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COVER IMAGE: 370 Riverside Drive, New York City, onetime home of Hannah Arendt. Photo by Amir Eshel.
LOVE DRUGS
The Chemical Future of Relationships
BRIAN D. EARP and JULIAN SAVULESCU

This book argues that certain psychoactive substances may help couples work through relationship difficulties to strengthen their connection. Others may help sever an emotional bond during a breakup. These substances already exist, and they have big implications for how we think about love. The book builds a case for conducting research into such drugs and explores their ethical implications. Western medicine tends to ignore the interpersonal effects of drug-based interventions, but Brian D. Earp and Julian Savulescu say that the time to think through such questions is now. Biochemical interventions are not some far-off speculation. Our most intimate connections are already being influenced by drugs we ingest for other purposes. Studies are underway to see whether artificial chemicals can enhance couples therapy. And there are experiments that seek to quash romantic desires. Simply put, the horse has bolted. Where it runs is up to us. Love Drugs arms us with scientific knowledge and a set of ethical tools that we can use to decide if these sorts of medications should be a part of our society. And if chemical romance is right for us.

BRIAN D. EARP is Associate Director of the Yale-Hastings Program in Ethics and Health Policy at Yale University and the Hastings Center and a Research Fellow at the Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics at the University of Oxford.

JULIAN SAVULESCU holds the Uehiro Chair in Practical Ethics and is Director of the Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics at the University of Oxford.

“The psychopharmacology of love dates back at least to the wine-soaked festivals of Dionysus. But not until this intoxicating, astonishing, dangerous book have we had the deep chemistry of our eroticism revealed to show that love potions are real.”
—CLANCY MARTIN, author of Love and Lies

“We all suffer; some even kill or die for love. If ‘love drugs’ can alleviate the pain of rejection, curb domestic abuse, and even enhance feelings of attachment in struggling partnerships, many of the important ideas here could enrich—even save—lives around the world.”
—HELEN FISHER, author of Anatomy of Love
GOODBYE, MY HAVANA
The Life and Times of a Gringa in Revolutionary Cuba
ANNA VELTFORT

In this gripping testimonial, a US teenager passes into adulthood during the headiest years of the Cuban Revolution. Set against a backdrop of world-changing events, this graphic memoir follows a small anti-imperialist community of expatriates in the early days of Fidel Castro’s regime. Brought to Cuba as a girl by an enthusiastic American stepfather, Connie Veltfort initially leads a relatively privileged life, and she wholeheartedly embraces the leftist cause. She attends school, prepares for a career in the arts, and makes close friends, developing a genuine love for her adopted country. But Goodbye, My Havana proceeds as progressive disillusionment and heartbreak. The consolidation of Castro’s position as “Maximum Leader” brings violence, cruelty, and betrayal to Connie’s doorstep. The crackdown that ultimately forces her family and others to flee for their lives includes homosexuals among its targets, and Connie’s coming-of-age story is also about the dangers of coming out. Connie’s intensified outsider status is what allows this gringa to identify more closely with the Cuban people during the most fraught of times. Determined to complete her university education and to remain with her girlfriend, Connie postpones flight but hatches a plan for escape. Looking back with a mixture of hardheaded clarity and tenderness at her alter-ego and a forgotten era, Anna Veltfort takes leave of the past even as she brings neglected moments of the Cold War into the present.

ANNA VELTFORT is a graphic designer and illustrator who lives in New York.
“This remarkable and heartfelt book is a loving ode to Cuba, a cautionary tale about the politics of oppression, and proof positive that the personal is always political and the political always personal.”

—JUSTIN HALL, editor of No Straight Lines: Four Decades of Queer Comics

“With clear and striking images, Veltfort’s insider/outside view of 1960s Cuba offers a resonant glimpse into an often misunderstood time and place. From moment to moment, readers will find themselves both riveted and wonderfully informed.”

