This fall Stanford University Press will celebrate 125 years of publishing. Stanford’s first president, David Starr Jordan, made it a condition of accepting the post “that provision be made for the publication of the results of any important research on the part of professors, or advanced students. Such papers may be issued...as ‘Memoirs of the Leland Stanford Junior University.’” Just one year after the university opened its doors, the first Stanford book, Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789–1833, was published in the new University Monographs series.

One and a quarter centuries on, I am proud to present our 2017 Fall/Winter catalog. Throughout it, you will find a timeline of publishing at SUP, highlighting some of our most significant publications and events over the decades. This rediscovery of our own past has offered a remarkable opportunity to celebrate a legacy of quality publishing and innovation. We hope you’ll join us throughout the fall in commemorating our past has offered a remarkable opportunity to celebrate a legacy of quality publishing and innovation. We hope you’ll join us throughout the fall in commemorating our anniversary and learning more about SUP’s history as one of the oldest U.S. university presses. We’ll mark the festivities on our various social media accounts; please “like” and “follow” us to participate.

The 54 new titles in this catalog continue a strong publishing tradition in the humanities, offer timely investigations of social and political concerns, and present cutting-edge business practice. I am especially excited to lead the catalog with Randall Stross’s Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789–1833, was published in the new University Monographs series.

Alan Harvey, Director
1891  Stanford University welcomes the pioneer class.

1892  Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789–1833, by Orrin Leslie Elliott
      The first book published in the Leland Stanford Junior University Monographs series.

1895  The Story of the Innumerable Company, by David Starr Jordan
      The first work published with the Stanford University Press imprint.

1917  The University Press building opens on campus.

1923  Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States, by LeRoy Abrams

1926  The first SUP catalog is issued, announcing seventy-five published books.

1939  Between Pacific Tides, by Edward F. Ricketts and Jack Calvin
      The 1948 edition includes a foreword from John Steinbeck.

1943  The Art of Falconry, by Frederick II of Hohenstaufen, translated and edited by Casey A. Wood and F. Marjorie Fyfe
Redwood Press  3
Academic Trade  4–14
Stanford Business Books  15–17, 33
New Paperbacks  40–41
Digital Publishing Initiative  44
Author Index  45
Title Index  46
Sales Information  47
Notable Backlist  48–49

Contents by Subject
American Studies  5, 12–13, 27
Anthropology  13, 24–25, 29, 35
Art  18
Asian Studies  26–27, 29, 34, 35
Business  15–17, 33
Economics  14, 21, 24, 33–34, 36
General Interest  3, 10
History  19–20, 22–23, 26–27, 30, 35–41
Humanities  19, 31
International Studies  32, 34
Jewish Studies  10, 29, 42
Latin American Studies  24–25, 36, 38–39
Law  9, 36–37
Literary Studies  12, 19, 31, 40
Middle East Studies  22–24, 37, 41
Organizational Studies  33
Philosophy  4, 20–21, 30
Politics  4, 9, 15, 25, 32, 35, 41
Psychology  6, 19
Religion  6, 23, 29–30, 39, 42
Science  7
Sociology  5, 7–8, 12, 18, 24, 27, 34
The liberal arts major is often lampooned: lacking in “skills,” unqualified for a professional career, underemployed. But studying for the joy of learning turns out to be surprisingly practical. Unlike career-focused education, liberal education prepares graduates for anything and everything—and nervous “fuzzy major” students, their even more nervous parents, college career center professionals, and prospective employers would do well to embrace liberal arts majors. Just look to Silicon Valley, of all places, to see that liberal arts majors can succeed not in spite of, but because of, their education.

A Practical Education investigates the real-world experiences of graduates with humanities majors, the majors that would seem the least employable in Silicon Valley’s engineering-centric workplaces. Drawing on the experiences of Stanford University graduates and using the students’ own accounts of their education, job searches, and first work experiences, Randall Stross provides heartening demonstrations of how multi-capable liberal arts graduates are. When given a first opportunity, these majors thrive in work roles that no one would have predicted.

Stross also weaves the students’ stories with the history of Stanford, the rise of professional schools, the longstanding contention between engineering and the liberal arts, the birth of occupational testing, and the popularity of computer science education to trace the evolution in thinking about how to prepare students for professional futures. His unique blend of present and past produces a provocative exploration of how best to utilize the undergraduate years.

Randall Stross is the author of numerous books about Silicon Valley’s tech companies and start-up culture, including The Launch Pad (2012), Planet Google (2008), and eBoys (2000). A liberal arts major himself, he holds a doctorate in modern Chinese history from Stanford University and is Professor of Business at San Jose State University. He wrote the “Digital Domain” column for The New York Times from 2004 to 2013.
Edward Snowden, Julian Assange, and Chelsea Manning are key figures in the struggles playing out in our democracies over internet use, state secrets, and mass surveillance in the age of terror. When not decried as traitors, they are seen as whistleblowers whose crucial revelations are meant to denounce a problem or correct an injustice. Yet, for Geoffroy de Lagasnerie, they are much more than that. Snowden, Assange, and Manning are exemplars who have reinvented an art of revolt. Consciously or not, they have inaugurated a new form of political action and a new identity for the political subject.

Anonymity as practiced by WikiLeaks and the flight and requests for asylum of Snowden and Assange break with traditional forms of democratic protest. Yet we can hardly dismiss them as acts of cowardice. Rather, as Lagasnerie suggests, such solitary choices challenge us to question classic modes of collective action, calling old conceptions of the state and citizenship into question and inviting us to reformulate the language of critical philosophy. In the process, he pays homage to the actions and lives of these three figures.

“Lagasnerie brings ideas to the table that even I, as an insider, had never considered. Whether you agree or disagree with the actions of his protagonists, this book is a must-read for grasping the significance and innovation of their work.”

—SARAH HARRISON, Director of the Courage Foundation and WikiLeaks Associate

More than mere whistleblowers, Snowden, Assange, and Manning are changing the face of revolt.

“A manifesto of sorts, The Art of Revolt offers a challenge for everyone concerned with today’s new forms of political protest and alliance.”

—JUDITH BUTLER, University of California, Berkeley

THE ART OF REVOLT
Snowden, Assange, Manning
GEOFFROY DE LAGASNERIE

GEOFFROY DE LAGASNERIE, Professor at the École Nationale Supérieure d’Arts de Paris-Cergy, is a French philosopher and sociologist who has been called one of the most influential thinkers in contemporary French culture.
Why are poor Americans so patriotic? They have significantly worse social benefits compared to other Western nations, and studies show that the American Dream of upward mobility is, for them, largely a myth. So why do these people love their country? Why have they not risen up to demand more from a system that is failing them?

In *Broke and Patriotic*, Francesco Duina contends that the best way to answer these questions is to speak directly to America’s most impoverished. Spending time in bus stations, laundromats, senior citizen centers, homeless shelters, public libraries, and fast food restaurants, Duina conducted over 60 revealing interviews in which his subjects explain how they view themselves and their country. He masterfully weaves their words into three narratives. First, America’s poor still see their country as the “last hope” for themselves and the world: America offers its people a sense of dignity, closeness to God, and answers to most of humanity’s problems. Second, America is still the “land of milk and honey”: a very rich and generous country where those who work hard can succeed. Third, America is the freest country on earth where self-determination is still possible.

This book offers a stirring portrait of the people left behind by their country and left out of the national conversation. By giving them a voice, Duina sheds new light on a sector of American society that we are only beginning to recognize as a powerful force in shaping the country’s future.

**FRANCESCO DUINA** is Professor of Sociology at Bates College, as well as Honorary Professor of Sociology at the University of British Columbia and Visiting Professor of Business and Politics at the Copenhagen Business School. He is the author of several books, including *Winning: Reflections on an American Obsession* (2011).

**A revealing look at the patriotism of America’s poorest—in their own words.**

“This is superlative ethnography, allowing voices too little heard to speak for themselves, and to do so with pride. Social understandings can be furthered more by this book than by any other at present in the marketplace.”

—JOHN A. HALL, McGill University

“A superb book! Its answers are startling and reveal much about people’s deep and enduring beliefs in freedom, God, and the American Dream. Its lessons are especially important given the current state of American politics.”

—JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Dartmouth College and Copenhagen Business School
Set in late sixteenth-century Spain, this book tells the gripping story of Lucrecia de León, a young woman of modest background who gained a dangerously popular reputation as a prophetic dreamer predicting apocalyptic ruin for her country. When Lucrecia was still a teenager, several Catholic priests took great interest in her prolific dreams and began to record them in detail. But the growing public attention to the dreams eventually became too much for the Spanish king. Stung that Lucrecia had accurately foreseen the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, Philip II ordered the Inquisition to arrest her on charges of heresy and sedition. During Lucrecia’s imprisonment, trial, and torture, the carefully collected records of her dreams were preserved and analyzed by the court. The authenticity of these dreams, and their potentially explosive significance, became the focal point of the Church’s investigation.

Returning to these records of a dreamer from another era, Lucrecia the Dreamer is the first book to examine Lucrecia’s dreams as dreams, as accurate reports of psychological experiences with roots in the brain’s natural cycles of activity during sleep. Using methods from the cognitive science of religion, dream researcher Kelly Bulkeley finds meaningful patterns in Lucrecia’s dreaming prophecies and sheds new light on the infinitely puzzling question at the center of her trial, a question that has vexed all religious traditions throughout history: How can we determine if a dream is, or is not, a true revelation?

Kelly Bulkeley is a psychologist of religion and the Director of the Sleep and Dream Database. His most recent book is Big Dreams: The Science of Dreaming and the Origins of Religion (2016).
Sociogenomics has rapidly become one of the trendiest sciences of the new millennium. Practitioners view human nature as the result of genetic and social factors, and some say that our genes can determine a wide range of personality traits and life outcomes. However, the claim that genetic similarities cause groups of people to behave in similar ways is not new. In *Social by Nature*, Catherine Bliss exposes the shocking parallels between sociogenomics and long-discredited sciences that reduce human nature to a mere sequence of genes.

