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Catalog design by Mary Shanahan
C
lass ends. Students head back to their dorms. The professor, meanwhile, goes to her car... to catch a little sleep before driving across the city to a different university to teach another, wholly different class. All for a paycheck that barely reaches minimum wage.

Welcome to the life of the mind in the gig economy. Over the past few decades, the job of college professor has been utterly transformed—for the worse. America’s colleges and universities were designed to serve students and create knowledge through the teaching, research, and stability that come with the longevity of tenured faculty, but higher education today is dominated by adjuncts. In 1975, only thirty percent of faculty held temporary or part-time positions. By 2011, as universities faced both a decrease in public support and ballooning administrative costs, that number topped fifty percent. Now, some surveys suggest that as many as seventy percent of American professors are working course-to-course, with few benefits, little to no security, and extremely low pay. In The Adjunct Underclass, Herb Childress draws on his own experience and that of other adjuncts to tell the story of how higher education reached this sorry state.

Measured but passionate, rooted in facts but sure to shock, The Adjunct Underclass reveals the conflicting values, strangled resources, and competing goals that have fundamentally changed our idea of what college should be. This book is a call to arms for anyone who believes that strong colleges are vital to society.

Herb Childress is a partner at Teleidoscope Group, LLC, an ethnography-based consulting firm. Until 2013, he was dean of research and assessment at the Boston Architectural College, and prior to that, he was a Mellon Lecturing Fellow and associate director of the University Writing Program at Duke University. He is the author of Landscapes of Betrayal, Landscapes of Joy: Curtisville in the Lives of Its Teenagers and The PhDictionary: A Glossary of Things You Don’t Know (but Should) about Doctoral and Faculty Life.
HEATHER HANSMAN

Downriver
Into the Future of Water in the West

The Green River, the most significant tributary of the Colorado River, runs 730 miles from the glaciers of Wyoming to the desert canyons of Utah. Over its course it meanders through ranches, cities, national parks, endangered fish habitats, and some of the most significant natural gas fields in the country, as it provides water for thirty-three million people. Stopped up by dams, slaked off by irrigation, and dried up by cities, the Green is crucial, overused, and at risk, now more than ever.

Fights over the river’s water, and what’s going to happen to it in the future, are longstanding, intractable, and only getting worse as the West gets hotter and drier and more people depend on the river with each passing year. As a former raft guide and an environmental reporter, Heather Hansman knew these fights were happening, but she felt driven to see them from a different perspective—from the river itself. So she set out on a journey, in a one-person inflatable pack raft, to paddle the river from source to confluence and see what the experience might teach her. Mixing lyrical accounts of quiet paddling through breathtaking beauty with nights spent camping solo and lively discussions with farmers, city officials, and other people met along the way, Downriver is the story of that journey, a foray into the present—and future—of water in the West.

Heather Hansman is an award-winning journalist whose work has appeared in Outside, California Sunday, Smithsonian, and many others. After a decade of raft guiding across the United States, she lives in Seattle.
A creative writer’s shelf should hold at least three essential books: a dictionary, a style guide, and Writing Fiction. Janet Burroway’s best-selling classic is the most widely used creative writing text in America, and for more than three decades it has helped hundreds of thousands of students learn the craft. Now in its tenth edition and at a lower price, Writing Fiction is more accessible than ever for writers of all levels—inside or outside the classroom.

This new edition continues to provide advice that is practical, comprehensive, and flexible. Burroway’s tone is personal and nonprescriptive, welcoming learning writers into the community of practiced storytellers. Moving from freewriting to final revision, the book addresses “showing not telling,” characterization, dialogue, atmosphere, plot, imagery, and point of view. It includes new topics and writing prompts, and each chapter now ends with a list of recommended readings that exemplify the craft elements discussed, allowing for further study. And the examples and quotations throughout the book feature a wide and diverse range of today’s best and best-known creators of both novels and short stories.

This book is a master class in creative writing that also calls on us to renew our love of storytelling and celebrate the skill of writing well. There is a very good chance that one of your favorite authors learned the craft with Writing Fiction. And who knows what future favorite will get her start reading this edition?

Janet Burroway is the author of plays, poetry, children’s books, and eight novels, including The Buzzards, Raw Silk, Opening Nights, Cutting Stone, and Bridge of Sand. Her collection of essays, A Story Larger Than My Own, was also published by the University of Chicago Press. She is Robert O. Lawton Distinguished Professor Emerita at Florida State University. She lives in Chicago and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Elizabeth Stuckey-French is professor of English at Florida State University and author of two novels and a story collection.

Ned Stuckey-French is associate professor of English and director of the certificate program in publishing and editing at Florida State University and the author and editor of two books on the essay form.
Praise for the previous edition

“Offers far more than the standard term paper advice by suggesting that students read sources generously to understand, then critically to evaluate; support claims with reasons and evidence; create fair summaries and paraphrases; and be open to surprises and challenges.”

—College & Research Libraries News

Students of all levels need to know how to write a well-reasoned, coherent research paper—and for decades Kate L. Turabian’s Student’s Guide to Writing College Papers has helped them to develop this critical skill. For its fifth edition, Chicago has reconceived and renewed this classic work for today’s generation. Addressing the same range of topics as Turabian’s A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, but for beginning writers and researchers, this guide introduces students to the art of formulating an effective argument, conducting high-quality research with limited resources, and writing an engaging class paper.

This new edition includes fresh examples of research topics, clarified terminology, more illustrations, and new information about using online sources and citation software. It features updated citation guidelines for Chicago, MLA, and APA styles, aligning with the latest editions of these popular style manuals. It also includes a more expansive view of what the end product of research might be, showing that knowledge can be presented in more ways than on a printed page.

Friendly and authoritative, the fifth edition of Student’s Guide to Writing College Papers combines decades of expert advice with new revisions based on feedback from students and teachers. Time-tested and teacher-approved, this book will prepare students to be better critical thinkers and help them develop a sense of inquiry that will serve them well beyond the classroom.

Kate L. Turabian (1893–1987) was the graduate-school dissertation secretary at the University of Chicago from 1930 to 1958. Gregory G. Colomb (1951–2011) was professor of English at the University of Virginia. Joseph M. Williams (1933–2008) was professor in the Department of English Language and Literature at the University of Chicago. Joseph Bizup is associate professor of English and associate dean for undergraduate academic programs and policies in the College of Arts and Sciences at Boston University. William T. FitzGerald is associate professor in the Department of English at Rutgers University–Camden and director of the Writing Program.
Remembering Emmett Till

Take a drive through the Mississippi Delta today and you’ll find a landscape dotted with memorials to major figures and events from the Civil Rights movement. Perhaps the most chilling are those devoted to the murder of Emmett Till, a tragedy of hate and injustice that became a beacon in the fight for racial equality. The ways this event is remembered have been fraught from the beginning, revealing currents of controversy, patronage, and racism lurking just behind the placid facades of historical markers.

In Remembering Emmett Till, Dave Tell gives us five accounts of the commemoration of this infamous crime. In a development no one could have foreseen, Till’s murder—one of the darkest moments in the region’s history—has become an economic driver for the Delta. Historical tourism has transformed seemingly innocuous places like bridges, boat landings, gas stations, and river beds into sites of racial politics, reminders of the still-unsettled question of how best to remember the victim of this heinous crime. Tell builds an insightful and persuasive case for how these memorials have altered the Delta’s physical and cultural landscape, drawing potent connections between the dawn of the Civil Rights era and our own moment of renewed fire for racial justice.

Dave Tell is professor of communication studies at the University of Kansas and the principal investigator of the Emmett Till Memory Project.

“Remembering Emmett Till is an expertly rendered and original study of an acutely important episode in modern national memory. Tell shows, in evocative detail, how collective patterns and projects of commemoration can be both necessary and confounding, social and topographical, found and invented, tragic and reconstructive. In doing so, Tell blends ideas, places, artifacts, and evidence together in new ways so that readers may revisit, with striking implications, the question of how best to commemorate a historical injustice that will not—and, as Tell suggests, should not—leave us alone.”

—Bradford Vivian, author of Commonplace Witnessing: Rhetorical Invention, Historical Remembrance, and Public Culture
Between Pizzagate, QAnon, and the now ubiquitous cries of “fake news,” it’s tempting to think that we’re living in an unprecedentedly fertile age for conspiracy theories. But the sad fact is that these narratives of suspicion—and the delusional psychologies that fuel them—have been a constant presence in American life for nearly as long as there’s been an America.

In this sweeping book, Thomas Milan Konda traces the country’s obsession with conspiratorial thought from the early days of the Republic up to our own anxious moment. Conspiracies of Conspiracies details centuries of sinister speculations—from anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism to UFOs and reptilian humanoids—and their often incendiary outcomes. Rather than simply rehashing the surface eccentricities of such theories, Konda draws from his unprecedented assemblage of conspiratorial writing to crack open the mindsets that lead people toward these self-sealing worlds of denial. What is distinctively American about these theories, he argues, is not simply our country’s homegrown obsession with them but their ongoing prevalence and virulence. Konda shows that conspiracy theories are less a harmless sideshow than the dark and secret heart of American political history—one that threatens to poison the bloodstream of our increasingly

**Thomas Milan Konda** is emeritus professor of political science at SUNY Plattsburgh.
in the face of great injustice or radical indecency, it is tempting to give up our moral lives altogether. the challenges of being good seem impossibly daunting. todd may has given us just a little bit of hope—a few practical suggestions for becoming just a little bit more decent. a decent life is the kind of book i will give to my students—or to my daughter: a humble, down-to-earth primer for living ethically in a world that seems intent on destroying itself. may has written a more-than-decent book. it is genuinely good.

—john kaag, author of hiking with nietzsche: on becoming who you are
The World Is Always Coming to an End

Pulling Together and Apart in a Chicago Neighborhood

An urban neighborhood remakes itself every day—and unmakes itself, too. Houses and stores and streets define it in one way. But it’s also people—the people who make it their home, some eagerly, others grudgingly. A neighborhood can thrive or it can decline, and neighbors move in and move out. Sometimes they stay but withdraw behind fences and burglar alarms. If a neighborhood becomes no longer a place of sociability and street life, but of privacy indoors and fearful distrust outdoors, is it still a neighborhood?

Carlo Rotella grew up in Chicago’s South Shore neighborhood—a place of neat bungalow blocks and desolate commercial strips, and sharp, sometimes painful social contrasts. In the decades since, the hollowing out of the middle class has left residents confronting—or avoiding—each other across an expanding gap that makes it ever harder for them to recognize each other as neighbors. Rotella tells the stories that reveal how that happened—stories of deindustrialization and street life; stories of gorgeous apartments and of Section 8 housing vouchers held by the poor. Talking with current and former residents and looking at the interactions of race and class, persistence and change, Rotella explores the tension between residents’ investment of feeling and resources in the physical landscape of South Shore and their hesitation to make a similar commitment to the community of neighbors living there.

Blending journalism, memoir, and archival research, The World Is Always Coming to an End uses the story of one American neighborhood to challenge our assumptions about what neighborhoods are, and to think anew about what they might be if we can bridge gaps and commit anew to the people who share them with us. Tomorrow is another ending.

Carlo Rotella is director of the American studies program at Boston College. His work has appeared in the New Yorker, New York Times Magazine, Harper’s, the Believer, Washington Post Magazine, and Best American Essays.
Andrew Patner was a Chicago-based journalist, broadcaster, critic, and interviewer.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has been led by a storied group of conductors. And from 1994 to 2015, through the best work of Daniel Barenboim, Pierre Boulez, Bernard Haitink, and Riccardo Muti, Andrew Patner was right there. As music critic for the Chicago Sun-Times and WFMT radio, Patner was able to trace the arc of the CSO’s changing repertories, all while cultivating a deep rapport with its four principal conductors.

This book assembles Patner’s reviews of the concerts given by the CSO during this time, as well as transcripts of his remarkable radio interviews with these colossal figures. These pages hold tidbits for the curious, such as Patner’s “driving survey” that playfully ranks the Maestri he knew on a scale of “total comfort” to “fright level five,” and the observation that Muti appears to be a southpaw on the baseball field.

Moving easily between registers, they also open revealing windows onto the sometimes difficult pasts that brought these conductors to music in the first place. Throughout, these reviews and interviews are threaded together with insights about the power of music and the techniques behind it—from the conductors’ varied approaches to research, preparing scores, and interacting with other musicians, to how the sound and personality of the orchestra evolved over time, to the ways that we can all learn to listen better and hear more in the music we love. Featuring a foreword by fellow critic Alex Ross on the ethos and humor that informed Patner’s writing, as well as an introduction by musicologist Douglas W. Shadle, this book offers a rich portrait of the musical life of Chicago through the eyes and ears of one of its most beloved critics.

“Impressively, Patner’s writing offers a personal and listener-friendly perspective on the conductors’ work.”

—Alex Ross

“Andrew Patner, the beloved Chicago critic, author, and radio personality, combined two traits that are rarely found in one person. He was, first of all, brilliant—near-omniscient, all-remembering, lavishly cultured. He was also generous—selfless and tireless in his efforts on behalf of friends, acquaintances, and perfect strangers. These traits intersected in Andrew’s immense spirit of curiosity. . . . This book allows his voice to linger.”

—Alex Ross
“David Rowell is the kind of music fan that scares us musicians. He really gets it, maybe even more than we do. His adventures in music ignite that fascination with ordered sound and the strange people who produce it. Musical instruments too are strange objects. They have a glow about them that derives from the emotional magic of the sounds that they can make. While any inanimate object resonates when struck, some things ring with more charisma than others. Rowell’s curations of these special objects and the gifted individuals with the magic power of Excalibur to pull music from them are both travelogues and portraits of some very colorful people.”

—Stewart Copeland, Grammy award-winning drummer for The Police

Wherever the Sound Takes You
Herios and Heartbreak in Music Making

David Rowell is a professional journalist and an impassioned amateur musician. He’s spent decades behind a drum kit, pondering the musical relationship between equipment and emotion. In Wherever the Sound Takes You, he explores the essence of music’s meaning with a wide spectrum of musicians, trying to understand their connection to their chosen instrument, what they’ve put themselves through for their music, and what they feel when they play.