—CHANTEL ACEVEDO, author of The Distant Marvels: A Novel
For many years, there has been quite a bit of talk about employee engagement as a means to lift corporate profits and reduce absenteeism and turnover. However, this talk has not produced better companies. In fact, the evidence shows that incivility and instances of employee abuse are getting worse. Additionally, with profit as the primary goal of organizations, most employees view any benign treatment they receive as a secondary convenience that will dissipate once corporate fortunes decline. This book turns that equation around by examining the practices of twenty-one companies that put the interests and needs of employees first. Profits are necessary but insufficient for corporate health. The companies featured in this book see it as their mission to offer people a better, more fulfilling life for themselves, and assist with that holistic journey by providing the organizational elements people need to reach their potential. They do this first by creating respectful and kind cultures that treat every person as an equal, sentient partner in the success of the company. Second, they diligently work to satisfy people’s basic needs: financial security, belonging, meaning, autonomy, self-acceptance, self-confidence, and growth. By providing a place where people can do their best work and thrive as individuals and as members of a cohesive community, everyone profits.

MICHAEL O’MALLEY is Managing Director in Pearl Meyer, a leading consultancy to executives and boards, where he is responsible for a broad range of talent management initiatives centered around compensation design, leadership development, and organizational effectiveness. He is also a Lecturer in Yale University’s School of Medicine.

WILLIAM F. BAKER directs the Bernard L. Schwartz Center for Media, Public Policy, and Education at Fordham University. He is also the Distinguished Professor of media and entertainment at IESE Business School, Barcelona, Spain, and President Emeritus of WNET-Thirteen, New York’s public television station. For ten years, he taught a business class at the Juilliard School in New York.
Companies are increasingly facing intense pressures to address stakeholder demands from every direction: consumers want socially responsible products; employees want meaningful work; investors now screen on environmental, social, and governance criteria; “clicktivists” create social media storms over company missteps. CEOs now realize that their companies must be social as well as commercial actors, but stakeholder pressures often create trade-offs with demands to deliver financial performance to shareholders. How can companies respond while avoiding simple “greenwashing” or “pinkwashing”? This book lays out a roadmap for organizational leaders who have hit the limits of the supposed win-win of shared value to explore how companies can cope with real trade-offs, innovating around them or even thriving within them. Suggesting that the shared-value mindset may actually get in the way of progress, bestselling author Sarah Kaplan shows in The 360° Corporation how trade-offs, rather than being confusing or problematic, can actually be the source of organizational resilience and transformation.

SARAH KAPLAN is Distinguished Professor at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of Management where she is the founding Director of the Institute for Gender and the Economy (GATE). She is also Senior Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School, and has nearly a decade of experience at consultancy McKinsey & Company. Her prior works include extensive and award-winning academic publications as well as the business bestseller Creative Destruction.
American voters have long been familiar with the phenomenon of the presidential frontrunner. In 2008, it was Hillary Clinton. In 1844, it was Martin Van Buren. And in neither election did the prominent Democrat win the party’s nomination. Insurgent candidates went on to win the nomination and the presidency, plunging the two-party system into disarray over the years that followed.

In this book, Cedric de Leon analyzes two pivotal crises in the American two-party system: the first resulting in the demise of the Whig party and secession of eleven southern states in 1861, and the present crisis splintering the Democratic and Republican parties and leading to the election of Donald Trump. Recasting these stories through the actions of political parties, de Leon draws unsettling parallels in the political maneuvering that ultimately causes once-dominant political parties to lose the people’s consent to rule.

Crisis! takes us beyond the common explanations of social determinants to illuminate how political parties actively shape national stability and breakdown. The secession crisis and the election of Donald Trump suggest that politicians and voters abandon the political establishment not only because people are suffering, but also because the party system itself is unable to absorb an existential challenge to its power. Just as the U.S. Civil War meant the difference between the survival of a slaveholding republic and the birth of liberal democracy, what political elites and civil society organizations do today can mean the difference between fascism and democracy.
10% LESS DEMOCRACY
Why You Should Trust Elites a Little More and the Masses a Little Less

GARETT JONES

During the 2016 presidential election, both Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders argued that elites were hurting the economy. But, drawing together evidence and theory from across economics, political science, and even finance, Garett Jones says otherwise. In 10% Less Democracy, he makes the case that the richest, most democratic nations would be better off if they slightly reduced accountability to the voting public, turning up the dial on elite influence.