Over the last decade, sociogenomics has enjoyed a largely uncritical rise to prominence and acceptance in popular culture. Researchers have published a stream of studies showing that things like educational attainment, gang membership, and life satisfaction are encoded in our DNA long before we say our first word. What’s strange is that, unlike the racial debates over IQ scores in the ‘70s and ‘90s, sociogenomics has not received any major backlash. In the midst of the global charge for interdisciplinary research, Bliss recognizes the promise of this young science. But she reminds us that its current emphasis on genetic inheritance perpetuates a narrow view of human identity, and that a dark history of eugenics caution us to question its implications for the future.

By tracing the history of sociogenomics’ emergence onto the global stage, Bliss makes a powerful case for researchers to approach their work in more socially responsible ways. This is a must-read for anyone who wants to critically engage in scholarship that impacts how we see ourselves and our society.

**Catherine Bliss** is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of California, San Francisco. She is the author of *Race Decoded: The Genomic Fight for Social Justice* (Stanford, 2012), which won the Oliver Cromwell Cox Book Award from the American Sociological Association.
In this age of globalization, many countries and U.S. states are worried about the tax flight of the rich. As income inequality grows and states consider raising taxes on their wealthiest residents, there is a very real concern that these high rollers will board their private jets and fly away, taking their wealth with them. Many assume that the importance of location to a person’s success is at an all-time low. Cristobal Young, however, makes the surprising argument that location is very important to the world’s richest people. Frequently, he says, place has a great deal to do with how they make their millions.

In *The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight*, Young examines a trove of data on millionaires and billionaires—confidential tax returns, *Forbes* lists, and census records—and distills down surprising insights. While economic elites have the resources and capacity to flee high-tax places, their actual migration is surprisingly limited. For the rich, ongoing economic potential is tied to the place where they become successful—often where they are powerful insiders—and that success ultimately diminishes both the incentive and desire to migrate.

This important book debunks a powerful idea that has driven fiscal policy for years, and in doing so it clears the way for a new era. Millionaire taxes, Young argues, could give states the funds to pay for infrastructure, entitlements, and other social programs to attract a group of people who are much more mobile—the younger generation.

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**Cristobal Young** is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Stanford University. His research has been featured in *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, and *USA Today*, and he has contributed pieces to *The New York Times Sunday Review* and the *New York Daily News*, among others.

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**MYTH OF MILLIONAIRE TAX FLIGHT**

*How Place Still Matters for the Rich*

Cristobal Young

In this age of globalization, many countries and U.S. states are worried about the tax flight of the rich. As income inequality grows and states consider raising taxes on their wealthiest residents, there is a very real concern that these high rollers will board their private jets and fly away, taking their wealth with them. Many assume that the importance of location to a person’s success is at an all-time low. Cristobal Young, however, makes the surprising argument that location is very important to the world’s richest people. Frequently, he says, place has a great deal to do with how they make their millions.

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A study of the migration of the rich that debunks popular assumptions and reveals how the wealthy are remarkably embedded in place.

“Thanks to Cristobal Young for debunking the widely-held myth that raising taxes on the wealthy inevitably prompts their out-migration and ultimately reduces tax revenue. His sophisticated analysis convincingly demonstrates the opposite. *The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight* is a tour-de-force that should be read by policymakers and taxpayers everywhere.”

—DOUGLAS S. MASSEY, Princeton University
Voting rights are a perennial topic in American politics. Recent elections and the Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*, which struck down key enforcement provisions in the Voting Rights Act (VRA), have only placed further emphasis on the debate over voter disenfranchisement. Over the past five decades, both Democrats and Republicans in Congress have consistently voted to expand the protections offered to vulnerable voters by the Voting Rights Act. And yet, the administration of the VRA has become more fragmented, and judicial interpretation of its terms has become much less generous. Why have Republicans consistently adopted administrative and judicial decisions that undermine legislation they repeatedly endorse?

*Ballot Blocked* shows how the divergent trajectories of legislation, administration, and judicial interpretation in voting rights policymaking derive largely from efforts by conservative politicians to narrow the scope of federal enforcement while at the same time preserving their public reputations as supporters of racial equality and minority voting rights. Jesse H. Rhodes argues that conservatives adopt a paradoxical strategy in which they acquiesce to expansive voting rights protections in Congress (where decisions are visible and easily traceable) while simultaneously narrowing the scope of federal enforcement via administrative and judicial maneuvers (which are less visible and harder to trace). Over time, the repeated execution of this strategy has enabled a conservative Supreme Court to exercise preponderant influence over the scope of federal enforcement.
BAD RABBI
And Other Strange but True Stories from the Yiddish Press
EDDY PORTNOY

Stories abound of immigrant Jews on the outside looking in, clambering up the ladder of social mobility, successfully assimilating and integrating into their new worlds. But this book is not about the success stories. It’s a paean to the bunglers, the blockheads, and the just plain weird—Jews who were flung from small, impoverished eastern European towns into the urban shtetls of New York and Warsaw, where, as they say in Yiddish, their bread landed butter side down in the dirt. These marginal Jews may have found their way into the history books far less frequently than their more socially upstanding neighbors, but there’s one place you can find them in force: in the Yiddish newspapers that had their heyday from the 1880s to the 1930s. Disaster, misery, and misfortune: you will find no better chronicle of the daily ignominies of urban Jewish life than in the pages of the Yiddish press.

One part Isaac Bashevis Singer, one part Jerry Springer, Bad Rabbi exposes the seamy underbelly of pre-WWII New York and Warsaw, the two major centers of Yiddish culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With true stories plucked from the pages of the Yiddish papers, Eddy Portnoy introduces us to the drunks, thieves, murderers, wrestlers, poets, and beauty queens whose misadventures were immortalized in print. There’s the Polish rabbi blackmailed by an American widow, mass brawls at weddings and funerals, a psychic who specialized in locating missing husbands, and violent gangs of Jewish mothers on the prowl—in short, not quite the Jews you’d expect. By turns edifying and unapologetically funny, Bad Rabbi recounts the highs and lows—but mostly the lows—of turn-of-the-century urban Jewish life.

EDDY PORTNOY is Senior Researcher and Director of Exhibitions at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

An irreverent, unvarnished, and frequently hilarious compendium of stories providing a window into an unknown Yiddish world that was.

“This fascinating book will appeal to every history buff out there—Jewish, gentile, or otherwise. What’s Yiddish for ‘Buy this book, or may all your teeth fall out except one to give you a toothache’?”

—A.J. JACOBS, author of The Year of Living Biblically

“Exuberantly vulgar, blithely unconcerned with gentile opinion, these nuggets of low-class Yiddishism won’t let us forget how rough-and-tumble life in Yiddishland really was.”

—MICHAEL WEX, author of Born to Kvetch

STANFORD STUDIES IN JEWISH HISTORY AND CULTURE
OCTOBER 264 pages, 68 halftones, 6 x 9
Paper $19.95 (£16.99) T 9781503604117
Cloth $75.00 (£65.00) S 9780804797610
eBook 9781503603974
Jewish Studies/General Interest
1945 Donald P. Bean is named the first SUP director.

1946 The Ancient Maya, by Sylvanus Griswold Morley


1956 Leon Seltzer is named director.

1958 The Complete Essays of Montaigne, translated by Donald M. Frame

1962 Pearl Harbor, by Roberta Wohlstetter Winner of the Bancroft Prize.


1973 The Many-Splendored Fishes of Hawaii, by Gar Goodson
When Roya, an Iranian American high school student, is asked to identify her race, she feels anxiety and doubt. According to the federal government, she and others from the Middle East are white. Indeed, a historical myth circulates even in immigrant families like Roya’s, proclaiming Iranians to be the “original” white race. But based on the treatment Roya and her family receive in American schools, airports, workplaces, and neighborhoods—interactions characterized by intolerance or hate—Roya is increasingly certain that she is not white. In *The Limits of Whiteness*, Neda Maghbouleh offers a groundbreaking, timely look at how Iranians and other Middle Eastern Americans move across the color line.

By shadowing Roya and more than 80 other young people, Maghbouleh documents Iranian Americans’ shifting racial status. Drawing on never-before-analyzed historical and legal evidence, she captures the unique experience of an immigrant group trapped between legal racial invisibility and everyday racial hyper-visibility. Her findings are essential for understanding the unprecedented challenge Middle Easterners now face under “extreme vetting” and potential reclassification out of the “white” box. Maghbouleh tells for the first time the compelling, often heartbreaking story of how a white American immigrant group can become brown and what such a transformation says about race in America.

**NEDA MAGHBOULEH** is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto.

Over the course of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, Mexican American and African American cultural productions have seen a proliferation of upward mobility narratives: plotlines that describe desires for financial solvency, middle-class status, and social incorporation. Yet the terms “middle class” and “upward mobility”—often associated with assimilation, selling out, or political conservatism—can hold negative connotations in literary and cultural studies. Surveying literature, film, and television from the 1940s to the 2000s, Elda María Román brings forth these narratives, untangling how they present the intertwined effects of capitalism and white supremacy.

*Race and Upward Mobility* examines how class and ethnicity serve as forms of currency in American literature, affording people of color material and symbolic wages as they traverse class divisions. Identifying four recurring character types—status seekers, conflicted artists, mediators, and gatekeepers—that appear across genres, Román traces how each models a distinct strategy for negotiating race and class. Her comparative analysis sheds light on the overlaps and misalignments, the shared narrative strategies, and the historical trajectories of Mexican American and African American texts, bringing both groups’ works into sharper relief. Her study advances both a new approach to ethnic literary studies and a more nuanced understanding of the class-based complexities of racial identity.

**ELDA MARÍA ROMÁN** is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Southern California.
America’s Arab Refugees is a timely examination of the world’s worst refugee crisis since World War II. Tracing the history of Middle Eastern wars—especially the U.S. military interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan—to the current refugee crisis, Marcia C. Inhorn examines how refugees fare once resettled in America.