This wide-ranging and openhearted book blossoms outward from there. Rowell visits clubs, concert halls, street corners, and open mics, traveling from the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland to a death metal festival in Maryland, with stops along the way in the Alps and Appalachia. His keen reportorial eye treats us to in-depth portraits of everyone from platinum-selling legend Peter Frampton to a devout Christian who spends his days alone in a storage unit bashing away on one of the largest drum sets in the world. Rowell illuminates the feelings that both spur music’s creation and emerge from its performance, as well as the physical instruments that enable their expression. With an uncommon sensitivity and endless curiosity, he charts the pleasure and pain of musicians consumed with their craft—as all of us listen in.

David Rowell is deputy editor of the Washington Post Magazine and author of The Train of Small Mercies.
Economical Writing

Thirty-Five Rules for Clear and Persuasive Prose

Third Edition

Economics is not a field that is known for good writing. Charts, yes. Sparkling prose, no. Except, that is, when it comes to Deirdre N. McCloskey. Her conversational and witty—yet always clear—style is a hallmark of her classic works of economic history, enlivening the dismal science and engaging readers well beyond the discipline. And now she’s here to share the secrets of how it’s done.

_Economical Writing_ is itself economical: a collection of thirty-five pithy rules for making your writing clear, concise, and effective. Proceeding from big-picture ideas to concrete strategies for improvement at the level of the paragraph, sentence, or word, McCloskey shows us that good writing, after all, is not just a matter of taste—it’s a product of adept intuition and a rigorous revision process. Debunking stale rules, warning us that “footnotes are nests for pedants,” and offering an arsenal of readily applicable tools and methods, she shows writers of all levels of experience how to rethink the way they approach their work, and gives them the knowledge to turn mediocre prose into magic.

At once efficient and digestible, hilarious and provocative, _Economical Writing_ lives up to its promise. With McCloskey as our guide, it’s impossible not to see how any piece of writing—on economics or otherwise—can, and perhaps should be, a pleasure to read.

_Deirdre N. McCloskey_ is distinguished professor of economics, history, English, and communication at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Among her many books are _The Bourgeois Virtues, Bourgeois Dignity, Bourgeois Equality, Crossing: A Memoir, The Secret Sins of Economics, and If You’re So Smart: The Narrative of Economic Expertise_, all published by the University of Chicago Press.
Against Translation
ALAN SHAPIRO
We often ask ourselves what gets lost in translation—not just between languages, but in the everyday trade-offs between what we experience and what we are able to say about it. But the visionary poems of this collection invite us to consider: what is loss, in translation? Writing at the limits of language—where “the signs loosen, fray, and drift”—Alan Shapiro probes the startling complexity of how we confront absence and the ephemeral, the heartbreak of what once wasn’t yet and now is no longer, of what (like racial prejudice and historical atrocity) is omnipresent and elusive. Through poems that are fine-grained and often quiet, Shapiro tells of subtle bereavements: a young boy is shamed for the first time for looking “girly”; an ailing old man struggles to visit his wife in a nursing home; or a woman dying of cancer watches her friends enjoy themselves in her absence. Throughout, this collection traverses rather than condemns the imperfect language of loss—moving against the current in the direction of the utterly ineffable.

Alan Shapiro has published many books, including Reel to Reel, which was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he is the William R. Kenan Jr. Distinguished Professor of English and comparative literature at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

APRIL 96 p. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2
Paper $18.00/£14.00
POETRY

The Bower
CONNIE VOISINE
How can a person come to understand wars and hatreds well enough to explain them truthfully to a child? The Bower engages this timeless and thorny question through a recounting of the poet-speakner’s year in Belfast, Ireland, with her young daughter. The speaker immerses herself in the history of Irish politics—including the sectarian conflict known as The Troubles—and gathers stories of a painful, divisive past from museum exhibits, newspapers, neighbors, friends, local musicians, and cabbies. Quietly meditative, brooding, and heart-wrenching, these poems place intimate moments between mother and daughter alongside images of nationalistic violence and the angers that underlie our daily interactions. A deep dive into sectarianism and forgiveness, this timely and nuanced book examines the many ways we are all implicated in the impulse to “protect our own” and asks how we manage the histories that divide us.

Connie Voisine is professor of English at New Mexico State University. She is the author of three previous books of poems, most recently, Calle Florista, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

APRIL 80 p. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2
Paper $18.00/£14.00
POETRY
ANNE POLLOCK
JAMES POSKETT

Synthesizing Hope
opens up the material and social world of pharmaceuticals by focusing on an unexpected place: iThemba Pharmaceuticals. Founded in 2009 with a name taken from the Zulu word for hope, the small South African startup with an elite international scientific board was tasked with drug discovery for tuberculosis, HIV, and malaria. Anne Pollock uses this company as an entry point for exploring how the location of scientific knowledge production matters, not only for the raw materials, manufacture, licensing, and distribution of pharmaceuticals but also for the making of basic scientific knowledge.

Consideration of this case exposes the limitations of global health frameworks that implicitly posit rich countries as the only sites of knowledge production. Analysis of iThemba identifies the problems inherent in global north/south divides at the same time as it highlights what is at stake in who makes knowledge and where. It also provides a concrete example for consideration of the contexts and practices of post-colonial science, its constraints, and its promise.

Synthesizing Hope explores the many legacies that create conditions of possibility for South African drug discovery, especially the specific form of settler colonialism characterized by apartheid and resource extraction. Paying attention to the infrastructures and laboratory processes of drug discovery underscores the materiality of pharmaceuticals from the perspective of their makers, and tracing the intellectual and material infrastructures of South African drug discovery contributes new insights about larger social, political, and economic orders.

Anne Pollock is professor of global health and social medicine at King’s College London. She is the author of Medicating Race: Heart Disease and Durable Preoccupations with Difference.

James Poskett is assistant professor in the history of science and technology at the University of Warwick.

Materials of the Mind
Phrenology, Race, and the Global History of Science, 1815–1920

JAMES POSKETT

Phrenology was the most popular mental science of the Victorian age. From American senators to Indian social reformers, this new mental science found supporters around the globe. Materials of the Mind tells the story of how phrenology changed the world—and how the world changed phrenology.

This is a story of skulls from the Arctic, plaster casts from Haiti, books from Bengal, and letters from the Pacific. Drawing on far-flung museum and archival collections, and addressing sources in six different languages, Materials of the Mind is the first substantial account of science in the nineteenth century as part of global history. It shows how the circulation of material culture underpinned the emergence of a new materialist philosophy of the mind, while also demonstrating how a global approach to history could help us reassess issues such as race, technology, and politics today.

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Matter, Knowledge, and Place in South African Drug Discovery

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Materials of the Mind is assistant professor in the history of science and technology at the University of Warwick.
The Endless Periphery
Toward a Geopolitics of Art in Lorenzo Lotto’s Italy

**STEPHEN J. CAMPBELL**

While the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance are usually associated with Italy’s historical seats of power, some of the era’s most characteristic works are to be found in places other than Florence, Rome, and Venice. They are the product of the diversity of regions and cultures that makes up the country. In *The Endless Periphery*, Stephen J. Campbell examines a range of iconic works in order to unlock a rich series of local references in Renaissance art that include regional rulers, patron saints, and miracles, demonstrating, for example, that the works of Titian spoke to beholders differently in Naples, Brescia, or Milan than in his native Venice. More than a series of regional microhistories, *The Endless Periphery* tracks the geographic mobility of Italian Renaissance art and artists, revealing a series of exchanges between artists and their patrons, as well as the power dynamics that fueled these exchanges. A counter history of one of the greatest epochs of art production, this richly illustrated book will bring new insight to our understanding of classic works of Italian art.

*Stephen J. Campbell* is the Henry and Elizabeth Wiesenfeld Professor in History of Art at Johns Hopkins University.

Illuminated Paris
Essays on Art and Lighting in the Belle Époque

**HOLLIS CLAYSON**

The City of Light. For many, these four words instantly conjure late nineteenth-century Paris and the garish colors of Toulouse-Lautrec’s iconic posters. More recently, the Eiffel Tower’s nightly show of sparkling electric lights has come to exemplify our fantasies of Parisian nightlife. Though we reflect longingly on such scenes, in *Illuminated Paris*, Hollis Clayson shows that there’s more to these clichés than meets the eye. In this richly illustrated book, she traces the dramatic evolution of lighting in Paris and how artists responded to the shifting visual and cultural scenes that resulted from these technologies. While older gas lighting produced a haze of orange, new electric lighting was hardly an improvement: the glare of experimental arc lights—themselves dangerous—left figures looking pale and ghoulish. As Clayson shows, artists’ representations of these new colors and shapes reveal turn-of-the-century concerns about modernization as electric lighting came to represent the harsh glare of rapidly accelerating social change. At the same time, in part thanks to American artists visiting the city, these works of art also produced our enduring romantic view of Parisian glamour and its Belle Époque.

*Hollis Clayson* is professor of art history and the Bergen Evans Professor in the Humanities at Northwestern University.
Ribbons of Darkness
Inferencing from the Shadowy Arts and Sciences

Over the course of her career, Barbara Maria Stafford has established herself as the preeminent scholar of the intersections of the arts and sciences, articulating new theories and methods for understanding the sublime, the mysterious, the inscrutable. Omnivorous in her research, she has published work that embraces neuroscience and philosophy, biology and culture, pinpointing connections among each discipline’s parallel concerns. *Ribbons of Darkness* is a monument to the scope of her work and the range of her intellect. At times associative, but always incisive, the essays in this new volume take on a distinctly contemporary purpose: to uncover the ethical force and moral aspects of overlapping scientific and creative inquiries. This shared territory, Stafford argues, offers important insights into—and clarifications of—current dilemmas about personhood, the supposedly menial nature of manual skill, the questionable borderlands of gene editing, the potentially refining value of dualism, and the limits of a materialist worldview.

Stafford organizes these essays around three concepts that structure the book: inscrutability, ineffability, and intuitability. All three, she explains, allow us to examine how both the arts and the sciences imaginatively infer meaning from the “veiled behavior of matter,” bringing these historically divided subjects into a shared intellectual inquiry and imbuing them with an ethical urgency. A vanguard work at the intersection of the arts and sciences, this book will be sure to guide readers from either realm into unfamiliar yet undeniably fertile territory.

“...the ideas that are sewn into the textile of her writing like a multitude of small mirrors give her essays their many sided appeal. The mirrors—of the art she looks at, the writers she quotes, ideas from her other books—are worth exploring; the complexities rewarding."

—Roald Hoffmann, Cornell University

Barbara Maria Stafford is the William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of art history at the University of Chicago. She is the author of many books, including *Echo Objects*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
ARISTOTLE

Aristotle’s *Art of Rhetoric*

*Translated and with an Interpretive Essay by Robert C. Bartlett*

For more than two thousand years, Aristotle’s *Art of Rhetoric* has shaped thought on the theory and practice of rhetoric, the art of persuasive speech. In three sections, Aristotle discusses what rhetoric is, as well as the three kinds of rhetoric (deliberative, judicial, and epideictic), the three rhetorical modes of persuasion, and the diction, style, and necessary parts of a successful speech. Throughout, Aristotle defends rhetoric as an art and a crucial tool for deliberative politics while also recognizing its capacity to be misused by unscrupulous politicians to mislead or illegitimately persuade others.

Here Robert C. Bartlett offers a literal, yet easily readable, new translation of Aristotle’s *Art of Rhetoric*, one that takes into account important alternatives in the manuscript and is fully annotated to explain historical, literary, and other allusions. Bartlett’s translation is also accompanied by an outline of the argument of each book; copious indexes, including subjects, proper names, and literary citations; a glossary of key terms; and a substantial interpretive essay.

Robert C. Bartlett is the Behrakis Professor of Hellenic Political Studies at Boston College. He is the author or editor of many books, including *The Idea of Enlightenment* and *Sophistry and Political Philosophy*, and cotranslator of Aristotle’s “Nicomachean Ethics.”

“Bartlett’s singularly accurate, readable, and elegant translation of Aristotle’s *Art of Rhetoric* renders accessible to contemporary students and scholars this much-neglected foundational text of political philosophy. His interpretive essay illuminates Aristotle’s rich and complex treatment of the art of persuasion and demonstrates the central role this treatise plays within Aristotle’s overall study of human nature.”

—Peter Ahrensdorf, Davidson College
Seven in ten Americans over the age of sixty who require medical decisions in the final days of their life lack the capacity to make them. For many of us, our biggest, life-and-death decisions—literally—will therefore be made by someone else. They will decide whether we live or die; whether we receive interventions in our final hours; and whether we die in a hospital or at home. They will determine whether our wishes are honored and choose between fidelity to our interests and what is best for ourselves or others. Yet despite their critical role, we know remarkably little about how our loved ones decide for us.

Speaking for the Dying tells their story, drawing on daily observations over more than two years in two intensive care units in a diverse urban hospital. From bedsides, hallways, and conference rooms, you will hear, in their own words, how physicians really talk to families and how they respond. You will see how decision makers are selected, the interventions they weigh in on, the criteria they weigh, the conflicts they become embroiled in, and the challenges they face. Observations also provide insight into why some decision makers authorize one aggressive intervention after the next while others do not—even on behalf of patients with similar problems and prospects. Research has consistently found that choosing life or death for another is one of the most difficult decisions anyone can face, sometimes haunting families for decades. This book shines a bright light on a role few of us will escape and offers steps that patients and loved ones, health care providers, lawyers, and policymakers could undertake before it is too late.

Susan P. Shapiro is a sociologist and research professor at the American Bar Foundation. She is the author, most recently, of Tangled Loyalties.

Matthew H. Edney is the Osher Professor in the History of Cartography at the University of Southern Maine, as well as visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is director of the History of Cartography Project and coeditor of Volume 4, Cartography in the European Enlightenment (forthcoming 2019).
Computerized processes are everywhere in our society. They are the automated phone messaging systems that businesses use to screen calls; the link between standardized test scores and public schools’ access to resources; the algorithms that regulate patient diagnoses and reimbursements to doctors. The storage, sorting, and analysis of massive amounts of information has enabled the automation of decision-making at an unprecedented level. Meanwhile, computers have offered a model of cognition that increasingly shapes our approach to the world. The proliferation of “roboprocesses” is the result, as editors Catherine Besteman and Hugh Gusterson observe in this rich and wide-ranging volume, which features contributions from a distinguished cast of contributors from anthropology, communications, international studies, and political science.

Although automatic processes are designed to be engines of rational systems, the stories in Life by Algorithms reveal how they can in fact produce absurd, inflexible, or even dangerous outcomes. Joining the call for “algorithmic transparency,” the contributors bring exceptional sensitivity to everyday sociality into their critique to better understand how the perils of modern technology affect finance, medicine, education, housing, the workplace, and the battlefield—not as separate problems but as linked manifestations of a deeper defect in the fundamental ordering of our society.