To do this, Jones builds on three foundational lines of evidence in areas where he has personal experience. First, as a former staffer in the U.S. Senate, he saw how Senators voted differently as elections grew closer. Second, as a macroeconomist, Jones knows the merits of “independent” central banks, which sit apart from the political process and are controlled by powerful insiders. The consensus of the field is that this detached, technocratic approach has worked far better than more political and democratic banking systems. Third, his previous research on the effects of cognitive skills on political, social, and economic systems revealed many ways in which well-informed voters improve government.

Discerning repeated patterns, Jones draws out practical suggestions for fine-tuning, focusing on the length of political terms, the independence of government agencies, the weight that voting systems give to the more-educated, and the value of listening more closely to a group of farsighted stakeholders with real skin in the game—a nation’s sovereign bondholders. Accessible to political news junkies while firmly rooted and rigorous, 10% Less Democracy will fuel the national conversation about what optimal government looks like.
**SKIMMED**

*Breastfeeding, Race, and Injustice*

**ANDREA FREEMAN**

*Skimmed* tells the heartbreaking story of America’s first identical quadruplets, their rise to fame and use as advertising symbols, and the damage done to them and generations of African American families. Relating the sisters’ story, Andrea Freeman invites readers into the fascinating and fraught history of how the seemingly simple task of feeding America’s youngest citizens is awash in social, legal, and cultural inequalities.

Despite the high cost of baby formula and the health advantages of breast milk, Black women have the lowest breastfeeding rates in the nation. Black babies born in the U.S. suffer from infant mortality more than twice as often as other babies. Andrea Freeman uncovers the true causes of the dramatic racial disparities in breastfeeding rates in America. She reveals how aspects of history, law, corporate power, culture, and the media have played a part in the routine dispossession of Black women’s choice of how to nourish their babies since slavery. This book tells the little-known but urgent story of the making of a modern public health crisis, and the four little girls whose lives encapsulate a nationwide injustice.

Breast milk is often our first food, and the current legal and policy framework that makes it unavailable to large numbers of Black infants is a form of food oppression. *Skimmed* exposes how American laws and policies affect the nutritional lives of Black families from birth, and proposes effective and immediate solutions for a healthier and more just future.

**A deft and vivid investigation into how our laws, culture, and corporate interests segregated American babies’ first food.**

“*Skimmed* provides a powerful portrait of how racism fuels the disparity between who breastfeeds in the U.S. Freeman shows that race continues to matter, even when it comes down to our children’s first food, despite many Americans’ belief that we are beyond race.”

—KHIARA M. BRIDGES, Boston University

**ANDREA FREEMAN** is Associate Professor at the University of Hawai’i at Mānoa William S. Richardson School of Law. Freeman writes and researches at the intersection of critical race theory and issues of food policy, health, and consumer credit. She is the pioneer of the theory of “food oppression,” which examines how seemingly neutral food-related law, policy, and government action, in cooperation with corporate interests, disproportionately harm marginalized communities.
EMPIRE OF GUNS
The Violent Making of the Industrial Revolution
PRIYA SATIA

NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF 2018
by the San Francisco Chronicle and Smithsonian Magazine

From the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution transformed Britain from an agricultural and artisanal economy to one dominated by industry, ushering in unprecedented growth in technology and trade and putting the country at the center of the global economy. But the commonly accepted story of the industrial revolution, anchored in images of cotton factories and steam engines invented by unfettered geniuses, overlooks the true root of economic and industrial expansion: the lucrative military contracting that enabled the country’s near-constant state of war. Demand for the guns that allowed British armies, navies, mercenaries, traders, settlers, and adventurers to conquer an immense share of the globe in turn drove the rise of innumerable associated industries, from metalworking to banking.

A pre-industrial history of the gun from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 through the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, this book traces the social and material life of the gun over a century of near-constant war and violence at home and on the periphery. Priya Satia develops this story through the life of prominent British gun-maker and Quaker Samuel Galton Jr., who was asked to answer for the moral defensibility of producing guns as more modern uses like anonymous mass violence rose. Reconciling the pacifist tenet of his faith with the pragmatism of the times, Galton argued that the inescapable profitability of conflict meant all members of an industrialized economy were irrefutably complicit in war. Through this story, Satia illuminates Britain’s emergence as a global superpower, the roots of the government’s role in economic development, and the origins of our own era’s rationalizations and debates over gun control.