In the U.S., Arabs are challenged by discrimination, poverty, and various forms of vulnerability. Inhorn shines a spotlight on the plight of resettled Arab refugees in the ethnic enclave community of “Arab Detroit,” Michigan. Sharing in the poverty of Detroit’s Black communities, Arab refugees struggle to find employment and to rebuild their lives. Iraqi and Lebanese refugees who have fled from war zones also face several serious health challenges. Uncovering the depths of these challenges, Inhorn’s ethnography follows refugees in Detroit suffering reproductive health problems requiring in vitro fertilization (IVF). Without money to afford costly IVF services, Arab refugee couples are caught in a state of “reproductive exile”—unable to return to war-torn countries with shattered healthcare systems, but unable to access affordable IVF services in America. America’s Arab Refugees questions America’s responsibility for, and commitment to, Arab refugees, mounting a powerful call to end the violence in the Middle East, assist war orphans and uprooted families, take better care of Arab refugees in this country, and provide them with equitable and affordable healthcare services.
WTF?!  
An Economic Tour of the Weird

PETER T. LEESON

Step right up! Get your tickets for WTF?! An Economic Tour of the Weird! That’s right! This rollicking interactive tour through the museum of social oddities is guaranteed to house the world’s weirdest practices—sure to make you say “WTF!!” Did you know that “pre-owned” wives were sold at auction in early modern Britain? Or that accused criminals in Liberia drink poison to determine their fate? How about the fact that, for 250 years, Italy criminally prosecuted cockroaches and crickets? Do you wonder why? Then this tour is just for you!

Join WTF!!’s cast of colorful characters to navigate the museum with guide and economist Peter T. Leeson. As you wander from exhibit to exhibit and overhear Leeson’s riotous exchanges with the patrons, you’ll learn how economic thinking reveals the hidden sense behind seemingly senseless human behavior. Leeson demonstrates that far from “irrational” or “accidents of history,” humanity’s most outlandish rituals are ingenious solutions to pressing problems—developed by clever people, driven by incentives, and tailor-made for their time and place. As the tour teaches: what varies isn’t people, but the environments and constraints within which they operate. Along the way, you’ll learn how to use an economic lens to uncover the logic behind any weirdness you encounter in your own life. Can you handle getting schooled by the strange? Better hurry, the tour is about to start!


A tongue-in-cheek introduction to some of history’s strangest social practices—and the economic logic behind them.

“The most interesting book I’ve read in years! Leeson displays his unique talent: unearthing mankind’s seemingly craziest behaviors, and showing that these behaviors, against all odds, make perfect sense. WTF?! is like Freakonomics on steroids.”

—STEVEN D. LEVITT, co-author of the bestselling Freakonomics book series

“This book has a surprise—not to mention a puckish joke—on every page. It’s strange, it’s fascinating, and it’s one of the most original books I’ve ever read.”

—TIM HARFORD, author of Messy and The Undercover Economist

STANFORD ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

OCTOBER 232 pages, 1 figure, 9 halftones, 1 table, 1 map, 6 x 9
Cloth $27.95 (£23.99) A 9781503600911
eBook 9781503604490
Economics
Recognizing their role as “corporate citizens,” companies are seeking guidance on how to be true to their missions, principled in practice, and well regarded for their contributions to society. As this book reveals, the key lies in sincerity—the sum of values like authenticity, integrity, and trust.

Countess Alexandra Christina, a European corporate director, and Timothy L. Fort, a leading American scholar, delineate a clear and actionable model for bringing sincerity to the business context. Their vision for sincerity complies with law, aligns corporate social and financial performance, and values corporate ethics in its own right, rather than as a means to an end. Underpinning this model is a synthesis of the top research in the field and a suite of new interviews with current and former CEOs. Tracing inspirational tales and scandals alike, this book shows how leaders can head up companies that more reliably make good decisions and conduct themselves in a trustworthy manner. It then concludes with twelve concrete actions that businesses can take to cultivate “the sincerity edge.”

ALEXANDRA CHRISTINA, COUNTESS OF FREDERIKSBORG is a board member of Ferring Pharmaceuticals International in Switzerland and the Patron of UNICEF Denmark and the Danish Association of the Blind.

TIMOTHY L. FORT is the Everleigh Chair in Business Ethics at the Kelley School of Business at Indiana University.
Engine of Impact

Essentials of Strategic Leadership in the Nonprofit Sector

William F. Meehan III and Kim Starkey Jonker
Foreword by Jim Collins

We are entering a new era—an era of impact. The largest intergenerational transfer of wealth in history will soon be underway, bringing with it the potential for huge increases in philanthropic funding. Engine of Impact shows how nonprofits can apply the principles of strategic leadership to attract greater financial support and leverage that funding to maximum effect.

William F. Meehan III and Kim Starkey Jonker identify seven essential components that set high-achieving organizations apart from the rest of the nonprofit sector. Together, they form an “engine of impact”—a system that organizations must build, tune, and fuel if they hope to make a real difference in the world.

As Good to Great author Jim Collins writes in his foreword, this book offers “a detailed roadmap of disciplined thought and action.” Along with best practices, it outlines common challenges in nonprofit management, showing how they differ from those faced by for-profit businesses in important and often-overlooked ways. With crucial insights based on decades of teaching, advising, grantmaking, and research, this book will help the nonprofit sector to unleash its full potential.

William F. Meehan III is the Lafayette Partners Lecturer in Strategic Management at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and a Director Emeritus of McKinsey & Company.

Kim Starkey Jonker is President and CEO of King Philanthropies and Executive Director of the Henry R. Kravis Prize in Nonprofit Leadership.

Stanford Business Books

January

312 pages, 14 figures, 16 tables, 6 x 9"  
Cloth $35.00 (£29.99) A 9780804798273

eBook 9781503604506

Business

November

264 pages, 10 figures, 6 x 9"  
Cloth $29.95 (£25.99) A 9780804796439

eBook 9781503603622

Business
3D TEAM LEADERSHIP
A New Approach for Complex Teams
BRADLEY L. KIRKMAN
AND T. BRAD HARRIS

Many organizations believe that high-functioning teams hold the key to breakthrough thinking, superior customer service, and high-quality products. But, all too often, leaders and managers fail to support teams so that they can deliver on their promises. For instance, many leaders ask for teamwork, but only reward and evaluate individual performance; focus on the group at the expense of individual members; or leave team members to sort out their differences, leading to the formation of unhealthy cliques.

In 3D Team Leadership, Bradley L. Kirkman and T. Brad Harris present a dynamic new model for maximizing team performance. Previous books have treated teams as groups of people working interdependently, an approach that overlooks two crucial components: the individuals who make up the team and the subgroups that form within and between teams. To create a fuller portrait of team behavior, Kirkman and Harris propose an innovative “3D” framework that takes into account all three factors. Drawing on their own research, best-in-class studies, and extensive consulting, they show leaders how to properly diagnose the state of their teams, hone in on the element that needs attention, and seamlessly shift focus among the three components of teamwork as time goes on.

BRADLEY L. KIRKMAN is General (Ret.) H. Hugh Shelton Distinguished Professor of Leadership in the Poole College of Management at North Carolina State University.

T. BRAD HARRIS is Assistant Professor in the Neeley School of Business at Texas Christian University.

A thoughtful and straightforward guide for the complex challenges of teaming today.

“Great leaders bring out the best in their teams. This handbook from two experts makes the latest evidence on team leadership accessible to anyone looking for insight in a messy and complex world.”

—ADAM GRANT,
New York Times bestselling author of Originals and Give and Take

“In 3D Team Leadership, Kirkman and Harris don’t just tell team leaders to shift focus depending on the circumstances. With evidence, clarity, and wit, they show precisely how to do so for greatest success.”

—ROBERT CIALDINI,
Arizona State University, author of Influence and Pre-Suasion
A sociologist crosses art worlds to investigate why artists do the things they do, how we decide who counts as an artist (and who doesn’t), and whether love and money are as opposed as we’ve been led to believe.

The stories artists tell are just as much a part of artistic practice as putting brush to canvas or chisel to marble. By explaining the shared ways that artists account for their activities—the analogies they draw, the arguments they make—Gerber reveals the common bases of value artists point to when they say: what I do is worth doing. The Work of Art asks how we make sense of the things we do and shows why all this talk about value matters so much.

ALISON GERBER worked as an artist before earning her Ph.D. at Yale University. Today she is a sociologist in the Department of Social and Economic Geography at Uppsala University in Sweden and writes about the intersection of culture and public life, from tax audits to noise music.
The field of text technologies is a capacious analytical framework that focuses on all textual records throughout human history, from the earliest periods of traceable communication—perhaps as early as 60,000 BCE—to the present day. At its core, it examines the material history of communication: what constitutes a text, the purposes for which it is intended, how it functions, and the social ends that it serves.

This coursebook can be used to support any pedagogical or research activities in text technologies, the history of the book, the history of information, and textually-based work in the digital humanities. Through careful explanations of the field, examinations of terminology and themes, and illustrated case studies of diverse texts—from the Cyrus cylinder to the Eagles’ “Hotel California”—Elaine Treharne and Claude Willan offer a clear yet nuanced overview of how humans convey meaning. *Text Technologies: A History* will enable students and teachers to generate multiple lines of inquiry into how communication—its production, form and materiality, and reception—is crucial to any interpretation of culture, history, and society.

**ELAINE TREHARNE** is Roberta Bowman Denning Professor of Humanities and Professor of English (and, by courtesy, of German Studies) at Stanford University, as well as Director of Stanford’s Center for Spatial and Textual Analysis.

**CLAUDE WILLAN** is a postdoctoral research associate at the Center for Digital Humanities and the Department of English at Princeton University.

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What happens to books as they live in our long-term memory? Why do we find some books entertaining and others not? And how does literary influence work on writers in different ways? Grounded in the findings of empirical psychology, this book amends classic reader-response theory and attends to neglected aspects of reading that cannot be explained by traditional literary criticism.