Catherine Besteman is the Francis F. Bartlett and Ruth K. Bartlett Professor of Anthropology at Colby College. Hugh Gusterson is professor of international affairs and anthropology at George Washington University.
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“Joanna Merwood-Salisbury offers a fascinating and well-researched history of Union Square, one of New York City’s central hubs. Integrating architectural and urban history, political and cultural history, theories of space from sociology and other disciplines, and original archival research, Design for the Crowd reveals the ways in which carefully orchestrated urban plans are reconfigured through use.”

—Maggie Taft, School of the Art Institute of Chicago

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Joanna Merwood-Salisbury is professor of architecture at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. She is the author of Chicago 1890: The Skyscraper and the City, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Revolution
Structure and Meaning in World History
SAÏD AMIR ARJOMAND

A revolution is a discontinuity: one political order replaces another, typically through whatever violent means are available. Modern theories of revolutions tend neatly to bracket the French Revolution of 1789 with the fall of the Soviet Union two hundred years later, but contemporary global uprisings—with their truly multivalent causes and consequences—can overwhelm our ability to make sense of them.

In this authoritative new book, Saïd Amir Arjomand reaches back to antiquity to propose a unified theory of revolution. Revolution illuminates the stories of premodern rebellions from the ancient world, as well as medieval European revolts and more recent events, up to the Arab Spring of 2011. Arjomand categorizes revolutions in two groups: ones that expand the existing body politic and power structure, and ones that aim to erode—but paradoxically augment—their authority. The revolutions of the past, he tells us, can shed light on the causes of those of the present and future: as long as centralized states remain powerful, there will be room for greater, and perhaps forceful, integration of the politically disenfranchised.

Saïd Amir Arjomand is distinguished service professor of sociology at Stony Brook University and author of The Shadow of God and the Hidden Imam, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Prohibition, the Constitution, and States’ Rights
SEAN BEIENBURG

Colorado’s legalization of marijuana spurred intense debate about the extent to which the Constitution preempts state-enacted laws and statutes. Colorado’s legal cannabis program generated a strange scenario in which many politicians, including many who freely invoke the Tenth Amendment, seemed to be attacking the progressive state for asserting states’ rights. Unusual as this may seem, this has happened before—in the early part of the twentieth century, as America concluded a decades-long struggle over the suppression of alcohol during Prohibition.

Sean Beienburg recovers a largely forgotten constitutional debate, revealing how Prohibition became a battlefield on which skirmishes over core questions of American political development—including the debate over federalism and states’ rights—were fought. Beienburg focuses on the massive extension of federal authority involved in Prohibition and the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, describing the roles and reactions of not just Congress, the presidents, and the Supreme Court but also political actors throughout the states, who jockeyed with one another to claim fidelity to the Tenth Amendment while reviling nationalism and nullification alike. The most comprehensive treatment of the constitutional debate over Prohibition to date, the book concludes with a discussion of the parallels and differences between Prohibition in the 1920s and debates about the legalization of marijuana today.

Sean Beienburg is assistant professor in the School of Civic and Economic Thought and Leadership at Arizona State University.
What is the nature of place, and how does one undertake to write about it? To answer these questions, geographer and poet Tim Cresswell looks to Chicago’s iconic Maxwell Street market area. Maxwell Street was for decades a place where people from all corners of the city mingled to buy and sell goods, play and listen to the blues, and encounter new foods and cultures. Now, redeveloped and renamed University Village, it could hardly be more different.

In Maxwell Street, Cresswell advocates approaching the study of place as an “assemblage” of things, meanings, and practices. In exploring the neighborhood, he models this innovative approach through a montage format that exposes the different types of texts—primary, secondary, and photographic sources—that have attempted to capture the essence of the area. Cresswell studies his historical sources just as he explores the different elements of Maxwell Street—exposing them layer by layer. Brilliantly interweaving words and images, Maxwell Street sheds light on a historic Chicago neighborhood and offers a new model for how to write about place that will interest anyone in the fields of geography, urban studies, or cultural history.

Tim Cresswell is dean of the faculty and vice president for academic affairs at Trinity College in Connecticut. He is the managing editor of the journal GeoHumanities, and the author of many books, including Place: An Introduction and Geographic Thought: A Critical Introduction.
The Importance of Being Urban
Designing the Progressive School District, 1890–1940

DAVID A. GAMSON

For half a century—from the 1890s through World War II—the greatest hopes of American progressive reformers lay not in the government, the markets, or other seats of power, but in urban school districts and classrooms. The Importance of Being Urban focuses on four western school systems—Denver, Oakland, Portland, and Seattle—and their efforts to reconfigure public education in the face of the perceived perils of the modern city. In an era of accelerated immigration, shifting economic foundations, and widespread municipal shake-ups, reformers argued that the urban school district could provide the broad blend of social, cultural, and educational services needed to prepare students for twentieth-century life. These school districts were therefore a crucial force not only in orchestrating educational change, but in delivering on the promise of democracy. David A. Gamson’s book provides eye-opening views of the histories of American education, urban politics, and the Progressive Era.

David A. Gamson is associate professor of education in the Department of Education Policy Studies and the Educational Theory and Policy Program at the Pennsylvania State University.

New York Recentered
Building the Metropolis from the Shore

KARA MURPHY SCHLICTING

The history of New York City’s urban development often centers on titanic municipal figures like Robert Moses and on prominent inner Manhattan sites like Central Park. New York Recentered boldly shifts the focus to the city’s geographic edges—the coastlines and waterways—and to the small-time unelected locals who quietly shaped the modern city. Kara Murphy Schlichting details how the vernacular planning done by small businessmen and real estate operators, performed independently of large scale governmental efforts, refigured marginal locales like Flushing Meadows and the shores of Long Island Sound and the East River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The result is a synthesis of planning history, environmental history, and urban history that recasts the story of New York as we know it.

Kara Murphy Schlichting is assistant professor of history at Queens College, City University of New York.
Renewal
Liberal Protestants and the American City after World War II
MARK WILD

In the decades following World War II, a movement of clergy and laity sought to restore liberal Protestantism to the center of American urban life. Chastened by their failure to avert war and the Holocaust and troubled by missionaries’ complicity with colonial regimes, they redirected their energies back home. **Renewal** explores the rise and fall of this movement, which began as a simple effort to restore the church’s standing but wound up as nothing less than an openhearted crusade to remake our nation’s cities. These campaigns reached beyond church walls to lend a hand to scores of organizations fighting for welfare, social justice, and community empowerment among the increasingly non-white urban working class, dovetailing with the contemporaneous War on Poverty and black freedom movement. **Renewal** illuminates the overlooked story of how religious institutions both shaped, and were shaped by, postwar urban America.

**Mark Wild** is professor of history at California State University, Los Angeles.

Thinking in the Past Tense
Eight Conversations
ALEXANDER BEVILACQUA and FREDERIC CLARK

The study of the history of ideas might be second only to the novel in the number of mournful obituaries it has received in recent years. But—if the vibrancy on display in **Thinking in the Past Tense** is any indication—reports of the death of intellectual history have been greatly exaggerated. This collection of interviews with leading American and European scholars from such diverse fields as the history of science, classical studies, global philology, and the study of books and material culture positively brims with insights on historical scholarship of the early modern period (c. 1400–1800). The lively conversations collected here don’t simply reveal these scholars’ depth and breadth of thought—they also disclose the kind of trade secrets that historians rarely elucidate in print. **Thinking in the Past Tense** offers students and professionals alike a rare tactile understanding of the practice of intellectual history.

**Alexander Bevilacqua** is assistant professor of history at Williams College. **Frederic Clark** is assistant professor of classics at the University of Southern California.

“A must-read for scholars of American religious history and twentieth-century American social history. **Renewal** is encyclopedic in its detail, and Wild masterfully creates a cohesive narrative about seemingly disparate aspects of postwar culture.”

—Diane Winston,
University of Southern California

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—Samuel Moyn, Yale University

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HISTORY
Empire of Defense
Race and the Cultural Politics of Permanent War
JOSEPH DARDA

Empire of Defense is nothing less than an extensive and multilayered critique of the past seventy years of American warfare. Joseph Darda exposes how the post–World War II formation of the Department of Defense and the subsequent Korean War set a course for decades of permanent conflict. The United States, Darda shows, effectively ceased to wage war: instead, in an ingenious reframing, it cast itself as the world’s great defender of liberal democracy. Empire of Defense shows that a string of rationales for war from the 1940s to the present—anticommunism, narcotics and crime, humanitarian intervention, and counterterrorism—paved the way for nearly continuous military engagement. Darda also investigates how a wide swath of writers, filmmakers, and journalists—from I. F. Stone and Ishmael Reed to June Jordan and Stanley Kubrick—have struggled to communicate the true story of war without end. Darda draws a clear line from the Cold War to the War on Terror and makes sense of our collective cultural efforts to recognize the not-so-new normal of nonstop military empire building.

Joseph Darda is assistant professor of English and comparative race and ethnic studies at Texas Christian University.
Transnationalism means many things to many people, from crossing physical borders to intellectual ones. The Limits of Transnationalism reassesses the overly optimistic narratives often associated with this malleable term, revealing both the metaphorical and very real obstacles for transnational mobility. Nancy L. Green begins her wide-ranging examination with the story of Frank Gueydan, an early twentieth-century American convicted of a minor crime in France who was unable to get a fair trial there nor able to enlist the help of US officials. Gueydan’s odd predicament opens the door for a series of inquiries into the past twenty-five years of transnational scholarship, raising questions about the weaknesses of global networks and the slippery nature of citizenship for those who try to live transnational lives. The Limits of Transnationalism serves as a cogent reminder of this topic’s complexity, calling for greater attention to be paid to the many bumpy roads in the way.

Nancy L. Green is professor of history at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales in Paris, as well as the author of The Other Americans in Paris, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Knowledge matters, and states have a stake in managing its movement to protect a variety of local and national interests. The view that knowledge circulates by itself in a flat world, unimpeded by national boundaries, is a myth. The transnational movement of knowledge is a social accomplishment, requiring negotiation, accommodation, and adaptation to the specificities of local contexts. This volume of essays by historians of science and technology breaks the national framework in which histories are often written. Instead, How Knowledge Moves takes knowledge as its central object, with the goal of unraveling the relationships among people, ideas, and things that arise when they cross national borders.

This specialized knowledge is localized at multiple sites and moves across borders via a dazzling array of channels, embedded in heads and hands, in artifacts, and in texts. In the United States, it shapes policies for visas, export controls, and nuclear weapons proliferation; in Algeria, it enhances the production of oranges by colonial settlers; in Vietnam, it facilitates the exploitation of a river delta. In India it transforms modes of agricultural production. It implants American values in Latin America and Japan. By concentrating on the conditions that allow for knowledge movement, these essays explore travel and exchange in face-to-face encounters and show how border-crossings mobilize extensive bureaucratic technologies.

Emotionally Disturbed
A History of Caring for America’s Troubled Children
DEBORAH BLYTHE DOROSHOW

Before the 1940s, children in the United States with severe emotional difficulties would have had few options for care. The first option was usually a child guidance clinic within the community, but they might also have been placed in a state mental hospital or asylum, an institution for the so-called feebleminded, or a training school for delinquent children. Starting in the 1930s, however, more specialized institutions began to open all over the country. Staff members at these residential treatment centers shared a commitment to helping children who couldn’t be managed at home. They adopted an integrated approach to treatment, employing talk therapy, schooling, and other activities in the context of a therapeutic environment.

Emotionally Disturbed is the first book to examine not only the history of residential treatment, but also the history of seriously mentally ill children in the United States. As residential treatment centers emerged as new spaces with a fresh therapeutic perspective, a new kind of person became visible—the emotionally disturbed child. Residential treatment centers and the people who worked there built physical and conceptual structures that identified a population of children who were alike in distinctive ways. Emotional disturbance became a diagnosis, a policy problem, and a statement about the troubled state of postwar society, as over the next couple of decades Americans went from pouring private and public funds into the care of troubled children to abandoning them almost completely.

Deborah Blythe Doroshow is a clinical fellow in hematology and oncology and an affiliate in the Section of the History of Medicine at the Yale University School of Medicine.

How Knowledge Moves
Writing the Transnational History of Science and Technology
Edited by JOHN KRIGE

Knowledge matters, and states have a stake in managing its movement to protect a variety of local and national interests. The view that knowledge circulates by itself in a flat world, unimpeded by national boundaries, is a myth. The transnational movement of knowledge is a social accomplishment, requiring negotiation, accommodation, and adaptation to the specificities of local contexts. This volume of essays by historians of science and technology breaks the national framework in which histories are often written. Instead, How Knowledge Moves takes knowledge as its central object, with the goal of unraveling the relationships among people, ideas, and things that arise when they cross national borders.

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John Krige is the Kranzberg Professor in the School of History and Sociology at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. He is the author of American Hegemony and the Postwar Reconstruction of Science in Europe and Sharing Knowledge, Shaping Europe: US Technological Collaboration and Nonproliferation.
Discerning Experts
The Practices of Scientific Assessment for Environmental Policy
MICHAEL OPPENHEIMER, NAOMI ORESKES, DALE JAMIESON, KEYNYN BRYSSÉ, JESSICA O’REILLY, MATTHEW SHINDELL, and MILENA WAZECK

How do scientists evaluate environmental knowledge for public policy? Discerning Experts examines three sets of landmark environmental assessments involving acid rain, ozone depletion, and sea level rise, exploring how experts judge scientific evidence and determine what the scientific facts are. The three case studies also explore how scientists come to agreement on contested issues, why consensus is considered important, what factors contribute to confusion, bias, and error, and how scientists understand and navigate the boundaries between science and policy. The authors also suggest strategies for improving the assessment process.

As the first study of the internal workings of large environmental assessments, this book explores the strengths and weaknesses of the assessment process and explains what it can—and cannot—be expected to contribute to public policy and the common good.

Michael Oppenheimer is the Albert G. Milbank Professor of Geosciences and International Affairs at Princeton University. Naomi Oreskes is professor of the history of science at Harvard University. Dale Jamieson is professor of environmental studies and philosophy at New York University. Keynyn Brysse is a historian of science. Jessica O’Reilly is an assistant professor of international studies at Indiana University Bloomington. Matthew Shindell is a space history curator at the Smithsonian’s National Air and Space Museum in Washington, DC. Milena Wazeck is a historian of science and the author of Einstein’s Opponents.