PRIYA SATIA is the Raymond A. Spruance Professor of International History and Professor of British History at Stanford University. She is the author of Spies in Arabia: The Great War and the Cultural Foundations of Britain’s Covert Empire in the Middle East (2009), and her writing has appeared in Slate, the Financial Times, The Nation, and the Huffington Post, among other publications.
Trumpism has not only ushered in a new political regime, but also a new regime of language—one that cries out for intelligent and informed analysis. When Words Trump Politics takes insights from linguistic anthropology and related fields to decode, understand, and ultimately provide non-expert readers with easily digestible tools to resist the politics of division and hate.

Adam Hodges’s short essays address Trump’s Twitter insults, racism and white nationalism, “truthiness” and “alternative facts,” #FakeNews and conspiracy theories, Supreme Court politics and #MeToo, Islamophobia, political theater, and many other timely and controversial discussions. Hodges breaks down the specific linguistic techniques and processes that make Trump’s rhetoric successful in our contemporary political landscape. He identifies the language ideologies, word choices, and recurring metaphors that underlie Trumpian rhetoric. Trumpian discourse works in tandem with media discourse—Hodges shows how Trump often induces journalists and social media agents to recycle and strengthen his spectacular and misleading claims.

Those who study democracy have long emphasized the need for an informed electorate. But being informed on political issues also demands a keen understanding of the way language is used to convey, discuss, debate, and contest those issues. When Words Trump Politics deciphers and analyzes the political rhetoric of today. The actionable insights in this book give journalists, politicians, and all Americans the successful tools they need to respond to the politics of hate. When Words Trump Politics is an essential resource for political resistance, for anyone who cares about freeing democracy from the spell of demagoguery.

Western culture is infatuated with the dream of going beyond, even as it is increasingly haunted by the specter of apocalypse: drought, famine, nuclear winter. How did we come to think of the planet and its limits as we do? This book reclaims, redefines, and makes an impassioned plea for limits—a notion central to environmentalism—clearing them from their association with Malthusianism and the ideology and politics that go along with it. Giorgos Kallis rereads reverend-economist Thomas Robert Malthus and his legacy, separating limits and scarcity, two notions that have long been conflated in both environmental and economic thought. Limits are not something out there, a property of nature to be deciphered by scientists, but a choice that confronts us, one that, paradoxically, is part and parcel of the pursuit of freedom. Taking us from ancient Greece to Malthus, from hunter-gatherers to the Romantics, from anarchist feminists to 1970s radical environmentalists, Limits shows us how an institutionalized culture of sharing can make possible the collective self-limitation we so urgently need.

GIORGOS KALLIS is ICREA (Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies) Professor at the Institut de Ciència i Tecnologia Ambientals, Autonomous University of Barcelona.

The international refugee regime is fundamentally broken. Designed in the wake of World War II to provide protection and assistance, the system is unable to address the record numbers of persons displaced by conflict and violence today. States have put up fences and adopted policies to deny, deter, and detain asylum seekers. People recognized as refugees are routinely denied rights guaranteed by international law. The results are dismal for the millions of refugees around the world who are left with slender prospects to rebuild their lives or contribute to host communities. T. Alexander Aleinikoff and Leah Zamore lay bare the underlying global crisis of responsibility.

The Arc of Protection adopts a revisionist and critical perspective that examines the original premises of the international refugee regime. Aleinikoff and Zamore identify compromises at the founding of the system that attempted to balance humanitarian ideals with developmental aims and sovereign control of their borders by states. This book offers a way out of the current international morass through refocusing on responsibility-sharing, seeing the humanitarian-development divide in a new light, and putting refugee rights front and center.

T. ALEXANDER ALEINIKOFF is University Professor and Director of the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility at The New School.

LEAH ZAMORE directs the Humanitarian Crises program at New York University’s Center on International Cooperation.
Thinking is much broader than what our science-obsessed, utilitarian culture often takes it to be. More than mere problem solving or the methodical comprehension of our personal and natural circumstances, thinking may take the form of a poem, a painting, a sculpture, a museum exhibition, or a documentary film. Exploring a variety of works by contemporary artists and writers who exemplify poetic thinking, this book draws our attention to one of the crucial affordances of this form of creative human insight and wisdom: its capacity to help protect and cultivate human freedom. All the contemporary works of art and literature that Poetic Thinking Today examines touch on our recent experiences with tyranny in culture and politics. They express the uninhibited thoughts and ideas of their creators even as they foster poetic thinking in us. In an era characterized by the global reemergence of authoritarian tendencies, Amir Eshel writes with the future of the humanities in mind. He urges the acknowledgment and cultivation of poetic thinking as a crucial component of our intellectual pursuits in general and of our educational systems more specifically.

