in Sephardic Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. A Guggenheim Fellow, she is the author of many books, including Saharan Jews and the Fate of French Algeria, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Practicing Utopia
An Intellectual History of the New Town Movement
ROSEMARY WAKEMAN

The typical town springs up around a natural resource—a river, an ocean, an exceptionally deep harbor—or in proximity to a larger, already thriving town. Not so with “new towns,” which are created by decree rather than out of necessity and are often intended to break from the tendencies of past development. New towns aren’t a new thing—ancient Phoenicians named their colonies Qart Hadasht, or New City—but these utopian developments saw a resurgence in the twentieth century.

In Practicing Utopia, Rosemary Wakeman gives us a sweeping view of the new town movement as a global phenomenon. From Tapiola in Finland to Islamabad in Pakistan, Cergy-Pontoise in France to Irvine in California, Wakeman unspools a masterly account of the golden age of new towns, exploring their utopian qualities and investigating what these towns can tell us about contemporary modernization and urban planning. She presents the new town movement as something truly global, defying a Cold War East-West dichotomy or the north-south polarization of rich and poor countries. Wherever these new towns were located, whatever their size, whether famous or forgotten, they shared a utopian lineage and conception that, in each case, reveals how residents and planners imagined their ideal urban future.

Rosemary Wakeman is professor of history and director of the Urban Studies Program at Fordham University. She is the author of The Heroic City: Paris 1945–1958, also published by the University of Chicago Press. She lives in New York.
Scott Spector edited by Paolo Giaccaria and Claudio Minca

"With Hitler’s Geographies, Giaccaria and Minca aim to highlight Nazism as a spatial project—one in which its racial politics required thinking about space in a particular way and putting these ideas into practice. The editors do an excellent job of laying out this rationale and why it is a contribution. In particular, this book connects with and builds upon contemporary social theories that are prevalent in geography and other social sciences, making it a pertinent and intriguing utilization of social theory to address a key historic topic. A bold endeavor, Hitler’s Geographies will soon be the go-to volume for those interested in the spatiality of the biopolitics of Nazism."

—Colin Flint, Utah State University

Hitler’s Geographies
The Spatialities of the Third Reich
Edited by PAOLO GIACCARIA and CLAUDIO MINCA

Lebensraum: the entitlement of “legitimate” Germans to living space. Entfernung: the expulsion of “undesirables” to create empty space for German resettlement. During his thirteen years leading Germany, Hitler developed and made use of a number of powerful geostrategical concepts such as these in order to justify his imperialist expansion, exploitation, and genocide. As his twisted manifestation of spatial theory grew in Nazi ideology, it created a new and violent relationship between people and space in Germany and beyond. With Hitler’s Geographies, editors Paolo Giaccaria and Claudio Minca examine the variety of ways in which spatial theory evolved and was translated into real-world action under the Third Reich. They have gathered an outstanding collection by leading scholars, presenting key concepts and figures as well as important questions about how fantasies of extreme depravity and bestiality figure into the central European self-image of cities as centers of progressive civilization, as well as the ways in which the sciences of social control emerged alongside the burgeoning emancipation of women and homosexuals.

Paolo Giaccaria is assistant professor of political and economic geography at the University of Turin, in Italy. Claudio Minca is professor and head of cultural geography at Wageningen University, in the Netherlands.

Violent Sensations
Sex, Crime, and Utopia in Vienna and Berlin, 1860–1914
SCOTT SPECTOR

Around the turn of the twentieth century, Vienna and Berlin were centers of scientific knowledge, accompanied by a sense of triumphalism and confidence in progress. Yet they were also sites of fascination with urban decay, often focused on sexual and criminal deviants and the tales of violence surrounding them. Sensational media reports fed the prurient public’s hunger for stories from the criminal underworld: sadism, sexual murder, serial killings, and accusations of Jewish ritual child murder—as well as male and female homosexuality.

In Violent Sensations, Scott Spector explores how the protagonists of these stories—people at society’s margins—were given new identities defined by the groundbreaking sciences of psychiatry, sexology, and criminology, and how this expert knowledge was then transmitted to an eager public by journalists covering court cases and police investigations. The book analyzes these sexual and criminal subjects on three levels: first, the expertise of scientists, doctors, lawyers, and scholars; second, the sensationalism of newspaper scandal and pulp fiction; and, third, the subjective ways that the figures themselves came to understand who they were. Throughout, Spector answers important questions about how fantasies of extreme depravity and bestiality figure into the central European self-image of cities as centers of progressive civilization, as well as the ways in which the sciences of social control emerged alongside the burgeoning emancipation of women and homosexuals.

Scott Spector is professor of history and German studies at the University of Michigan. He is the author of Prague Territories: National Conflict and Cultural Innovation in Franz Kafka’s Fin de Siècle and coeditor of After the History of Sexuality.
Habitual Offenders
A True Tale of Nuns, Prostitutes, and Murderers in Seventeenth-Century Italy

CRAIG A. MONSON

In April 1644, two nuns fled Bologna’s convent for reformed prostitutes. A perfunctory archiepiscopal investigation went nowhere, and the nuns were quickly forgotten. By June of the next year, however, an overwhelming stench drew a woman to the wine cellar of her Bolognese townhouse, reopened after a two-year absence—where to her horror she discovered the eerily intact, garroted corpses of the two missing women.

Drawing on over four thousand pages of primary sources, the intrepid Craig A. Monson reconstructs this fascinating history of crime and punishment in seventeenth-century Italy. Along the way, he explores Italy’s back streets and back stairs, giving us access to voices we rarely encounter in conventional histories: prostitutes and maidservants, mercenaries and bandits, along with other “dubious” figures negotiating the boundaries of polite society. Painstakingly researched and breathlessly told, Habitual Offenders will delight historians and true-crime fans alike.

Craig A. Monson is the Paul Tietjens Professor Emeritus of Music at Washington University in St. Louis and the author of Nuns Behaving Badly and Divas in the Convent, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

National Duties
Custom Houses and the Making of the American State

GAUTHAM RAO

In the wake of the American Revolution, if you had asked a citizen whether his fledgling state would survive more than two centuries, the answer would have been far from confident. The problem, as is so often the case, was money. Left millions of dollars of debt by the war, the nascent federal government created a system of taxes on imported goods and installed custom houses at the nation’s ports, which were charged with collecting these fees. Gradually, the houses amassed enough revenue from import merchants to stabilize the new government. But, as the fragile United States was dependent on this same revenue, the merchants at the same time gained outsized influence over the daily affairs of the custom houses. As the United States tried to police this commerce in the early nineteenth century, the merchants’ stranglehold on custom house governance proved to be formidable.

In National Duties, Gautham Rao argues that the origins of the federal government and the modern American state lie in these conflicts at government custom houses between the American Revolution and the presidency of Andrew Jackson. He argues that the contours of the government emerged from the push-and-pull between these groups, with commercial interests gradually losing power to the administrative state, which only continued to grow and lives on today.

Gautham Rao is assistant professor of history at American University. He lives in Maryland.

Praise for Divas in the Convent
“A rich tapestry of cultural life, religious history, and gender politics that puts Whoopi Goldberg’s shenanigans in Sister Act to shame. . . . Monson has rescued Vizzana and her colleagues from obscurity. Read Divas in the Convent as a reminder of music’s power to uplift, to challenge, and to transform.”
—Washington Post

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Gautham Rao is assistant professor of history at American University. He lives in Maryland.
To many, Newark seems a profound symbol of postwar liberalism’s failings: an impoverished, deeply divided city where commitments to integration and widespread economic security went up in flames during the 1967 riots. While it’s true that these failings shaped Newark’s postwar landscape and economy, as Mark Krasovic reveals, that is far from the whole story.

The Newark Frontier shows how, during the Great Society, urban liberalism adapted and grew, defining itself less by centralized programs and ideals than by administrative innovation and the small-scale, personal interactions generated by community action programs, investigative commissions, and police-community relations projects. Paying particular attention to the fine-grained experiences of Newark residents, Krasovic reveals that this liberalism was rooted in an ethic of experimentation and local knowledge. He illustrates this with stories of innovation within government offices, the dynamic encounters between local activists and state agencies, and the unlikely alliances among nominal enemies. Krasovic makes clear that postwar liberalism’s eventual fate had as much to do with the experiments waged in Newark as it did with the violence that rocked the city in the summer of 1967.

Mark Krasovic is assistant professor of history and American studies and associate director of the Clement A. Price Institute on Ethnicity, Culture, and the Modern Experience at Rutgers University–Newark.

American cities entered a new phase when, beginning in the 1950s, artists and developers looked upon a decaying industrial zone in Lower Manhattan and saw not blight but opportunity: cheap rents, lax regulation, and wide open spaces. Thus, SoHo was born. From 1960 to 1980, residents transformed the industrial neighborhood into an artist district, creating the conditions under which it evolved into an upper-income, gentrified area. Introducing the idea—still potent in city planning today—that art could be harnessed to drive municipal prosperity, SoHo was the forerunner of gentrified districts in cities nationwide, spawning the notion of the creative class.

In The Lofts of SoHo, Aaron Shkuda explores conflicts between residents and property owners and analyzes the city’s embrace of the once-illegal loft conversion as an urban development strategy. Shkuda explains, artists eventually lost control of SoHo’s development, but over several decades they nonetheless forced scholars, policy makers, and the general public to take them seriously as critical actors in the twentieth-century American city.

Aaron Shkuda is project manager of the Princeton-Mellon Initiative in Architecture, Urbanism, and the Humanities at Princeton University. He lives in New Jersey.
Afterimages
Photography and U.S. Foreign Policy
LIAM KENNEDY

In 2005, photographer Chris Hondros captured a striking image of a young Iraqi girl in the aftermath of the killing of her parents by American soldiers. The shot stunned the world and has since become iconic—comparable to the infamous photo by Nick Ut of a Vietnamese girl running from a napalm attack. Both images serve as microcosms for their respective conflicts. Afterimages looks at the work of war photographers like Hondros and Ut to understand how photojournalism interacts with the American worldview.

Liam Kennedy here maps the evolving relations between the American way of war and photographic coverage of it. Organized in its first section around key US military actions over the last fifty years, the book then moves on to examine how photographers engaged with these conflicts on wider ethical and political grounds, and finally on to the genre of photojournalism itself. Illustrated throughout with examples of the photographs being considered, Afterimages argues that photographs are important means for critical reflection on war, violence, and human rights. It goes on to analyze the high ethical, sociopolitical, and legalistic value we place on the still image’s ability to bear witness and stimulate action.

Liam Kennedy is professor of American studies and director of the Clinton Institute for American Studies at University College Dublin. He is the author or editor of several books, including The Violence of the Image: Photography and International Conflict.

Making the Unequal Metropolis
School Desegregation and Its Limits
ANSLEY T. ERICKSON

In a radically unequal United States, schools are often key sites in which injustice grows. Ansley T. Erickson’s Making the Unequal Metropolis presents a broad, detailed, and damning argument about the inextricable interrelatedness of school policies and the persistence of metropolitan-scale inequality. While many accounts of education in urban and metropolitan contexts describe schools as the victims of forces beyond their control, Erickson shows the many ways that schools have been intertwined with these forces and have in fact—via land-use decisions, curricula, and other tools—helped sustain inequality.

Taking Nashville as her focus, Erickson uncovers the hidden policy choices that have until now been missing from popular and legal narratives of inequality. In her account, inequality emerges not only from individual racism and white communities’ resistance to desegregation, but as the result of long-standing linkages between schooling, property markets, labor markets, and the pursuit of economic growth. By making visible the full scope of the forces invested in and reinforcing inequality, Erickson reveals the complex history of, and broad culpability for, ongoing struggles in our schools.

Ansley T. Erickson is assistant professor of history and education at Teachers College, Columbia University. She lives in New York.
This is the first book in English on Henri Regnault (1843–71), a forgotten star of the nineteenth century. Regnault once seemed to hold the future of French painting in his hands, but his meteoric rise was cut short when he died at the age of twenty-seven in the Franco-Prussian War. The story of his glamorous career and patriotic death colored French commemorative culture for nearly forty years—until his memory was swept away by the vast losses of World War I. In The Deaths of Henri Regnault, Marc Gotlieb reintroduces this important artist while offering a new perspective on the ultimate decline of nineteenth-century salon painting.

Gotlieb traces Regnault’s trajectory after he won the prestigious Grand Prix de Rome, a fellowship that provided four years of study in Italy. Once there, Regnault suffered a crisis of originality that led him to flee to Spain and North Africa. On his return to Paris, he enthralled audiences with a bold suite of strange, seductive, and violent Orientalist paintings inspired by his North African journeys—images that, Gotlieb argues, also arose from the crisis that earlier overtook Regnault and that in key respects would be shared by his more avant-garde counterparts.

Both an in-depth look at Regnault’s violent art and a vibrant essay on historical memory, The Deaths of Henri Regnault lays bare a creative legend who helped shape the collective experience of a generation.
Artificial Darkness
An Obscure History of Modern Art and Media
NOAM M. ELCOTT

Darkness has a history and a uniquely modern form. Distinct from electrification, nightlife, and artificial light, “artificial darkness” has remained entirely overlooked until now. But controlled darkness was essential to the rise of photography, cinema, modern theater, and avant-garde art. Artificial Darkness is the first book to delve into this phenomenon and its multiple applications across various media and art forms.

In exploring how artificial darkness shaped modern art and film, Noam M. Elcott addresses both sites of production, such as photography darkrooms, film studios, and scientific laboratories, and sites of reception like theaters, cinemas, and exhibitions. He argues that artists, scientists, and entertainers like Étienne-Jules Marey and Richard Wagner, Georges Méliès and Oskar Schlemmer were often less interested in the captured image than in everything surrounding it: the screen, the darkness, and the experience of disembodiment. At the heart of the book is “the black screen,” a technology of darkness crucial to wide-ranging arts and media and the ancestor of today’s blue and green screen technologies.

Turning familiar art and film narratives on their head, Artificial Darkness is a revolutionary treatment of an elusive, yet fundamental, aspect of art and media history.

Noam M. Elcott is associate professor of art history and archaeology at Columbia University and an editor of the journal Grey Room.

Live Form
Women, Ceramics, and Community
JENNIFER SORKIN

Ceramics had a far-reaching impact in the second half of the twentieth century, as its artists worked through the same ideas regarding abstraction and form as those found in other creative mediums. Live Form shines new light on the relation of ceramics to the artistic avant-garde by looking at the central role of women in the field: potters who popularized ceramics as they worked with or taught male counterparts like Peter Voulkos, John Cage, and Ken Price.

Sorkin focuses on three Americans who promoted ceramics as an advanced artistic medium: Marguerite Wildenhain, a Bauhaus-trained potter and writer; Mary Caroline Richards, who renounced formalism at Black Mountain College to pursue new methods outside of academia; and Susan Peterson, best known for her live throwing demonstrations on public television. Together, these women pioneered a hands-on teaching style and led educational and therapeutic activities for war veterans, students, the elderly, and many others. Far from being an isolated field, ceramics as practiced by Wildenhain, Richards, and Peterson offered a sense of community and social engagement, which, Sorkin argues, crucially set the stage for later participatory forms of art and feminist collectivism.

Jenni Sorkin is assistant professor of art history at the University of California, Santa Barbara.
German Idealism as Constructivism
TOM ROCKMORE

German Idealism as Constructivism is the culmination of many years of research by distinguished philosopher Tom Rockmore—it is his definitive statement on the debate about German idealism between proponents of representation-alism and those of constructivism that still plagues our grasp of the history of German idealism and the whole epistemological project today. Rockmore argues that German idealism—which includes iconic thinkers such as Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—can best be understood as a constructivist proj- ect, one that asserts that we cannot know the mind-independent world as it is but only our own mental construc- tion of it.

Since ancient Greece, philosophers have tried to know the world in itself, an effort that Kant believed had failed. His alternative strategy—which came to be known as the Copernican revolu- tion—was that the world as we experi- ence and know it depends on the mind. Rockmore shows that this project was central to Kant’s critical philosophy and the later German idealists who would follow him. He traces the different ways philosophers like Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel formulated their own versions of constructivism. Offering a sweeping but deeply attuned analysis of a crucial part of the legacy of German idealism, Rockmore reinvigorates this school of philosophy and opens up promising new avenues for its study.

Stephen R. L. Clark is professor emeritus at the University of Liverpool and has also taught at the University of Oxford and the University of Glasgow. He is the author of many books, including, most recently, Understanding Faith, Philosophical Futures, and Ancient Mediterranean Philosophy.

Plotinus
Myth, Metaphor and Philosophical Practice
STEPHEN R. L. CLARK

Plotinus (c. 204–270 CE), the Roman philosopher who is widely regarded as the founder of Neoplatonism, was also the creator of numerous myths, images, and metaphors. They have influenced both secular philosophers and Christian and Muslim theologians, but have frequently been dismissed by modern scholars as merely ornamental. In this book, distinguished philosopher Stephen R. L. Clark shows that they form a vital set of spiritual exercises by which individuals can achieve one of Plotinus’s most important goals: self-trans- formation through contemplation.

Clark examines a variety of Plotinus’s myths and metaphors within the cultural and philosophical context of his time, asking probing questions about their contemplative effects. What is it, for example, to “think away the spatiality” of material things? What state of mind is Plotinus recommend- ing when he speaks of love, or drunken- ness, or nakedness? What star-like con- sciousness is intended when he declares that we were once stars or are stars eternally? What does it mean to say that the soul goes around God? And how are we supposed to “bring the god in us back to the god in all”? Through these rich images and structures, Clark casts Plotinus as a philosopher deeply concerned with philosophy as a way of life.