Reading arises from a combination of two kinds of mental work: automatic and controlled processes. Automatic processes, such as the ability to see visual symbols as words, are the result of constant practice; controlled processes, such as predicting what might occur next in a story, arise from readers’ conscious use of skills and background knowledge. When we read, automatic and controlled processes work together to create the “gist” of reading, the constant interplay between these two kinds of processes. Andrew Elfenbein not only explains how we read today, but also uses current knowledge about reading to consider readers of past centuries, arguing that understanding gist is central to interpreting the social, psychological, and political impact of literary works. The result is the first major revisionary account of reading practices in literary criticism since the 1970s.

**ANDREW ELFENBEIN** is Professor of English at the University of Minnesota.
This book returns to a time and place when the concept of transparency was met with deep suspicion. It offers a panorama of postwar French thought where attempts to show the perils of transparency in politics, ethics, and knowledge led to major conceptual inventions, many of which we now take for granted.

Between 1945 and 1985, academics, artists, revolutionaries, and state functionaries spoke of transparency in pejorative terms. Associating it with the prying eyes of totalitarian governments, they undertook a critical project against it—in education, policing, social psychology, economic policy, and the management of information. Focusing on Sartre, Lacan, Canguilhem, Lévi-Strauss, Lévi-Gourhan, Foucault, Derrida, and others, Transparency in Postwar France explores the work of ethicists, who proposed that individuals are transparent neither to each other nor to themselves, and philosophers, who clamored for new epistemological foundations. These decades saw the emergence of the colonial and phenomenological "other," the transformation of ideas of normality, and the effort to overcome Enlightenment-era humanisms and violence in the name of freedom. These thinkers’ innovations remain centerpieces for any resistance to contemporary illusions that tolerate or enable power and social coercion.

**STEFANOS GEROULANOS** is Associate Professor of European History at New York University. He is the author of *An Atheism that Is Not Humanist Emerges in French Thought* (Stanford, 2010).
Critics of capitalist finance tend to focus on its speculative character. Our financial markets, they lament, encourage irresponsible bets on the future that reflect no real underlying value. Why is it, then, that opportunities for speculative investment continue to proliferate in the wake of major economic crises? To make sense of this, Capital and Time advances an understanding of economy as a process whereby patterns of order emerge out of the interaction of speculative investments.

Progressive critics have assumed that the state occupies a neutral, external position from which it can step in to constrain speculative behaviors. On the contrary, Martijn Konings argues, the state has always been deeply implicated in the speculative dynamics of economic life. Through these insights, he offers a new interpretation of both the economic problems that emerged during the 1970s and the way that neoliberalism responded to them. Neoliberalism’s strength derives from its intuition that there is no position that transcends the secular logic of risk, and from its insistence that individuals actively engage that logic. Not only is the critique of speculation misleading as a general approach; it is also incapable of recognizing how American capitalism has come to actively embrace speculation and has thus been able to generate new kinds of order and governance.

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—ARJUN APPADURAI,
New York University

MARTIJN KONINGS is Associate Professor of Political Economy at the University of Sydney. His most recent book is The Emotional Logic of Capitalism (Stanford, 2015).
BROTHERS APART
Palestinian Citizens of Israel and the Arab World
MAHA NASSAR

When the state of Israel was established in 1948, not all Palestinians became refugees: some stayed behind and were soon granted citizenship. Those who remained, however, were relegated to second-class status in this new country, controlled by a military regime that restricted their movement and political expression. For two decades, Palestinian citizens of Israel were cut off from friends and relatives on the other side of the Green Line, as well as from the broader Arab world. Yet they were not passive in the face of this profound isolation.

Palestinian intellectuals, party organizers, and cultural producers in Israel turned to the written word. Through writers like Mahmoud Darwish and Samih al-Qasim, poetry, journalism, fiction, and nonfiction became sites of resistance and connection alike. With this book, Maha Nassar examines their well-known poetry and uncovers prose works that have, until now, been largely overlooked. The writings of Palestinians in Israel played a key role in fostering a shared national consciousness and would become a central means of alerting Arabs in the region to the conditions—and to the defiance—of these isolated Palestinians.

Brothers Apart is the first book to reveal how Palestinian intellectuals forged transnational connections through written texts and engaged with contemporaneous decolonization movements throughout the Arab world, challenging both Israeli policies and their own cultural isolation. Maha Nassar reexamines these intellectuals as the subjects, not objects, of their own history, and brings to life their perspectives on a fraught political environment. Her readings not only deprovincialize the Palestinians of Israel, but write them back into Palestinian, Arab, and global history.

MAHA NASSAR is Assistant Professor in the School of Middle Eastern and North African Studies at the University of Arizona.
With the exception of a few targeted aerial bombardments of the city’s port, Beirut and Mount Lebanon did not see direct combat in World War I. Yet civilian casualties in this part of the Ottoman Empire reached shocking heights, possibly numbering half a million people. No war, in its usual understanding, took place there, but Lebanon was incontestably war-stricken. As a food crisis escalated into famine, it was the bloodless incursion of starvation and the silent assault of fatal disease that defined everyday life.

The Charity of War tells how the Ottoman home front grappled with total war and how it sought to mitigate starvation and sickness through relief activities. Melanie S. Tanielian examines the wartime famine’s reverberations throughout the community: in Beirut’s municipal institutions, in its philanthropic and religious organizations, in international agencies, and in the homes of the city’s residents. Her local history reveals a dynamic politics of provisioning that was central to civilian experiences in the war, as well as to the Middle Eastern political landscape that emerged post-war. By tracing these responses to the conflict, she demonstrates World War I’s immediacy far from the European trenches, in a place where war was a socio-economic and political process rather than a military event.

MELANIE S. TANIELIAN is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Michigan.

MANDATORY SEPARATION
Religion, Education, and Mass Politics in Palestine
SUZANNE SCHNEIDER

Is religion a source of political stability and social continuity, or an agent of radical change? This question, so central to contemporary conversations about religion and extremism, has generated varied responses over the last century. Taking Jewish and Islamic education as its objects of inquiry, Mandatory Separation sheds light on the contours of this debate in Palestine during the formative period of British rule, detailing how colonial, Zionist, and Palestinian-Muslim leaders developed competing views of the form and function of religious education in an age of mass politics.

Drawing from archival records, school syllabi, textbooks, newspapers, and personal narratives, Suzanne Schneider argues that the British Mandatory government supported religious education as a supposed antidote to nationalist passions at the precise moment when the administrative, pedagogic, and curricular transformation of religious schooling rendered it a vital tool for Zionist and Palestinian leaders. This study of their policies and practices illuminates the tensions, similarities, and differences among these diverse educational and political philosophies, revealing the lasting significance of these debates for thinking about religion and political identity in the modern Middle East.

SUZANNE SCHNEIDER is the Director of Operations and a Core Faculty member at the Brooklyn Institute for Social Research.

THE CHARITY OF WAR
Famine, Humanitarian Aid, and World War I in the Middle East
MELANIE S. TANIELIAN

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Human rights are politically fraught in Turkey, provoking suspicion and scrutiny among government workers for their anti-establishment left-wing connotations. Nevertheless, with eyes worldwide trained on Turkish politics, and with accession to the European Union underway, Turkey’s human rights record remains a key indicator of its governmental legitimacy. Bureaucratic Intimacies shows how government workers encounter human rights rhetoric through training programs and articulates the perils and promises of these encounters for the subjects and objects of Turkish governance.

Drawing on years of participant observation in programs for police officers, judges and prosecutors, healthcare workers, and prison personnel, Elif M. Babül argues that the accession process does not always advance human rights. In casting rights as requirements for expertise and professionalism, training programs strip human rights of their radical valences, disassociating them from their political meanings within grassroots movements. Translation of human rights into a tool of good governance leads to competing understandings of what human rights should do, not necessarily to liberal, transparent, and accountable governmental practices. And even as translation renders human rights relevant for the everyday practices of government workers, it ultimately comes at a cost to the politics of human rights in Turkey.

ELIF M. BABÜL is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Mount Holyoke College.

Looking beneath the surface of seemingly ordinary social interactions, The Moral Power of Money investigates the forces of power and morality at play, particularly among the poor. Drawing on fieldwork in a slum of Buenos Aires, Ariel Wilkis argues that money is a critical symbol used to negotiate not only material possessions, but also the political, economic, class, gender, and generational bonds between people.

Through vivid accounts of the stark realities of life in Villa Olimpia, Wilkis highlights the interplay of money, morality, and power. Drawing out the theoretical implications of these stories, he proposes a new concept of moral capital based on different kinds, or “pieces,” of money. Each chapter covers a different “piece”—money earned from the informal and illegal economies, money lent through family and market relations, money donated with conditional cash transfers, political money that binds politicians and their supporters, sacrificed money offered to the church, and safeguarded money used to support people facing hardships. This book builds an original theory of the moral sociology of money, providing the tools for understanding the role money plays in social life today.

ARIEL WILKIS is a researcher at the National Council of Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET) and Co-Director of the Center for Social Studies of Economics at the National University of San Martín, Argentina.
The Mexico–Guatemala border has emerged as a geopolitical hotspot of illicit flows of both goods and people. Contraband Corridor seeks to understand the border from the perspective of its long-term inhabitants, including petty smugglers of corn, clothing, and coffee. Challenging assumptions regarding security, trade, and illegality, Rebecca Berke Galemba details how these residents engage in and justify extralegal practices in the context of heightened border security, restricted economic opportunities, and exclusionary trade policies. Rather than assuming that extralegal activities necessarily threaten the state and formal economy, Galemba’s ethnography illustrates the complex ways that the formal, informal, legal, and illegal economies intertwine. Smuggling basic commodities across the border provides a means for borderland peasants to make a living while neoliberal economic policies decimate agricultural livelihoods. Yet smuggling also exacerbates prevailing inequalities, obstructs the possibility of more substantive political and economic change, and provides low-risk economic benefits to businesses, state agents, and other illicit actors, often at the expense of border residents.

Galemba argues that securitized neoliberalism values certain economic activities and actors while excluding and criminalizing others, even when the informal and illicit economy is increasingly one of the poor’s only remaining options. Contraband Corridor contends that security, neoliberalism, and illegality are interdependent in complex ways, yet how they unfold depends on negotiations between diverse border actors.