The New Prometheans
Faith, Science, and the Supernatural Mind in the Victorian Fin de Siècle
COURTENAY RAIA

In a world increasingly shut in by the iron-clad determinism of Victorian physics, the Society for Psychical Research, founded in 1882, set itself the task of finding scientific evidence for phenomena science had all but denied. This was to be a fully academic discipline concerned only with mental phenomena, yet its research program was of the most extraordinary kind, seeking evidence of telepathy, mesmerism, clairvoyance, apparitions, psychokinesis, and alternate selves. Though the SPR concerned itself mainly with establishing facts, the implications of its data were profound: consciousness was an objective structure of reality. There was also the corresponding inner truth already known to poets, mystics, psychonauts, and séance mediums: every individual mind maintained some connection to this greater whole. Psychical research managed to take this romantic view of consciousness and affirm it within a modern empirical psychology.

This book plots the lives of four leading British intellectuals involved in psychical research: the depth psychologist Frederic Myers, the chemist William Crookes, the physicist Oliver Lodge, and the anthropologist Andrew Lang, who all had exceptionally high profiles in the scientific and psychical communities. By layering their papers, textbooks, and lectures with more intimate texts like diaries, letters, and literary compositions, The New Prometheans opens a window onto an important historical moment, a time when the Victorians attempted to draw the mystical into modern science and bring modern and sacred knowledge into a new concordance.

Courtenay Raia earned her PhD in the history of science from UCLA. She is currently a member of the humanities faculty at the Colburn School in Los Angeles.

“What do the ozone layer, the Antarctic ice sheet, and acid rain have in common? All are sites of scientific ‘assessments’: prolonged, focused, collaborative, and often international work of experts. The thousands of pages of reports they draft offer the hope of summarizing scientific findings, extending scientific questions, and recommending policy outcomes. But do the elusive dream of consensus and fear of accusations of political bias produce watered down policy? Or should scientists be bolder in their assessments of impending disasters? Combining the insights of science, policy, and science studies, this valuable book offers a guide for experts of all kinds navigating the always messy world of policy-relevant science.”

—Janet Vertesi, Princeton University
Poisonous Skies
Acid Rain and the Globalization of Pollution

Poisonous Skies explores how scientists and policymakers came to grasp the danger fossil fuels posed to the global environment by looking at the first air pollution problem identified as having damaging effects on areas far from the source of emissions: acid rain.

This is the first history to investigate acid rain in an international context, spanning from its identification in the 1960s to the present day. The story Rachel Emma Rothschild unfurls reveals how a legacy of military sponsorship of physics, chemistry, and other fields during wartime influenced the direction of research on the environment; the importance of environmental diplomacy to the détente process of the Cold War; the role of the British and American coal industries in environmental science; and finally, how acid rain shaped ideas about environmental risk and the precautionary principle. Grounded in archival research in eight different countries and five languages, as well as interviews with leading scientists from both government and industry, Poisonous Skies should interest anyone seeking to learn from our past in order to better understand and approach the environmental crises of our present day.

Rachel Emma Rothschild is currently a Furman Academic Scholar at New York University School of Law.
When thinking of indigenous music, many people may imagine acoustic instruments and pastoral settings far removed from the whirl of modern life. But, in contemporary Peru, indigenous chimaycha music—a secular, drum-based tradition—captures the entangled histories of French colonization, movements against it, and the uneasy process of the island’s decolonization as an overseas territory of France. In *Creolized Auralities*, Jérôme Camal demonstrates that musical sounds and practices express the multiple—and often seemingly contradictory—cultural belongings and political longings that characterize postcoloniality. While gwoka has been associated with anti-colonial activism since the 1960s, in more recent years it has provided a platform for a cohort of younger musicians to express pan-Caribbean and diasporic solidarities. This generation of musicians even worked through the French state to gain UNESCO heritage status for their art. These gwoka practices, Camal argues, are “creolized aurality”—expressions of a culture both of and against French coloniality and postcoloniality.

Jérôme Camal is assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

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When thinking of indigenous music, many people may imagine acoustic instruments and pastoral settings far removed from the whirl of modern life. But, in contemporary Peru, indigenous chimaycha music has become a wildly popular genre that is even heard in the nightclubs of Lima. In *Making Music Indigenous*, Joshua Tucker traces the history of this music and its key performers over fifty years to show that there is no single way to “sound indigenous.” The musicians Tucker follows make indigenous culture and identity visible in contemporary society by establishing a cultural and political presence for Peru’s indigenous peoples through activism, artisanship, and performance. This musical representation of indigeneity not only helps shape contemporary culture, it also provides a lens through which to reflect on the country’s past. Tucker argues that by following the musicians that have championed chimaycha music in its many forms, we can trace shifting meanings of indigeneity—and indeed, uncover the ways it is constructed, transformed, and ultimately recreated through music.

Joshua Tucker is associate professor of music at Brown University.
Sex, Death, and Minuets
Anna Magdalena Bach and Her Musical Notebooks

At one time a star in her own right as a singer, Anna Magdalena (1701–60) would go on to become, through her marriage to the older Johann Sebastian Bach, history’s most famous musical wife and mother. The two musical notebooks belonging to her continue to live on, beloved by millions of pianists young and old. Yet the pedagogical utility of this music—long associated with the sound of children practicing and mothers listening—has encouraged a rosy and one-sided view of Anna Magdalena as a model of German feminine domesticity.

Sex, Death, and Minuets offers the first in-depth study of these notebooks and their owner, reanimating Anna Magdalena as a multi-faceted historical subject—at once pious and bawdy, spirited and tragic. In these pages, we follow Magdalena from young and flamboyant performer to bereft and impoverished widow—and visit along the way the coffee house, the raucous wedding feast, and the family home. David Yearsley explores the notebooks’ more idiosyncratic entries—like its charming ditties on illicit love and searching ruminations on mortality—against the backdrop of the social practices and concerns that women shared in eighteenth-century Lutheran Germany, from status in marriage and widowhood, to fulfilling professional and domestic roles, money, fashion, intimacy and sex, and the ever-present sickness and death of children and spouses. What emerges is a humane portrait of a musician who embraced the sensuality of song and the uplift of the keyboard, a sometimes ribald wife and oft-bereaved mother who used her cherished musical notebooks for piety and play, humor and devotion—for living and for dying.

David Yearsley is professor of music at Cornell University and the author of Bach’s Feet: The Organ Pedals in European Culture and Bach and the Meanings of Counterpoint.
The Arc of Love
How Our Romantic Lives Change over Time
AARON BEN-ZE’EV

Is love best when it is fresh? For many, the answer is a resounding “yes.” The intense experiences that characterize new love are impossible to replicate, leading to wistful reflection and even a repeated pursuit of such ecstatic beginnings.

Aaron Ben-Ze’ev takes these experiences seriously, but he’s also here to remind us of the benefits of profound love—an emotion that can only develop with time. In The Arc of Love, he provides an in-depth, philosophical account of the experiences that arise in early, intense love—sexual passion, novelty, change—as well as the benefits of cultivating long-term, profound love—stability, development, calmness. Ben-Ze’ev analyzes the core of emotions many experience in early love and the challenges they encounter, and he offers pointers for weathering these challenges. Deploying the rigorous analysis of a philosopher, but writing clearly and in an often humorous style with an eye to lived experience, he takes on topics like compromise, commitment, polyamory, choosing a partner, online dating, and when to say “I love you.” Ultimately, Ben-Ze’ev assures us, while love is indeed best when fresh, if we tend to it carefully, it can become more delicious and nourishing even as time marches on.

Aaron Ben-Ze’ev is professor of philosophy at the University of Haifa.

Membranes to Molecular Machines
Active Matter and the Remaking of Life
MATHIAS GROTE

Today’s science tells us that our bodies are filled with molecular machinery that orchestrates all sorts of life processes. When we think, microscopic “channels” in our brain cells’ membranes open and close; when we run, tiny “motors” in our muscle cells’ membranes spin; and when we see, light operates “molecular switches” in our eyes and nerves. A molecular-mechanical vision of life has become commonplace in both the halls of philosophy of science departments and the offices of drug companies developing “proton pump inhibitors” or medicines such as Prozac.

Membranes to Molecular Machines explores just how late twentieth-century science came to think of our cells and bodies this way. This story is told through the lens of membrane research—an unwritten history at the crossroads of molecular biology, biochemistry, physiology, and the neurosciences—that directly feeds into today’s synthetic biology as well as nano- and biotechnology. Mathias Grote shows how these sciences have not only made us think differently about life, they have, by reworking what membranes and proteins represent in laboratories, allowed us to manipulate life as “active matter” in new ways. Covering the science of biological membranes since the mid-1960s, this book connects that history to contemporary work with optogenetics, a method for stimulating individual neurons using light, and should appeal to scholars interested in the intersection of chemical research and the life sciences.

Mathias Grote is assistant professor at Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany.
Since the last edition of this definitive textbook was published in 2013, much has happened in the field of animal behavior. In this fourth edition, Lee Alan Dugatkin draws on cutting-edge new work not only to update and expand on the studies presented, but also to reinforce the previous editions’ focus on ultimate and proximate causation, as well as the book’s unique emphasis on natural selection, learning, and cultural transmission. The result is a state-of-the-art textbook on animal behavior that explains underlying concepts in a way that is both scientifically rigorous and accessible to students. Each chapter in the book provides a sound theoretical and conceptual basis upon which the empirical studies rest. A completely new feature in this edition are the Cognitive Connection boxes in Chapters 2–17, designed to dig deep into the importance of the cognitive underpinnings to many types of behaviors. Each box focuses on a specific issue related to cognition and the particular topic covered in that chapter.

As Principles of Animal Behavior makes clear, the tapestry of animal behavior is created from weaving all of these components into a beautiful whole. With Dugatkin’s exquisitely illustrated, comprehensive, and up-to-date fourth edition, we are able to admire that beauty anew.

Lee Alan Dugatkin is an animal behaviorist, evolutionary biologist, and historian of science in the Department of Biology at the University of Louisville. He is the author or coauthor of many books, including The Altruism Equation: Seven Scientists Search for the Origins of Goodness, Mr. Jefferson and the Giant Moose: Natural History in Early America, and, most recently, How To Tame a Fox (and Build a Dog), the last two also published by the University of Chicago Press.
The contemporary crisis of emerging disease has been a century and a half in the making. Evolutionary biologists assured themselves that coevolution between pathogens and hosts provided a firewall against disease emergence in new hosts. Most climate scientists made no connection between climate changes and disease. No traditional perspectives anticipated the onslaught of emerging infectious diseases confronting humanity today.

As this book reveals, a new understanding of the evolution of pathogen-host systems, called the Stockholm Paradigm, explains what is happening. The planet is a minefield of pathogens with preexisting capacities to infect susceptible but unexposed hosts, needing only the opportunity for contact. Climate change disrupts local ecosystem structure and allows pathogens and hosts to move. Once pathogens expand to new hosts, novel variants may emerge, each with new infection capacities. Emerging disease is thus one of the greatest climate change–related threats.

While time is short, the danger is great, and we are largely unprepared. The Stockholm Paradigm offers hope for managing this crisis. By using the DAMA (document, assess, monitor, act) protocol, we can “anticipate to mitigate” emerging disease, buying time and saving money while we search for more effective ways to cope with this challenge.

Daniel R. Brooks is a senior research associate of the Harold W. Manter Laboratory of Parasitology at the University of Nebraska State Museum. Eric P. Hoberg holds appointments in the Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, and in the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin–Madison. Walter A. Boeger is full professor and coordinator in the Laboratory of Evolutionary Parasitology at the Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, a senior research fellow of the Manter Laboratory at University of Nebraska, and an investigator with the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Brazil.
Paleobiology struggled for decades to influence our understanding of evolution and the history of life because it was stymied by a focus on microevolution and an incredibly patchy fossil record. But in the 1970s, the field took a radical turn, as paleobiologists began to investigate processes that could only be recognized in the fossil record across larger scales of time and space. That turn led to a new wave of macroevolutionary investigations, novel insights into the evolution of species, and a growing prominence for the field among the biological sciences.

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Charles Perreault is assistant professor at the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University.

An Alfred Russel Wallace Companion
Edited by CHARLES H. SMITH, JAMES T. COSTA, and DAVID COLLARD

Although Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913) was one of the most famous scientists in the world at the time of his death, today he is known to many as a kind of “almost-Darwin,” a secondary figure relegated to the footnotes of Darwin’s prodigious insights. But this diminution could hardly be less justified.

Wallace declared his eight years of exploration in southeast Asia to be “the central and controlling incident” of his life. As 2019 marks one hundred and fifty years since the publication of *The Malay Archipelago*, Wallace’s canonical work chronicling his epic voyage, this collaborative book gathers an interdisciplinary array of writers to celebrate Wallace’s remarkable life and diverse scholarly accomplishments. It was on this voyage that he constructed a theory of natural selection similar to the one Charles Darwin was developing, and the two copublished papers on the subject in 1858, some sixteen months before the release of Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*.

But as the contributors to the *Companion* show, this much-discussed parallel evolution in thought was only one epoch in an extraordinary intellectual life. When Wallace returned to Britain in 1862, he commenced a career of writing on a huge range of subjects extending from evolutionary studies and biogeography to spiritualism and socialism. *An Alfred Russel Wallace Companion* provides something of a necessary reexamination of the full breadth of Wallace’s thought—an attempt to describe not only the history and present state of our understanding of his work, but also its implications for the future.

In 2018, Charles H. Smith retired after twenty-four years of service as a science librarian at Western Kentucky University. Most recently, he is coeditor of *Dear Sir: Sixty-Nine Years of Alfred Russel Wallace Letters to the Editor*. James T. Costa is executive director of the Highlands Biological Station and professor of biology at Western Carolina University. Most recently, he is the author of *Darwin’s Backyard: How Small Experiments Led to a Big Theory*. David Collard is professor emeritus of economics at the University of Bath.

The Quality of the Archaeological Record
CHARLES PERREAULT

Charles Perreault

2ND PROOF
MARY

CHARLES PERREAULT
Edited by CHARLES H. SMITH, JAMES T. COSTA, and DAVID COLLARD

Paleobiology struggled for decades to influence our understanding of evolution and the history of life because it was stymied by a focus on microevolution and an incredibly patchy fossil record. But in the 1970s, the field took a radical turn, as paleobiologists began to investigate processes that could only be recognized in the fossil record across larger scales of time and space. That turn led to a new wave of macroevolutionary investigations, novel insights into the evolution of species, and a growing prominence for the field among the biological sciences.