Clark engages with Plotinus as an imaginative and creative philosopher and a trenchant religious thinker. The psychological and spiritual power of Plotinus is uniquely illuminated by Clark’s outstanding monograph: we have a first rate contemporary philosopher reflecting upon one of the seminal minds of the occidental tradition.”

—Douglas Hedley, University of Cambridge

“An extremely well-documented, highly valuable, and very intel- ligent account and analysis of the problem of knowledge in Ger- man idealism from Kant to Hegel. While the epistemological effort of German idealists has increas- ingly attracted attention in recent years, this is the first thorough effort to understand the German idealist approach to the problem of knowledge as cognitive constructivism. This is a highly original and well-argued interpretation.”

—Marina F. Bykova, North Carolina State University

Tom Rockmore is the Distinguished Humanities Chair Professor and professor of phi- losophy in the Institute of Foreign Philosophy at the Peking University and was formerly a McAnulty College Distinguished Professor at Duquesne University. He is the author of numerous books, including Kant and Phenomenology and Art and Truth after Plato, both published by the University of Chicago Press.
Human Predicaments
And What to Do about Them

JOHN KEKES

In his latest book, esteemed philosopher John Kekes draws on anthropology, history, and literature in order to help us cope with the common predicaments that plague us as we try to take control of our lives. In each chapter he offers fascinating new ways of thinking about a particular problem that is fundamental to how we live, such as facing difficult choices, uncontrollable contingencies, complex evaluations, the failures of justice, the miasma of boredom, and the inescapable hypocrisies of social life.

Kekes considers how we might deal with these predicaments by comparing how others in different times and cultures have approached them. He examines what is good, bad, instructive, and dangerous in the sexually charged politics of the Shilluk, the Hindu caste system, Balinese role-morality, the religious passion of Cortes and Simone Weil, the fate of Colonel Hiromichi Yahara during and after the battle for Okinawa, the ritual human sacrifices of the Aztecs, and the tragedies to which innocence may lead. In doing so, he shakes us out of our deep-seated ways of thinking, enlarging our understanding of the possibilities available to us as we struggle with the problems that stand in the way of how we want to live. The result is a highly interesting journey through time and space that illuminates and helps us cope with some of the most basic predicaments we all face as human beings.

John Kekes is the author of many books, including, most recently, *The Human Condition* and *How Should We Live?*, the latter also published by the University of Chicago Press.

On Knowing—The Social Sciences

RICHARD McKEON

Edited by David B. Owen and Joanne K. Olson

As a philosopher, Richard McKeon spent his career developing pragmatism in a new key, specifically by tracing the ways in which philosophic problems arise in fields other than philosophy—across the natural and social sciences and aesthetics—and showed the ways in which any problem, pushed back to its beginning or taken to its end, is a philosophic problem. The roots of this book, *On Knowing—The Social Sciences*, can be traced to McKeon’s classes, where he blended philosophy with physics, ethics, politics, history, and aesthetics.

This volume, the second in a series, leaves behind natural science themes to embrace freedom, power, and history, which, McKeon argues, lay out the whole field of human action. The thinkers McKeon considers—Hobbes, Machiavelli, Spinoza, Kant, and Mill—show brilliantly how philosophic methods work in action, via analyses that do not merely reduce or deconstruct meaning, but enhance those texts by reconnecting them to the active history of philosophy and to problems of ethics, politics, and history. The waves of modernism and postmodernism are receding. Philosophic pluralism is now available, fully formulated, in McKeon’s work, spreading from the humanities to the social sciences.

Richard McKeon (1900–85) was the Charles F. Grey Distinguished Service Professor of Philosophy and Classics at the University of Chicago. David B. Owen is professor emeritus of education at Iowa State University. Joanne K. Olson is professor in the School of Education at Iowa State University.

This book uses fascinating historical and anthropological material to leaven a clear and provocative discussion of issues such as boredom, hypocrisy, evil, and innocence—phenomena that are at the center of most people’s evaluative lives yet can often be pushed to the margins in contemporary moral philosophy.”

—Stephen Mulhall, University of Oxford

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“McKeon opens a further means of taking up historical narratives in a manner that is directed at encouraging historical inquiry and reflection. It is precisely in moments of pausing, of hesitation, of confusion that such clarity contributes to opening a discussion of times past, of accounts of times past, and of orientation to the future. This book makes possible for others an entry into a world of disciplined thinking.”

—Paul Rabinow, University of California, Berkeley
Charles Bernstein is considered one of “our best outsiders” by the *New York Times*. Charles Bernstein is a leading voice in American poetry. With the essays in this volume, he offers an unorthodox reader’s guide to modernist and contemporary poetics.

Displaying Bernstein’s characteristic mix of rigor and playfulness, *Pitch of Poetry* explores poetry’s ties with politics, rhetoric, and ideology. Subjects include Holocaust representation, the poetics of Occupy Wall Street, and the figurative nature of abstract art. The book provides detailed overviews of formally inventive poetry, including essays on—or “pitches” for—a set of key poets, from Gertrude Stein and Louis Zukofsky to Robert Creeley, John Ashbery, and Barbara Guest. In interviews and essays, Bernstein also reveals the formative ideas behind *L=A=N=G=U=A=G=E*, the magazine he coedited with Bruce Andrews from 1978 to 1981. The final section, published here for the first time, is a sweeping work on the poetics of stigma, perversity, disability, and barbarism. Rooted in the thinking of Edgar Allan Poe, the essay discusses Emily Dickinson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Blake, and others within the context of controversial issues in current poetics.

Taken as a whole, *Pitch of Poetry* makes an exhilarating case for what Bernstein calls *echopoetics*: a poetry of call and response, reason and imagination, disfiguration and refiguration. A fascinating collection, this volume is an essential addition to every poetry lover’s library.

*Charles Bernstein* is the Donald T. Regan Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is codirector of PennSound. A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he is the author of many books, including, most recently, *Recalculating*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Object Lessons
The Novel as a Theory of Reference

JAMI BARTLETT

A good novel brings to life not only the nature of its characters, but also the physical presence of all of the things surrounding them, from the smallest trinkets to entire landscapes. Object Lessons explores this phenomenon and addresses a fundamental question about literary realism: how can language evoke that which is not language and render objects as real entities?

Drawing on theories of reference in the philosophy of language, Jami Bartlett examines novels by George Meredith, William Makepeace Thackeray, Elizabeth Gaskell, and Iris Murdoch that provide allegories of language use in their descriptions, characters, and plots. Bartlett shows how these authors depict the philosophical complexities of reference by writing through and about referring terms, the names and descriptions that allow us to “see” objects. At the same time, she explores what it is for words to have meaning and delves into the conditions under which a reference can be understood. She demonstrates, for example, how the daydreamers of Gaskell’s Cranford, confronted with objects that they will never have access to and lives they will never lead, build semantic associations between familiar and unfamiliar objects in order to grasp references they otherwise could not. Ultimately, Object Lessons reveals not only how novels make references, but also how they are about referring.

Jami Bartlett is assistant professor of English at the University of California, Irvine.

Network Aesthetics

PATRICK JAGODA

The term “network” is now applied to everything from the Internet to terrorist-cell systems. But the word’s ubiquity has also made it a cliché, a concept at once recognizable yet hard to explain. Network Aesthetics, in exploring how popular culture mediates our experience with interconnected life, reveals the network’s role as a way for people to construct and manage their world—and their view of themselves.

Each chapter considers how popular media and artistic forms make sense of decentralized network metaphors and infrastructures. Patrick Jagoda first examines narratives from the 1990s and 2000s, including the novel Underworld, the film Syriana, and the television series The Wire, all of which play with network forms to promote reflection on domestic crisis and imperial decline in contemporary America. Jagoda then looks at digital media that are interactive, nonlinear, and dependent on connected audiences to show how recent approaches, such as those in the videogame Journey, open up space for participatory and improvisational thought.

Contributing to fields as diverse as literary criticism, digital studies, media theory, and American studies, Network Aesthetics brilliantly demonstrates that, in today’s world, networks are something that can not only be known, but also felt, inhabited, and, crucially, transformed.

Patrick Jagoda is assistant professor of English at the University of Chicago and a coeditor of Critical Inquiry.
John Hollander, poet and scholar, was a master whose work joined luminous learning and imaginative risk. This book, based on the unpublished Clark Lectures Hollander delivered in 1999 at the University of Cambridge, witnesses his power to shift the horizons of our thinking, as he traces the history of shadow in British and American poetry from the Renaissance to the end of the twentieth century.

Shadow shows itself here in myriad literary identities, revealing its force as a way of seeing and a form of knowing, as material for fable and parable. Taking up a vast range of texts from the Bible, Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton, to Poe, Dickinson, Eliot, and Stevens, Hollander describes how metaphors of shadow influence our ideas of dreaming, desire, doubt, and death. These shadows of poetry and prose fiction point to unknown, often fearful domains of human experience, showing us concealed shapes of truth and possibility. Crucially, Hollander explores how shadows in poetic history become things with a strange substance and life of their own: they acquire the power to console, haunt, stalk, wander, threaten, command, and destroy. Shadow speaks, even sings, revealing to us the lost as much as the hidden self.

An extraordinary blend of literary analysis and speculative thought, Hollander’s account of the substance of shadow lays bare the substance of poetry itself.

John Hollander (1929–2013) was the Sterling Professor of English at Yale University and the author of over thirty books of poetry and literary criticism. Kenneth Gross is Distinguished Professor of English at the University of Rochester and the author, most recently, of Puppet: An Essay on Uncanny Life, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
The Great William
Writers Reading Shakespeare

No figure in the history of English literature has exerted greater sway than William Shakespeare, and The Great William is the first book to explore how seven renowned writers—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Virginia Woolf, Charles Olson, John Berryman, Allen Ginsberg, and Ted Hughes—wrestled with Shakespeare in the very moments when they were reading his work. What emerges is a constellation of remarkable intellectual and emotional encounters.

Theodore Leinwand builds impressively detailed accounts of these writers’ experiences through their marginalia, lectures, letters, journals, and reading notes. We learn why Woolf associated reading Shakespeare with her brother Thoby, and what Ginsberg meant when referring to the mouth feel of Shakespeare’s verse. From Hughes’s attempts to find a “skeleton key” to all of Shakespeare’s plays to Berryman’s tormented efforts to edit King Lear, Leinwand reveals the palpable energy and conviction with which these seven writers engaged with Shakespeare, their moments of utter self-confidence and profound vexation. In uncovering these intense public and private reactions, The Great William connects major writers’ hitherto unremarked scenes of reading Shakespeare with our own.

Theodore Leinwand is professor of English at the University of Maryland. He is the author of The City Staged and Theatre, Finance, and Society in Early Modern England, as well as a consulting editor for Shakespeare Quarterly.

“Leinwand’s book is first-rate, a pleasure to read, and one of the smartest and most engaging studies to have crossed my desk in a very long time. It is also rich in archival discoveries, steeped in biographical insight, and deeply knowledgeable about the ways in which great writers have read and responded to Shakespeare. I learned a great deal from every chapter and can’t imagine a reader who wouldn’t.”
—James Shapiro,
author of The Year of Lear: Shakespeare in 1606
Among the brilliant writers and thinkers who emerged from the multicultural and multilingual world of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were Joseph Roth, Robert Musil, and Ludwig Wittgenstein. For them, the trauma of World War I included the sudden loss of the geographical entity into which they had been born: in 1918, the empire was dissolved overnight, leaving Austria a small, fragile republic that would last only twenty years before being annexed by Hitler’s Third Reich. In this major reconsideration of European modernism, Marjorie Perloff identifies and explores the aesthetic world that emerged from the rubble of Vienna and other former Habsburg territories—an “Austro-Modernism” that produced a major body of drama, fiction, poetry, and autobiography.

Perloff explores works ranging from Karl Kraus’s drama *The Last Days of Mankind* and Elias Canetti’s memoir *The Tongue Set Free* to Ludwig Wittgenstein’s notebooks and Paul Celan’s lyric poetry. Throughout, she shows that Austro-Modernist literature is characterized less by the formal and technical inventions of a modernism familiar to us in the work of Joyce and Pound or Dada and Futurism than by a radical irony beneath a seemingly conventional surface; an acute sense of exile; and a sensibility more Eastern, exotic, and erotic than that of its German contemporaries. Skeptical and disillusioned, Austro-Modernism prefers to ask questions rather than formulate answers.

An indispensable study by one of our most distinguished critics, *Edge of Irony* introduces us to an alternate canon, one that strangely anticipates the dark humor and cynicism of our own twenty-first-century culture.

Marjorie Perloff is professor of English emerita at Stanford University and the Florence R. Scott Professor of English Emerita at the University of Southern California. She is the author of many books, including, most recently, *Poetics in a New Key* and *Unoriginal Genius*, both published by the University of Chicago Press.
People have long imagined themselves as rooted creatures, bound to the earth—and nations—from which they came. In Rootedness, Christy Wampole looks toward philosophy, ecology, literature, history, and politics to demonstrate how the metaphor of the root—surfacing often in an unexpected variety of places, from the family tree to folk etymology to the language of exile—developed in twentieth-century Europe.

Wampole examines both the philosophical implications of this metaphor and its political evolution. From the root as home to the root as genealogical origin to the root as the past itself, rootedness has survived in part through its ability to subsume other compelling metaphors, such as the foundation, the source, and the seed. With a focus on this concept's history in France and Germany, Wampole traces its influence in diverse areas such as the search for the mystical origins of words, land worship, and nationalist rhetoric, including the disturbing portrayal of the Jews as an unrooted, and thus unrighteous, people. Exploring the works of Martin Heidegger, Simone Weil, Jean-Paul Sartre, Paul Celan, and many more, Rootedness is a groundbreaking study of a figure of speech that has had wide-reaching—and at times dire—political and social consequences.

Christy Wampole is assistant professor of French at Princeton University. She is the author of The Other Serious: Essays for the New American Generation.
“Foucault and the ‘Kamasutra’ captivates with brilliant insights and the powerful articulation of a very exciting and persuasive reading of both the Kamasutra and Foucault. It will be read, reread, and discussed extensively. Predictably, there will be disagreements and questions, but no one can overlook this book. Gautam moves beyond known boundaries and his linguistic skills are put to the very best use when he reads classical texts.”

—V. Narayana Rao, Emory University

Foucault and the Kamasutra
The Courtesan, the Dandy, and the Birth of Ars Erotica as Theater in India
SANJAY K. GAUTAM

The Kamasutra is best known in the West for its scandalous celebration of unbridled sensuality. Yet, there is much, much more to it; embedded in the text is a vision of the city founded on art and aesthetic pleasure. In Foucault and the “Kamasutra,” Sanjay K. Gautam lays out the nature and origin of this iconic Indian text and engages in the first serious reading of its relationship with Foucault.

Gautam shows how closely intertwined the history of erotics in Indian culture is with the history of theater—aesthetics grounded in the discourse of love, and Foucault provides the framework for opening up an intellectual horizon of Indian thought. To do this, Gautam looks to the history of three inglorious characters in classical India: the courtesan and her two closest male companions—her patron, the dandy consort; and her teacher and advisor, the dandy guru. Foucault’s distinction between erotic arts and the science of sexuality drives Gautam’s exploration of the courtesan as a symbol of both sexual-erotic and aesthetic pleasure. In the end, by entwining together Foucault’s works on the history of sexuality in the West and the classical Indian texts on eros, Gautam transforms our understanding of both, even as he opens up new ways of investigating erotic, aesthetic, gender relations, and subjectivity.

Sanjay K. Gautam is associate professor of history at the University of Colorado Boulder.

From Notes to Narrative
Writing Ethnographies That Everyone Can Read
KRISTEN GHODSEE

Ethnography centers on the culture of everyday life. So it is ironic that most scholars who do research on the intimate experiences of ordinary people write their books in a style that those people cannot understand. In recent years, the ethnographic method has spread from its original home in cultural anthropology to fields such as sociology, marketing, media studies, law, criminology, education, cultural studies, history, geography, and political science. Yet, while more and more students and practitioners are learning how to write ethnographies, there is little or no training on how to write ethnographies well.

From Notes to Narrative picks up where methodological training leaves off. Kristen Ghodsee, an award-winning ethnographer, addresses common issues that arise in ethnographic writing. Ghodsee works through sentence-level details, such as word choice and structure. She also tackles bigger-picture elements, such as how to incorporate theory and ethnographic details, how to effectively deploy dialogue, and how to avoid distracting elements such as long block quotations and in-text citations. She includes excerpts and examples from model ethnographies. The book concludes with a bibliography of other useful writing guides and nearly one hundred examples of eminently readable ethnographic books.

Kristen Ghodsee is professor of gender and women’s studies at Bowdoin College and a former Guggenheim Fellow in Anthropology and Cultural Studies. She is the author of five books, most recently Lost In Transition: Ethnographies of Everyday Life after Communism and The Left Side of History: World War II and the Unfulfilled Promise of Communism in Eastern Europe.
Variety
The Life of a Roman Concept
WILLIAM FITZGERALD

At first, the idea of variety may seem too diffuse, obvious, or nebulous for deeper scrutiny, but modern usage masks the richness of the long history of the term. This book examines the meaning, value, and practice of variety from the vantage point of Latin literature and its reception and reveals the enduring importance of the concept of variety up to the present day.