AMIR ESHEL is Edward Clark Crossett Professor of Humanistic Studies at Stanford University.
GIVING WAY
Thoughts on Unappreciated Dispositions
STEVEN CONNOR

In a world that promotes assertion, agency, and empowerment, this book challenges us to revalue a range of actions and attitudes that have come to be disregarded or dismissed as merely passive. Mercy, resignation, politeness, restraint, gratitude, abstinence, losing well, apologizing, taking care: today, such behaviors are associated with negativity or lack. But the capacity to give way is better understood as positive action, at once intricate and demanding. Moving from intra-human common courtesies, to human-animal relations, to the global civility of human-inhuman ecological awareness, the book’s argument unfolds on progressively larger scales. In reminding us of the existential threat our drives pose to our own survival, Steven Connor does not merely champion a family of behaviors; he shows that we are more adept practitioners of them than we realize. At a time when it is on the wane, Giving Way offers a powerful defense of civility, the versatile human capacity to deflect aggression into sociability and to exercise power over power itself.

“Can one be effusively enthusiastic or unreservedly supportive of a book that asks its audience to exercise restraint? Connor helped me see why civility might be one of the most radical things we can aspire to in the contemporary world. Giving Way gets to the root of what it means to be an ethical human being.”
—DAVID KISHIK, author of The Manhattan Project

“If anyone can persuade us of the merits of abstaining and refraining, holding back and backing down, it is Steven Connor, one of the most consistently interesting critics writing today. Displaying the author’s characteristic blend of learnedness and verve, Giving Way is a bold, wide-ranging, and highly original work—a dazzling exercise in what he dubs cultural phenomenology.”
—RITA FELSKI, author of The Limits of Critique

STEVEN CONNOR is Grace 2 Professor of English, University of Cambridge.
More than half of Iran’s citizens were not alive at the time of the 1979 Revolution. Now entering its fifth decade in power, the Iranian regime faces the paradox of any successful revolution: how to transmit the commitments of its political project to the next generation. New media ventures supported by the Islamic Republic attempt to win the hearts and minds of younger Iranians. Yet members of this new generation—whether dissidents or fundamentalists—are increasingly skeptical of these efforts.

*Iran Reframed* offers unprecedented access to those who wield power in Iran as they debate and define the future of the Republic. Over ten years, Narges Bajoghli met with men in Iran’s Revolutionary Guard, Ansar Hezbollah, and Basij paramilitary organizations to investigate how their media producers developed strategies to court Iranian youth. Readers come to know these men—what the regime means to them and their anxieties about the future of their revolutionary project. Contestation over how to define the regime underlies all their efforts to communicate with the public. This book offers a multilayered story about what it means to be pro-regime in the Islamic Republic, challenging everything we think we know about Iran and revolution.

**NARGES BAJOGHLI** is Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. She has written for the *New York Times Magazine*, the *Guardian*, and the *Washington Post*, and has appeared as a commentator on NPR, PBS, and the BBC. She is the director of the documentary *The Skin That Burns*, screened at The Hague, Hiroshima, Jaipur, and film festivals throughout the United States.
The Arab-Israeli conflict constituted a serious problem for the American Left in the 1960s: pro-Palestinian activists hailed the Palestinian struggle against Israel as part of a fundamental restructur- ing of the global imperialist order, while pro-Israeli leftists held a less revolutionary worldview that understood Israel as a paragon of democratic socialist virtue. This intra-left debate was in part doctrinal, in part generational. But further woven into this split were sometimes agonizing questions of identity. Jews were disproportionately well-represented in the Movement, and their personal and communal lives could deeply affect their stances vis-à-vis the Middle East. 

The Movement and the Middle East offers the first assessment of the controversial and ultimately debilitating role of the Arab-Israeli conflict among left-wing activists during a turbulent period of American history. Michael R. Fischbach draws on a deep well of original sources—from personal interviews to declassified FBI and CIA documents—to present a story of the left-wing responses to the question of Palestine and Israel. He shows how, as the 1970s wore on, the cleavages emerging within the American Left widened, weakening the Movement and leaving a lasting impact that still affects progressive American politics today.