In *The Quality of the Archaeological Record*, Charles Perreault shows that archaeology not only faces a parallel problem, but may also find a model in the rise of paleobiology for a shift in the science and theory of the field. To get there, he proposes a more macroscale approach to making sense of the archaeological record, an approach that reveals patterns and processes not visible within the span of a human lifetime, but rather across an observation window thousands of years long and thousands of kilometers wide. Just as with the fossil record, the archaeological record can provide samples that are large enough to cancel out the noise generated by micro-scale events. By recalibrating their research to the quality of the archaeological record and developing a true macroarchaeology program, Perreault argues, archaeologists can finally unleash the full contributive value of their discipline.

Charles Perreault is assistant professor at the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University.
Databases have revolutionized nearly every aspect of our lives. Information of all sorts is being collected on a massive scale, from Google to Facebook and well beyond, to produce new knowledge. But as the amount of information in databases explodes, we are being forced to reassess our ideas about what knowledge is, how it is produced, to whom it belongs, and who can be credited for producing it.

Foremost among them was Benito Arias Montano—Spain’s most prominent biblical scholar and exegete of the sixteenth century. He was also a widely read member of the European intellectual community, and his motivation to reform natural philosophy shows that the Spanish Disquiet was a local manifestation of greater concerns about Aristotelian natural philosophy that were overtaking Europe on the eve of the Scientific Revolution. His approach to the study of nature framed the natural world as unfolding from a series of events described in the Book of Genesis, ultimately resulting in a new metaphysics, cosmology, physics, and even a natural history of the world. By bringing Arias Montano’s intellectual and personal biography into conversation with broader themes that inform histories of science of the era, The Spanish Disquiet ensures an appreciation of the variety and richness of Arias Montano’s thought and his influence on early modern science.

Maria M. Portuondo is associate professor at the Johns Hopkins University, where she teaches the history of science and technology. She is the author of Secret Science: Spanish Cosmography and the New World, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

Collecting Experiments
Making Big Data Biology
BRUNO J. STRASSER

Databases have revolutionized nearly every aspect of our lives. Information of all sorts is being collected on a massive scale, from Google to Facebook and well beyond, to produce new knowledge. But as the amount of information in databases explodes, we are being forced to reassess our ideas about what knowledge is, how it is produced, to whom it belongs, and who can be credited for producing it.

There is perhaps no better example of the power and importance of databases than what we find today in the practice of science. There, databases have become more common than microscopes, voltmeters, and test tubes. Every scientist working today—whether in the laboratory, field, museum, or observatory—draws on databases to produce scientific knowledge. The increasing amount of data produced by disciplines from astronomy to zoology has led to major changes in research practices. It has also led to profound reflections on the role of data and databases in science, and the proper professional roles of data producers, collectors, curators, and analysts.

Collecting Experiments traces the development and use of data collections, especially in the experimental life sciences, from the early twentieth century to the present. It shows that the current revolution is best understood as the coming together of two older ways of knowing—collecting and experimenting, the museum and the laboratory. Bruno J. Strasser argues that by serving as repositories of things and knowledge, as well as indispensable tools for producing new knowledge, these databases are functioning as new digital museums for the twenty-first century.

Bruno J. Strasser is professor at the University of Geneva and adjunct professor at Yale University.
Context and situation always matter in both human and animal lives. Unique insights can be gleaned from conducting scientific studies from within human communities and animal habitats. *Inside Science* is a novel treatment of this distinctive mode of fieldwork. Robert E. Kohler illuminates these resident practices through close analyses of classic studies: of Trobriand Islanders, Chicago hobos, corner boys in Boston’s North End, Jane Goodall’s chimpanzees of the Gombe Stream Reserve, and more. Intensive firsthand observation; a preference for generalizing from observed particulars, rather than from universal principles; and an ultimate framing of their results in narrative form characterize these inside stories from the field.

Resident observing takes place across a range of sciences, from anthropology and sociology to primatology, wildlife ecology, and beyond. What makes it special, Kohler argues, is the direct access it affords scientists to the contexts in which their subjects live and act. These scientists understand their subjects not by keeping their distance but by living among them and engaging with them in ways large and small. This approach also demonstrates how science and everyday life—often assumed to be different and separate ways of knowing—are in fact overlapping aspects of the human experience. This story-driven exploration is perfect for historians, sociologists, and philosophers who want to know how scientists go about making robust knowledge of nature and society.

Robert E. Kohler is emeritus professor of the history and sociology of science at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of many books, including *Lords of the Fly: Drosophila Genetics and the Experimental Life* and *Landscapes and Labscapes: Exploring the Lab-Field Border in Biology*, both published by the University of Chicago Press.
Wading Right In
Discovering the Nature of Wetlands
CATHERINE OWEN KONING and SHARON M. ASHWORTH

Where can you find mosses that change landscapes, salamanders with algae in their skin, and carnivorous plants containing whole ecosystems in their furled leaves? Where can you find swamp-trompers, wildlife watchers, marsh managers, and mud-mad scientists? In wetlands, those complex habitats that play such vital ecological roles.

In Wading Right In, Catherine Owen Koning and Sharon M. Ashworth take us on a journey into wetlands through stories from the people who wade in the muck. Traveling alongside scientists, explorers, and kids with waders and nets, the authors uncover the inextricably entwined relationships between the water flows, natural chemistry, soils, flora, and fauna of our floodplain forests, fens, bogs, marshes, and mires. Tales of mighty efforts to protect rare orchids, restore salt marshes, and preserve sedge meadows become portals through which we visit major wetland types and discover their secrets, while also learning critical ecological lessons.

The United States still loses wetlands at a rate of 13,800 acres per year. Such loss diminishes the water quality of our rivers and lakes, depletes our capacity for flood control, reduces our ability to mitigate climate change, and further impoverishes our biodiversity. Koning and Ashworth’s stories captivate the imagination and inspire the emotional and intellectual connections we need to commit to protecting these magical and mysterious places.

Catherine Owen Koning is professor of environmental science and chair of the Division of Natural Sciences at Franklin Pierce University in Rindge, NH. Sharon M. Ashworth is an ecologist and writer based in Lawrence, Kansas. After years working in academia and for nonprofits, she now manages an Extension Master Gardener Program for Kansas State University Research and Extension.

Thrifty Science
Making the Most of Materials in the History of Experiment
SIMON WERRETT

If the twentieth century saw the rise of “Big Science,” then the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were surely an age of thrift. As Simon Werrett’s new history shows, frugal early modern experimenters transformed their homes into laboratories as they recycled, repurposed, repaired, and reused their material possessions to learn about the natural world.

Thrifty Science explores this distinctive culture of experiment and demonstrates how the values of the household helped to shape an array of experimental inquiries, ranging from esoteric investigations of glowworms and sour beer to famous experiments such as Benjamin Franklin’s use of a kite to show lightning was electrical and Isaac Newton’s investigations of color using prisms. Tracing the diverse ways that men and women put their material possessions into the service of experiment, Werrett offers a history of practices of recycling and repurposing that are often assumed to be more recent in origin. This thriving domestic culture of inquiry was eclipsed by new forms of experimental culture in the nineteenth century, however, culminating in the resource-hungry science of the twentieth. Could thrifty science be making a comeback today, as scientists grapple with the need to make their research more environmentally sustainable?

Simon Werrett is a senior lecturer in history of science in the Department of Science and Technology Studies at University College London and the author of Fireworks: Pyrotechnic Arts and Sciences in European History, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Perhaps more than any other American city, Chicago has been a center for the study of both urban history and economic inequity. Community Health Equity brings together a century of research to show the range of effects that Chicago’s structural socioeconomic inequalities have had on patients and medical facilities alike. The authors make clear that when a city is sharply divided by power, wealth, and race, the citizens who most need high-quality health care and social services have the greatest difficulty accessing them. Achieving good health is not simply a matter of making the right choices as an individual, the authors demonstrate: it’s the product of large-scale political and economic forces. Understanding these forces, and what we can do to correct them, should be critical not only to doctors but to sociologists and students of the urban environment—and no city offers more inspiring examples for action to overcome social injustice in health than Chicago.

Fernando De Maio is associate professor of sociology at DePaul University and codirector of the Center for Community Health Equity. Raj C. Shah, MD, is associate professor in the Department of Family Medicine and the Rush Alzheimer’s Disease Center at Rush University Medical Center. He also serves as a codirector of the Center for Community Health Equity. John Mazzeo is associate professor of anthropology and director of the Master of Public Health Program at DePaul University. David A. Ansell, MD, is professor of internal medicine at Rush University Medical Center and the author of The Death Gap, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
The Book of Minor Perverts
Sexology, Etiology, and the Emergences of Sexuality

BENJAMIN KAHAN

Statue-fondlers, wanderlusters, sex magicians, and nymphomaniacs: the story of these forgotten sexualities—what Michel Foucault deemed “minor perverts”—has never before been told. In The Book of Minor Perverts, Benjamin Kahan sets out to chart the proliferation of sexual classification that arose with the advent of nineteenth-century sexology. The book narrates the shift from Foucault’s “thousand aberrant sexualities” to one: homosexuality. The focus here is less on the effects of queer identity and more on the lines of causation behind a surprising array of minor perverts who refuse to fit neatly into our familiar sexual frameworks. The result stands at the intersection of history, queer studies, and the medical humanities to offer us a new way of feeling our way into the past.

Benjamin Kahan is associate professor of English and women’s and gender studies at Louisiana State University.

Coming Together
The Cinematic Elaboration of Gay Male Life, 1945–1979

RYAN POWELL

In Coming Together, Ryan Powell captures the social and political vitality of the first wave of movies made by, for, and about male-desiring men in the United States between World War II and the 1980s. From the underground films of Kenneth Anger and the Gay Girls Riding Club to the gay liberation era hardcore films and domestic dramas of Joe Gage and James Bidgood, Powell illuminates how central filmmaking and exhibition were to gay socializing and worldmaking. Unearthing scores of films and a trove of film-related ephemera, Coming Together persuasively unsettles popular histories that center Stonewall as a ground zero for gay liberation and visibility. Powell asks how this earlier generation of movie-making—which defiantly challenged legal and cultural norms around sexuality and gender—provided, and may still provide, meaningful models for living.

Ryan Powell is assistant professor of cinema and media studies at Indiana University, Bloomington.
Twenty years after President Clinton’s impeachment proceedings, talk of impeachment is again in the air. But what are the grounds for impeaching a sitting president? Who is subject to impeachment? What challenges does today’s highly partisan political climate pose to the impeachment process, and what meaningful alternatives are there for handling presidential misconduct?

For more than twenty years, *The Federal Impeachment Process* has served as the most complete analysis of the constitutional and legal issues raised in every impeachment proceeding in American history. Impeachment, Michael J. Gerhardt shows, is an inherently political process designed to expose and remedy political crimes. For this third edition, Gerhardt updates the book to cover cases since President Clinton, as well as recent scholarly debates. He discusses the issues arising from the possible impeachment of Donald Trump, including whether a sitting president may be investigated, prosecuted, and convicted for criminal misconduct or whether impeachment and conviction in Congress is the only way to sanction a sitting president; what the “Emoluments Clause” means and whether it might provide the basis for the removal of the president; whether gross incompetence may serve as the basis for impeachment; and the extent to which federal conflicts of interest laws apply to the president and other high-ranking officials.

Michael J. Gerhardt is the Samuel Ashe Distinguished Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of North Carolina School of Law in Chapel Hill.
Bending the Rules
Procedural Politicking in the Bureaucracy
RACHEL AUGUSTINE POTTER

Who determines the fuel standards for our cars? What about whether Plan B, the morning-after pill, is sold at the local pharmacy? Many people assume such important and controversial policy decisions originate in the halls of Congress. But the choreographed actions of Congress and the president account for only a small portion of the laws created in the United States. By some estimates, more than ninety percent of law is created by administrative rules issued by federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services, where unelected bureaucrats with particular policy goals and preferences respond to the incentives created by a complex, procedure-bound rulemaking process.

With Bending the Rules, Rachel Augustine Potter shows that rule making is not the rote administrative activity it is commonly imagined to be but rather an intensely political activity in its own right. Because rule making occurs in a separation of powers system, bureaucrats are not free to implement their preferred policies unimpeded: the president, Congress, and the courts can all get involved in the process, often at the bidding of affected interest groups. However, rather than capitulating to demands, bureaucrats routinely employ "procedural politicking," using their deep knowledge of the process to strategically insulate their proposals from political scrutiny and interference. Tracing the rulemaking process from when an agency first begins working on a rule to when it completes that regulatory action, Potter shows how bureaucrats use procedures to resist interference from Congress, the President, and the courts at each stage of the process.

Rachel Augustine Potter is assistant professor of politics at the University of Virginia. From 2005 to 2007, she worked as a desk officer at the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, the White House clearinghouse for agency regulations.

Presidents and Parties in the Public Mind
GARY C. JACOBSON

How is Donald Trump’s presidency likely to affect the reputation and popular standing of the Republican Party? Profoundly, according to Gary C. Jacobson. From Harry S. Truman to Barack Obama, every postwar president has powerfully shaped Americans’ feelings, positive or negative, about their party. The effect is pervasive, influencing the parties’ reputations for competence, their perceived principles, and their appeal as objects of personal identification. It is also enduring, as presidents’ successes and failures continue to influence how we see their parties well beyond their time in office.

Gary C. Jacobson draws on survey data from the past seven administrations to show that the expansion of the executive branch in the twentieth century that gave presidents a greater role in national government also gave them an enlarged public presence, magnifying their role as the parties’ public voice and face. As American politics has become increasingly nationalized and president-centered over the past few decades, the president’s responsibility for the party’s image and status has continued to increase. Jacobson concludes by looking at the most recent presidents’ effects on our growing partisan polarization, analyzing Obama’s contribution to this process and speculating about Trump’s potential for amplifying the widening demographic and cultural divide.

Gary C. Jacobson is distinguished professor of political science emeritus at the University of California, San Diego.
Beginning in the late 1950s and continuing through the 1970s, the United States experienced a vast expansion in national policy making. During this period, the federal government extended its scope into policy arenas previously left to civil society or state and local governments.