William Fitzgerald looks at the definition and use of the Latin term varietas and how the notion of variety has played out in different works and authors. He shows that, starting with the Romans, variety has played a key role in our thinking about nature, rhetoric, creativity, pleasure, aesthetics, and empire. From the lyric to elegy and satire, the concept of variety has helped to characterize and distinguish different genres. Arguing that these ancient Roman ideas and controversies about the value of variety have had a significant afterlife up to our own time, Fitzgerald reveals how modern understandings of diversity and choice derive from what is ultimately an ancient concept.

William Fitzgerald is professor of Latin language and literature at King’s College London. He is the author of several books, including Martial: The World of the Epigram, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Aristophanes and the Cloak of Comedy
Affect, Aesthetics, and the Canon
MARIO TELÒ

The Greek playwright Aristophanes (active 427–386 BCE) is often portrayed as the poet who brought stability, discipline, and sophistication to the rowdy theatrical genre of Old Comedy. In this groundbreaking book, Mario Telò explores a vital yet understudied question: how did this view of Aristophanes arise, and why did his popularity eventually eclipse that of his rivals?

Telò boldly traces Aristophanes’s rise, ironically, to the defeat of his play Clouds at the Great Dionysia of 423 BCE. Close readings of his revised Clouds and other works, such as Wasps, uncover references to the earlier Clouds, presented by Aristophanes as his failed attempt to heal the audience, who are reflected in the plays as a kind of dysfunctional father. In this proto-canonical narrative of failure, Aristophanic comedy becomes cast as a prestigious object, a soft, protective cloak meant to shield viewers from the debilitating effects of competitors’ comedies and restore a sense of paternal responsibility and authority. Associations between afflicted fathers and healing sons, between audience and poet, are shown to be at the center of the discourse that has shaped Aristophanes’s canonical dominance ever since.

Mario Telò is associate professor of classics at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is coeditor of Greek Comedy and the Discourse of Genres.

“A rich, probing, and delightfully engaging study of the concept of variety as it circulates through multiple poetic traditions, primarily Latin and English. Fitzgerald is a masterful reader of poetry, both erudite and wonderfully attentive to textual nuance. There is much here for classicists and comparatists, specialists and generalists alike.”

—John Hamilton, Harvard University

“Aristophanes and the Cloak of Comedy is rich in suggestive hypotheses and striking demonstrations of Aristophanes’s comic artistry and his relationship with his peers. Telò’s fresh approach and impressive familiarity with the vast literature on the playwright make this a challenging—and at times controversial—book that all serious scholars of Greek comedy should have on their shelves.”

—Charles Platter, author of Aristophanes and the Carnival of Genres
“My novels also reflect another aspect of my life: the struggle to find a voice of my own, and to help other women gain the power to speak and to take up public space. How the dissertation I wrote in the 1970s fits into the larger body of my post-graduate writing is a question that I’ve had to think hard about. I came to the liberal theologians at the Andover Theological Seminary for a number of reasons. In part, I was drawn to religious thinkers because the saints and ascetics of Christian history seemed to have the same longings that I did.”

— from the preface

Crime writer Sara Paretsky is known the world over for her acclaimed series of mysteries starring Chicago private investigator V. I. Warshawski, now in its seventeenth installment. Paretsky’s work has long been inflected with history—for her characters, the past looms large in the present—and in her decades-long career, she has been recognized for transforming the role of women in contemporary crime fiction. What’s less well-known is that before Paretsky began her writing career, she earned a PhD in history from the University of Chicago with a dissertation on moral philosophy and religion in New England in the early and mid-nineteenth century. Now, for the first time, fans of Paretsky can read that earliest work, *Words, Works, and Ways of Knowing*.

Paretsky here analyzes attempts by theologians at Andover Seminary, near Boston, to square and secure Calvinist religious beliefs with emerging knowledge from history and the sciences. She carefully shows how the open-minded scholasticism of these theologians paradoxically led to the weakening of their intellectual credibility as conventional religious belief structures became discredited, and how this failure then incited reactionary forces within Calvinism. That conflict between science and religion in the American past is of interest on its face, but it also sheds light on contemporary intellectual battles.

Rounding out the book, leading religious scholar Amanda Porterfield provides an afterword discussing where Paretsky’s work fits into the contemporary study of religion. And in a sobering—sometimes shocking—preface, Paretsky paints a picture of what it was like to be a female graduate student at the University of Chicago in the 1970s. A treat for Paretsky’s many fans, this book offers a glimpse of the development of the mind behind the mysteries.

*Sara Paretsky* is the author, most recently, of *Brush Back*. A prolific crime and mystery novelist, she received her PhD in history from the University of Chicago in 1977.
A Storied Sage
Canon and Creation in the Making of a Japanese Buddha
MICAH L. AUERBACK

Since its arrival in Japan in the sixth century, Buddhism has played a central role in Japanese culture. But the historical figure of the Buddha, the prince of ancient Indian descent who abandoned his wealth and power to become an awakened being, has repeatedly disappeared and reappeared, emerging each time in a different form and to different ends. A Storied Sage traces this transformation of concepts of the Buddha, from Japan’s ancient period in the eighth century to the end of the Meiji period in the early twentieth century.

Micah L. Auerback follows the changing fortune of the Buddha through the novel uses for the Buddha’s story in high and low culture alike, often outside of the confines of the Buddhist establishment. Auerback argues for the Buddha’s continuing relevance during Japan’s early modern period and links the later Buddhist tradition in Japan to its roots on the Asian continent. Additionally, he examines the afterlife of the Buddha in hagiographic literature, demonstrating that the late Japanese Buddha, far from fading into a ghost of his former self, instead underwent an important reincarnation. Challenging many established assumptions about Buddhism and its evolution in Japan, A Storied Sage is a vital contribution to the larger discussion of religion and secularization in modernity.

Micah L. Auerback is associate professor of Japanese religion at the University of Michigan.

“Hart has been a prominent name in theology and religious studies for decades. God Being Nothing reveals his creative mind at work fashioning an alternative to confessional theologies and pallid forms of theological liberalism—his intelligence is obvious, his mastery of the complex material even more so. Bringing us both back to a moment in theology before the deconstructive turn and forward with an anchoring realism in language, God Being Nothing is a much anticipated and eminently readable book.”

—Cyril O’Regan, University of Notre Dame

God Being Nothing
Toward a Theogony
RAY L. HART

In this long-awaited work, Ray L. Hart offers a radical speculative theology that profoundly challenges classical understandings of the divine. God Being Nothing contests the conclusions of numerous orthodoxies by asking a simple question: How can thinking of God reach closure when the subjects of creation are themselves unfinished, when God’s self-revelation in history is ongoing, when the manifestation of God is still occurring?

Drawing on a lifetime of reading in philosophy and religious thought, Hart unfolds a vision of God perpetually in process: an unfinished God self-created from nothingness. Breaking away from the focus on divine persons, Hart reimagines the Trinity to cover theogony, cosmogony, and anthropogony—an ever-emerging Godhead encompassing temporal creation and human existence. The book’s ultimate implication is that Being and Nonbeing are therefore part of an ongoing and divine process of living and dying that involves all things, existent and non-existent, temporal and eternal. In this process, God’s continual generation from nothing, which makes doctrinal closure impossible, leads instead to the actualization of freedom—the freedom to create.

Ray L. Hart is professor emeritus of religion and theology at Boston University. His books include Unfinished Man and the Imagination and Religious and Theological Studies in American Higher Education.
Show Me the Bone
Reconstructing Prehistoric Monsters in Nineteenth-Century Britain and America
GOWAN DAWSON

In the nineteenth century, paleontologists boasted that, shown a single bone, they could identify or even reconstruct the extinct creature it came from with infallible certainty—“Show me the bone, and I will describe the animal!” Paleontologists such as Georges Cuvier and Richard Owen were heralded as scientific virtuosos, sometimes even veritable wizards, capable of resurrecting the denizens of an ancient past from a mere glance at a fragmentary bone. Such extraordinary feats of predictive reasoning relied on the law of correlation, which proposed that each element of an animal corresponds mutually with each of the others, so that a carnivorous tooth must be accompanied by a certain kind of jawbone, neck, and stomach.

Show Me the Bone tells the story of the rise and fall of this famous claim, tracing its fortunes from Europe to America and showing how it persisted in popular science and literature and shaped the practices of paleontologists long after the method on which it was based had been refuted. In so doing, Gowan Dawson reveals how decisively the practices of the scientific elite were—and still are—shaped by their interactions with the general public.

Gowan Dawson is professor of Victorian literature and culture at the University of Leicester. He is coeditor of Victorian Scientific Naturalism, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and is the author of Darwin, Literature and Victorian Respectability.
The Experimental Self
Humphry Davy and the Making of a Man of Science
JAN GOLINSKI

What did it mean to be a scientist before the profession itself existed? Jan Golinski finds an answer in the remarkable career of Humphry Davy, the foremost chemist of his day and one of the most distinguished British men of science of the nineteenth century. Originally a country boy from a modest background, Davy was propelled by his scientific accomplishments to a knighthood and the presidency of the Royal Society. An enigmatic figure to his contemporaries, Davy has continued to elude the efforts of biographers to classify him: poet, friend to Coleridge and Wordsworth, author of travel narratives and a book on fishing, chemist and inventor of the miners’ safety lamp. What are we to make of such a man?

In The Experimental Self, Golinski argues that Davy’s life is best understood as a prolonged process of self-experimentation. He follows Davy from his youthful enthusiasm for physiological experiment through his self-fashioning as a man of science in a period when the path to a scientific career was not as well-trod as it is today. What emerges is a portrait of Davy as a creative fashioner of his own identity through a lifelong series of experiments in selfhood.

Jan Golinski is professor of history and humanities at the University of New Hampshire. He is the author of Making Natural Knowledge and British Weather and the Climate of Enlightenment, both published by the University of Chicago Press.

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Groovy Science
Knowledge, Innovation, and American Counterculture
Edited by DAVID KAISER and W. PATRICK MCCRAY

In his 1969 book The Making of a Counterculture, Theodore Roszak described the youth of the late 1960s as fleeing science “as if from a place inhabited by plague,” and even seeking “subversion of the scientific worldview” itself. Roszak’s view has come to be our own: when we think of the youth movement of the 1960s and early 1970s, we think of a movement that was explicitly anti-scientific in its embrace of alternative spiritualities and communal living.

Such a view is far too simple, ignoring the diverse ways in which the era’s countercultures expressed enthusiasm for and involved themselves in science—of a certain type. Rejecting hulking, militarized technical projects like Cold War missiles and mainframes, Boomers and hippies sought a science that was both small-scale and big-picture, as exemplified by the annual workshops on quantum physics at the Esalen Institute in Big Sur, or Timothy Leary’s championing of space exploration as the ultimate “high.” Groovy Science explores the experimentation and eclecticism that marked countercultural science and technology during one of the most colorful periods of American history.

David Kaiser is the Germeshausen Professor of the History of Science and professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the author of Drawing Theories Apart, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and How the Hippies Saved Physics. He lives near Boston, Massachusetts. W. Patrick McCray is professor in the Department of History at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He is the author of The Visioneers and Keep Watching the Skies. He lives in Santa Barbara, California.
Environmental Law for Biologists

TRISTAN KIMBRELL

Environmental law has an unquestionable effect on the species, ecosystems, and landscapes that biologists study—and vice-versa, as the research of these biologists frequently informs policy. But because many scientists receive little or no legal training, we know relatively little about the precise ways that laws affect biological systems—and, consequently, about how best to improve these laws and better protect our natural resources.

With Environmental Law for Biologists, ecologist and lawyer Tristan Kimbrell bridges this gap in legal knowledge. Complete with a concise introduction to environmental law and an appendix describing the most important federal and international statutes and treaties discussed, the book is divided into four broad parts: laws that focus on individual species, like invasive species policies, the Endangered Species Act, and international treaties such as CITES; laws that focus on land, from federal public lands to agricultural regulations and urban planning; laws that focus on water, such as the Clean Water Act; and laws that focus on air, such as the Clean Air Act and international measures meant to mitigate global climate change. Written for working biologists and students alike, this book will be a catalyst for both more effective policy and enhanced research, offering hope for the manifold frictions between science and the law.

Tristan Kimbrell is an environmental writer who focuses on the intersection of law and biology. He lives in Salt Lake City.
All organisms live in clusters, but such fractured local populations nonetheless maintain connectivity with one another by some amount of gene flow between them. Most such metapopulations occur naturally, like clusters of amphibians in vernal ponds or baboon troops spread across the African veldt. Others have been created as human activities fragment natural landscapes, as in stands of trees separated by roads. As landscape change has accelerated, understanding how these metapopulations function—and specifically how they adapt—has become crucial to ecology and to our very understanding of evolution itself.

With Adaptation in Metapopulations, Michael J. Wade explores a key component of this new understanding of evolution: interaction. Synthesizing decades of work in the lab and in the field in a book both empirically grounded and underpinned by a strong conceptual framework, Wade looks at the role of interaction across scales from gene selection to selection at the level of individuals, kin, and groups. In so doing, he integrates molecular and organismal biology to reveal the true complexities of evolutionary dynamics from genes to metapopulations.

“Adaptation in Metapopulations is a multifaceted, deeply considered discussion of the current state of our understanding of how evolution proceeds within and among connected populations, including metapopulations and other kinds of groups... all from a scientist who has spent a major part of his career near the center of these discussions, experiments, and controversies.”

—John N. Thompson, author of Relentless Evolution

Michael J. Wade is distinguished professor of biology at Indiana University, Bloomington. He is coauthor of Mating Systems and Strategies.
“Kuhn’s Structure of Scientific Revolutions is one of the most important books in the last hundred years. His language and concepts have permeated contemporary thought, and his arguments are still alive and of real importance. What a great idea to have a fiftieth birthday for it! The selection of celebrants is top-notch, and, as is fitting, they are not simply kneeling at the feet of Kuhn, but critically engaging with his work.”

—Cheryl Misak, University of Toronto

In 1968, the director of USAID coined the term “green revolution” to celebrate the new technological solutions that promised to ease hunger around the world—and forestall the spread of more “red,” or socialist, revolutions. Yet in China, where modernization and scientific progress could not be divorced from politics, green and red revolutions proceeded side by side.

In Red Revolution, Green Revolution: Scientific Farming in Socialist China, Sigrid Schmalzer explores the intersection of politics and agriculture in socialist China through the diverse experiences of scientists, peasants, state agents, and “educated youth.” The environmental costs of chemical-intensive agriculture and the human costs of emphasizing increasing production over equitable distribution of food and labor have been felt as strongly in China as anywhere—and yet, as Schmalzer shows, Mao-era challenges to technocracy laid important groundwork for today’s sustainability and food justice movements. This history of “scientific farming” in China offers us a unique opportunity not only to explore the consequences of modern agricultural technologies but also to engage in a necessary rethinking of fundamental assumptions about science and society.

Sigrid Schmalzer is associate professor of history at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. She is the author of The People’s Peking Man, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and coeditor of Visualizing Modern China.
Global temperatures and seawater levels rise; the world’s smallest porpoise species looms at the edge of extinction; and a tiny emerald beetle from Japan flourishes in North America—but why does it matter? Who cares? With this concise, accessible, and up-to-date book, Charles J. Krebs answers critics and enlightens students and environmental advocates alike, revealing not why phenomena like these deserve our attention, but why they demand it.

Highlighting key principles in ecology—from species extinction to the sun’s role in powering ecosystems—each chapter introduces a general question, illustrates that question with real-world examples, and links it to pressing ecological issues in which humans play a central role, such as the spread of invasive species, climate change, overfishing, and biodiversity conservation. While other introductions to ecology are rooted in complex theory and practice and relegate discussions of human environmental impacts and their societal implications to sidebars and appendices, Why Ecology Matters interweaves these important discussions throughout. It is a book rooted in our contemporary world, delving into ecological issues that are perennial, yet could not be more timely.

Charles J. Krebs is professor emeritus of zoology at the University of British Columbia and thinker in residence in the Institute for Applied Ecology at the University of Canberra. He is the author of Population Fluctuations in Rodents, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

**History Within**

The Science, Culture, and Politics of Bones, Organisms, and Molecules

MARIANNE SOMMER

Personal genomics services such as 23andMe and Ancestry.com now offer what once was science fiction: the ability to sequence and analyze an individual’s entire genetic code—promising, in some cases, facts about that individual’s ancestry that might have otherwise remained lost. Such services draw on and contribute to the science of human population genetics, which attempts to reconstruct the history of humankind, including the origin and movement of specific populations. Yet is it true that who we are and where we come from is written into the sequence of our genomes? Are genes better documents for determining our histories and identities than fossils or other historical sources?

Our interpretation of gene sequences, like our interpretation of other historical evidence, inevitably tells a story laden with political and moral values. Focusing on the work of Henry Fairfield Osborn, Julian Sorell Huxley, and Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza in paleoanthropology, evolutionary biology, and human population genetics, History Within asks how the sciences of human origins, whether through the museum, the zoo, or the genetics lab, have shaped our idea of what it means to be human. As Marianne Sommer shows, the stories we tell about bones, organisms, and molecules often change the world.

Marianne Sommer is professor in the Department of Cultural and Science Studies at the University of Lucerne. She is the author of Bones and Ochre: The Curious Afterlife of the Red Lady of Paviland.
“Original, thorough, and clear, Stormwater is a holistic, comprehensive primer that can be used by scientists, engineers, and policy makers alike. Indeed, it is the most comprehensive book to date on the chemical, physical, and biological aspects of stormwater, as well as on how we manage stormwater and its associated impacts and controls. Excellent.”