MICHAEL R. FISCHBACH is Professor of History at Randolph-Macon College. He is the author of Black Power and Palestine: Transnational Countries of Color (Stanford, 2018), among other works.
As Good to Great author Jim Collins writes in his foreword, this book offers “a detailed roadmap of disciplined thought and action for turning a good nonprofit into one that can achieve great impact at scale.”

William F. Meehan III and Kim Starkey Jonker identify seven essential components of strategic leadership that set high-achieving organizations apart from the rest of the nonprofit sector. Together, these components 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.

Drawing on decades of teaching, advising, grant-making, and research, Meehan and Jonker provide an actionable guide that executives, staff, board members, and donors can use to jumpstart their own performance and to achieve extraordinary results for their organization. Along with setting forth best practices using real-world examples, the authors outline common management challenges faced by nonprofits, showing how these challenges differ from those faced by for-profit businesses in important and often-overlooked ways.

This book will help leaders equip their organizations to unleash the full potential of the nonprofit sector. Visit www.engineofimpact.org for additional information.

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, Lecturer in Management at the Stanford Graduate School of Business, and the former Executive Director of the Henry R. Kravis Prize in Nonprofit Leadership.


Innovation and Scaling for Impact forces us to reassess how social sector organizations create value. Drawing on a decade of research, Christian Seelos and Johanna Mair transcend widely held misconceptions, getting to the core of what a sound impact strategy entails in the nonprofit world. They reveal an overlooked nexus between investments that might not pan out (innovation) and expansion based on existing strengths (scaling). In the process, it becomes clear that managing this tension is a difficult balancing act that fundamentally defines an organization and its impact.

The authors examine innovation pathologies that can derail organizations by thwarting their efforts to juggle these imperatives. Then, through four rich case studies, they detail innovation archetypes that effectively sidestep these pathologies and blend innovation with scaling. Readers will come away with conceptual models to drive progress in the social sector and tools for defining the future of their organizations.

Christian Seelos is a Visiting Scholar at the Stanford Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society and the Leo Tindemans Chair of Business Model Innovation at the University of Leuven.

Johanna Mair is Professor of Management, Organization, and Leadership at the Hertie School of Governance and Hewlett Foundation Visiting Scholar at the Stanford Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society. She serves as Academic Editor of the Stanford Social Innovation Review.
THE NONPROFIT SECTOR
A Research Handbook
THIRD EDITION

Edited by WALTER W. POWELL
and PATRICIA BROMLEY

The nonprofit sector has changed in fundamental ways in recent decades. As the sector has grown in scope and size, both domestically and internationally, the boundaries between for-profit, governmental, and charitable organizations have become intertwined. Nonprofits are increasingly challenged on their roles in mitigating or exacerbating inequality. And debates flare over the role of voluntary organizations in democratic and autocratic societies alike. The Nonprofit Sector takes up these concerns and offers a cutting-edge empirical and theoretical assessment of the state of the field.

This book, now in its third edition, brings together leading researchers—economists, historians, philosophers, political scientists, and sociologists along with scholars from communication, education, law, management, and policy schools—to investigate the impact of associational life. Chapters consider the history of the nonprofit sector and of philanthropy; the politics of the public sphere; governance, mission, and engagement; access and inclusion; and global perspectives on nonprofit organizations. Across this comprehensive range of topics, The Nonprofit Sector makes an essential contribution to the study of civil society.

WALTER W. POWELL is Professor of Education and Co-Director of the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society at Stanford University.

PATRICIA BROMLEY is Assistant Professor of Education at Stanford University.