With *The Great Broadening*, Bryan D. Jones, Sean M. Theriault, and Michelle Whyman examine in detail the causes, internal dynamics, and consequences of this extended burst of activity. They argue that the broadening of government responsibilities into new policy areas such as health care, civil rights, and gender issues and the increasing depth of existing government programs explain many of the changes in American politics since the 1970s. Increasing government attention to particular issues was motivated by activist groups. In turn, the beneficiaries of the government policies that resulted became supporters of the government’s activity, leading to the broad acceptance of its role. This broadening and deepening of government, however, produced a reaction as groups critical of its activities organized to resist and roll back its growth.

**Conservative Innovators**
How States Are Challenging Federal Power

BEN MERRIMAN

As American politics has become increasingly polarized, gridlock at the federal level has led to a greater reliance on state governments to get things done. But this arrangement depends on state cooperation, and not all state officials have chosen to cooperate. Some have opted for conflict with the federal government.

*Conservative Innovators* traces the activity of far-right conservatives in Kansas who have in the past decade used the powers of state-level offices to fight federal regulation on a range of topics from gun control to voting processes to Medicaid. Telling their story, Ben Merriman then expands the scope of the book to look at the tactics used by conservative state governments across the country to resist federal regulations, including coordinated lawsuits by state attorneys general, refusals to accept federal funds and spending mandates, and the creation of programs designed to restrict voting rights. Through this combination of state-initiated lawsuits and new administrative practices, these state officials weakened or halted major parts of the Obama Administration’s healthcare, environmental protection, and immigration agendas and eroded federal voting rights protections. *Conservative Innovators* argues that American federalism is entering a new, conflict-ridden era that will make state governments more important in American life than they have been at any time in the past century.

Ben Merriman is assistant professor at the School of Public Affairs and Administration at the University of Kansas.
American government is in the midst of a reputation crisis. An overwhelming majority of citizens—Republicans and Democrats alike—believe it is wasteful, inefficient, and doing a generally poor job managing public programs and providing public services. When social problems arise, Americans are therefore skeptical that government has the ability to respond effectively. It’s a serious problem, argues Amy E. Lerman, and it will not be a simple one to fix.

Andrew B. Hall argues that we have missed one of the most important reasons for this ideological gulf: the increasing reluctance of moderate citizens to run for office. While political scientists, journalists, and pundits have largely focused on voters, worried that they may be too partisan, too uninformed to vote for moderate candidates, or simply too extreme in their own political views, Hall argues that our political system discourages moderate candidates from seeking office in the first place. Running for office has rarely been harder than it is in America today, and the costs dissuade moderates more than extremists. Candidates have to wage ceaseless campaigns, dialing for dollars for most of their waking hours while enduring relentless news and social media coverage. When moderate candidates are unwilling to run, voters do not even have the opportunity to send them to office. To understand what is wrong with our legislatures, then, we need to ask ourselves the question: who wants to run? If we want more moderate legislators, we need to make them a better job offer.

Good Enough for Government Work
The Public Reputation Crisis in America
(And What We Can Do to Fix It)

AMY E. LERMAN

American government is in the midst of a reputation crisis. An overwhelming majority of citizens—Republicans and Democrats alike—believe it is wasteful, inefficient, and doing a generally poor job managing public programs and providing public services. When social problems arise, Americans are therefore skeptical that government has the ability to respond effectively. It’s a serious problem, argues Amy E. Lerman, and it will not be a simple one to fix.

With Good Enough for Government Work, Lerman argues persuasively that the reputation of government is itself an impediment to government’s ability to achieve the common good. In addition to improving its efficiency and effectiveness, government therefore has an equally critical task: countering the belief that the public sector is mired in incompetence. Lerman takes readers through the main challenges. Negative perceptions are highly resistant to change, she shows, because we tend to perceive the world in a way that confirms our negative stereotypes of government—even in the face of new information. Those who hold particularly negative perceptions also begin to “opt out” in favor of private alternatives, such as sending their children to private schools and refusing to participate in public health insurance programs. When sufficient numbers of people opt out of public services, the result can be a decline in the objective quality of public provision. In this way, citizens’ beliefs about government can quickly become a self-fulfilling prophecy, with consequences for all.

Amy E. Lerman is associate professor in the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley.
Is it “just words” when a lawyer cross-examines a rape victim in the hopes of getting her to admit an interest in her attacker? Is it “just words” when the Supreme Court hands down a decision or when business people draw up a contract? In tackling the question of how an abstract entity exerts concrete power, Just Words focuses on what has become the central issue in law and language research: what language reveals about the nature of legal power.

John M. Conley, William M. O’Barr, and Robin Conley Riner show how the microdynamics of the legal process and the largest questions of justice can be fruitfully explored through the field of linguistics. Each chapter covers a language-based approach to a different area of the law, from the cross-examinations of victims and witnesses to the inequities of divorce mediation. Combining analysis of common legal events with a broad range of scholarship on language and law, Just Words seeks the reality of power in the everyday practice and application of the law. As the only study of its type, the book is the definitive treatment of the topic and will be welcomed by students and specialists alike. This third edition brings this essential text up to date with new chapters on nonverbal, or “multimodal,” communication in legal settings.

John M. Conley is the William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina Law School. William M. O’Barr is professor of cultural anthropology at Duke University, where he also holds appointments in the Departments of English and Sociology. Robin Conley Riner is associate professor of anthropology at Marshall University.
Justice Scalia
Rhetoric and the Rule of Law
Edited by BRIAN G. SLOCUM and FRANCIS J. MOOTZ III

Justice Antonin Scalia (1936–2016) was the single most important figure in the emergence of the “new originalist” interpretation of the US Constitution, which sought to anchor the court’s interpretation of the Constitution to the ordinary meaning of the words at the time of its drafting. For Scalia, the meaning of constitutional provisions and statutes was rigidly fixed by their original meanings with little concern for extratextual considerations. While some lauded his uncompromising principles, others argued that such a rigid view of the Constitution both denies and attempts to limit the discretion of judges in ways that damage and distort our system of law.

In this collection, leading scholars from law, political science, philosophy, rhetoric, and linguistics look at the ways Scalia framed and stated his arguments. Focusing on rhetorical strategies rather than the logic or validity of Scalia’s legal arguments, the contributors collectively reveal that Scalia enacted his rigidly conservative vision of the law through his rhetorical framing.

Brian G. Slocum and Francis J. Mootz III are professors of law at the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, California.
Foodborne illness is a big problem. Wash those chicken breasts, and you’re likely to spread *Salmonella* to your countertops and other foods nearby. Salad greens can become biohazards when toxic strains of *E. coli* inhabit the water used to irrigate crops. All told, contaminated food causes 48 million illnesses, 128,000 hospitalizations, and 3,000 deaths each year in the United States.

Timothy D. Lytton provides an up-to-date history and analysis of the US food safety system. He pays particular attention to important but frequently overlooked elements of the system, including private audits and liability insurance. Lytton chronicles efforts dating back to the 1800s to combat widespread contamination by pathogens such as *E. coli* and *Salmonella* that have become frighteningly familiar to consumers. Over time, outbreaks caused by infected milk, poison hamburgers, and tainted spinach have spurred steady advances in food safety. Nevertheless, problems persist. Inadequate agency budgets restrict the reach of government regulation. Pressure from consumers to keep prices down constrains industry investments in safety. The limits of scientific knowledge leave experts unable to assess whether measures designed to reduce contamination have actually improved public health.

Outbreak offers practical reforms that will strengthen the food safety system’s capacity to learn from its mistakes and identify cost-effective food safety efforts capable of producing measurable public health benefits.

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**Democracy and Dysfunction**

*Sanford Levinson* and *Jack M. Balkin*

It is no longer controversial to say that the American political system is deeply dysfunctional. Today, only slightly more than a quarter of Americans believe the country is heading in the right direction, while sixty-three percent believe we are on a downward slope. The top twenty words used to describe the past year include “chaotic,” “turbulent,” and “disastrous.” Donald Trump’s improbable rise to power placed America’s political dysfunction in an especially troubling light, but given the extreme polarization of contemporary politics, the outlook would have been grim even if Hillary Clinton had won. The greatest upset in American presidential history is only a symptom of deeper problems of political culture and constitutional design.

*Democracy and Dysfunction* brings together two of the leading constitutional law scholars of our time, Sanford Levinson and Jack M. Balkin, in a conversation that seeks to uncover the underlying causes of our current crisis and their meaning for American democracy. In a series of letters exchanged over a period of two years, Levinson and Balkin travel—along with the rest of the country—through the convulsions of the 2016 election and Trump’s first year in office. They disagree about the scope of the crisis and the remedy required. Levinson believes that our Constitution is fundamentally defective and argues for a new constitutional convention, while Balkin argues that there are less radical solutions.

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*Sanford Levinson* is the W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood Jr. Centennial Chair in Law at the University of Texas Law School and professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. *Jack M. Balkin* is the Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First Amendment at Yale Law School. He founded and edits the *Balkinization* blog.

**Outbreak**

*Foodborne Illness and the Struggle for Food Safety*  
*Timothy D. Lytton*

Foodborne illness is a big problem. Wash those chicken breasts, and you’re likely to spread *Salmonella* to your countertops and other foods nearby. Salad greens can become biohazards when toxic strains of *E. coli* inhabit the water used to irrigate crops. All told, contaminated food causes 48 million illnesses, 128,000 hospitalizations, and 3,000 deaths each year in the United States.

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*Timothy D. Lytton* is a distinguished university professor and professor of law at Georgia State University College of Law. He is the author, most recently, of *Kosher: Private Regulation in the Age of Industrial Food*.
Writing Your Journal Article in Twelve Weeks
A Guide to Academic Publishing Success

Wendy Laura Belcher has heard this countless times throughout her years of teaching and advising academics on how to write journal articles. Scholars know they must publish, but few have been told how to do so. So Belcher made it her mission to demystify the writing process. The result was Writing Your Journal Article in Twelve Weeks, which takes this overwhelming task and breaks it into small, manageable steps.

With this new edition, Belcher expands her advice to reach beginning scholars in even more disciplines. She builds on feedback from professors and graduate students who have successfully used the workbook to complete their articles. A new chapter addresses scholars who are writing from scratch. This edition also includes more targeted exercises and checklists, as well as the latest research on productivity and scholarly writing.

Writing Your Journal Article in Twelve Weeks is the only reference to combine expert guidance with a step-by-step workbook. Each week, readers learn a feature of strong articles and work on revising theirs accordingly. Every day is mapped out, taking the guesswork and worry out of writing. There are tasks, templates, and reminders. At the end of twelve weeks, graduate students, recent PhDs, postdoctoral fellows, adjunct instructors, junior faculty, and international faculty will feel confident they know the rules of academic publishing and have the tools they need to succeed.

Wendy Laura Belcher is professor of African literature at Princeton University with a joint appointment in the Department of Comparative Literature and the Department for African American Studies. She wrote this book based on her experiences as an author, a managing editor of a peer-reviewed journal, and the designer of academic writing workshops that have helped hundreds around the world to publish their work.

Praise for the previous edition
“I know of no other handbook that focuses on this particular genre of academic writing in such a thorough and, therefore, useful manner. I am confident that anybody who actively works through this book—it is, indeed, a workbook—will eventually taste the academic publishing success in the book’s subtitle.”
—Steven E. Gump, Journal of Scholarly Publishing

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—Chronicle of Higher Education

Wendy Laura Belcher

REFERENCE
Previously published by Sage Publishing
James G. Dwyer and Shawn F. Peters

Homeschooling
The History and Philosophy of a Controversial Practice

In *Homeschooling: The History and Philosophy of a Controversial Practice*, James G. Dwyer and Shawn F. Peters examine homeschooling’s history, its methods, and the fundamental questions at the root of the heated debate over whether and how the state should oversee and regulate it. The authors trace the evolution of homeschooling and the law relating to it from before America’s founding to the present day. In the process they analyze the many arguments made for and against it, and set them in the context of larger questions about school and education. They then tackle the question of regulation, and they do so within a rigorous moral framework, one that is constructed from a clear-eyed assessment of what rights and duties children, parents, and the state each possess. Viewing the question through that lens allows Dwyer and Peters to even-handedly evaluate the competing arguments and ultimately generate policy prescriptions. *Homeschooling* is the definitive study of a vexed question, one that ultimately affects all citizens, regardless of their educational background.


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*History and Philosophy of Education Series*

APRIL 256 p. 6 x 9
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EDUCATION
Since 2006, Venezuela has had the highest homicide rate in South America and one of the highest levels of gun violence in the world. Former president Hugo Chávez, who died in 2013, downplayed the extent of violent crime and emphasized rehabilitation. His successor, President Nicolás Maduro, has taken the opposite approach, declaring an all-out war on crime instead. What accounts for this drastic shift toward more punitive measures?

In Deadline, anthropologist Robert Samet answers this question by focusing on the relationship between populism, the press, and what he calls “the will to security.” Drawing on nearly a decade of ethnographic research alongside journalists on the Caracas crime beat, he shows how media shaped the politics of security from the ground up. Paradoxically, Venezuela’s punitive turn was not the product of dictatorship, but rather an outgrowth of practices and institutions normally associated with democracy. Samet reckons with this seeming contradiction by exploring the circulation of extra-legal denuncias (“accusations”) by crime journalists, editors, sources, and audiences. Denuncias are public shaming, which, instead of targeting individuals, channel popular anger against the perceived failures of ruling governments. A well-timed denuncia has the power to topple regimes and create the conditions of possibility for revolution.

Deadline looks beyond the simple divide between those who oppose government intervention and those who support public education as a way to nurture a democratic, integrated public sphere. Instead, the authors make the case for a structured landscape of choice in schooling, one that protects the interests of children and of society, while also identifying key shared values on which a broadly acceptable policy could rest.

Sigal R. Ben-Porath is professor of education, philosophy, and political science at the University of Pennsylvania. Michael C. Johanek is senior fellow at the Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania, as well as profesor invitado internacional at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.
Prayers for the People
Homicide and Humanity in the Crescent City
REBECCA LOUISE CARTER

“Grieve well and you grow stronger.” Anthropologist Rebecca Louise Carter heard this wisdom over and over while living in post-Katrina New Orleans, where everyday violence disproportionally affects Black communities. What does it mean to grieve well? How does mourning strengthen survivors in the face of ongoing threats to Black life?

Inspired by ministers and guided by grieving mothers who hold birthday parties for their deceased sons, Prayers for the People traces the emergence of a powerful new African American religious ideal at the intersection of urban life, death, and social and spiritual change. Carter frames this sensitive ethnography within the complex history of structural violence in America—from the legacies of slavery to free but unequal citizenship, from mass incarceration and overpolicing to social abandonment and the unequal distribution of goods and services. And yet Carter offers a vision of restorative kinship by which communities of faith work against the denial of Black personhood as well as the violent severing of social and familial bonds. A timely directive for human relations during a contentious time in America’s history, Prayers for the People is also a hopeful vision of what an inclusive, nonviolent, and just urban society could be.