REBECCA BERKE GALEMBA is Assistant Professor at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver.
Around the turn of the twentieth century, disorders that Chinese physicians had been writing about for over a millennium acquired new identities in Western medicine—sudden turmoil became cholera; flowers of heaven became smallpox; and foot qi became beriberi. Historians have tended to present these new identities as revelations, overlooking evidence that challenges Western ideas about these conditions. In Forgotten Disease, Hilary A. Smith argues that, by privileging nineteenth century sources, we misrepresent what traditional Chinese doctors were seeing and doing, therefore unfairly viewing their medicine as inferior.

Drawing on a wide array of sources, ranging from early Chinese classics to modern scientific research, Smith traces the history of one representative case, foot qi, from the fourth century to the present day. She examines the shifting meanings of disease over time, showing that each transformation reflects the social, political, intellectual, and economic environment. The breathtaking scope of this story offers insights into the world of early Chinese doctors and how their ideas about health, illness, and the body were developing far before the advent of modern medicine. Smith highlights the fact that modern conceptions of these ancient diseases create the impression that the West saved the Chinese from age-old afflictions, when the reality is that many prominent diseases in China were actually brought over as a result of imperialism. She invites the reader to reimagine a history of Chinese medicine that celebrates its complexity and nuance, rather than uncritically disdaining this dynamic form of healing.
CONTRACEPTIVE DIPLOMACY
Reproductive Politics and Imperial Ambitions in the United States and Japan
AIKO TAKEUCHI-DEMIRCI

A transpacific history of clashing imperial ambitions, Contraceptive Diplomacy turns to the history of the birth control movement in the United States and Japan to interpret the struggle for hegemony in the Pacific through the lens of transnational feminism. As the birth control movement spread beyond national and racial borders, it shed its radical bearings and was pressed into the service of larger ideological debates around fertility rates and overpopulation, global competitiveness, and eugenics. By the time of the Cold War, a transnational coalition for women’s sexual liberation had been handed over to imperial machinations, enabling state-sponsored population control projects that effectively disempowered women and deprived them of reproductive freedom.

In this book, Aiko Takeuchi-Demirci follows the relationship between two iconic birth control activists, Margaret Sanger in the United States and Ishimoto Shizue in Japan, as well as other intellectuals and policymakers in both countries who supported their campaigns, to make sense of the complex transnational exchanges occurring around contraception. The birth control movement facilitated U.S. expansionism, exceptionalism, and anti-communist policy and was welcomed in Japan as a hallmark of modernity. By telling the story of reproductive politics in a transnational context, Takeuchi-Demirci draws connections between birth control activism and the history of eugenics, racism, and imperialism.

AIKO TAKEUCHI-DEMIRCI is a Lecturer at Stanford University.

THE POLITICS OF COMPASSION
The Sichuan Earthquake and Civic Engagement in China
BIN XU

The 2008 Sichuan earthquake killed 87,000 people and left 5 million homeless. In response to the devastation, an unprecedented wave of volunteers and civic associations streamed into Sichuan to offer help. The Politics of Compassion examines how civically engaged citizens acted on the ground, how they understood the meaning of their actions, and how the political climate shaped their actions and understandings.

Using extensive data from interviews, observations, and textual materials, Bin Xu shows that the large-scale civic engagement was not just a natural outpouring of compassion, but also a complex social process, both enabled and constrained by the authoritarian political context. While volunteers expressed their sympathy toward the affected people’s suffering, many avoided explicitly talking about the causes of the suffering—particularly in the case of the collapse of thousands of schools. Xu shows that this silence and apathy is explained by a general inability to discuss politically sensitive issues while living in a repressive state. This book is a powerful account of how the widespread death and suffering caused by the earthquake illuminates the moral-political dilemma faced by Chinese citizens and provides a window into the world of civic engagement in contemporary China.

BIN XU is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Emory University.
1983  Grant Barnes is named director.

1988  The Sexual Contract, by Carole Pateman


1989  The Epic of Gilgamesh, translated with an introduction and notes by Maureen Gallery Kovacs

1992  Norris Pope is named director.

A Preponderance of Power, by Melvyn P. Leffler
Winner of the Bancroft Prize.

1998  Homo Sacer, by Giorgio Agamben

The Life and Times of Pancho Villa, by Friedrich Katz

2000  Geoffrey Burn is named director.


The twelve-volume project is completed in 2017.
In the ruins of a medieval palace in Delhi, a unique phenomenon occurs: Indians of all castes and creeds meet to socialize and ask the spirits for help. The spirits they entreat are Islamic jinns, and they write out requests as if petitioning the state. At a time when a Hindu right wing government in India is committed to normalizing a view of the past that paints Muslims as oppressors, Anand Vivek Taneja’s *Jinnealogy* provides a fresh vision of religion, identity, and sacrality that runs counter to state-sanctioned history.

The ruin, Firoz Shah Kotla, is an unusually democratic religious space, characterized by freewheeling theological conversations, DIY rituals, and the sanctification of animals. Taneja observes the visitors, who come mainly from the Muslim and Dalit neighborhoods of Delhi, and uses their conversations and letters to the jinn as an archive of voices so often silenced. He finds that their veneration of the jinn recalls pre-modern religious traditions in which spiritual experience was inextricably tied to ecological surroundings. In this enchanted space, Taneja encounters a form of popular Islam that is not a relic of bygone days, but a vibrant form of resistance to state repression and post-colonial visions of India.

ANAND VIVEK TANEJA is Assistant Professor of Religious Studies and Anthropology at Vanderbilt University.

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Animal studies may be a recent academic development, but our fascination with animals is nothing new. Surviving cave paintings are of animal forms, and closer to us, as Ken Stone points out, animals populate biblical literature from beginning to end. This book explores the significance of animal studies for the interpretation of the Hebrew Bible. The field has had relatively little impact on biblical interpretation to date, but combined with biblical scholarship, it sheds useful light on animals, animal symbolism, and the relations among animals, humans, and God—not only for those who study biblical literature and its ancient context, but for contemporary readers concerned with environmental, social, and animal ethics.

Without the presence of domesticated and wild animals, neither biblical traditions nor the religions that make use of the Bible would exist in their current forms. Although parts of the Bible draw a clear line between humans and animals, other passages complicate that line in multiple ways and challenge our assumptions about the roles animals play therein. Engaging influential thinkers, including Jacques Derrida, Donna Haraway, and other experts in animal and ecological studies, *Reading the Hebrew Bible with Animal Studies* shows how prehumanist texts reveal unexpectedly relevant dynamics and themes for our posthumanist age.

KEN STONE is Professor of Bible, Culture, and Hermeneutics at the Chicago Theological Seminary.
This book argues for a deconstructive approach to the practice and writing of history at a moment when available forms for writing and publishing history are undergoing radical transformation. To do so, it explores the legacy and impact of deconstruction on American historical work; the current fetishization of lived experience, materialism, and the “real;” new trends in philosophy of history; and the persistence of ontological realism as the dominant mode of thought for conventional historians. Arguing that this ontological realist mode of thinking is reinforced by current analog publishing practices, Ethan Kleinberg advocates for a hauntological approach to history that follows the work of Jacques Derrida and embraces a past that is at once present and absent, available and restricted, rather than a fixed and static snapshot of a moment in time. This polysemic understanding of the past as multiple and conflicting, he maintains, is what makes the deconstructive approach to the past particularly well suited to new digital forms of historical writing and presentation.


Images increasingly saturate our world, making present to us what is distant or obscure. Yet the power of images also arises from what they do not make present—from a type of absence they do not dispel. Joining a growing multidisciplinary conversation that rejects an understanding of images as lifeless objects, this book offers a theological meditation on the ways images convey presence into our world. Just as Christ negates himself in order to manifest the invisible God, images, Natalie Carnes contends, negate themselves to give more than they literally or materially are. Her Christological reflections bring iconoclasm and iconophilia into productive relation, suggesting that they need not oppose one another.

Investigating such images as the biblical golden calf and paintings of the Virgin Mary, Carnes explores how to distinguish between iconoclasms that maintain fidelity to their theological intentions and those that lead to visual temptation. Offering ecumenical reflections on issues that have long divided Protestant, Catholic, and Orthodox traditions, Image and Presence provokes a fundamental reconsideration of images and of the global image crises of our time.

NATALIE CARNES is Associate Professor of Theology at Baylor University.
This book fundamentally rethinks a pervasive and controversial concept in literary criticism and the history of ideas. Primitivism has long been accepted as a transhistorical tendency of the “civilized” to idealize that primitive condition against which they define themselves. In the modern era, this has been matter of the “West” projecting its primitivist fantasies onto non-Western “others.” Arguing instead that primitivism was an aesthetic mode produced in reaction to the apotheosis of European imperialism, and that the most intensively primitivist literary works were produced by imperialism’s colonized subjects, the book overturns basic assumptions of the last two generations of literary scholarship.

Against the grain, Ben Etherington contends that primitivism was an important, if vexed, utopian project rather than a form of racist discourse, a mode that emerged only when modern capitalism was at the point of subsuming all human communities into itself. The primitivist project was an attempt, through art, to recreate a “primitive condition” then perceived to be at its vanishing point. The first overview of this vast topic in forty years, Literary Primitivism maps out previous scholarly paradigms, provides a succinct and readable account of its own methodology, and presents critical readings of key writers, including Aimé Césaire, Frantz Fanon, D. H. Lawrence, and Claude McKay.

BEN ETHERINGTON is a lecturer in Literary Studies at Western Sydney University.
For scholars, pundits, the public, and presidents themselves, presidential approval is an evergreen subject. Its actual impact, however, is often unclear: all too frequently approval is reported in a vacuum, dissociated from the American state writ large. Presidential Leverage reaffirms the importance of this contested metric. By situating approval within the context of public trust in government, Daniel E. Ponder reveals how approval shapes presidential strategies for governing, providing a useful measure of the president’s place in the political system.