—David Sample, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Stormwater
A Resource for Scientists, Engineers, and Policy Makers
WILLIAM G. WILSON

As cities grow and climates change, precipitation increases, and with every great storm—from record-breaking Boston blizzards to floods in Houston—come buckets of stormwater and a deluge of problems. In Stormwater, William G. Wilson brings us the first expansive guide to stormwater science and management in urban environments, where rising runoff threatens both human and environmental health.

As Wilson shows, rivers of runoff flowing from manmade surfaces—such as roads, sidewalks, and industrial sites—carry a glut of sediments and pollutants. Unlike soil, pavement does not filter or biodegrade these contaminants. Oil, pesticides, road salts, metals, automobile chemicals, and even bacteria and viruses all pour into stormwater systems. Often this runoff discharges directly into waterways, uncontrolled and untreated, damaging valuable ecosystems. Detailing the harm that can be caused by this urban runoff, Wilson also outlines methods of control, from restored watersheds to green roofs and rain gardens, and, in so doing, gives hope in the face of an omnipresent threat. Illustrated throughout, Stormwater will be an essential resource for urban planners and scientists, policy makers, citizen activists, and environmental educators in the stormy decades to come.

William G. Wilson is associate professor in the Department of Biology at Duke University. He is the author, most recently, of Constructed Climates: A Primer on Urban Environments, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Bounding Biomedicine
Evidence and Rhetoric in the New Science of Alternative Medicine
COLLEEN DERMATCH

During the 1990s, an unprecedented number of Americans turned to complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), an umbrella term encompassing chiropractics, energy healing, herbal medicine, homeopathy, meditation, naturopathy, and traditional Chinese medicine. By 1997, nearly half the US population was seeking CAM, spending at least $27 billion out of pocket.

Bounding Biomedicine centers on this boundary-changing era, looking at how consumer demand shook the health care hierarchy. Drawing on scholarship in rhetoric and science and technology studies, the book examines how the medical profession scrambled to maintain its position of privilege and prestige, even as its foothold appeared to be crumbling. Colleen Derkatch analyzes CAM-themed medical journals and related discourse to illustrate how members of the medical establishment applied Western standards of evaluation and peer review to test health practices that did not fit easily (or at all) within standard frameworks of medical research. And she shows that, despite many practitioners’ efforts to eliminate the boundaries between “regular” and “alternative,” this research on CAM and the forms of communication that surrounded it ultimately ended up creating an even greater division between what counts as safe, effective health care and what does not.

At a time when debates over treatment choices have flared up again, Bounding Biomedicine gives us a possible blueprint for understanding how the medical establishment will react to this new era of therapeutic change.

Colleen Derkatch is assistant professor of rhetoric in the Department of English and vice chair of the Research Ethics Board at Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada.
Historians of religion have examined at length the Protestant Revolution and the widespread effects of “priestcraft” rhetoric that grew out of it, but J. Barton Scott, in Spiritual Despots, reveals an unexamined piece of that story: how Protestant missionaries spread anticlerical rhetoric throughout India, activity from which the ongoing effects can be felt to this day. Drawing on the archival writings of both British and Indian figures, Scott provides a panoramic view of precisely how priestcraft rhetoric has transformed religion and politics in India since the nineteenth century.

After Protestant polemics developed the concept of priestcraft as religious fraud, missionaries traveling throughout the British colonies eventually dispersed it into the lexicon of Hindu reformers. These nineteenth-century reformers translated the religious insult into vernacular languages like Hindi and Gujarati, breathing new life into the idea in the context of their own tradition. Used to vilify religious hierarchy and celebrate the ideal of the autonomous individual, priestcraft rhetoric also became important to liberalism in India.

Scott draws on close readings of texts in multiple languages from powerful thinkers of the day, such as James Mill, Keshub Chandra Sen, William Howitt, Karsandas Mulji, Helena Blavatsky, and many more, to provide a broad, transcontinental perspective. Uniting writers across time and space, he sheds much-needed light on how priestcraft rhetoric and ascetic religious practices in India played a surprising part in creating a new moral and political order based on ideals of self-governance for twentieth-century India, demonstrating the importance of viewing the emergence of secularism through the colonial encounter.
“Abbott has long been one of sociology’s most fertile and original thinkers. These lucid and challenging essays display Abbott’s remarkably wide-ranging sociological intelligence at its best. Cumulatively, they articulate the core principles of a distinctively processual sociology, and they challenge us to recognize the irreducibly humanistic and moral nature of the sociological enterprise.”

—Rogers Brubaker, University of California, Los Angeles

**Processual Sociology**

**ANDREW ABBOTT**

For the past twenty years, noted sociologist Andrew Abbott has been developing what he calls a *processual* ontology for social life. In this view, the social world is constantly changing—making, remaking, and unmaking itself, instant by instant. He argues that even the units of the social world—both individuals and entities—must be explained by these series of events rather than as enduring objects, fixed in time. This radical concept, which lies at the heart of the Chicago School of Sociology, provides a means for the disciplines of history and sociology to interact with and reflect on each other.

In *Processual Sociology*, Abbott first examines the endurance of individuals and social groups through time and then goes on to consider the question of what this means for human nature. He looks at different approaches to the passing of social time and determination, all while examining the goal of social existence, weighing the concepts of individual outcome and social order. Abbott concludes by discussing core difficulties of the practice of social science as a moral activity, arguing that it is inescapably moral, and therefore we must develop normative theories more sophisticated than our current naively political normativism. Ranging broadly across disciplines and methodologies, *Processual Sociology* breaks new ground in its search for conceptual foundations of a rigorously processual account of social life.

Andrew Abbott is the Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago. He edits the *American Journal of Sociology*.

**To Care for Creation**

**STEPHEN ELLINGSON**

Controversial megachurch pastor Mark Driscoll proclaimed from a conference stage in 2013, "I know who made the environment, and he’s coming back and going to burn it all up. So, yes, I drive an SUV." The comment, which Driscoll later explained away as a joke, highlighted what has been a long history of religious environmentalism. Given how firmly entrenched this sentiment has been, surprising inroads have been made by a new movement with few financial resources that is deeply committed to promoting green religious traditions and creating a new environmental ethic.

*To Care for Creation* chronicles this movement and explains how it has emerged despite institutional and cultural barriers, as well as the hurdles posed by logic and practices that set religious environmental organizations apart from the secular movement. Ellingson takes a deep dive into the ways entrepreneurial activists tap into and improvise on a variety of theological, ethical, and symbolic traditions in order to issue a compelling call to arms that mobilizes religious audiences. Drawing on interviews with the leaders of more than sixty of these organizations, Ellingson deftly illustrates how activists borrow and rework resources from various traditions to create new meanings for religion, nature, and the religious person’s duty to the natural world.

Stephen Ellingson is associate professor of sociology at Hamilton College. He is the author of *The Megachurch and the Mainline*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
In the midst of the Great Depression, Americans were nearly universally literate—and they were hungry for the written word. Magazines, novels, and newspapers littered the floors of parlors and tenements alike. With an eye to this market and as a response to devastating unemployment, Roosevelt’s Works Progress Administration created the Federal Writers’ Project. The Project’s mission was simple: jobs. But, as Wendy Griswold shows in the lively and persuasive American Guides, the Project had a profound—and unintended—cultural impact that went far beyond the writers’ paychecks.

Griswold’s subject here is the Project’s American Guides, an impressively produced series that set out not only to direct travelers on which routes to take and what to see throughout the country, but also to celebrate the distinctive characteristics of each individual state. Griswold finds that the series unintentionally diversified American literary culture’s cast of characters—promoting women, minority, and rural writers—while it also institutionalized the innovative idea that American culture comes in state-shaped boxes. Griswold’s story alters our customary ideas about cultural change as a gradual process, revealing how diversity is often the result of politically strategic decisions and bureaucratic logic, as well as of the conflicts between snobbish metropolis intellectuals and stubborn locals. American Guides reveals the significance of cultural federalism and the indelible impact that the Federal Writers’ Project continues to have on the American literary landscape.

Wendy Griswold is professor of sociology and the Bergen Evans Professor in the Humanities at Northwestern University. American Guides is the second volume of her trilogy on culture and place; the first volume was Regionalism and the Reading Class, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Scenescapes
How Qualities of Place Shape Social Life
DANIEL AARON SILVER and TERRY NICHOLS CLARK

Let’s set the scene: there’s a regular on his barstool, beer in hand. He’s watching a young couple execute a complicated series of moves on the dance floor, while at the table in the corner the DJ adjusts his headphones and slips a new beat into the mix. These are all experiences created by a given scene—one where we feel connected to other people, in places like a bar or a community center, a neighborhood parish or even a train station. Scenes enable experiences, but they also cultivate skills, create ambiances, and nourish communities.

In Scenescapes, Daniel Aaron Silver and Terry Nichols Clark examine the patterns and consequences of the amenities that define our streets and strips. They articulate the core dimensions of the theatricality, authenticity, and legitimacy of local scenes—cafes, churches, restaurants, parks, galleries, bowling alleys, and more. Scenescapes not only reimagines cities in cultural terms, it details how scenes shape economic development, residential patterns, and political attitudes and actions. In vivid detail and with wide-angle analyses—encompassing an analysis of 40,000 ZIP codes—Silver and Clark give readers tools for thinking about place; tools that can teach us where to live, work, or relax, and how to organize our communities.

Daniel Aaron Silver is associate professor of sociology at the University of Toronto at Scarborough. Terry Nichols Clark is professor of sociology at the University of Chicago.
On an ordinary weekday, men of the Beverly-La Brea Orthodox community wake up early, beginning their day with Talmud reading and prayer at 5:45 a.m., before joining Los Angeles’s traffic. Those who work “Jewish jobs”—teachers, kosher supervisors, or rabbis—will stay enmeshed in the Orthodox world throughout the workday. But even for the majority of men who spend their days in the world of gentiles, religious life constantly reasserts itself. Neighborhood fixtures like Jewish schools and synagogues are always after more involvement; evening classes and prayers pull them in; the streets themselves seem to remind them of who they are. And so the week goes, culminating as the sabbatical observances on Friday afternoon stretch into Saturday evening. Life in this community, as Iddo Tavory describes it, is palpably thick with the twin pulls of observance and sociality. 

In *Summoned*, Tavory takes readers to the heart of the exhilarating—at times exhausting—life of the Beverly-La Brea Orthodox community. Just blocks from West Hollywood’s nightlife, the Orthodox community thrives next to the impure sights, sounds, and smells they encounter every day. But to sustain this life, as Tavory shows, is not simply a moral decision they make. To be Orthodox is to be constantly called into being. People are reminded of who they are as they are called upon by organizations, prayer quorums, the nods of strangers, whiffs of unkosher food floating through the street, or the rarer anti-Semitic remarks. Again and again, they find themselves summoned both into social life and into their identity as Orthodox Jews. At the close of Tavory’s fascinating ethnography, we come away with a better understanding of the dynamics of social worlds, identity, interaction, and self—not only in Beverly-La Brea, but in society at large.

**Iddo Tavory** is assistant professor of sociology at New York University. He is coauthor of *Abductive Analysis: Theorizing Qualitative Research*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Years have passed since the United States experienced one of the worst financial crises in world history, and while countless experts have analyzed it, many central questions remain unanswered. How should we consider the relationship between private money creation and the issuance of money by central banks? What do we mean by, and want from, financial stability? What role should regulation play? How should we consider the relationship between private money creation and the issuance of money by central banks? What do we mean by, and want from, financial stability? What role should regulation play? How would we construct an ideal monetary system if we could start from scratch?

In *The Money Problem*, Morgan Ricks addresses all of these questions and more, offering a practical yet elegant blueprint for a revamped institutional system of money and banking—one that, crucially, can be accomplished simply through incremental changes to the current system. He brings a critical, missing dimension to the ongoing debates over financial stability policy, arguing that it is primarily an issue of monetary system design. *The Money Problem* introduces a powerful yet realistic plan that will expand the policy conversation around the US monetary framework and offer a way to mitigate the risk of catastrophic financial panic in the future.

**Morgan Ricks** is associate professor at Vanderbilt Law School. Previously, he was a senior policy advisor and financial restructuring expert at the US Treasury Department, a risk-arbitrage trader at Citadel Investment Group, and vice president in the investment banking division of Merrill Lynch & Co.
In recent years, the United States has been more polarized and divided than ever. This fissure is evident across the nation in conflict over LGBTQ rights; in challenges to religious liberty; in clashes over abortion; in tensions between law enforcement and minority communities. With all of this physical and emotional violence enacted by our legal system and such seemingly irresolvable differences in beliefs, values, and identities across the country, we are forced to ask—how can the people of this nation ever live in peace together?

In *Confident Pluralism*, John D. Inazu analyzes the current state of the country, orients the contemporary United States within its broader history, and explores the ways that Americans can—and must—live together peaceably in the future despite these deeply engrained differences. Pluralism is one of the founding creeds of the United States—yet America’s society and legal system continues to face deep, unsolved structural problems in dealing with differing cultural anxieties, and minority viewpoints. Inazu not only argues that it is possible to cohabit peacefully in this country, but he also lays out realistic guidelines for our society and legal system to achieve the new American dream through civic practices that value toleration over protest, humility over defensiveness, and persuasion over coercion.

An essential clarion call during one of the most troubled times in US history, *Confident Pluralism* offers a refreshing argument for how the legal system can protect peoples’ personal beliefs and inherent right to differ and shows how we can build towards a healthier future of tolerant, patient, and antidiscriminatory institutional pluralism.

*Confident Pluralism* is important both as a theoretical book and as a practical one. Inazu’s unusually thoughtful treatment builds on theories of pluralism to show how contemporary legal doctrine and civic engagement can and should put that pluralism into practice.”

—William Baude, University of Chicago Law School
Pauline Kael, Andrew Sarris, and Roger Ebert were three of America’s most revered and widely read film critics, more famous than many of the movies they wrote about. But their remarkable contributions to American film criticism were deeply influenced by four earlier critics: Otis Ferguson, James Agee, Manny Farber, and Parker Tyler. Throughout the 1930s and ’40s, they scrutinized what was on the screen with an intensity not previously seen in popular reviewing. Although largely ignored by the arts media of the day, they honed the sort of serious discussion of films that would be made popular decades later by Kael, Sarris, Ebert, and their contemporaries.

With The Rhapsodes, renowned film scholar and critic David Bordwell—an heir to both those legacies—restores to a wider audience the work of Ferguson, Agee, Farber, and Tyler, critics he calls the “Rhapsodes” for the passionate and deliberately offbeat nature of their vernacular prose. Each broke with prevailing currents in criticism in order to find new ways to talk about the popular films that contemporaries often saw at best as trivial, at worst as a betrayal of art. Ferguson saw in Hollywood an engaging, adroit mode of popular storytelling. Agee sought in cinema the lyrical epiphanies found in romantic poetry. Farber, trained as a painter, brought a pictorial intelligence to bear on film. A surrealist, Tyler treated classic Hollywood as a collective hallucination that invited both audience and critic to find moments of subversive pleasure. With his customary clarity and brio, Bordwell takes readers through the relevant cultural and critical landscape and considers the critics’ writing styles, their conceptions of films, and their quarrels.

The Rhapsodes allows readers to rediscover these remarkable critics who broke with convention to capture what they found moving, artful, or disappointing in classic Hollywood cinema and explores their robust—and continuing—influence.
If any anthropologist living today can illuminate our dim understanding of death’s enigma, it is Robert Desjarlais. With *Subject to Death*, Desjarlais provides an intimate, philosophical account of death and mourning practices among Hyolmo Buddhists, an ethnically Tibetan Buddhist people from Nepal. He studies the death preparations of the Hyolmo, their specific rituals of grieving, and the practices they use to heal the psychological trauma of loss.

Desjarlais’s research marks a major advance in the ethnographic study of death, dying, and grief, one with broad implications. Ethnologically nuanced, beautifully written, and twenty-five years in the making, *Subject to Death* is an insightful study of how fundamental aspects of human existence—identity, memory, agency, longing, bodiliness—are enacted and eventually dissolved through social and communicative practices of the Hyolmo people.

*Patina* is a wonderfully original and inspiring piece of work, which challenges the conventional approaches of archaeology, anthropology, and history. With this book, Dawdy offers a major contribution to the growing theoretical foundations of this alternative approach to the past, which acknowledges the present to be the only point from where the past can be accurately explored and understood. *Patina* is a milestone in the new academic focus on historical thought—a pioneering work that will set the bar for future specialists in this growing field.

—Laurent Olivier, National Archaeological Museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye

When Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans, the world reacted with shock on seeing residents of this distinctive city left abandoned to the floodwaters. After the last rescue was completed, a new worry arose—that New Orleans’s unique historic fabric sat in ruins, and we had lost one of the most charming old cities of the New World.

In *Patina*, anthropologist Shannon Lee Dawdy examines what was lost and found through the destruction of Hurricane Katrina. Tracking the rich history and unique physicality of New Orleans, she explains how it came to adopt the nickname “the antique city.” With innovative applications of “thing theory,” *Patina* studies the influence of specific items—such as souvenirs, heirlooms, and Hurricane Katrina ruins—to explore how the city’s residents use material objects to comprehend time, history, and their connection to one another. A leading figure in “archaeology of the contemporary,” Dawdy draws on archaeological evidence, archival and literary texts, and dozens of post-Katrina interviews to explore how the patina aesthetic informs a political nostalgia that is critical of the present. An intriguing story of the power of everyday objects, *Patina* demonstrates how sharing in the care of a historic landscape can unite a city’s population—despite extreme divisions of class and race—and help envision a way of life that offers not a return to the past, but an alternative future.