Rebecca Louise Carter is assistant professor of anthropology and urban studies at Brown University.

Fada
Boredom and Belonging in Niger
ADELINE MASQUELIER

Landlocked and with an economy reliant on subsistence agriculture, Niger often comes into the public eye only as an example of deprivation and insecurity. Urban centers have become concentrated areas of unemployment filled with young men bored and idle, trying, against all odds, to find meaning where little is given. At the heart of Adeline Masquelier’s groundbreaking book is the fada—where men gather to talk, play cards, listen to music, and drink tea. As a place where young men forge new forms of sociability and belonging outside the arena of work, the fada is an integral part of Niger’s urban landscape. By considering the fada as a site of experimentation, Masquelier offers a nuanced depiction of how young men in urban Niger engage in the quest for recognition and reinvent their own masculinity in the absence of conventional avenues to self-realization. In an era when fledgling and advanced economies alike are struggling to support meaningful forms of employment, this book offers a timely glimpse into how to create spaces of stability, respect, and creativity despite precarious conditions.

Adeline Masquelier is professor of anthropology at Tulane University. She is coeditor of Critical Terms for the Study of Africa, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
It is common to think of the Arctic as remote, perched at the farthest reaches of the world—a simple and harmonious, isolated utopia. But the reality, as Janne Flora shows us, is anything but. In *Wandering Spirits*, Flora reveals how deeply connected the Arctic is to the rest of the world and how it has been affected by the social, political, economic, and environmental shifts that ushered in the modern age.

In this innovative study, Flora focuses on Inuit communities in Greenland and addresses a central puzzle: their alarmingly high suicide rate. She explores the deep connections between loneliness and modernity in the Arctic, tracing the history of Greenland and analyzing the social dynamics that shaped it. Flora’s thorough, sensitive engagement with the families that make up these communities uncovers the complex interplay between loneliness and a host of economic and environmental practices, including the widespread local tradition of hunting. *Wandering Spirits* offers a vivid portrait of a largely ignored world, in all its fragility and nuance, while engaging with core anthropological concerns of kinship and the structure of social relations.

*Wandering Spirits* is a postdoctoral scholar at Aarhus University and holds a PhD in anthropology from the University of Cambridge.
What is the role of love in opening and sustaining the temporal worlds we inhabit? One of the leading scholars in philosophy and the history of religious thought, Thomas A. Carlson traces this question through Christian theology, twentieth-century phenomenological and deconstructive philosophy, and nineteenth-century individualism. Revisiting Augustine’s insight that when we love a place, we dwell there in the heart, Carlson also pointedly resists lines of thought that seek to transcend loss and its grief by loving all things within the realm of the eternal. Through masterful readings of Heidegger, Derrida, Marion, Nancy, Emerson, and Nietzsche, Carlson shows that the fragility and sorrow of mortal existence in its transience do not, in fact, contradict love, but instead empower love to create a world.

With the World at Heart
Studies in the Secular Today

THOMAS A. CARLSON

Cloth $90.00x/£68.00
Paper $30.00s/£23.00
RELIGION PHILOSOPHY
Urban theorists have tried for decades to define exactly what a neighborhood is. But behind that daunting existential question lies a much murkier problem: never mind how you define them—how do you make neighborhoods productive and fair for their residents? In *Making Our Neighborhoods, Making Our Selves*, George C. Galster delves deep into the question of whether American neighborhoods are as efficient and equitable as they could be—socially, financially, and emotionally—and, if not, what we can do to change that. Galster aims to redefine the relationship between places and people, promoting specific policies that reduce inequalities in housing markets and beyond. Drawing on economics, sociology, geography, and psychology, *Making Our Neighborhoods, Making Our Selves* delivers a clear-sighted explanation of what neighborhoods are, how they come to be—and what they should be.

*George C. Galster* is the Clarence Hilberry Professor of Urban Affairs and distinguished professor emeritus in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at Wayne State University.
“It’s not a process,” one pastor insisted, “rehabilitation is a miracle.” In the face of addiction and limited state resources, Pentecostal pastors in Guatemala City are fighting what they understand to be a major crisis. Yet the treatment centers they operate produce this miracle of rehabilitation through extraordinary means: captivity. These men of faith snatch drug users off the streets, often at the request of family members, and then lock them up inside their centers for months, sometimes years.

Hunted
Predation and Pentecostalism in Guatemala
KEVIN LEWIS O’NEILL

Kant’s proclamation of humankind’s emergence from “self-incurred immaturity” left his contemporaries with a puzzle: What models should we use to sculpt ourselves if we no longer look to divine grace or received authorities? Deftly uncovering the roots of this question in Rhineland mysticism, Pietist introspection, and the rise of the bildungsroman, Jennifer A. Herdt reveals bildung, or ethical formation, as the key to post-Kantian thought. This was no simple process of secularization, in which human beings took responsibility for something they had earlier left in the hands of God. Rather, theorists of bildung, from Herder through Goethe to Hegel, championed human agency in self-determination while working out the social and political implications of our creation in the image of God. While bildung was invoked to justify racism and colonialism by stigmatizing those deemed resistant to self-cultivation, it also nourished ideals of dialogical encounter and mutual recognition. Herdt reveals how the project of forming humanity lives on in our ongoing efforts to grapple with this complicated legacy.

Forming Humanity
Redeeming the German Bildung Tradition
JENNIFER A. HERDT

Jennifer A. Herdt is the Gilbert L. Stark Professor of Christian Ethics at Yale University Divinity School. Her previous books include Putting On Virtue, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
For many Jewish people in the mid-twentieth century, Zionism was an unquestionable tenet of what it meant to be Jewish. Seventy years later, a growing number of American Jews are instead expressing solidarity with Palestinians, questioning old allegiances to Israel. How did that transformation come about? What does it mean for the future of Judaism?

In Days of Awe, Atalia Omer examines this shift through interviews with a new generation of Jewish activists, rigorous data analysis, and fieldwork within a progressive synagogue community. She highlights people politically inspired by social justice campaigns, including the Black Lives Matter movement and protests against anti-immigration policies. These activists, she shows, discover that their ethical outrage at US policies extends to Israel’s treatment of Palestinians. For these American Jews, the Jewish history of dispossession and diaspora compels their solidarity with liberation movements. This shift produces innovations within Jewish tradition, including multi-racial and intersectional conceptions of Jewishness and movements to reclaim prophetic Judaism. Charting the rise of such religious innovation, Omer points toward the possible futures of post-Zionist Judaism.

Atalia Omer is associate professor of religion, conflict, and peace studies at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the Keough School of Global Affairs at the University of Notre Dame.

South Asia in the Formation of Modern Japanese Buddhism

RICHARD M. JAFFE

Though fascinated with the land of their tradition’s birth, virtually no Japanese Buddhists visited the Indian subcontinent before the nineteenth century. In this richly illustrated book, Richard M. Jaffe reveals the experiences of the first Japanese Buddhists who traveled to South Asia in search of Buddhist knowledge beginning in 1873. Analyzing the impact of these voyages on Japanese conceptions of Buddhism, he argues that South Asia developed into a pivotal nexus for the development of twentieth-century Japanese Buddhism. Jaffe shows that Japan’s growing economic ties to the subcontinent following World War I fostered even more Japanese pilgrimage and study at Buddhism’s foundational sites. Tracking the Japanese travelers who returned home, as well as South Asians who visited Japan, Jaffe describes how the resulting flows of knowledge, personal connections, linguistic expertise, and material artifacts of South and Southeast Asian Buddhism instantiated the growing popular consciousness of Buddhism as a pan-Asian tradition—in the heart of Japan.

Richard M. Jaffe is associate professor of religious studies at Duke University. He is the author of Neither Monk nor Layman and editor of the Selected Works of D. T. Suzuki.

Seeking Śākyamuni
South Asia in the Formation of Modern Japanese Buddhism

RICHARD M. JAFFE

“An exceptionally well-researched and insightfully presented account of Japanese Buddhist travelers to South Asia during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as the overall reception and impact of Indian Buddhism on the understanding and production of Japanese Buddhist temples, texts, and various aspects of intellectual and material culture in the modern period.”

—Steve Heine, Florida International University

Buddhism and Modernity

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Atalia Omer is associate professor of religion, conflict, and peace studies at the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the Keough School of Global Affairs at the University of Notre Dame.
On the Outside
Prisoner Reentry and Reintegration
DAVID J. HARDING, JEFFREY D. MORENOFF, and JESSICA J. B. WYSE

America's high incarceration rates are a well-known facet of contemporary political conversations. Mentioned far less often is what happens to the nearly 700,000 former prisoners who rejoin society each year. On the Outside examines the lives of twenty-two people—varied in race and gender but united by their time in the criminal justice system—as they pass out of the prison gates and back into society. The book takes a clear-eyed look at the challenges faced by former convicts as they try to find work, housing, and stable communities. Standing alongside these individual portraits is a substantial quantitative study conducted by the authors that followed every state prisoner in Michigan who was released on parole in 2003 (roughly 11,000 individuals) for the next seven years, providing a comprehensive view of their post-prison neighborhoods, families, employment, and contact with the parole system. On the Outside delivers a powerful combination of hard data and personal narrative that shows why the US continues to struggle with the social and economic reintegration of the formerly incarcerated.

David J. Harding is professor of sociology and director of D-Lab at the University of California, Berkeley, as well as the author of Living the Drama, also published by the University of Chicago Press. Jeffrey D. Morenoff is professor of sociology and director of the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan. Jessica J. B. Wyse is advanced fellow in health services research and development at the Portland Veterans Affairs Healthcare System and research assistant professor at the Oregon Health & Science University–Portland State University School of Public Health.

The Browning of the New South
JENNIFER A. JONES

Studies of immigration to the United States have traditionally focused on a few key states and urban centers, but recent shifts in nonwhite settlement mean that these studies no longer paint the whole picture. Many Latinx newcomers are flocking to places like the Southeast, where traditionally few such immigrants have settled, resulting in rapidly redrawn communities. In this historic moment, Jennifer A. Jones brings forth an ethnographic look at changing racial identities in one Southern city: Winston-Salem, North Carolina. This city turns out to be a natural experiment in race relations, having quickly shifted in the past few decades from a black and white community to a triracial one. Jones tells the story of contemporary Winston-Salem through the eyes of its new Latinx residents, revealing untold narratives of inclusion, exclusion, and interracial alliances. The Browning of the New South reveals how one community’s racial realignments mirror and anticipate the future of national politics.

Jennifer A. Jones is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

“Jones offers a dynamic, complex, compellingly argued account of the remarkably understudied black-Latinx alliances, an account that will surely resonate far beyond Winston-Salem. At this political moment, she shines a bright light on the possibilities for powerful minority coalitions, which can be key for necessary social change. The Browning of the New South is insightful, timely, and inspiring. I cannot recommend it highly enough.”

—Cecilia Menjívar, University of California, Los Angeles

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—Cecilia Menjívar, University of California, Los Angeles
The 1974 fight between Muhammad Ali and George Foreman, staged in the young nation of Zaire and dubbed the Rumble in the Jungle, was arguably the biggest sporting event of the twentieth century. The bout between an ascendant undefeated champ and an outspoken master trying to reclaim the throne was a true multimedia spectacle. A three-day festival of international music—featuring James Brown, Miriam Makeba, and many others—preceded the fight itself, which was viewed by a record-breaking one billion people worldwide. Lewis A. Erenberg’s new book provides a global perspective on this singular match, not only detailing the titular fight but also locating it at the center of the cultural dramas of the day.

*The Rumble in the Jungle* orbits around Ali and Foreman, placing them at the convergence of the American Civil Rights movement and the Great Society, the rise of Islamic and African liberation efforts, and the ongoing quest to cast off the shackles of colonialism. With his far-reaching take on sports, music, marketing, and mass communications, Erenberg shows how one boxing match became nothing less than a turning point in 1970s culture.

*Lewis A. Erenberg* is professor emeritus of history at Loyola University Chicago and the author of *Steppin’ Out, Swingin’ the Dream, and The War in American Culture*, all published by the University of Chicago Press.

“An important and superbly written book. What makes *The Rumble in the Jungle* so convincing is Erenberg’s extensive research, lively writing style, and detailed explorations of the biographies of Ali, Foreman, and the musicians, politicians, and business promoters encircling the fight. Although the fight between Ali and Foreman has received considerable commentary, Erenberg allows readers to understand its larger political significance for American and global history.”

—Lary May, author of *The Big Tomorrow: Hollywood and the Politics of the American Way*
The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was enacted by Congress in June of 1933 to assist the nation’s recovery during the Great Depression. Its passage ushered in a unique experiment in US economic history: under the NIRA, the federal government explicitly supported, and in some cases enforced, alliances within industries. Antitrust laws were suspended, and companies were required to agree upon industry-level “codes of fair competition” that regulated wages and hours and could implement anti-competitive provisions such as those fixing prices, establishing production quotas, and imposing restrictions on new productive capacity.

The NIRA is generally viewed as a monolithic program, its dramatic and sweeping effects best measurable through a macroeconomic lens. In this pioneering book, however, Jason E. Taylor examines the act instead using microeconomic tools, probing the uneven implementation of the act’s codes and the radical heterogeneity of its impact across industries and time. Deconstructing the Monolith employs a mixture of archival and empirical research to enrich our understanding of how the program affected the behavior and well-being of workers and firms during the two years NIRA existed as well as in the period immediately following its demise.

Jason E. Taylor is the Jerry and Felicia Campbell Professor of Economics at Central Michigan University.

Relative to the other habited places on our planet, Hawai’i has a very short history. The Hawaiian archipelago was the last major land area on the planet to be settled, with Polynesians making the long voyage just under a millennium ago. Our understanding of the social, political, and economic changes that have unfolded since has been limited until recently by how little we knew about the first five centuries of settlement.

Building on new archaeological and historical research, Sumner La Croix assembles here the economic history of Hawai’i from the first Polynesian settlements in 1200 through US colonization, the formation of statehood, and to the present day. He shows how the political and economic institutions that emerged and evolved in Hawai’i during its three centuries of global isolation allowed an economically and culturally rich society to emerge, flourish, and ultimately survive annexation and colonization by the United States. The story of a small, open economy struggling to adapt its institutions to changes in the global economy, Hawai’i offers broadly instructive conclusions about economic evolution and development, political institutions, and native Hawaiian rights.