The leverage that presidents derive from public opinion exercises considerable influence on their incentives and opportunities for action. Though it is more tenuous and fragile than the authority they derive from the Constitution or the law, it makes certain kinds of executive action more attractive at a given time. Using a quantitative index of presidential leverage, Ponder examines this contextualized approval from John F. Kennedy’s administration through Barack Obama’s, showing how it has shaped presidential capacity and autonomy, agenda setting, landmark legislation, and unilateral action. His analysis sheds light not only on the complexities of presidential power, but also on a broad swath of national politics and the American state.

Daniel E. Ponder is L. E. Meador Professor of Political Science and Director of the Meador Center for Politics and Citizenship at Drury University.

Few issues in international affairs and energy security animate thinkers more than the classic topic of hegemony, and the case of the Persian Gulf presents particularly fertile ground for considering this concept. Since the 1970s, the region has undergone tumultuous changes, with dramatic shifts in the diplomatic, military, and economic roles of the United States, China, and Russia. In this book, Steve A. Yetiv and Katerina Oskarsson offer a panoramic study of hegemony and foreign powers in the Persian Gulf, offering the most comprehensive, data-driven portrait to date of their evolving relations. The authors argue that the United States has become hegemonic in the Persian Gulf, ultimately protecting oil security for the entire global economy. Through an analysis of official and unofficial diplomatic relations, trade statistics, military records, and more, they provide a detailed account of how U.S. hegemony and oil security have grown in tandem, as, simultaneously, China and Russia have increased their political and economic presence. The book sheds light on hegemony’s complexities and challenges and reveals how local variations in power will continue to shape the Persian Gulf in the future.

Steve A. Yetiv is Louis I. Jaffe Professor of International Relations at Old Dominion University.

Katerina Oskarsson is Deputy Chief Resilience Officer for the City of Norfolk, Virginia, an adjunct faculty member at Old Dominion University, and an independent researcher and analyst.
Increasingly, scholars view reliability—the ability to plan for and withstand disaster—as a social construction. However, there is a tendency to evoke this concept only in the face of catastrophes, such as the British Petroleum oil spill or the Space Shuttle Challenger explosion. This book frames reliability as a fundamental issue in the study of organizations—one that can also improve day-to-day operations.

Bringing together a diverse cast of contributors, it considers how we can account for the ability of some organizations to maintain high reliability and what we can learn from them. The chapters distinguish reliability from related lines of inquiry; take stock of relevant research from different disciplinary perspectives; highlight implications for practice; and identify directions, questions, and priorities for future research. The first of its kind in over twenty years, this volume delivers a dynamic base of shared knowledge and an integrative research agenda at a time when organizational reliability has never been so important.

RANGA RAMANUJAM is Professor at Vanderbilt University’s Owen Graduate School of Management. He serves on the editorial board of Stanford’s High Reliability and Crisis Management series.

KARLENE H. ROBERTS is Professor Emeritus at The Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley, where she is also Chair of the Center for Catastrophic Risk Management. She is co-editor of Stanford’s High Reliability and Crisis Management series.

Most of us are familiar with free-market competition: the idea that society and the economy benefit when people are left to self-regulate, testing new ideas in pursuit of profit. Less known is the fact that this theory arose after arguments for the scientific method and freedom of speech had gone mainstream—and that all three share a common basis.

Proponents of self-regulation in the realm of free speech have argued that unhindered public expression causes true ideas to gain strength through scrutiny. Similarly, scientific inquiry has been regarded as a self-correcting system, one in which competing hypotheses are verified by multiple independent researchers. It was long thought that society was better left to organize itself through free markets as opposed to political institutions. But, over the twentieth century, we became less confident in the notion of a self-regulating socioeconomy. Evan Osborne traces the rise and fall of this once-popular concept. He argues that—as society becomes more complex—self-regulation becomes more efficient and can once again serve our economy well.

EVAN OSBORNE is Professor of Economics at Wright State University. He is the author of Reasonably Simple Economics: Why the World Works the Way it Does (2013) and The Rise of the Anti-Corporate Movement: Corporations and the People Who Hate Them (2007).
Beginning in the 1950s, Taiwan rapidly industrialized, becoming a tributary to an increasingly “borderless” East Asian economy. And though President Trump has called for the end of “American carnage”—the loss of U.S. manufacturing jobs—domestic retailers and merchandisers still willingly ship production overseas, primarily to Taiwan. In this book, Gary G. Hamilton and Cheng-shu Kao show how Taiwanese businesspeople have played a tremendous, unsung role in their nation’s continuing ascent.

From prominent names like Pou Chen and Hon Hai to the owners of small and midsize firms, Taiwan’s contract manufacturers have become the world’s most sophisticated suppliers of consumer products the world over. Drawing on over 30 years of research and more than 800 interviews, Hamilton and Kao tell these industrialists’ stories.

The picture that emerges is one of agile neo-capitalists, caught in the flux of a rapidly changing landscape, who tirelessly endeavor to profit on it. Making Money reveals its subjects to be at once producers of economic globalization and its byproducts. While the future of Taiwanese business is uncertain, the durability of demand-led capitalism is not.

Gary G. Hamilton is Professor Emeritus in the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington. Cheng-shu Kao is Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Feng Chia University and Honorary Professor in the Department of Sociology at Tunghai University.

On December 31, 2015, the ten-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ushered in a new era with the founding of the ASEAN Community (AC). The culmination of 12 years of intensive preparation, the AC was both a historic initiative and an unprecedented step toward the area’s regional integration. Political commentators and media outlets, however, greeted its establishment with little fanfare. Implicitly and explicitly, they suggested that the AC was only the beginning: Southeast Asia, they seemed to say, was taking its first steps on a linear process of unification that would converge on the model of the European Union.

In The Indonesian Way, Jürgen Rüland challenges this previously unquestioned diffusion of European norms. Focusing on the reception of ASEAN in Indonesia, Rüland traces how foreign policy stakeholders in government, civil society, the legislature, academe, the press, and the business sector have responded to calls for ASEAN’s Europeanization, ultimately fusing them with their own distinctly Indonesian form of regionalism. His analysis reframes the nature of ASEAN as well as the discipline of international relations more broadly, writing a narrative of regional integration and norm diffusion that breaks free of Eurocentric thought.

Jürgen Rüland is Professor of International Politics in the Department of Political Science and Chairperson of the Southeast Asia Program at the University of Freiburg.

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International Studies/Asian Studies
Zouping Revisited
Adaptive Governance in a Chinese County
EDITED BY JEAN C. OI AND STEVEN GOLDSTEIN

China has undergone dramatic change in its economic institutions in recent years, but surprisingly little change politically. Somehow, the political institutions seem capable of governing a vastly more complex market economy and a rapidly changing labor force. One possible explanation, examined in Zouping Revisited, is that within the old organizational molds there have been subtle but profound changes to the ways these governing bodies actually work. The authors take as a case study the local government of Zouping County and find that it has been able to evolve significantly through ad hoc bureaucratic adaptations and accommodations that drastically change the operation of government institutions.

Zouping has long served as a window into local-level Chinese politics, economy, and culture. In this volume, top scholars analyze the most important changes in the county over the last two decades. The picture that emerges is one of institutional agility and creativity as a new form of resilience within an authoritarian regime.

JEAN C. OI is William Haas Professor in Chinese Politics and a Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University.
STEVEN GOLDSTEIN is Sophia Smith Professor Emeritus of Government at Smith College, Director of the Taiwan Studies Workshop, and Associate at the Fairbank Center at Harvard University.

Poisonous Pandas
Chinese Cigarette Manufacturing in Critical Historical Perspectives
EDITED BY MATTHEW KOHRMAN, GAN QUAN, LIU WENNAN, AND ROBERT N. PROCTOR

Marketers have long mined popular affection for national symbols. A favorite icon for cigarette manufacturers across China since the mid-twentieth century has been the panda. Over the last fifty years, the rise of panda-branded cigarettes has coincided with global cigarette sales nearly tripling and China emerging as the undisputed cigarette superpower, manufacturing forty percent of sticks sold worldwide. How has the Chinese cigarette industry flourished amidst domestic political upheavals and growing public health condemnation of smoking?

In Poisonous Pandas, an interdisciplinary group of scholars comes together to tell that story. They offer novel portraits of people within the Chinese polity—government leaders, scientists, tax officials, artists, museum curators, and soldiers—experimentally revamping the country’s pre-Communist cigarette supply chain and fitfully expanding its political, economic, and cultural influence. These portraits cut against the grain of what contemporary tobacco-control experts typically study, opening a vital new window on tobacco, the single largest cause of preventable death worldwide.

MATTHEW KOHRMAN is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Stanford University.
GAN QUAN is the Director of Tobacco Control of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease.
LIU WENNAN is Editor for the Institute of Modern History at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.
ROBERT N. PROCTOR is Professor of the History of Science at Stanford University.

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São Paulo, by far the most populated state in Brazil, has an economy to rival that of Colombia or Venezuela. Its capital city is the fourth largest metropolitan area in the world. How did São Paulo, once a frontier province of little importance, become one of the most vital agricultural and industrial regions of the world?

This volume explores the transformation of São Paulo through an economic lens. Francisco Vidal Luna and Herbert S. Klein provide a synthetic overview of the growth of São Paulo from 1850 to 1950, analyzing statistical data on demographics, agriculture, finance, trade, and infrastructure. Quantitative analysis of primary sources, including almanacs, censuses, newspapers, state and ministerial-level government documents, and annual government reports offers granular insight into state building, federalism, the coffee economy, early industrialization, urbanization, and demographic shifts. Luna and Klein compare São Paulo’s transformation to other regions from the same period, making this an essential reference for understanding the impact of early periods of economic growth.

Francisco Vidal Luna is Professor of Economics at Universidade de São Paulo.
Herbert S. Klein is the Gouveneur Morris Professor Emeritus at Columbia University and Research Fellow and Curator at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.
They are co-authors of Slavery and the Economy of São Paolo, 1750–1850 (Stanford, 2003).

Thomas J. Miceli provides an introductory treatment of law and economics that reveals how economic principles explain the structure of the law and can make it more efficient. In the third edition of this seminal text, he focuses on unifying themes in the field, rather than exhaustively covering legal topics. The result is a more cohesive, analytical “story” of law from a distinctly economic perspective.