*Patina* is a wonderfully original and inspiring piece of work, which challenges the conventional approaches of archaeology, anthropology, and history. With this book, Dawdy offers a major contribution to the growing theoretical foundations of this alternative approach to the past, which acknowledges the present to be the only point from where the past can be accurately explored and understood. *Patina* is a milestone in the new academic focus on historical thought—a pioneering work that will set the bar for future specialists in this growing field.

—Laurent Olivier, National Archaeological Museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye
SALLY ENGLE MERRY

The Seductions of Quantification
Measuring Human Rights, Gender Violence, and Sex Trafficking

We live in a world where seemingly everything can be measured. We rely on indicators to translate social phenomena into simple, quantified terms, which in turn can be used to guide individuals, organizations, and governments in establishing policy. Yet counting things requires finding a way to make them comparable. And in the process of translating the confusion of social life into neat categories, we inevitably strip it of context and meaning—and risk hiding or distorting as much as we reveal.

With *The Seductions of Quantification*, leading legal anthropologist Sally Engle Merry investigates the techniques by which information is gathered and analyzed in the production of global indicators on human rights, gender violence, and sex trafficking. Although such numbers convey an aura of objective truth and scientific validity, Merry argues persuasively that measurement systems constitute a form of power by incorporating theories about social change in their design but rarely explicitly acknowledging them. For instance, the US State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Report, which ranks countries in terms of their compliance with antitrafficking activities, assumes that prosecuting traffickers as criminals is an effective corrective strategy—overlooking cultures where women and children are frequently sold by their own families. As Merry shows, indicators are indeed seductive in their promise of providing concrete knowledge about how the world works, but they are implemented most successfully when paired with context-rich qualitative accounts grounded in local knowledge.

*Sally Engle Merry* is the Silver Professor in the Department of Anthropology at New York University and the faculty codirector of the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at the New York University School of Law. She is the author of five books, including *Human Rights and Gender Violence*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Anthropologists in the Stock Exchange  
A Financial History of Victorian Science  
MARC FLANDREAU

Uncovering strange plots by early British anthropologists to use scientific status to manipulate the stock market, Anthropologists in the Stock Exchange tells a provocative story that marries the birth of the social sciences with the exploits of global finance. Marc Flandreau tracks a group of Victorian gentleman-swindlers as they shuffled between the corridors of the London Stock Exchange and the meeting rooms of learned society, showing that anthropological studies were integral to investment and speculation in foreign government debt, and, inversely, that finance played a crucial role in shaping the contours of human knowledge.

Flandreau argues that finance and science were at the heart of a new brand of imperialism born during Benjamin Disraeli’s first term as Britain’s prime minister in the 1860s. As anthropologists advocated the study of Miskito Indians or stated their views on a Jamaican rebellion, they were in fact catering to the impulses of the stock exchange—for their own benefit. In this way the very development of the field of anthropology was deeply tied to issues relevant to the financial market—from trust to corruption. Moreover, this book shows how the interplay between anthropology and finance formed the foundational structures of late-nineteenth-century British imperialism and helped produce essential technologies of globalization as we know it today.


Legacies, Logics, Logistics  
Essays in the Anthropology of the Platform Economy  
JANE I. GUYER

Legacies, Logics, Logistics brings together a set of essays, written both before and after the financial crisis of 2007–08, by eminent Africanist and economic anthropologist Jane I. Guyer. Each was written initially for a conference on a defined theme. When they are brought together and interpreted as a whole by eminent Africanist and economic experts—Guyer traces how people and institutions hold together past experiences (legacies), imagined scenarios and models (logics), and situational challenges (logistics) in a way that makes the performance of economic life (on platforms made of these legacies, logics, and logistics) work in practice.

Individual essays explore a number of topics—including time frames and the future, the use of percentages in observations and judgments, the explanation of prices, the coexistence of different world currencies, the reaplication of long time economic theories in new settings, and, crucially, how we talk about the economy, how we use stable terms to describe a turbulent system. Valuable as stand-alone pieces, the essays build into a cogent method of economic anthropology.

Jane I. Guyer is the George Armstrong Kelly Professor Emerita in the Department of Anthropology at Johns Hopkins University. She is the author and editor of numerous books, including Marginal Gains: Monetary Transactions in Atlantic Africa, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

“An original and bold account showing that anthropologists in Victorian England were not only complicit in white-collar crimes but that anthropology itself benefited from and was developed by the position of its personnel in both the scientific and financial sectors.”

—Kevin A. Yelvington, University of South Florida

Legacies, Logics, Logistics  
Essays in the Anthropology of the Platform Economy  
JANE I. GUYER

“Superbly crafted essays that draw on vibrant ethnographic material and creative rendering of social and cultural theory. This collection makes clear the profound nature of Guyer’s writing, including her decisive concept of ‘platforms,’ which stabilizes theoretical and empirical inquiry around key financial issues. Here we see the powerful impact of her career trajectory on the establishment of the foundations of the anthropology of finance.”

—Douglas R. Holmes, author of Economy of Words

“This vivid book shows just how ugly the top-down politics of beautification and heritage can be. More important, it also shows that the real beauty of Bangkok lies in the creativity of communities like Pom Mahakan, whose residents play with the idioms of power to both co-opt and resist the will of those seeking to bulldoze their lives. Herzfeld’s account bursts with energy—the writing is nimble, and the theorizing is grounded in anthropological classics but always tied to the realities of the case at hand.”

—Erik Harms, Yale University

Siege of the Spirits
Community and Polity in Bangkok
MICHAEL HERZFELD

What happens when three hundred alleged squatters go head-to-head with an enormous city government looking to develop the place where they live? As anthropologist Michael Herzfeld shows in this book, the answer can be surprising. He tells the story of Pom Mahakan, a tiny enclave in the heart of old Bangkok whose residents have resisted authorities’ demands to vacate their homes for a quarter of a century. It’s a story of community versus government, of old versus new, and of political will versus the law.

Herzfeld argues that even though the residents of Pom Mahakan have lost every legal battle the city government has dragged them into, they have won every public relations contest, highlighting their struggle as one against bureaucrats who do not respect the age-old values of Thai/Siamese social and cultural order. Such values include compassion for the poor and an understanding of urban space as deeply embedded in social and ritual relations.

In a gripping account of their standoff, Herzfeld—who simultaneously argues for the importance of activism in scholarship—traces the agile political tactics and styles of the community’s leadership, using their struggle to illuminate the larger difficulties, tensions, and unresolved debates that continue to roil Thai society to this day.

Michael Herzfeld is the Ernest E. Monrad Professor of the Social Sciences in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University, and he has taught at several other universities worldwide. He is the author of many books, including, most recently, The Body Impolitic and Evicted from Eternity, both published by the University of Chicago Press.

Doing Style
Youth and Mass Mediation in South India
CONSTANTINE V. NAKASSIS

In Doing Style, Constantine V. Nakassis explores the world of youth and mass media in South India, where what Tamil youth call style anchors their day-to-day lives and media worlds. Through intimate ethnographic descriptions of college life in Tamil Nadu, Nakassis explores the complex ways that acts and objects of style, such as brand fashion, English slang, and film representations express the multiple desires and anxieties of this generation, who live in the shadow of the promise of global modernity.

As Nakassis shows, while signs of the global, modern world are everywhere in post-liberalization India, for most of these young people this world is still very distant—a paradox that results in youth’s profound sense of being in between. This in-betweenness manifests itself in the ambivalent quality of style, the ways in which stylish objects are necessarily marked as counterfeit, mixed, or ironical. In order to show how this in-betweenness materializes in particular media, Nakassis explores the entanglements between youth peer groups and the sites where such stylish media objects are produced, arguing that these entanglements deeply condition the production and circulation of the media objects themselves. The result is an important and timely look at the tremendous forces of youth culture, globalization, and mass media as they interact in the vibrancy of a rapidly changing India.

Constantine V. Nakassis is assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago.
Methods That Matter
Integrating Mixed Methods for More Effective Social Science Research
Edited by M. CAMERON HAY

To do research that really makes a difference, social scientists need questions and methods that reflect the complexity of the world. Bringing together a consortium of voices across a variety of fields, Methods That Matter offers compelling and successful examples of mixed methods research that do just that. In case after case, the researchers break out of the traditional methodological silos that have long separated social science disciplines in order to better describe the intricacies of our personal and social worlds.

Historically, the largest division between social science methods has been that between quantitative and qualitative measures. For people trained in psychology or sociology, the bias has been toward the former, using surveys and experiments that yield readily comparable numerical results. For people trained in anthropology, it has been toward the latter, using ethnographic observations and interviews that offer richer nuances of meaning but are difficult to compare across societies. Discussing their own endeavors to combine the quantitative with the qualitative, the contributors invite readers into a conversation about the best designs and practices of mixed methodologies to stimulate creative ideas and find new pathways of insight. The result is an engaging exploration of a promising new approach to the social sciences.

M. Cameron Hay is associate professor of anthropology, coordinator of Global Health Studies, and director of the Global Health Research Innovation Center at Miami University, as well as associate research anthropologist in the Center for Culture and Health at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is the author of Remembering to Live.

Backcasts
A Global History of Fly Fishing and Conservation
Edited by SAMUEL SNYDER, BRYON BORGEHL, and ELIZABETH TOBEY
With a Foreword by Jennifer Brown and Epilogue by Chris Wood

“Many of us probably would be better fishermen if we did not spend so much time watching and waiting for the world to become perfect.”—Norman Maclean

However religious, however patiently spiritual the tying and casting of the fly may be, no angler wishes to wade into rivers of industrial runoff or cast into waters devoid of fish or full of invasive species like the Asian carp. So it comes as no surprise that those who fish have long played an active, foundational role in the preservation, management, and restoration of the world’s coldwater fisheries. Backcasts celebrates this centuries-old confluence of fly fishing and conservation. With sections covering the history of fly fishing; the sport’s global evolution, from the rivers of South Africa to Japan; the journeys of both native and nonnative trout; and the work of conservation organizations such as the Federation of Fly Fishers and Trout Unlimited, Backcasts casts wide.

Highlighting the historical significance of outdoor recreation and sports to conservation in a collection important for fly anglers and scholars of fisheries ecology, conservation history, and environmental ethics, Backcasts explores both the problems anglers and their organizations face and how they might serve as models of conservation—in the individual trout streams, watersheds, and landscapes through which these waters flow.

Samuel Snyder is the Alaska Engagement Director of Trout Unlimited’s Alaska Program. Bryon Borgelt is principal of Saint Rose School in Perrysburg, Ohio. Elizabeth Tobey is an art historian and independent scholar affiliated with the Department of Art History and Archaeology at the University of Maryland. All three are avid anglers.
Early seventeenth-century Italy saw a revolution in instrumental music. Large, varied, and experimental, the new instrumental repertoire was crucial for the Western tradition—but the impulses that gave rise to it have yet to be fully explored. *Curious and Modern Inventions* offers fresh insight into the motivating forces behind this music, tracing it to a new conception of instruments of all sorts—whether musical or scientific—as vehicles of discovery.

Rebecca Cypess shows that early modern thinkers were fascinated with instrumental technologies. The telescope, the clock, the pen, the lute—these were vital instruments for leading thinkers of the age, from Galileo Galilei to Giambattista Marino. No longer used merely to remake an object or repeat a process already known, instruments were increasingly seen as tools for open-ended inquiry that would lead to new knowledge. Engaging with themes from the history of science, literature, and the visual arts, this study reveals the intimate connections between instrumental music and the scientific and artisanal tools that served to mediate between individuals and the world around them.

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In mid-1990s South Africa, apartheid ended, Nelson Mandela was elected president, and the country’s urban black youth developed *kwтовo*—a form of electronic music (redolent of North American house) that came to represent the post-struggle generation. In this book, Gavin Steingo examines kwтовo as it has developed alongside the democratization of South Africa over the past two decades. Tracking the fall of South African hope into the disenchantment that often characterizes the outlook of its youth today—who face high unemployment, extreme inequality, and widespread crime—Steingo looks to kwтовo as a powerful tool that paradoxically engages South Africa’s crucial social and political problems by, in fact, seeming to ignore them.

Politicians and cultural critics have long criticized kwтовo for failing to provide any meaningful contribution to a society that desperately needs direction. As Steingo shows, however, these criticisms are built on problematic assumptions about the political function of music. Interacting with kwтовo artists and fans, he shows that youth aren’t escaping their social condition through kwтовo but rather using it to expand their sensory realities and generate new possibilities. Resisting the truism that “music is always political,” Steingo elucidates a music that thrives on its radically ambiguous relationship with politics, power, and the state.

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“*Curious and Modern Inventions* is a work that will make music ethnomusicology legible to scholars engaged with critical theory. Steingo produces a story that makes kwтовo sensible to those unfamiliar with it and that brings kwтовo fans into print without reducing their struggle nor demanding that they represent resistance. The result is an exceptional analysis of freedom in music.”

—Louise Meintjes, Duke University

“Kwaito’s Promise
Music and the Aesthetics of Freedom in South Africa
GAVIN STEINGO

Gavin Steingo is assistant professor of music at the University of Pittsburgh and a visiting researcher at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.
The Lost Paradise
Andalusi Music in Urban North Africa

JONATHAN GLASSER

For more than a century, urban North Africans have sought to protect and revive Andalusi music, a prestigious Arabic-language performance tradition said to originate in the “lost paradise” of medieval Islamic Spain. Yet despite the Andalusi repertoire’s enshrinement as the national classical music of postcolonial North Africa, its devotees continue to describe it as being in danger of disappearance. In *The Lost Paradise*, Jonathan Glasser explores the close connection between the paradox of patrimony and the questions of embodiment, genealogy, secrecy, and social class that have long been central to Andalusi musical practice.

Through a historical and ethnographic account of the Andalusi music of Algiers, Tlemcen, and their Algerian and Moroccan borderlands since the end of the nineteenth century, Glasser shows how anxiety about Andalusi music’s disappearance has emerged from within the practice itself and come to be central to its ethos. The result is a sophisticated examination of musical survival and transformation that is also a meditation on temporality, labor, colonialism and nationalism, and the relationship of the living to the dead.

*Jonathan Glasser* is assistant professor of anthropology at the College of William and Mary.

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Haydn’s Sunrise, Beethoven’s Shadow
Audiovisual Culture and the Emergence of Musical Romanticism

DEIRDRE LOUGHRIDGE

The years between roughly 1760 and 1810, a period stretching from the rise of Joseph Haydn’s career to the height of Ludwig van Beethoven’s, are often viewed as a golden age for musical culture, as audiences started to revel in the pure sounds of the concert hall. But the latter half of the eighteenth century also saw proliferating optical technologies—including magnifying instruments, magic lanterns, peepshows, and shadow-plays—that offered new performance tools and fostered musical innovation. *Haydn’s Sunrise, Beethoven’s Shadow* is a fascinating exploration of this early romantic blending of sight and sound as encountered in popular science, street entertainments, opera, and music criticism.

Deirdre Loughridge reveals that allusions in musical writings to optical technologies reflect their spread from fairgrounds and laboratories into public consciousness and a range of discourses, including that of music. She demonstrates how concrete points of intersection—composers’ treatments of telescopes and peepshows in opera, for instance, or a shadow-play performance of a ballad—could then fuel new modes of listening that aimed to extend the senses. An illuminating look at romantic musical practices and aesthetics, this book yields surprising relations between the past and present and offers insight into our own contemporary audiovisual culture.

*Deirdre Loughridge* is a lecturer in the Department of Music at the University of California, Berkeley.
“Amid the heated national debates about equality and efficiency in education, many people have been groping for a clear sense of what education should actually accomplish. Allen’s answer in her fluently written and erudite book is persuasive and will provoke a valuable new debate.”

—Peter Levine, Tufts University

“Balancing the development of autonomy with that of social interdependence is a crucial aim of education in any society, but nowhere has it been more hotly debated than in Japan, where controversial education reforms over the past twenty years have attempted to reconcile the two goals. In this book, Peter Cave explores these reforms as they have played out at the junior high level, the most intense pressure point in the Japanese system, a time when students prepare for the high school entrance exams that will largely determine their educational trajectories and future livelihoods.

Cave examines the implementation of “relaxed education” reforms that attempted to promote individual autonomy and free thinking in Japanese classrooms. As he shows, however, these policies were eventually transformed by educators and school administrators into curricula and approaches that actually promoted social integration over individuality, an effect opposite to the reforms’ intended purpose. With vivid detail, he offers the voices of teachers, students, and parents to show what happens when national education policies run up against long-held beliefs and practices, and what their complex and conflicted interactions say about the production of self and community in education. The result is a fascinating analysis of a turbulent era in Japanese education that offers lessons for educational practitioners in any country.”

—Christopher Bjork, author of High-Stakes Schooling

Education and Equality

DANIELLE ALLEN

American education as we know it today—guaranteed by the state to serve every child in the country—is still less than a hundred years old. It’s no wonder we haven’t agreed yet exactly what role education should play in our society. In these Tanner Lectures, Danielle Allen brings us much closer, examining the ideological impasse between vocational and humanistic approaches that has plagued educational discourse, offering a compelling proposal to finally resolve the dispute.