PRAISE OF EARLIER EDITIONS

“The bible of researchers on the nonprofit sector... Superb, comprehensive, and thoughtful.”
—STANLEY N. KATZ,
American Council of Learned Societies

“Invaluable to anyone engaged in research of policy decisions involving nonprofit organizations or, for that matter, considering becoming involved.”
—JERALD SCHIFF,
Journal of Policy Analysis and Management

“An exceptionally useful resource.”
—MARK D. HUGHES,
The Philanthropist
WOODROW WILSON AND THE REIMAGINING OF EASTERN EUROPE
LARRY WOLFF

At the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, where the victorious Allied powers met to reenvision the map of Europe in the aftermath of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson’s influence on the remapping of borders was profound. But it was his impact on the modern political structuring of Eastern Europe that would be perhaps his most enduring international legacy: neither Czechoslovakia nor Yugoslavia exist today, but their geopolitical presence persisted across the twentieth century from the end of World War I to the end of the Cold War. They were created in large part thanks to Wilson’s advocacy, and in particular, his Fourteen Points speech of January 1918, which hinged in large part on the concept of national self-determination.

But despite his deep involvement in the region’s geopolitical transformation, President Wilson never set eyes on Eastern Europe, and never traveled to a single one of the eastern lands whose political destiny he so decisively influenced. Eastern Europe, invented in the age of Enlightenment by the travelers and philosophies of Western Europe, was reinvented on the map of the early twentieth century with the crucial intervention of an American president who deeply invested his political and emotional energies in lands that he would never visit.

This book traces how Wilson’s emerging definition of national self-determination and his practical application of the principle changed over time as negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference unfolded. Larry Wolff exposes the contradictions between Wilson’s principles and their implementation in the peace settlement for Eastern Europe, and sheds light on how his decisions were influenced by both personal relationships and his growing awareness of the history of the Ottoman and Habsburg empires.

LARRY WOLFF is Silver Professor of European History at New York University, Executive Director of the NYU Remarque Institute, and Co-Director of NYU Florence. He is the author, most recently, of The Singing Turk: Ottoman Power and Operatic Emotions on the European Stage from the Siege of Vienna to the Age of Napoleon (Stanford, 2018).

A renowned historian of Eastern Europe considers President Woodrow Wilson’s instrumental role at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference and his influence on the new map of Europe.

“A significant contribution to the historical scholarship on Woodrow Wilson and his role in peacemaking after World War I. Larry Wolff recognizes both the confusion and the clarity in Wilson’s endeavor to implement the principle of national self-determination.”

—LLOYD AMBROSIUS, author of Woodrow Wilson and American Internationalism

FEBRUARY 256 pages | 6 x 9
5 figures, 1 map
Paper $30.00 (£23.99) AC 9781503611191
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eBook 9781503611207
History
By the turn of the twentieth century, the eastern Mediterranean port city of Izmir had been home to a vibrant and substantial Sephardi Jewish community for over four hundred years, and had emerged as a major center of Jewish life. The Jews of Ottoman Izmir tells the story of this long overlooked Jewish community, drawing on previously untapped Ladino archival material. Across Europe, Jews were often confronted with the notion that their religious and cultural distinctiveness was somehow incompatible with the modern age. Yet the view from Ottoman Izmir invites a different approach: what happens when Jewish difference is totally unremarkable? Dina Danon argues that while Jewish religious and cultural distinctiveness might have remained unquestioned in this late Ottoman port city, other elements of Jewish identity emerged as profound sites of tension, most notably those of poverty and social class. Through the voices of both beggars on the street and mercantile elites, shoe-shiners and newspaper editors, rabbis and housewives, this book argues that it was new attitudes to poverty and class, not Judaism, that most significantly framed this Sephardi community’s encounter with the modern age.

Dina Danon is Assistant Professor of Judaic Studies and History at Binghamton University.

No contemporary figure is more demonized than the Islamist foreign fighter who wages jihad around the world. Spreading violence, disregarding national borders, and rejecting secular norms, so-called jihadists seem opposed to universalism itself. In a radical departure from conventional wisdom on the topic, The Universal Enemy argues that transnational jihadists are engaged in their own form of universalism: these fighters struggle to realize an Islamist vision directed at all of humanity, transcending racial and cultural difference.

Anthropologist and attorney Darryl Li reconceptualizes jihad as armed transnational solidarity under conditions of American empire, revisiting a pivotal moment after the Cold War when ethnic cleansing in the Balkans dominated global headlines. Muslim volunteers came from distant lands to fight in Bosnia-Herzegovina alongside their co-religionists, offering themselves as an alternative to the U.S.-led international community. Li highlights the parallels and overlaps between transnational jihads and other universalisms such as the War on Terror, United Nations peacekeeping, and socialist Non-Alignment. Developed from more than a decade of research with former fighters in a half-dozen countries, The Universal Enemy explores the relationship between jihad and American empire to shed critical light on both.