The thoroughly updated third edition includes recent cases and the latest scholarship, with particular attention paid to torts, contracts, property rights, and the economics of crime. A new chapter organization reveals how these topics align and overlap, making the book ideal for quarter- or semester-long courses. The text also features exercises and problems which encourage students to “do” law and economics, deepening their understanding.

A companion web site (sup.org/economiclaw) offers a full suite of resources for both students and professors. Key pedagogical features include cases; discussion points that provide additional analysis of topics in the book; graduate notes, which deepen the text for more advanced readers; and relevant links. Professors have access to sample syllabi for undergraduate and graduate courses and to an instructor’s manual, which provides answers to all of the end-of-chapter questions and problems in the book.

Thomas J. Miceli is Professor of Economics at the University of Connecticut.
PIRACY AND LAW IN THE OTTOMAN MEDITERRANEAN

JOSHUA M. WHITE

The 1570s marked the beginning of an age of pervasive piracy in the Mediterranean that persisted into the eighteenth century. Nowhere was more inviting to pirates than the Ottoman-dominated eastern Mediterranean. In this bustling maritime ecosystem, weak imperial defenses and permissive politics made piracy possible, while robust trade made it profitable. By 1700, the limits of the Ottoman Mediterranean were defined not by Ottoman territorial sovereignty or naval supremacy, but by the reach of imperial law, which had been indelibly shaped by the challenge of piracy.

Piracy and Law in the Ottoman Mediterranean is the first book to examine Mediterranean piracy from the Ottoman perspective, focusing on the administrators and diplomats, jurists and victims who had to contend most with maritime violence. Pirates churned up a sea of paper in their wake: letters, petitions, court documents, legal opinions, ambassadorial reports, travel accounts, captivity narratives, and vast numbers of decrees attest to their impact on lives and livelihoods. Joshua M. White plumbs the depths of these uncharted, frequently uncatalogued waters, revealing how piracy shaped both the Ottoman legal space and the contours of the Mediterranean world.

JOSHUA M. WHITE is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Virginia.

EMPTIED LANDS

A Legal Geography of Bedouin Rights in the Negev

ALEXANDRE KEDAR, OREN YIFTACHEL, AND AHMAD AMARA

Since its establishment, the Jewish State has devoted major efforts to secure control over the land of Israel. One example is the protracted legal and territorial strife between the Israeli state and its indigenous Bedouin citizens over traditional tribal land in the Negev in southern Israel.

Emptied Lands investigates this multifaceted land dispute, placing it in historical, legal, geographical, and comparative perspective. The authors provide the first legal geographic analysis of the “dead Negev doctrine,” which has been used by Israel to dispossess Bedouin inhabitants and Judaize the southern half of the country. Through crafty use of Ottoman and British laws, particularly the concept of “dead land,” Israel has constructed its own version of terra nullius. Yet, the indigenous property system still functions, creating an ongoing resistance to the Jewish state. This study examines several key land claims and rulings and alternative routes for justice promoted by indigenous communities and civil society movements.

ALEXANDRE KEDAR is Senior Lecturer at Haifa University School of Law and a co-editor of The Expanding Spaces of Law (Stanford, 2014).
OREN YIFTACHEL is Professor of Political Geography at Ben-Gurion University. He is the author of numerous books, including Ethnocracy: Land and Identity Politics in Israel/Palestine (2006).
**TO BELONG IN BUENOS AIRES**

Germans, Argentines, and the Rise of a Pluralist Society  
**BENJAMIN BRYCE**

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a massive wave of immigration transformed the cultural landscape of Argentina. Alongside other immigrants to Buenos Aires, German speakers strove to carve out a place for themselves as Argentines without fully relinquishing their German language and identity. Their story sheds light on how pluralistic societies take shape and how immigrants negotiate the terms of citizenship and belonging.

Focusing on social welfare, education, religion, language, and the importance of children, Benjamin Bryce examines the formation of a distinct German-Argentine identity. Through a combination of cultural adaptation and a commitment to Protestant and Catholic religious affiliations, German speakers became stalwart Argentine citizens while maintaining connections to German culture. Even as Argentine nationalism intensified and the state called for a more culturally homogeneous citizenry, the leaders of Buenos Aires’s German community advocated for a new, more pluralistic vision of Argentine citizenship by insisting that it was possible both to retain one’s ethnic identity and be a good Argentine. Drawing parallels to other immigrant groups while closely analyzing the experiences of Argentines of German heritage, Bryce contributes new perspectives on the history of migration to Latin America—and on the complex interconnections between cultural pluralism and the emergence of national cultures.

**BENJAMIN BRYCE** is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Northern British Columbia.

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**ALONE AT THE ALTAR**

Single Women and Devotion in Guatemala, 1670–1870  
**BRIANNA LEAVITT-ALCÁNTARA**

By 1700, Guatemala’s capital was a mixed-race “city of women.” As in many other cities across colonial Spanish America, labor and migration patterns in Guatemala produced an urban female majority and high numbers of single women, widows, and female household heads. In this history of religious and spiritual life in the Guatemalan capital, Brianna Leavitt-Alcántara focuses on the sizeable population of ordinary, non-elite women living outside of both marriage and convent. Although officials often expressed outright hostility towards poor unmarried women, many of these women managed to position themselves at the forefront of religious life in the city.

Through an analysis of over 500 wills, hagiographies, religious chronicles, and ecclesiastical records, *Alone at the Altar* examines how laboring women forged complex alliances with Catholic priests and missionaries and how those alliances significantly shaped local religion, the spiritual economy, and late colonial reform efforts. It considers the local circumstances and global Catholic missionary movements that fueled official collaboration with poor single women and support for diverse models of feminine piety. Extending its analysis past Guatemalan Independence to 1870, this book also illuminates how women’s alliances with the Catholic Church became politicized in the Independence era and influenced the rise of popular conservatism in Guatemala.

**BRIANNA LEAVITT-ALCÁNTARA** is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Cincinnati.
For 300 years, Franciscans were at the forefront of the spread of Catholicism in the New World. In the late seventeenth century, Franciscans developed a far-reaching, systematic missionary program in Spain and the Americas. After founding the first college of *propaganda fide* in the Mexican city of Querétaro, the Franciscan Order established six additional colleges in New Spain, ten in South America, and twelve in Spain. From these colleges Franciscans proselytized Indians in frontier territories as well as Catholics in rural and urban areas in eighteenth-century Spain and Spanish America.

_To Sin No More_ is the first book to study these colleges, their missionaries, and their multifaceted, sweeping missionary programs. By focusing on the recruitment of non-Catholics to Catholicism as well as the deepening of religious fervor among Catholics, David Rex Galindo shows how the Franciscan colleges expanded and shaped popular Catholicism in the eighteenth-century Spanish Atlantic world. This book explores the motivations driving Franciscan friars, their lives inside the colleges, their training, and their ministry among Catholics, an often-overlooked duty that paralleled missionary deployments. Rex Galindo argues that Franciscan missionaries aimed to reform or “reawaken” Catholic parishioners just as much as they sought to convert non-Christian Indians.

**DAVID REX GALINDO** is a Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History.

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_Divine Variations_ offers a new account of the development of scientific ideas about race. Focusing on the production of scientific knowledge over the last three centuries, Terence Keel uncovers the persistent links between pre-modern Christian thought and contemporary scientific perceptions of human difference. He argues that, instead of a rupture between religion and modern biology on the question of human difference, modern scientific theories of race are, in fact, an extension of Christian intellectual history.

Keel’s study draws on ancient and early modern theological texts and biblical commentaries, works in Christian natural philosophy, seminal studies in ethnology and early social science, debates within twentieth-century public health research, and recent genetic analysis of population differences and ancient human DNA. From these sources, Keel demonstrates that Christian ideas about creation, ancestry, and universalism helped form the basis of modern scientific accounts of human diversity—despite the ostensible shift in modern biology towards scientific naturalism, objectivity, and value neutrality. By showing the connections between Christian thought and scientific racial thinking, this book calls into question the notion that science and religion are mutually exclusive intellectual domains and proposes that the advance of modern science did not follow a linear process of secularization.

**TERENCE KEEL** is Assistant Professor of History and Black Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara.
France in the eighteenth century glittered, but also seethed, with new goods and new ideas. In the halls of Versailles, the streets of Paris, and the soul of the Enlightenment itself, a vitriolic struggle was being waged over the question of ownership—of property, of position, even of personhood. Those who championed man’s possession of material, spiritual, and existential goods faced the successive assaults of radical Christian mystics, philosophical materialists, and political revolutionaries. The Virtues of Abandon traces the aims and activities of these three seemingly disparate groups, and the current of anti-individualism that permeated theology, philosophy, and politics throughout the period.

Fired by the desire to abandon the self, men and women sought new ways to relate to God, nature, and nation. They joined illicit mystic cults that engaged in rituals of physical mortification and sexual license, committed suicides in the throes of materialist fatalism, drank potions to induce consciousness-altering dreams, railed against the degrading effects of unfettered consumption, and ultimately renounced the feudal privileges that had for centuries defined their social existence. The explosive denouement was the French Revolution, during which God and king were toppled from their thrones.

CHARLY COLEMAN is Assistant Professor of History at Columbia University.

If America is a nation founded upon Enlightenment ideals, then why are so many of its most celebrated pieces of literature so dark? American Terror returns to the question of American literature’s distinctive tone of terror through a close study of three authors—Jonathan Edwards, Edgar Allan Poe, and Herman Melville—who not only wrote works of terror, but who defended, theorized, and championed it.

Combining updated historical perspectives with close reading, Paul Hurh shows how these authors developed terror as a special literary affect informed by the way the concept of thinking becomes, in the wake of Enlightenment empiricism, increasingly defined by a set of austere mechanic processes, such as the scientific method and the algebraic functions of analytical logic. Rather than trying to find a feeling that would transcend thinking by subtending reason to emotion, these writers found in terror the feeling of thinking, the peculiar feeling of reason’s authority over emotional schemes. In so doing, they grappled with a shared set of enduring questions: What is the difference between thinking and feeling? Why does it seem impossible to reason oneself out of an irrational fear? And what becomes of the freedom of the will when we discover that affects can push it around?