Allen argues that education plays a crucial role in the cultivation of political and social equality and economic fairness, but that we have lost sight of exactly what that role is and should be. Drawing on thinkers such as John Rawls and Hannah Arendt, she sketches out a humanistic baseline that re-links education to equality, showing how doing so can help us reframe policy questions. From there, she turns to civic education, showing that we must reorient education’s trajectory toward readying students for lives as democratic citizens. Deepened by commentaries from leading thinkers Tommie Shelby, Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, Michael Rebell, and Quiara Alegría Hudes that touch on issues ranging from globalization to law to linguistic empowerment, this book offers a critical clarification of just how important education is to democratic life as well as a stirring defense of the humanities.

Danielle Allen is director of the Edmond J. Safra Center for Ethics and professor of government and education at Harvard University. The recipient of a MacArthur fellowship, she is the author of many books, including, most recently, Our Declaration, and coeditor of From Voice to Influence and Education, Justice, and Democracy, the latter two published by the University of Chicago Press.

Schooling Selves

Autonomy, Interdependence, and Reform in Japanese Junior High Education

PETER CAVE

Balancing the development of autonomy with that of social interdependence is a crucial aim of education in any society, but nowhere has it been more hotly debated than in Japan, where controversial education reforms over the past twenty years have attempted to reconcile the two goals. In this book, Peter Cave explores these reforms as they have played out at the junior high level, the most intense pressure point in the Japanese system, a time when students prepare for the high school entrance exams that will largely determine their educational trajectories and future livelihoods.

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Peter Cave is a lecturer in Japanese studies at the University of Manchester and the author of Primary School in Japan.
Teaching Evolution in a Creation Nation
ADAM LAATS and HARVEY SIEGEL

No fight over what gets taught in American classrooms is more heated than the battle over humanity’s origins. For more than a century we have argued about evolutionary theory and creationism (and its successor theory, intelligent design), yet we seem no closer to a resolution than we were in Darwin’s day. In this thoughtful examination of how we teach origins, historian Adam Laats and philosopher Harvey Siegel offer crucial new ways to think not just about the evolution debate but how science and religion can make peace in the classroom.

Laats and Siegel agree with most scientists: creationism is flawed, as science. But, they argue, students who believe it nevertheless need to be accommodated in public school science classes. Scientific or not, creationism maintains an important role in American history and culture as a point of religious dissent, a sustained form of protest that has weathered a century of broad—and often dramatic—social changes. At the same time, evolutionary theory has become a critical building block of modern knowledge. The key to accommodating both viewpoints, they show, is to disentangle belief from knowledge. A student does not need to believe in evolution in order to understand its tenets and evidence, and in this way can be fully literate in modern scientific thought and still maintain contrary religious or cultural views. Altogether, Laats and Siegel offer the kind of level-headed analysis that is crucial to finding a way out of our culture-war deadlock.

Adam Laats is associate professor of education and history at Binghamton University, State University of New York. He is the author of The Other School Reformers and Fundamentalism and Education in the Scopes Era. Harvey Siegel is professor of philosophy at the University of Miami. He is the author of several books, including Relativism Refuted, Educating Reason, and Rationality Redeemed?, as well as the editor of Reason and Education and The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Education.

Living with Moral Disagreement
The Enduring Controversy about Affirmative Action
MICHELE S. MOSES

How to handle affirmative action is one of the most intractable policy problems of our era, touching on controversial issues such as race-consciousness and social justice. Much has been written both for and against affirmative action policies—especially within the realm of educational opportunity. In this book, philosopher Michele S. Moses offers a crucial new pathway for thinking about the debate surrounding educational affirmative action, one that holds up the debate itself as an important emblem of the democratic process.

Central to Moses’s analysis is the argument that we need to understand disagreements about affirmative action as inherently moral, products of conflicts between deeply held beliefs that shape differing opinions on what justice requires of education policy. As she shows, differing opinions on affirmative action result from different conceptual values, for instance, between being treated equally and being treated as an equal or between seeing race-consciousness as a pernicious political force or as a necessary variable in political equality. As Moses shows, although moral disagreements about race-conscious policies and similar issues are often seen as symptoms of dysfunctional politics, they in fact create rich opportunities for discussions about diversity that nourish democratic thought and life.

Michele S. Moses is professor of educational foundations, policy, and practice and associate dean for graduate studies in the School of Education at the University of Colorado, Boulder. She is the author of Embracing Race and Affirmative Action Matters.

“What do you get when you cross a historian and a philosopher? If it’s Laats and Siegel, the answer is Teaching Evolution in a Creation Nation. Thoughtful and provocative, historically detailed and philosophically informed, this book is a must for anyone interested in understanding the conflict over evolution education in the United States.”
—Glenn Branch, deputy director, National Center for Science Education

Moses’s work in this book is convincing: a close inspection of affirmative action reveals deep disagreement about how we interpret and understand the relationship between two cherished and fundamental ideals: liberty and equality. Is one prior to the other? Are they mutually reinforcing? Exploring these questions, her book is an illuminating analysis of affirmative action that straddles political philosophy and philosophy of education.”
—Rob Reich, Stanford University
Juvenescence
A Cultural History of Our Age

How old are we? The question is harder to answer than it seems. For we age simultaneously in different ways: biologically, psychologically, socially. And we age within the larger framework of a culture, in the midst of a history that predates us and will outlast us. Looked at through that lens, many aspects of late modernity would suggest that we are older than ever, but Robert Pogue Harrison argues that we are also getting startlingly younger—in looks, mentality, and behavior. We live, he says, in an age of juvenescence.

Like all of Harrison’s books, Juvenescence ranges brilliantly across cultures and history, tracing the ways that the spirits of youth and age have inflected each other from antiquity to the present. Drawing on the scientific concept of neotony, or the retention of juvenile characteristics through adulthood, and extending it into the cultural realm, Harrison argues that youth is essential for culture’s innovative drive and flashes of genius. At the same time, however, youth—which he sees as more protracted than ever—is a luxury that requires the stability and wisdom of our elders and our institutions. “While genius liberates the novelties of the future,” Harrison writes, “wisdom inherits the legacies of the past, renewing them in the process of handing them down.”

A deeply learned excursion, rich with ideas and insights, Juvenescence could only have been written by Harrison. No reader who has wondered at our culture’s obsession with youth should miss it.

“Odd and brilliant.”—Scott McLemee, Inside Higher Ed

Robert Pogue Harrison is the Rosina Pierotti Professor of Italian literature and chair of graduate studies in Italian at Stanford University. He is the author of Forests, The Dominion of the Dead, and Gardens, all published by the University of Chicago Press.
GILLIAN O’BRIEN

Blood Runs Green

The Murder That Transfixed Gilded Age Chicago

It was the biggest funeral Chicago had seen since Lincoln’s. On May 26, 1889, four thousand mourners proceeded down Michigan Avenue, followed by a crowd forty thousand strong, in a howl of protest at what commentators called one of the ghastliest and most curious crimes in civilized history. The dead man, Dr. P. H. Cronin, was a respected Irish physician, but his brutal murder uncovered a web of intrigue, secrecy, and corruption that stretched across the United States and far beyond.

Blood Runs Green tells the story of Cronin’s murder from the police investigation to the trial. From backrooms to courtrooms, historian Gillian O’Brien deftly navigates the complexities of Irish Chicago, bringing to life a rich cast of characters and tracing the spectacular rise and fall of the secret Irish American society Clan na Gael. It is an enthralling tale of a murder that captivated the world and reverberated through society long after the coffin closed.

“Chicago’s reputation for dramatic crime and corruption pre-dates Al Capone and Prohibition—by decades. In May 1889, Dr. P. H. Cronin, an esteemed physician, was found in a sewer. He was naked, dead, and savagely beaten. The investigation and trial caused an international sensation, and one of the world’s first media circuses. . . . All at a time when Chicago had been burned down and was reborn as the fastest-growing city in America.”—NPR’s Morning Edition

Gillian O’Brien is Reader in Modern Irish History at Liverpool John Moores University. She is coeditor of Georgian Dublin and Portraits of the City: Dublin and the Wider World.
For more than a decade, writers have turned to William Germano for his insider’s take on navigating the world of scholarly publishing. A professor, author, and thirty-year veteran of the book industry, Germano knows what editors want and what writers need to know to get their work published.

Today there are more ways to publish than ever and more challenges to traditional publishing. This ever-evolving landscape brings more confusion for authors trying to understand their options. The third edition of *Getting It Published* offers the clear, practicable guidance on choosing the best path to publication that has made it a trusted resource, now updated to include discussions of current best practices for submitting a proposal, of the advantages and drawbacks of digital publishing, and tips for authors publishing textbooks and in open-access environments.

Germano argues that it’s not enough for authors to write well—they also need to write with an audience in mind. He provides valuable guidance on developing a compelling book proposal, finding the right publisher, evaluating a contract, negotiating the production process, and, finally, emerging as a published author.

“This endlessly useful and expansive guide is every academic’s pocket Wikipedia: a timely, relevant, and ready resource on scholarly publishing, from the traditional monograph to the digital e-book. I regularly share it, teach it, and consult it myself, whenever I have a question on titling a chapter, securing a permission, or negotiating a contract. Professional advice simply does not get any savvier than this pitch-perfect manual on how to think like a publisher.”—Diana Fuss, Princeton University

*William Germano* is dean of the faculty of humanities and social sciences and professor of English literature at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Previously, he served as editor in chief at Columbia University Press and vice president and publishing director at Routledge. He is the author of *From Dissertation to Book*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
In *Elephant Don*, Caitlin O’Connell, one of the leading experts on elephant communication and social behavior, takes us inside the little-known world of African male elephants, a world that is steeped in ritual, where bonds are maintained by unexpected tenderness punctuated by violence. *Elephant Don* tracks Greg, a bull elephant in Etosha National Park, Namibia, and his group of bulls as O’Connell tries to understand the vicissitudes of male friendship, power struggles, and play. A frequently heart-wrenching portrayal of commitment, loyalty, and affection between individuals yearning for companionship, it vividly captures the incredible repertoire of elephant behavior and communication. Greg, O’Connell shows, is sometimes a tyrant and at other times a benevolent dictator as he attempts to hold his position at the top. Though *Elephant Don* is Greg’s story, it is also the story of O’Connell and the challenges and triumphs of field research in environs more hospitable to lions and snakes than scientists.

“Outstanding. . . . As you read O’Connell’s book, you’ll feel like you’re right there with her, her incredible team of researchers, and these most interesting and amazing animals. . . . This book can really make a positive difference in the lives of these most amazing and majestic beings.”—*Psychology Today*

“Elephant Don offers an insight into the changing world of male friendships and coalitions that go on in a bachelor herd, and by the end of the book you feel as if you know the herd intimately. If you have any interest in elephants and their behavior, you will enjoy this book, and you will almost certainly gain a greater understanding of elephant society.”—*Wildlife News*

**Caitlin O’Connell** is a faculty member at Stanford University School of Medicine. She is the author of the acclaimed science memoir *The Elephant’s Secret Sense*, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and the subject of the award-winning Smithsonian documentary *Elephant King*. Her work has been featured in the *New York Times*, *Boston Globe*, *National Geographic*, and *Discover*, among many others. She lives in San Diego.
“In the 1960s afterglow of broad success in defeating polio and smallpox, the US public embraced vaccination. Yet by 2009, debate was raging over its risks, even as some 90% of toddlers were being vaccinated against a raft of diseases. Historian Conis analyses the shifts in official and public thinking on immunization as initiatives by presidents from John F. Kennedy onwards drove waves of mass vaccination. As she reveals, each new vaccine has prompted a radical reevaluation of the disease it targeted.”

—Nature

The past fifty years have witnessed an enormous upsurge in vaccines and immunization in the United States: American children now receive more vaccines than any previous generation, and laws requiring their immunization against a litany of diseases are standard. And yet, while vaccination rates have soared and cases of preventable infections have plummeted, an increasingly vocal cross-section of Americans have questioned the safety and necessity of vaccines. In *Vaccine Nation*, Elena Conis explores this complicated history and the consequences for personal and public health.

*Vaccine Nation* opens in the 1960s, when government scientists, triumphant following successes with polio and smallpox, considered how the country might deploy new vaccines against what they called the “milder” diseases, including measles, mumps, and rubella. In the years that followed, Conis reveals, vaccines fundamentally changed how medical professionals, policy administrators, and ordinary Americans came to perceive the diseases they were designed to prevent. She brings this history up to the present with an insightful look at the past decade’s controversy over the implementation of the Gardasil vaccine for HPV, which sparked extensive debate because of its focus on adolescent girls and young women. Through this and other examples, Conis demonstrates how the acceptance of vaccines and vaccination policies has been as contingent on political and social concerns as on scientific findings.

“How do some people in a country that rejoiced in vaccines for killers like polio wind up wary of them? Conis goes sleuthing in her book, *Vaccine Nation*, finding answers in science, politics, and shifting cultural standards about how we vaccinate and what our doubts are. At a moment when, as Conis says, children’s participation in public life depends on their immunization status, she favors a nuanced view of our complicated relationship with ‘the jab.’”—*Los Angeles Times*

Elena Conis is assistant professor of history at Emory University.
JUDY WAJCMAN

Pressed for Time
The Acceleration of Life in Digital Capitalism

The technologically tethered, iPhone-addicted figure is an image we can easily conjure. Most of us complain that there aren’t enough hours in the day and too many e-mails in our thumb-accessible inboxes. This widespread perception that life is faster than it used to be is now ingrained in our culture, and smartphones and the Internet are continually being blamed. But isn’t the sole purpose of the smartphone to give us such quick access to people and information that we’ll be free to do other things? Isn’t technology supposed to make our lives easier?

In Pressed for Time, Judy Wajcman lets technology off the hook, arguing that it does not simply cause time pressure or the inexorable acceleration of everyday life. She offers a bracing historical perspective, bringing together empirical research on time use and theoretical debates about dramatic digital developments, leaving readers better versed in how to use technology to navigate life’s fast lane.

“Occasionally a book comes around that you feel certain will make a difference to how social scientists think about the age we live in and its impact on our daily lives. Not necessarily because of its theoretical depth, or the solidity of its evidence base, or even its originality, but because of the way its author so ably pulls together a set of focused questions in need of better researched answers if we are to advance our understanding of contemporary life. Pressed for Time—Wajcman’s clearly, interestingly and highly accessibly written investigation into the many facets of the acceleration of time in our increasingly digital society—is just such a book.”—Times Higher Education

Judy Wajcman is the Anthony Giddens Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics, the author of TechnoFeminism, and coauthor of The Social Shaping of Technology and The Politics of Working Life.
Who was the greatest of all American guitarists? You probably didn’t name Gary Davis, but many of his musical contemporaries considered him without peer. Bob Dylan called Davis “one of the wizards of modern music.” Bob Weir of the Grateful Dead—who took lessons with Davis—claimed his musical ability “transcended any common notion of a bluesman.” And the folklorist Alan Lomax called him “one of the really great geniuses of American instrumental music.” But you won’t find Davis alongside blues legends Robert Johnson and Muddy Waters in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Despite almost universal renown among his contemporaries, Davis lives today not so much in his own work but through covers of his songs by Dylan, Jackson Browne, and many others, as well as in the untold number of students whose lives he influenced.

The first biography of Davis, Say No to the Devil restores “the Rev’s” remarkable story. Drawing on extensive research and interviews with many of Davis’s former students, Ian Zack takes readers through Davis’s difficult beginning as the blind son of sharecroppers in the Jim Crow South to his decision to become an ordained Baptist minister and his move to New York in the early 1940s, where he scraped out a living singing and preaching on street corners and in storefront churches in Harlem. There, he gained entry into a circle of musicians that included, among many others, Lead Belly, Woody Guthrie, and Dave Van Ronk. But in spite of his tremendous musical achievements, Davis never gained broad recognition from an American public that wasn’t sure what to make of his trademark blend of gospel, ragtime, street preaching, and the blues. His personal life was also fraught, troubled by struggles with alcohol, women, and deteriorating health.

Zack chronicles this remarkable figure in American music, helping us to understand how he taught and influenced a generation of musicians.

Ian Zack is a New York–based journalist whose work has appeared in the New York Times, Forbes, and Acoustic Guitar. He worked as a concert booker for one of the oldest folk venues in New York, the Good Coffeehouse, where he got to know some of Davis’s students.
The culture wars were a defining feature of American life and politics throughout the 1980s and 1990s, but as Andrew Hartman shows in this richly analytical history, their roots lay further back, in the tumult of the 1960s—and their significance is much greater than generally assumed. Far more than a mere sideshow or shouting match, the culture wars, Hartman argues, were the very public face of America’s struggle over the unprecedented social changes of the period, as the cluster of social norms that had long governed American life began to give way to a new openness to different ideas, identities, and articulations of what it meant to be an American. The hot-button issues like abortion, affirmative action, art, censorship, feminism, and homosexuality that dominated politics in the period were symptoms of the larger struggle, as conservative Americans slowly began to acknowledge—if initially through rejection—many fundamental transformations of American life.