Sumner La Croix is professor emeritus of economics at the University of Hawai’i, Manoa, and a research fellow with the University of Hawai’i Economic Research Organization.
Imagine trying to tell someone something about yourself and your desires for which there are no words. What if the mere attempt at expression was bound to misfire, to efface the truth of that ineluctable something?

In Someone, Michael Lucey considers characters from twentieth-century French literary texts whose sexual forms prove difficult to conceptualize or represent. The characters expressing these “misfit” sexualities gravitate towards same-sex encounters. Yet they differ in subtle but crucial ways from mainstream gay or lesbian identities—whether because of a discordance between gender identity and sexuality, practices specific to a certain place and time, or the fleetingness or non-exclusivity of desire. Investigating works by Simone de Beauvoir, Colette, Jean Genet, and others, Lucey probes both the range of same-sex sexual forms in twentieth-century France and the innovative literary language authors have used to explore these evanescent forms. As a portrait of fragile sexualities that involve awkward and delicate maneuverers and modes of articulation, Someone reveals just how messy the ways in which we experience and perceive sexuality remain, even to ourselves.

Michael Lucey is professor of comparative literature and French at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of many books, including Never Say I: Sexuality and the First Person in Colette, Gide, and Proust.

There are few forms in which so much authority has been invested with so little reflection as the sentence. Though a fundamental unit of discourse, it has rarely been an explicit object of inquiry, often taken as a back seat to concepts such as the word, trope, line, or stanza.

To understand what is at stake in thinking—or not thinking—about the sentence, Jan Mieszkowski looks at the difficulties confronting nineteenth- and twentieth-century authors when they try to explain what a sentence is and what it can do. From Romantic debates about the power of the stand-alone sentence, to the realist obsession with precision and revision, to modernist experiments with ungovernable forms, Mieszkowski explores the hidden allegiances behind our ever-changing stylistic ideals. By showing how an investment in superior writing has always been an ethical and a political—as well as an aesthetic—commitment, Crises of the Sentence offers a new perspective on our love-hate relationship with this fundamental compositional category.

Jan Mieszkowski is professor of German and comparative literature at Reed College and the author, most recently, of Watching War.

“Simply spectacular. Lucey proposes a whole new way of problematizing sexual identity and upends the process many conceptual frameworks that hold sway over contemporary scholarship. His constant, generous attention to the peculiar, the odd, the idiosyncratic that goes hand in hand with the realities of sexual desire makes his work uniquely humane, ethical even. Someone is an outstanding accomplishment.”

—David Caron, author of The Nearness of Others: Searching for Tact and Contact in the Age of HIV
Measurement is all around us—from the circumference of a pizza to the square footage of an apartment, from the length of a newborn baby to the number of miles between neighboring towns. Whether inches or miles, centimeters or kilometers, measures of distance stand at the very foundation of everything we do, so much so that we take them for granted. Yet, this has not always been the case.

Introducing the concept of the “fear-terror cluster,” Simpson is able to capture the wide range of terms that we have used to express extreme emotional states over the centuries—from anxiety, awe, and concern to dread, fear, and horror. He shows that the choices we make among such words to describe shades of feeling have seriously shaped the attribution of motives, causes, and effects of the word “terror” today, particularly when violence is deployed by or against the state. At a time when terror-talk is widely and damagingly exploited by politicians and the media, this book unpacks the slippery rhetoric of terror and will prove a vital resource across humanistic and social sciences disciplines.

David Simpson is distinguished professor and G. B. Needham Chair of English at the University of California, Davis. He is the author, most recently, of Romanticism and the Question of the Stranger.

The Making of Measure and the Promise of Sameness
EMANUELE LUGLI

Measurement is all around us—from the circumference of a pizza to the square footage of an apartment, from the length of a newborn baby to the number of miles between neighboring towns. Whether inches or miles, centimeters or kilometers, measures of distance stand at the very foundation of everything we do, so much so that we take them for granted. Yet, this has not always been the case.

This book reaches back to medieval Italy to speak of a time when, far from being obvious, measurements were displayed in the open, showing how such a deceptively simple innovation triggered a chain of cultural transformations whose consequences are visible today on a global scale. Drawing from literary works and frescoes, architectural surveys and legal compilations, Emanuele Lugli offers a history of material practices widely overlooked by historians. He argues that the public display of measurements in Italy’s newly formed city republics not only laid the foundation for now centuries-old practices of making, but also helped to legitimize local governments and shore up church power, buttressing fantasies of exactitude and certainty that linger to this day.

This ambitious, truly interdisciplinary book explains how measurements, rather than being mere descriptors of the real, themselves work as powerful molds of ideas, affecting our notions of what we consider similar, accurate, and truthful.

Emanuele Lugli is assistant professor of art history at Stanford University.
Is cancer a contagious disease? In the late nineteenth century this idea, and attending efforts to identify a cancer “germ,” inspired fear and ignited controversy. Yet speculation that cancer might be contagious also contained a kernel of hope that the strategies used against infectious diseases, especially vaccination, might be able to subdue this dread disease. Today, nearly one in six cancers are thought to have an infectious cause, but the path to that understanding was twisting and turbulent.

A Contagious Cause is the first book to trace the century-long hunt for a human cancer virus in America, an effort whose scale exceeded that of the Human Genome Project. The government’s campaign merged the worlds of molecular biology, public health, and military planning in the name of translating laboratory discoveries into useful medical therapies. However, its expansion into biomedical research sparked fierce conflict. Many biologists dismissed the suggestion that research should be planned and the idea of curing cancer by a vaccine or any other means as unrealistic, if not dangerous. Although the American hunt was ultimately fruitless, this effort nonetheless profoundly shaped our understanding of life at its most fundamental levels. A Contagious Cause links laboratory and legislature as has rarely been done before, creating a new chapter in the histories of science and American politics.

Robin Wolfe Scheffler is the Leo Marx Career Development Chair in the History and Culture of Science and Technology at the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
When we think about history, we often think about people, events, ideas, and revolutions, but what about the numbers? What do the data tell us about what was, what is, and how things changed over time? Economist Robert E. Gallman (1926–98) gathered extensive data on US capital stock and created a legacy that has, until now, been difficult for researchers to access and appraise in its entirety.

Gallman measured American capital stock from a range of perspectives, viewing it as the accumulation of income saved and invested, and as an input into the production process. He used the level and change in the capital stock as proxy measures for long-run economic performance. Analyzing data in this way from the end of the US colonial period to the turn of the twentieth century, Gallman placed our knowledge of the long nineteenth century—the period during which the United States began to experience per capita income growth and became a global economic leader—on a strong empirical foundation. Gallman’s research was painstaking and his analysis meticulous, but he did not publish the material backing to his findings in his lifetime. Here Paul W. Rhode completes this project, giving permanence to a great economist’s insights and craftsmanship. Gallman’s data speak to the role of capital in the economy, which lies at the heart of many of the most pressing issues today.

Robert E. Gallman (1926–98) was the Kenan Professor of Economics and History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Paul W. Rhode is professor of economics at the University of Michigan and a research associate of the NBER.
From the National Bureau of Economic Research

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National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report
APRIL 392 p., 91 line drawings, 67 tables 6 x 9
Cloth $130.00x £98.00
Andrew Hartman is professor of history at Illinois State University and the author of *Education and the Cold War: The Battle for the American School*. When it was published in 2015, Andrew Hartman’s history of the culture wars was widely praised for its compelling and even-handed account of the way they developed and came to define American politics as the twentieth century drew to its close. Receiving nearly as much attention, however, was Hartman’s declaration that the culture wars were over—and the left had won. In the wake of Trump’s rise, which was driven in large part by aggressive fanning of those culture war flames, Hartman has brought *A War for the Soul of America* fully up to date, detailing the ways in which Trump’s success, while undeniable, represents the last gasp of culture war politics—and how the reaction he has elicited can show us early signs of the very different politics to come.

“As a guide to the late twentieth-century culture wars, Hartman is unrivalled. . . . Incisive portraits of individual players in the culture wars dramas. . . . 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*
This ambitious work, part social and political history and part personal story, doesn’t attempt to cover all the members of Tong’s family. Tong instead concentrates on a few representative relatives who reveal particular facets of the vast changes in China. . . . Tong clearly communicates the complexity of Chinese life and effectively integrates his own story into a much larger one.”

—Booklist

Scott Tong is a correspondent for the American Public Media program Marketplace, with a focus on energy, environment, resources, climate, supply chain, and the global economy. He is former China bureau chief. Tong has reported from more than a dozen countries.
“This is a wide-ranging and very important book. Easy to read and engaging, it makes the social determinants come alive.”

—Times Higher Education

THE DEATH GAP

How Inequality Kills

We hear plenty about the widening income gap between the rich and the poor in America and about the expanding distance separating the haves and the have-nots. But when detailing the many things that the poor have not, we often overlook the most critical—their health. The poor die sooner. Blacks die sooner. And poor urban blacks die sooner than almost all other Americans. In nearly four decades as a doctor at hospitals serving some of the poorest communities in Chicago, David A. Ansell, MD has witnessed firsthand the lives behind these devastating statistics. In *The Death Gap*, he gives a grim survey of these realities, drawn from observations and stories of his patients. Inequality is a disease, Ansell argues, and we need to treat and eradicate it as we would any major illness. To do so, he outlines a vision that will provide the foundation for a healthier nation—for all.

“Compelling . . . Without providing easy answers, Ansell challenges readers to be aware of health disparities and to work toward equality.”—Christian Century

David A. Ansell, MD, is the senior vice president and associate provost for community health equity as well as the Michael E. Kelly Professor of Medicine at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago. He is the author of *County: Life, Death, and Politics at Chicago’s Public Hospital*. 

MARCH 240 p., 23 halftones 6 x 9
Paper $18.00/£14.00

DAVID A. ANSELL, MD

The Death Gap

How Inequality Kills
In the years after the Revolutionary War, the republic of America was viewed by many Europeans as a degenerate backwater. Chief among these naysayers was the French Count and world-renowned naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon, who wrote that the flora and fauna of America (humans included) were inferior to European specimens.

Thomas Jefferson spent years countering the French conception of American degeneracy. His Notes on Virginia systematically and scientifically dismantled Buffon’s case. But the book did little to counter the arrogance of the French and hardly satisfied Jefferson’s quest to demonstrate that his young nation was every bit the equal of a well-established Europe. Enter the giant moose.

The American moose, which Jefferson claimed was so enormous a European reindeer could walk under it, became the cornerstone of his defense. Convinced that the sight of such a magnificent beast would cause Buffon to revise his claims, Jefferson had the remains of a seven-foot ungulate shipped first class from New Hampshire to Paris. Unfortunately, Buffon died before he could make any revisions to his Histoire Naturelle, but the legend of the moose makes for a fascinating tale about Jefferson’s passion to prove that American nature deserved prestige.

In Mr. Jefferson and the Giant Moose, Lee Alan Dugatkin vividly recreates the origin and evolution of the debates about natural history in America and, in so doing, returns the prize moose to its rightful place in American history.

“Fast-paced, snappy, and suspenseful.”—Financial Times

Lee Alan Dugatkin is an animal behaviorist, evolutionary biologist, and historian of science in the Department of Biology at the University of Louisville. He is the author or coauthor of many books, including The Altruism Equation: Seven Scientists Search for the Origins of Goodness, and How To Tame a Fox (and Build a Dog): Visionary Scientists and a Siberian Tale of Jump-Started Evolution.
In 1783, as the Revolutionary War came to a close, Alexander Hamilton resigned in disgust from the Continental Congress after it refused to consider a fundamental reform of the Articles of Confederation. Just four years later, that same government collapsed, and Congress grudgingly agreed to support the 1787 Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, which altered the Articles beyond recognition. What occurred during this remarkably brief interval to cause the Confederation to lose public confidence and inspire Americans to replace it with a dramatically more flexible and powerful government? Clearly argued and superbly written, We Have Not a Government is a must-read history of this contentious yet crucial period in our nation’s early life.

“Van Cleve describes in great detail the varied and complicated issues faced by the impotent, insolvent Congress. . . . This detailed and well-researched history and analysis will appeal to scholars and serious popular history buffs.”—Library Journal

George William Van Cleve is research professor in law and history at Seattle University School of Law and the author of A Slaveholders’ Union, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
David F. Labaree is professor in the Graduate School of Education at Stanford University. He is the author of many books, including, most recently, The Trouble with Ed Schools and Someone Has to Fail.
North Lawndale, a neighborhood that lies in the shadows of Chicago’s Loop, is surrounded by some of the city’s finest medical facilities. Yet, it is one of the sickest, most medically underserved communities in the country.

*Mama Might Be Better Off Dead* immerses readers in the lives of four generations of a poor, African American family in the neighborhood who are beset with the devastating illnesses that are all too common in America’s inner cities. Headed by Jackie Banes—who oversees the care of a diabetic grandmother, a husband on kidney dialysis, an ailing father, and three children—the Banes family contends with countless medical crises: from visits to emergency rooms and dialysis units, to trials with home care and struggles for Medicaid eligibility. Laurie Kaye Abraham chronicles the Banes’s access—or more often, lack thereof—to medical care. Told sympathetically but without sentimentality, their story reveals an inadequate health care system that is further undermined by the direct and indirect effects of poverty.

Both disturbing and illuminating, *Mama Might Be Better Off Dead* is an unsettling, profound look at the human face of health care in America. Published to great acclaim in 1993, the book in this new edition includes an incisive foreword by David A. Ansell, a physician who has worked at Mt. Sinai Hospital, where much of the Banes family’s narrative unfolds.

Laurie Kaye Abraham is a freelance writer and senior editor of *Elle*. She lives in Brooklyn.

First published in 1925, *The City* is a trailblazing text in the fields of urban history, urban sociology, and urban studies. Its innovative combination of ethnographic observation and social science theory epitomized the Chicago School of Sociology. Robert E. Park, Ernest W. Burgess, and their collaborators documented the interplay between individuals and larger social structures and institutions, seeking patterns within the city’s riot of people, events, and influences. As sociologist Robert J. Sampson notes in his new foreword, though much has changed since *The City* was first published, we can still benefit from its charge to explain where and why social and racial groups live as they do.

Robert E. Park (1864–1944) and Ernest W. Burgess (1886–1966) were pioneering urban sociologists who taught at the University of Chicago.
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