PAUL HURH is Associate Professor of English at the University of Arizona.
Partners of the Empire offers a radical rethinking of the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Over this unstable period, the Ottoman Empire faced political crises, institutional shakeups, and popular insurrections. It responded through various reform options and settlements. New institutional configurations emerged; constitutional texts were codified—and annulled. The empire became a political theater where different actors struggled, collaborated, and competed on conflicting agendas and opposing interests.

This book takes a holistic look at the era, interested not simply in central reforms or in regional developments, but in their interactions. Drawing on original archival sources, Ali Yaycioglu uncovers the patterns of political action—the making and unmaking of coalitions, forms of building and losing power, and expressions of public opinion. Countering common assumptions, he shows that the Ottoman transformation in the Age of Revolutions was not a linear transition from the old order to the new, from decentralized state to centralized, from Eastern to Western institutions, or from pre-modern to modern. Rather, it was a condensed period of transformation that counted many crossing paths, as well as dead-ends, all of which offered a rich repertoire of governing possibilities to be followed, reinterpreted, or ultimately forgotten.

Ali Yaycioglu is Assistant Professor of History at Stanford University.

The Global Rise of Populism argues for the need to rethink this concept. While still based on the classic divide between “the people” and “the elite,” populism’s reliance on new media technologies, its shifting relationship to political representation, and its increasing ubiquity have seen it transform in nuanced ways that demand explaining. Benjamin Moffitt contends that populism is not one entity, but a political style that is performed, embodied, and enacted across different political and cultural contexts. This new understanding makes sense of populism in a time when media pervades political life, a sense of crisis prevails, and populism has gone truly global.

Benjamin Moffitt is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Department of Political Science at Stockholm University, Sweden.
THE ZOHAR: PRITZKER EDITION
Volumes 1-12
TRANSLATION AND COMMENTARY
BY DANIEL C. MATT, NATHAN WOLSKI,
AND JOEL HECKER

To celebrate the completion of the 20-year project to translate The Zohar, Stanford University Press is pleased to offer this boxed set of all 12 volumes of The Zohar: Pritzker Edition. Elegantly packaged in four slipcases, this set offers the full Zohar translation and commentaries.

Stanford University Press will also be releasing all 12 volumes in ebook format.

For full details, please visit sup.org/zohar.
2012  Alan Harvey is named director. Stanford Briefs, an imprint of essay-length books, launches with publication of *The Physics of Business Growth*, by Edward Hess and Jeanne Liedtka. In 2017 the imprint includes twenty titles on topics ranging from U.S. politics, climate change, and the Arab Spring to critical animal studies, transparency, and internet porn.

2013  SUP moves to Redwood City. In 2019 SUP will be part of the new Stanford Redwood City campus.


2016  SUP launches a digital publishing program, with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, with publication of *Enchanting the Desert*, by Nicholas Bauch.

*Crook County*, by Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve
Winner of the 2017 Prose Award for excellence in social sciences.

2017  With more than 3,500 titles in print, SUP celebrates 125 years of publishing.

Artist's rendering of the Stanford Redwood City campus
SUP’S GROUNDBREAKING DIGITAL PUBLISHING INITIATIVE

Stanford University Press, with generous support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, is developing an innovative publishing program in the rapidly evolving digital humanities and social sciences. By publishing digital projects that are held to the same rigorous standards as our print publications, we are revolutionizing how scholars work online and how their research is viewed by fellow scholars, setting new standards for twenty-first-century academic publishing.

Forthcoming publications make use of the latest technologies, ranging from GIS mapping to machine learning and 3D modeling, to advance scholarly debates in disciplines as diverse as history, poetics, and archaeology. Our publications marry content and technology to present arguments in ways not possible in print, opening a vast new field for scholars across the humanities and social sciences alike.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

THE CHINESE DEATHSCAPE
THOMAS S. MULLANEY
Building on an interactive map, five historians and anthropologists of the Chinese world analyze the phenomenon of grave relocation in China, a campaign that has led to the exhumation and reburial of ten million corpses in the past decade alone.

WHEN MELODIES GATHER
SAMUEL LIEBHABER
The Mahra people of the southern Arabian Peninsula have no written language, but instead have a rich oral tradition. Samuel Liebhaber takes readers on a tour through Mahri poetry, letting us experience the creation of a poem. The author’s in-depth analysis of the intrinsic formal characteristics of the poems offers a new classification system that challenges established categorizations.

AMERICA’S PUBLIC BIBLE
LINCOLN MULLEN
America’s Public Bible uncovers the presence of biblical quotations in nearly eleven million newspaper pages, identifying verse frequencies and their contexts to shed light on the joint evolution of the Bible and public life in nineteenth-century U.S. media.

CONSTRUCTING THE SACRED
ELAINE SULLIVAN
Constructing the Sacred addresses ancient ritual landscape from a unique perspective, utilizing emerging 3D technologies to examine development at the complex, long-lived archaeological site of Saqqara, Egypt.

TIME ONLINE
DANIEL ROSENBERG
Time Online digitally reverse engineers historical paper artifacts that explore timelines and other tools for visualizing history, highlighting in the process the different modes of interactivity and visual representation on paper and on the web.

Visit sup.org/digital for more information about our digital publishing initiative and to explore our first publication, Nicholas Bauch’s Enchanting the Desert.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agamben, Giorgio</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed, Siraj</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amara, Ahmad</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babul, Elif M.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bliss, Catherine</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryce, Benjamin</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulkeley, Kelly</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnes, Natalie</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cogan, John F.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, Charly</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbett, Andrew C.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countess of Frederiksborg, Alexandra Christina</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duina, Francesco</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elfenbein, Andrew</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etherington, Ben</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort, Timothy L.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galemba, Rebecca Berke</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerber, Alison</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geroulanos, Stefanos</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstein, Steven</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Gary G.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, T. Brad</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurh, Paul</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhorn, Marcia C.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonker, Kim Stanley</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao, Cheng-shu</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kedar, Alexandre</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel, Terence</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkman, Bradley L.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein, Herbert S.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleinberg, Ethan</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohrman, Matthew</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konings, Martijn</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagasnerie, Geoffroy de</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavitt-Alcántara, Brianna</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeson, Peter T.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luna, Francisco Vidal</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghbouleh, Neda</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meehan, William F., III</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miceli, Thomas J.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moffitt, Benjamin</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassar, Maha</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Connor, Gina Colarelli</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi, Jean C.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne, Evan</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oskarsson, Katerina</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters, Lois S.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponder, Daniel E.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portnoy, Eddy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctor, Robert N.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quan, Gan</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramanujam, Rangaraj</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rex Galindo, David</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, Jesse H.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Karlene H.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Román, Elda María</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rüland, Jürgen</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider, Suzanne</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Hilary A.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, Ken</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stross, Randall</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeuchi-Demirci, Aiko</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taneja, Anand Vivek</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanielian, Melanie S.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treharne, Elaine</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wennan, Liu</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Joshua M.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkis, Ariel</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willan, Claude</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xu, Bin</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaycioglu, Ali</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yetiv, Steve A.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiftachel, Oren</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Cristobal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D Team Leadership</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Practical Education</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone at the Altar</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America’s Arab Refugees</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Terror</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Economic and Demographic History of São Paulo, 1850–1950</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology of Babel</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art of Revolt, The</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Rabbi</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballot Blocked</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond the Champion</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broke and Patriotic</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers Apart</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucratic Intimacies</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and Time</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenged Hegemony</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity of War, The</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraband Corridor</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive Diplomacy</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divine Variations</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emptied Lands</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine of Impact</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgotten Disease</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gist of Reading, The</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Rise of Populism, The</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haunting History</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Cost of Good Intentions, The</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image and Presence</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian Way, The</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinnealogy</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits of Whiteness, The</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary Primitivism</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucrecia the Dreamer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Money</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory Separation</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Power of Money, The</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight, The</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing for Reliability</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners of the Empire</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piracy and Law in the Ottoman Mediterranean</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisonous Pandas</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics of Compassion, The</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Leverage</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race and Upward Mobility</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading the Hebrew Bible with Animal Studies</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Regulation and Human Progress</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Edge, The</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social by Nature</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Technologies</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Belong in Buenos Aires</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Sin No More</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency in Postwar France</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtues of Abandon, The</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What Is Philosophy?</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of Art, The</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTF?!</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zouping Revisited</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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This fall Stanford University Press will celebrate 125 years of publishing. Stanford’s first president, David Starr Jordan, made it a condition of accepting the post “that provision be made for the publication of the results of any important research on the part of professors, or advanced students. Such papers may be issued...as ‘Memoirs of the Leland Stanford Junior University.’” Just one year after the university opened its doors, the first Stanford book, Tariff Controversy in the United States, 1789–1833, was published in the new University Monographs series.

One and a quarter centuries on, I am proud to present our 2017 Fall/Winter catalog. Throughout it, you will find a timeline of publishing at SUP, highlighting some of our most significant publications and events over the decades. This rediscovery of our own past has offered a remarkable opportunity to celebrate a legacy of quality publishing and innovation. We hope you’ll join us throughout the fall in commemorating our anniversary and learning more about SUP’s history as one of the oldest U.S. university presses. We’ll mark the festivities on our various social media accounts; please “like” and “follow” us to participate.

The 54 new titles in this catalog continue a strong publishing tradition in the humanities, offer timely investigations of social and political concerns, and present cutting-edge business practice. I am especially excited to lead the catalog with Randall Stross’s A Practical Education, in our growing trade imprint, Redwood Press. This fascinating study of liberal arts education and its value in the workplace is a compelling reminder of the importance of critical thinking. It’s a fitting book to lead our anniversary year list, addressing humanistic inquiry’s deep traditions while also looking ahead to the opportunities and challenges of an ever-changing workplace. Exactly the ideas we’re debating at SUP as we chart the next 125 years!

Alan Harvey, Director
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