“A lively chronicle. . . . Mr. Hartman’s book makes two major contributions. The first is his framing of the ‘culture wars’ debate from its earliest days. . . . His second major contribution is his conclusion that the culture wars are over.”—Wall Street Journal

“As a guide to the late twentieth-century culture wars, Hartman is unrivaled. . . . Reading Hartman sometimes feels like debriefing with friends after a raucous night out, an experience punctuated by laughter, head-scratching, and moments of regret for the excesses involved.”—New Republic

Andrew Hartman is associate professor of history at Illinois State University and the author of Education and the Cold War: The Battle for the American School.
When we think of segregation, what often comes to mind is apartheid South Africa or the American South in the age of Jim Crow—two societies fundamentally premised on the concept of the separation of the races. But as Carl H. Nightingale shows us in this magisterial history, segregation is everywhere, deforming cities and societies worldwide.

Starting with segregation’s ancient roots, and what the archaeological evidence reveals about humanity’s long-standing use of urban divisions to reinforce political and economic inequality, Nightingale then moves to the world of European colonialism. It was there, he shows, that segregation based on color—and eventually on race—took hold; the British East India Company, for example, split Calcutta into “White Town” and “Black Town.” As we follow Nightingale’s story around the globe, we see that division replicated from Hong Kong to Nairobi, San Francisco to Baltimore, and beyond. The turn of the twentieth century saw the most aggressive segregation movements yet, as white communities almost everywhere set to rearranging whole cities along racial lines. Nightingale focuses closely on two striking examples: Johannesburg, with its state-sponsored separation, and Chicago, in which the goal of segregation was advanced by the more subtle methods of real estate markets and housing policy.

For the first time ever, the majority of humans live in cities, and nearly all those cities bear the scars of segregation. This unprecedented, ambitious history lays bare our troubled past and sets us on the path to imagining the better, more equal cities of the future.

Carl H. Nightingale is professor of urban and world history in the Department of Transnational Studies at the University at Buffalo, State University of New York. He is the author of *On the Edge: Poor Black Children and Their American Dreams.*
The earliest standards for the game of golf included just 338 words and thirteen rules, which included what to do if your ball had the misfortune of falling into “watery filth” and how to proceed if your ball was stopped by a horse. The official Rules of Golf have since grown to more than 40,000 words and cover everything from marking a scorecard to determining whether a club has the appropriate roughness.

Two hundred years of revisions have rendered these Rules opaque and stylistically inconsistent. Those intricacies can be intimidating for anyone hoping to pick up the game and frustrating for longtime players who just want to settle a dispute. Both lawyers and avid golfers, Jeffrey S. Kuhn and Bryan A. Garner recognized the difficulties that the language of the Rules of Golf has created, especially in a sport that expects players to call penalties on themselves. By reworking the Rules line by line, word by word, they have produced an accessible resource that no golfer—from the duffer to the pro—should be without.

This new edition of The Rules of Golf in Plain English is fully aligned with the latest United States Golf Association updates and continues to be published with their permission and encouragement. Clear and concise, this reference will allow players to spend more time playing through and less time scratching their heads.

Jeffrey S. Kuhn is a lawyer with ExxonMobil and a volunteer USGA rules official. He has achieved the highest rating at PGA/USGA rules workshops and has officiated at numerous USGA championships. Bryan A. Garner is president of LawProse, Inc., and distinguished research professor of law at Southern Methodist University. His books include Legal Writing in Plain English and The Chicago Guide to Grammar, Punctuation, and Usage, both published by the University of Chicago Press. He is also editor in chief of Black’s Law Dictionary.
New York’s New Edge
Contemporary Art, the High Line, and Urban Megaprojects on the Far West Side
DAVID HALLE and ELISABETH TISO

The story of New York’s west side no longer stars the Sharks and the Jets. Instead it’s a story of urban transformation, cultural shifts, and an expanding contemporary art scene. The Chelsea Gallery District has become New York’s most dominant neighborhood for contemporary art, and the streets of the west side are filled with gallery owners, art collectors, and tourists. Developments like the High Line, historical preservation projects like the Gansevoort Market, the Chelsea galleries, and plans for megaprojects like the Hudson Yards Development have redefined what is now being called the “Far West Side” of Manhattan.

David Halle and Elisabeth Tiso offer a deep analysis of the transforming district in New York’s New Edge, and the result is a new understanding of how we perceive and interpret culture and the city in New York’s gallery district. From individual interviews with gallery owners to the behind-the-scenes politics of preservation initiatives and megaprojects, the book provides an in-depth account of the developments, obstacles, successes, and failures of the area and the factors that have contributed to them.

The Streets of San Francisco
Policing and the Creation of a Cosmopolitan Liberal Politics, 1950–1972
CHRISTOPHER LOWEN AGEE

During the Sixties the nation turned its eyes to San Francisco as the city’s police force clashed with movements for free speech, civil rights, and sexual liberation. These conflicts on the street forced Americans to reconsider the role of the police officer in a democracy. In The Streets of San Francisco Christopher Lowen Agee explores the surprising and influential ways in which San Francisco liberals answered that question, ultimately turning to the police as partners, and reshaping understandings of crime, policing, and democracy.

The Streets of San Francisco uncovers the seldom reported, street-level interactions between police officers and San Francisco residents and finds that police discretion was the defining feature of mid-century law enforcement. Post-war police officers enjoyed great autonomy when dealing with North Beach beats, African American gang leaders, gay and lesbian bar owners, Haight-Ashbury hippies, artists who created sexually explicit works, Chinese American entrepreneurs, and a wide range of other San Franciscans. Unexpectedly, this police independence grew into a source of both concern and inspiration for the thousands of young professionals streaming into the city’s growing financial district. These young professionals ultimately used the issue of police discretion to forge a new cosmopolitan liberal coalition that incorporated both marginalized San Franciscans and rank-and-file police officers. The success of this model in San Francisco resulted in the rise of cosmopolitan liberal coalitions throughout the country, and today, liberal cities across America ground themselves in similar understandings of democracy, emphasizing both broad diversity and strong policing.

David Halle is professor of sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles, and director of the summer travel program UCLA in New York: Cities and Cultures. He is also an adjunct professor at the City University of New York’s Graduate Center and School of Professional Studies. Elisabeth Tiso is an art historian who has taught at Parsons, Fordham University, and UCLA in New York.

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Christopher Lowen Agee is associate professor in the Department of History at the University of Colorado Denver.
The public spaces and buildings of the United States are home to many thousands of timepieces—bells, time balls, and clock faces—that tower over urban streets, peek out from lobbies, and gleam in store windows. And in the streets and squares beneath them, men, women, and children wear wristwatches of all kinds. Americans have decorated their homes with clocks and included them in their poetry, sermons, stories, and songs. And as political instruments, social tools, and cultural symbols, these personal and public timekeepers have enjoyed a broad currency in art, life, and culture.

In *Marking Modern Times*, Alexis McCrossen relates how the American preoccupation with time led people from across social classes to acquire watches and clocks. While noting the difficulties in regulating and synchronizing so many timepieces, McCrossen expands our understanding of the development of modern time discipline, delving into the ways we have standardized time and describing how timekeepers have served as political, social, and cultural tools in a society that doesn’t merely value time but regards access to time as a natural-born right, a privilege of being an American.

**Marking Modern Times**

*Marking Modern Times: A History of Clocks, Watches, and Other Timekeepers in American Life*

ALEXIS MCCROSSEN

In *Marking Modern Times*, Alexis McCrossen relates how the American preoccupation with time led people from across social classes to acquire watches and clocks. While noting the difficulties in regulating and synchronizing so many timepieces, McCrossen expands our understanding of the development of modern time discipline, delving into the ways we have standardized time and describing how timekeepers have served as political, social, and cultural tools in a society that doesn’t merely value time but regards access to time as a natural-born right, a privilege of being an American.

**A World More Concrete**

*Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida*

N. D. B. CONNOLLY

In *A World More Concrete*, N. D. B. Connolly uses the history of South Florida to reveal how real estate and redevelopment created and preserved metropolitan growth and racial peace under white supremacy. Using a materialist approach, he offers a long view of capitalism and the color line, following much of the money that made land taking and Jim Crow segregation profitable and preferred approaches to governing cities throughout the twentieth century.

*A World More Concrete* argues that black and white landlords, entrepreneurs, and even liberal community leaders used tenements and repeated land dispossession to take advantage of the poor and generate remarkable wealth. Through a political culture built on real estate, South Florida’s landlords and homeowners advanced property rights and white property rights, especially, at the expense of more inclusive visions of equality. For black people and many of their white allies, uses of eminent domain helped to harden class and color lines. Yet, for many reformers, confiscating certain kinds of real estate through eminent domain also promised to help improve housing conditions, to undermine the neighborhood influence of powerful slumlords, and to open new opportunities for suburban life for black Floridians.

Concerned more with winners and losers than with heroes and villains, *A World More Concrete* offers a sober assessment of money and power in Jim Crow America.

**A World More Concrete**

*Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida*

N. D. B. Connolly is visiting associate professor of history and social and cultural analysis at New York University.

In *A World More Concrete*, N. D. B. Connolly uses the history of South Florida to reveal how real estate and redevelopment created and preserved metropolitan growth and racial peace under white supremacy. Using a materialist approach, he offers a long view of capitalism and the color line, following much of the money that made land taking and Jim Crow segregation profitable and preferred approaches to governing cities throughout the twentieth century.

*A World More Concrete* argues that black and white landlords, entrepreneurs, and even liberal community leaders used tenements and repeated land dispossession to take advantage of the poor and generate remarkable wealth. Through a political culture built on real estate, South Florida’s landlords and homeowners advanced property rights and white property rights, especially, at the expense of more inclusive visions of equality. For black people and many of their white allies, uses of eminent domain helped to harden class and color lines. Yet, for many reformers, confiscating certain kinds of real estate through eminent domain also promised to help improve housing conditions, to undermine the neighborhood influence of powerful slumlords, and to open new opportunities for suburban life for black Floridians.

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When Barack Obama took office, civil libertarians hoped that he would roll back some of the George W. Bush administration’s ambitious—even breathtaking—claims of unilateral executive authority, which had raised deep concerns among constitutional scholars and ordinary citizens alike. But while the Obama administration may have reined in some of the most aggressive constitutional arguments, the overall trend toward greater assertion of executive power remains, continuing an erosion of basic checks and balances that has accelerated since the 1980s. It’s a trend that gets far less attention than it should, for, as Peter M. Shane warns in *Madison’s Nightmare*, it threatens to utterly subvert the founders’ design for representative government.

Tracing this tendency back to the first Reagan administration, Shane shows how this era of “aggressive presidentialism” has seen presidents exerting ever more control over nearly every arena of policy, from military affairs and national security to domestic programs. Driven by political ambition and a growing culture of entitlement in the executive branch—and abetted, even welcomed, by a complaisant Congress, riven by partisanship—this presidential aggrandizement has too often undermined wise policy making and threatened to foster shallow, ideological, and sometimes lawless decisions. The solution, Shane argues, will require a multi-pronged program of reform, including both specific changes in government practice and broader institutional changes aimed at supporting a renewed culture of democratic inclusion and government accountability.

Peter M. Shane is the Jacob E. Davis and Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law at the Ohio State University Moritz College of Law. He is coauthor and coeditor of *A Little Knowledge: Privacy, Security and Public Information after September 11*.

One day in 1938, John Dewey addressed a room of professional educators and urged them to take up the task of “finding out just what education is.” Reading this lecture in the late 1940s, Philip W. Jackson took Dewey’s charge to heart and spent the next sixty years contemplating his words. The stimulating result of a lifetime of thinking about education, *What Is Education?* is a profound philosophical exploration of how we think about accomplishing the vital task of transmitting knowledge in human society.

Most contemporary approaches to education follow a strictly empirical track, aiming to discover pragmatic solutions for teachers and school administrators. Jackson argues that we need to learn not just how to improve on current practices but also how to think about what education means—in short, we need to answer Dewey by constantly rethinking education from the ground up. Guiding us through the many facets of Dewey’s comments, Jackson also calls on Hegel, Kant, and Paul Tillich to shed light on how a society does, can, and should transmit truth and knowledge to successive generations. The result is a stirring call to refocus our minds on the fundamental goal of education: making us better people.

Philip W. Jackson (1929–2015) was the David Lee Shillinglaw Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in the Departments of Education and Psychology and in the College at the University of Chicago. He is the author of several books, including *Life in Classrooms, The Practice of Teaching*, and *John Dewey and the Philosopher’s Task*.
In the popular imagination, Islam is often associated with words like oppression, totalitarianism, intolerance, cruelty, misogyny, and homophobia, while its presumed antonyms are Christianity, the West, liberalism, individualism, freedom, citizenship, and democracy. In the most alarmist views, the West’s most cherished values—freedom, equality, and tolerance—are said to be endangered by Islam worldwide.

Joseph A. Massad’s *Islam in Liberalism* explores what Islam has become in today’s world, with full attention to the multiplication of its meanings and interpretations. He seeks to understand how anxieties about tyranny, intolerance, misogyny, and homophobia, seen in the politics of the Middle East, are projected onto Islam itself. Massad shows that through this projection Europe emerges as democratic and tolerant, feminist, and pro-LGBT rights—or, in short, Islam-free. Massad documents the Christian and liberal idea that we should missionize democracy, women’s rights, sexual rights, tolerance, equality, and even therapies to cure Muslims of their un-European, un-Christian, and illiberal ways. Along the way he sheds light on a variety of controversial topics, including the meanings of democracy—and the ideological assumption that Islam is not compatible with it while Christianity is—women in Islam, sexuality and sexual freedom, and the idea of Abrahamic religions valorizing an inter-faith agenda. *Islam in Liberalism* is an unflinching critique of Western assumptions, and of the liberalism that Europe and Euro-America blindly present as a type of salvation to an assumingly unenlightened Islam.

Kevin B. Anderson uncovers a variety of extensive but neglected texts by Marx that cast what we thought we knew about his work in a startlingly different light. Analyzing a variety of Marx’s writings, including journalistic work written for the *New York Tribune*, Anderson presents us with a Marx quite at odds with conventional interpretations. Rather than providing us with an account of Marx as an exclusively class-based thinker, Anderson here offers a portrait of Marx for the twenty-first century: a global theorist whose social critique was sensitive to the varieties of human social and historical development, including not just class, but nationalism, race, and ethnicity, as well. Through highly informed readings of work ranging from Marx’s unpublished 1879–82 notebooks to his passionate writings about the anti-slavery cause in the United States, this volume delivers a groundbreaking and canon-changing vision of Karl Marx that is sure to provoke lively debate in Marxian scholarship and beyond. For this expanded edition, Anderson has written a new preface that discusses the additional notebook material, as well as the influence of the Russian-American philosopher Raya Dunayevskaya on his thinking.

“*It is a commonplace that Marx’s materialist conception of history is a simplistic narrative, positing a reductive account of historical change and expressing a Eurocentric view of the world. . . . Anderson challenges this view. Paying careful attention to what Marx actually wrote about politics at the peripheries—the margins—of Europe. . . . Anderson demonstrates the richness of Marx’s understanding. *Marx at the Margins* is a genuinely innovative book.”*  
—*Perspectives on Politics*
"A significant contribution to the study of the intersections of language, faith, and culture."

—Choice

South Asia Across the Disciplines

May 335 p., 4 halftones, 3 line drawings
6 x 9
Paper $30.00 / £21.00

HISTORY RELIGION

In Islam Translated, Ronit Ricci uses the Book of One Thousand Questions—from its Arabic original to its adaptations into the Javanese, Malay, and Tamil languages between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries—as a means to consider connections that linked Muslims across divides of distance and culture. Examining the circulation of this Islamic text and its varied literary forms, Ricci explores how processes of literary translation and religious conversion were historically interconnected forms of globalization, mutually dependent, and creatively reformulated within societies making the transition to Islam.

Ronit Ricci is associate professor in the School of Culture, History, and Language at the Australian National University.

Reading Darwin in Arabic

Borrowing from translation and reading studies and weaving together the history of science with intellectual history, Marwa Elshakry explores Darwin’s global appeal from the perspective of several generations of Arabic readers and shows how Darwin’s writings helped alter the social and epistemological landscape of the Arab learned classes. The politics of evolution infiltrated Arabic discussions of pedagogy, progress, and the very sense of history. They also led to a literary and conceptual transformation of notions of science and religion themselves. Darwin thus became a vehicle for discussing scriptural exegesis, the conditions of belief, and cosmological views more broadly. Reading Darwin in Arabic also acquaints readers with Muslim and Christian intellectuals, bureaucrats, and theologians, and concludes by exploring Darwin’s waning influence on public and intellectual life in the Arab world after World War I.

Reading Darwin in Arabic is an engaging and powerfully argued reconceptualization of the intellectual and political history of the Middle East.

“Rewarding... Reading Darwin in Arabic is about more than its title suggests. It describes the intellectual ferment in Egypt as the country grappled both with Darwinism and colonial rule, and an Islamic liberalism shone briefly before being all but extinguished by the brutal ideologies of the twentieth century.”

—New York Review of Books

Available 447 p., 17 halftones 6 x 9
Paper $27.00 / £19.00

SCIENCE HISTORY

Marwa Elshakry is associate professor in the Department of History at Columbia University, where she specializes in the history of science, technology, and medicine in the modern Middle East. She lives in New York.
Jamie Cohen-Cole
Sean Hsiang-lin Lei

The Open Mind
chronicles the development and promulgation of a scientific vision of the rational, creative, and autonomous self, demonstrating how this self became a defining feature of Cold War culture. While the ideal of an open mind helped to unify America in the first two decades after World War II, between 1965 and 1975 battles over the open mind fragmented American culture as the ties between political centristm and the scientific account of human nature began to unravel. During the late 1960s, feminists and the New Left repurposed Cold War-era psychological tools to redefine open-mindedness as a characteristic of left-wing politics. In the wake of that shift, once-liberal intellectuals became neoconservative, and in the early 1970s, struggles against open-mindedness gave energy and purpose to the right wing.

"The Open Mind tells the story of liberal tolerance since World War II, examining how an ideal of open-mindedness was deliberately cultivated in psychology, pedagogy, and social science. Exposing all the contradictions of liberalism, Cohen-Cole has written a highly illuminating prehistory of the muddles and riddles of contemporary political rhetoric." —Cathy Gere, Nation

Jamie Cohen-Cole is assistant professor in the Department of American Studies at George Washington University. He lives in Arlington, Virginia.

Far from being a remnant of China’s premodern past, Chinese medicine in the twentieth century coevolved with Western medicine and the Nationalist state, undergoing a profound transformation—institutionally, epistemologically, and materially—that resulted in the creation of a modern Chinese medicine. This new medicine was derided as “neither donkey nor horse” because it necessarily betrayed both of the parental traditions and therefore, in the eyes of its detractors, was doomed to fail. Yet this hybrid medicine survived, through self-innovation and negotiation, thus challenging the conception of modernity that rejected the possibility of productive crossbreeding between the modern and the traditional.

By exploring the production of modern Chinese medicine and China’s modernity in tandem, Sean Hsiang-lin Lei offers both a political history of medicine and a medical history of the Chinese state.

“Thoroughly engaging, theoretically informed, and impeccably researched. . . . A fascinating story, and one that will do much to advance the field of medical history in the non-West.” —Emily Baum, Studies in History and Philosophy of Science

Sean Hsiang-lin Lei is associate research fellow at the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica, Taiwan; associate professor at the Institute of Science, Technology, and Society at National Yang-Ming University; and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He lives in Taipei, Taiwan.
Inventing Chemistry
Herman Boerhaave and the Reform of the Chemical Arts

In Inventing Chemistry, historian John C. Powers turns his attention to Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738), a Dutch medical and chemical professor whose work reached a wide, educated audience and became the template for chemical knowledge in the eighteenth century. The primary focus of this study is Boerhaave’s educational philosophy, and Powers traces its development from Boerhaave’s early days as a student in Leiden through his publication of the *Elementa chemiae* in 1732. Powers reveals how Boerhaave restructured and interpreted various practices from diverse chemical traditions (including craft chemistry, Paracelsian medical chemistry, and alchemy), shaping them into a chemical course that conformed to the pedagogical and philosophical norms of Leiden University’s medical faculty. In doing so, Boerhaave gave his chemistry a coherent organizational structure and philosophical foundation and thus transformed an artisanal practice into an academic discipline. *Inventing Chemistry* is essential reading for historians of chemistry, medicine, and academic life.

“Well written and meticulously researched, *Inventing Chemistry* will be of particular interest to historians of science and the philosophy of science for the new perspective Powers brings to the development of chemistry as an academic discipline and Boerhaave’s role in that development.”—*Journal of Chemical Education*

John C. Powers is collateral assistant professor in the Department of History and assistant director of the Science, Technology, and Society Program at Virginia Commonwealth University.
The Natural Goodness of Man
On the System of Rousseau's Thought

ARTHUR M. MELZER

The true key to all the perplexities of the human condition, Rousseau boldly claims, is the “natural goodness of man.” It is also the key to his own notoriously contradictory writings, which, he insists, are actually the disassembled parts of a rigorous philosophical system rooted in that fundamental principle. What if this problematic claim—so often repeated, but as often dismissed—were resolutely followed and explored?

Arthur M. Melzer adopts this approach in The Natural Goodness of Man. The first two parts of the book restore the original, revolutionary significance of this now time-worn principle and examine the arguments Rousseau offers in proof of it. The final section unfolds and explains Rousseau’s programmatic thought, especially the Social Contract, as a precise solution to the human problem as redefined by the principle of natural goodness. The result is a systematic reconstruction of Rousseau’s philosophy that discloses unparalleled clarity both the complex weave of his argument and the majestic unity of his vision.

“An artistic analogy—that of an old painting’s restoration—best describes Melzer’s excellent analysis and study of one of Rousseau’s key ideas: his belief in the natural goodness of man. By systematically eliminating and disputing misinterpretations, glosses, and distortions, Melzer reveals Rousseau’s original historical and intellectual palette.”—Library Journal

S. ADAM SEAGRAVE

The Foundations of Natural Morality
On the Compatibility of Natural Rights and the Natural Law

Recent years have seen a renaissance of interest in the relationship between natural law and natural rights. During this time, the concept of natural rights has served as a conceptual lightning rod, either strengthening or severing the bond between traditional natural law and contemporary human rights. Does the concept of natural rights have the natural law as its foundation or are the two ideas, as Leo Strauss argued, profoundly incompatible?

S. Adam Seagrave addresses this controversy, offering an entirely new account of natural morality that compellingly unites the concepts of natural law and natural rights. Seagrave agrees with Strauss that the idea of natural rights is distinctly modern and does not derive from traditional natural law. Despite their historical distinctness, however, he argues that the two ideas are profoundly compatible and that the thought of John Locke and Thomas Aquinas provides the key to reconciling the two sides of this long-standing debate. In doing so, he lays out a coherent concept of natural morality that brings together thinkers from Plato and Aristotle to Hobbes and Locke, revealing the insights contained within these disparate accounts as well as their incompleteness when considered in isolation. Finally, he turns to an examination of contemporary issues, including health care, same-sex marriage, and the death penalty, showing how this new account of morality can open up a more fruitful debate.

“This is an innovative and powerful theoretical contribution that merits serious examination and study.”—Hoyt L. F. Review

S. Adam Seagrave is assistant professor of political science at Northern Illinois University. He lives in DeKalb, IL.

“Melzer challenges widespread views by arguing that, although Rousseau’s writings are anything but systematic, . . . he was nevertheless a thoroughly consistent and systematic thinker whose distinctive political and social philosophy flows from a single fundamental principle, the natural goodness of man. . . . Melzer’s interpretation of Rousseau is ingenious, enlightening, often compelling, and shows at least one way in which Rousseau’s seemingly contradictory claims can be reconciled.”

—Political Theory

“Well researched, carefully and judiciously argued, lucidly written, and timely. . . . Seagrave offers constructive, illuminating contributions to diverse controversies philosophical and political, ranging from the first principles of moral and political life to selected public policies lately in dispute. . . . In every case, he pays scrupulously respectful attention to contending arguments and writes with a view toward repairing or narrowing divisions and elevating the terms of debate. A most impressive achievement.”

—Review of Politics

S. Adam Seagrave is assistant professor of political science at Northern Illinois University. He lives in DeKalb, IL.

Library Journal

June 328 p. 6 x 9
Paper $26.00/£18.00
POLITICAL SCIENCE


Review of Politics

May 184 p. 6 x 9
Paper $21.00/£14.50
PHILOSOPHY


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—Review of Politics
In 1969, citizen gadfly Sherman Skolnick accused two Illinois Supreme Court justices of accepting stock from an influential Chicago lawyer in exchange for deciding an important case in the lawyer’s favor. The resulting feverish media coverage prompted the state supreme court to appoint a special commission to investigate. In just six weeks and on a shoestring budget, the commission worked to uncover the truth. John Paul Stevens, then a relatively unknown Chicago lawyer, served as chief counsel. His work on this investigation launched him into the public spotlight and onto the bench.

Kenneth A. Manaster served on the commission and in Illinois Justice tells the real story of the investigation, detailing the dead ends, tactics, and triumphs. Manaster expertly traces Steven’s courtroom strategies and vividly portrays the high-profile personalities involved, as well as the subtleties of judicial corruption. Now the subject of the documentary Unexpected Justice: The Rise of John Paul Stevens, this fascinating chapter of political history offers a revealing portrait of the early career of a Supreme Court justice.

Kenneth A. Manaster practiced law in Chicago from 1968 to 1972, including service as an Illinois Assistant Attorney General. He is professor of law and the Presidential Professor of Ethics and the Common Good at Santa Clara University.
Reason in Law
Ninth Edition
LIEF H. CARTER and THOMAS F. BURKE

Over the nearly four decades it has been in print, Reason in Law has established itself as the place to start for understanding legal reasoning, a critical component of the rule of law. This ninth edition brings the book’s analyses and examples up to date, adding new cases while retaining old ones whose lessons remain potent. It examines several recent controversial Supreme Court decisions, including rulings on the constitutionality and proper interpretation of the Affordable Care Act and Justice Scalia’s powerful dissent in Maryland v. King. Also new to this edition are cases on same-sex marriage, the Voting Rights Act, and the legalization of marijuana. A new appendix explains the historical evolution of legal reasoning and the rule of law in civic life. The result is an indispensable introduction to the workings of the law.

Invitation to Law and Society
An Introduction to the Study of Real Law
Second Edition
KITTY CALAVITA

Law and society is a rapidly growing field that turns the conventional view of law as mythical abstraction on its head. Kitty Calavita brilliantly brings to life the ways in which law is found not only in statutes and courtrooms but in our institutions and interactions, while inviting readers into conversations that introduce the field’s dominant themes and most lively disagreements. Deftly interweaving scholarship with familiar examples, Calavita shows how scholars in the discipline are collectively engaged in a subversive expose of law’s public mythology. While surveying prominent issues and distinctive approaches to both law as it is written and actual legal practices, as well as the law’s potential as a tool for social change, this volume provides a view of law that is more real but just as compelling as its mythic counterpart.

With this second edition of Invitation to Law and Society, Calavita brings up to date what is arguably the leading introduction to this exciting, evolving field of inquiry and adds a new chapter on the growing law and cultural studies movement.

Praise for the first edition
“Calavita expertly summarizes many of the central themes of law and society scholarship as they have developed over the past fifty years. . . . She makes her case crisply, in 150 entertaining and conversational pages.”—Law and Social Inquiry

Kitty Calavita is chancellor’s professor emerita in the Departments of Criminology, Law and Society, and Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. She is coauthor, most recently, of Appealing to Justice: Prisoner Grievances, Rights, and Carceral Logic.
Dante and the Limits of the Law
JUSTIN STEINBERG

In Dante and the Limits of the Law, Justin Steinberg offers the first comprehensive study of the legal structure crucial to Dante’s Divine Comedy. Revealing how Dante imagines an afterlife dominated by elaborate laws, hierarchical jurisdictions, and rationalized punishments and rewards, Steinberg makes the compelling case that Dante deliberately exploits this highly structured legal system to explore the phenomenon of exceptions to it. Elegantly argued, this book introduces Dante to crucial current debates about literature’s relation to law, exceptionality, and sovereignty.


Justin Steinberg is professor of Italian literature in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at the University of Chicago. He is the author of Accounting for Dante: Urban Readers and Writers in Late Medieval Italy and editor of the journal Dante Studies. He lives in Chicago.

Shakespeare and the Law
A Conversation among Disciplines and Professions
Edited by BRADIN CORMACK, MARTHA C. NUSSBAUM, and RICHARD STRIER

William Shakespeare is inextricably linked with the law. Legal documents make up most of the records we have of his life, and trials, lawsuits, and legal terms permeate his plays. Gathering an extraordinary team of literary and legal scholars, philosophers, and even sitting judges, Shakespeare and the Law demonstrates that Shakespeare’s thinking about legal concepts and legal practice points to a deep and sometimes vexed engagement with the law’s technical workings, its underlying premises, and its social effects.

The book’s opening essays offer perspectives on law and literature that emphasize both the continuities and contrasts between the two fields. The second section considers Shakespeare’s awareness of common law thinking and common law practice, while the third inquires into Shakespeare’s general attitudes toward legal systems. The fourth part of the book looks at how law enters into conversation with issues of politics and community, whether in the plays, in Shakespeare’s world, or in our own world. Finally, a colloquy among Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, Judge Richard Posner, Martha C. Nussbaum, and Richard Strier covers everything from the ghost in Hamlet to the nature of judicial discretion.

Bradin Cormack is professor of English at Princeton University. Martha C. Nussbaum is the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor in the Law School and the Department of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. Richard Strier is the Frank L. Sulzberger Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in the Department of English at the University of Chicago and editor of the journal Modern Philology.
Throughout human history, people have imagined inanimate objects to have intelligence, language, and even souls. In our secular societies today, we still willingly believe that nonliving objects have lives of their own as we find ourselves interacting with computers and other equipment. In a critique of this contemporary fascination with the theological underpinnings of modern politics, Victoria Kahn proposes a return to secularism—whose origins she locates in the art, literature, and political theory of the early modern period—and argues in defense of literature and art as a force for secular liberal culture.

Kahn draws on theorists such as Carl Schmitt, Leo Strauss, Walter Benjamin, and Hannah Arendt and their readings of Shakespeare, Hobbes, Machiavelli, and Spinoza to illustrate that the dialogue between these modern and early modern figures can help us rethink the contemporary problem of political theology. Twentieth-century critics, she shows, saw the early modern period as a break from the older form of political theology that entailed the theological legitimation of the state. Rather, the period signaled a new emphasis on a secular notion of human agency and a new preoccupation with the ways art and fiction intersected the terrain of religion.

Spyros Papapetros is associate professor of history and theory in the School of Architecture and the Programs in European Cultural Studies and Media and Modernity at Princeton University.

On the Animation of the Inorganic
Art, Architecture, and the Extension of Life
SPYROS PAPAPETROS

Throughout human history, people have imagined inanimate objects to have intelligence, language, and even souls. In our secular societies today, we still willingly believe that nonliving objects have lives of their own as we find ourselves interacting with computers and other equipment. In On the Animation of the Inorganic, Spyros Papapetros examines ideas about simulated movement and inorganic life during and after the turn of the twentieth century—a period of great technical innovation whose effects continue to reverberate today.

Exploring key works of art historians such as Aby Warburg, Wilhelm Worringer, and Alois Riegl, as well as architects and artists like Fernand Léger, Mies van der Rohe, and Salvador Dalí, Papapetros tracks the evolution of the problem of animation from the fin de siècle through the twentieth century. He argues that empathy—the ability to identify with objects of the external world—was repressed by twentieth-century modernist culture, but it returned, projected onto inorganic objects such as machines, automobiles, and crystalline skyscrapers. These modern artifacts, he demonstrates, were animated with energy, life, and desire of their own and had profound effects on people. Subtle and insightful, this book will change how we view modernist art, architecture, and their histories.

Spyros Papapetros is associate professor of history and theory in the School of Architecture and the Programs in European Cultural Studies and Media and Modernity at Princeton University.
In 1815 a manuscript containing one of the long-lost treasures of antiquity was discovered—the letters of Marcus Cornelius Fronto, reputed to have been one of the greatest Roman orators. But this find disappointed many nineteenth-century readers, who had hoped for the letters to convey all of the political drama of Cicero’s. That the collection included passionate love letters between Fronto and the future emperor Marcus Aurelius was politely ignored—or concealed. And for almost two hundred years these letters have lain hidden in plain sight.

Marcus Aurelius in Love rescues these letters from obscurity and returns them to Ralph Waldo Emerson—to his rightful place among the classical writers most widely studied in the humanities. Hardship and Happiness collects a range of essays intended to instruct, from consolations—works that offer comfort to someone who has suffered a personal loss—to pieces on how to achieve happiness or tranquility in the face of a difficult world. Expertly translated, the essays will be read and used by undergraduate philosophy students and experienced scholars alike.

Marcus Aurelius in Love

Edited, Translated, and with an Introduction and Commentary by Amy Richlin

Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4 BCE–65 CE) was a Roman Stoic philosopher, dramatist, statesman, and advisor to the emperor Nero, all during the Silver Age of Latin literature. The Complete Works of Lucius Annaeus Seneca is a fresh and compelling series of new English-language translations of his works in eight accessible volumes. Edited by Elizabeth Asmis, Shadi Bartsch, and Martha C. Nussbaum, this engaging collection helps restore Seneca—whose works have been highly praised by modern authors from Desiderius Erasmus to Ralph Waldo Emerson—to his rightful place among the classical writers most widely studied in the humanities.
Making Luis de Góngora’s work available to contemporary English-language readers without denying his historical context, Selected Poems of Luis de Góngora represents him as master of many genres and a writer whose life and poetry were closely intertwined. His verse speaks of the hardships of love, current events, friendship, the trials of life at court, and the beauties of his beloved Córdoba. Famous for intricate metaphors in baroque style and syntax, he was both praised and vilified during his lifetime, but his reputation waned in the years after his death. The 1920s, however, saw him championed by the modernists, including Federico García Lorca, and influential critics of Spanish literature, including Dámaso Alonso.

“Góngora is one of the most significant figures in Spanish early modern literature.”—David Orr, New York Times Book Review

John Dent-Young is a freelance editor and translator who has also translated from Mandarin Chinese. He was a lecturer in English at the Chinese University of Hong Kong for nearly twenty years.

Wye Jamison Allanbrook’s widely influential Rhythmic Gesture in Mozart challenges the view that Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s music was a “pure play” of key and theme, more abstract than that of his predecessors. Allanbrook’s innovative work shows that Mozart used a vocabulary of symbolic gestures and musical rhythms to reveal the nature of his characters and their interrelations. The dance rhythms and meters that pervade his operas conveyed very specific meanings to the audiences of the day.

Wye Jamison Allanbrook (1943–2010) was professor of music at the University of California, Berkeley, and the author of The Secular Commedia: Comic Mimesis in Late Eighteenth-Century Music.
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