Darryl Li is Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Lecturer in Law at the University of Chicago.
REVOLUTIONIZING WORLD TRADE
How Disruptive Technologies Open Opportunities for All
KATI SUOMINEN

Revolutionizing World Trade argues that technologies such as ecommerce, 3D printing, 5G, the Cloud, blockchain, and artificial intelligence are revolutionizing the economics of trade and global production, empowering businesses of all sizes to make, move, and market products and services worldwide and with greater ease than ever before. The twin forces of digitization and trade are changing the patterns, players, politics, and possibilities of world trade, and can reinvigorate global productivity growth. However, new policy challenges and old regulatory frameworks are stifling the promise of this most dynamic, prosperous, and inclusive wave of globalization yet. This book uses new empirical evidence and policy experiences to examine the clash between emerging possibilities in world trade and outdated policies and institutions, offering several policy recommendations for navigating these obstacles to catalyze growth and development around the world.

KATI SUOMINEN is founder and CEO of Nextrade Group, a Los Angeles-based data and analytics company that helps governments, multilateral development banks, and Fortune 500s create new value in world trade and drive economic development. She is also founder of Business for eTrade Development, a group of leading technology and logistics companies aimed to further ecommerce in developing countries, and co-founder of Digital Standards for Trade (DST). She serves as Adjunct Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and Adjunct Professor at the UCLA Anderson School. She is the author and editor of ten books on trade and economics, notably Peerless and Periled: The Paradox of America’s Leadership in the World Economic Order (Stanford, 2012) and Globalization at Risk: Challenges to Finance and Trade (2010).

THE COLOR OF CREATORSHIP
Intellectual Property, Race, and the Making of Americans
ANJALI VATS

The Color of Creatorship examines how copyright, trademark, and patent discourses work together to form American ideals around race, citizenship, and property.

Working through key moments in intellectual property history since 1790, Anjali Vats reveals that even as they have seemingly evolved, American understandings of who is a creator and who is an infringer have remained remarkably racially conservative and consistent over time. Vats examines archival, legal, political, and popular culture texts to demonstrate how intellectual properties developed alongside definitions of the “good citizen,” “bad citizen,” and intellectual labor in racialized ways. Offering readers a theory of critical race intellectual property, Vats historicizes the figure of the citizen-creator, the white male maker who was incorporated into the national ideology as a key contributor to the nation’s moral and economic development. She also traces the emergence of racial panics around infringement, arguing that the post-racial creator exists in opposition to the figure of the hyper-racial infringer, a national enemy who is the opposite of the hardworking, innovative American creator.

The Color of Creatorship contributes to a rapidly-developing conversation in critical race intellectual property. Vats argues that once anti-racist activists grapple with the underlying racial structures of intellectual property law, they can better advocate for strategies that resist the underlying drivers of racially disparate copyright, patent, and trademark policy.

ANJALI VATS is Assistant Professor of Communication and African and African Diaspora Studies and Assistant Professor of Law at Boston College.

THE COLOR OF CREATORSHIP
Anjali Vats

EMERGING FRONTIERS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

NOVEMBER 352 pages | 6 × 9 | 6 halftones
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Economics
For many feminists, international lawyers, and human rights activists, sexual violence in conflict is the dominant concern within international human rights law. But it hasn’t always been this way. Analyzing feminist engagement with international law over the past twenty-five years, Karen Engle argues that sexual violence in conflict was not as obvious a focus for transnational feminism as it may appear to be in hindsight.

Engle reveals that as transnational feminists began to pay an enormous amount of attention to sexual violence in conflict, they often did so at the cost of attention to other issues, including the anti-militarism of the women’s peace movement; critiques of economic maldistribution, imperialism, and cultural essentialism by feminists from the global South; and the sex-positive positions of many feminists involved in debates about sex work and pornography. This book offers a detailed examination of how these feminist commitments were not merely deprioritized, but undermined, by efforts to address the sole issue of sexual violence in conflict. Engle’s analysis reinvigorates vital debates and spurs readers to reconsider today’s international feminist norms.

KAREN ENGLE is the Minerva House Drysdale Regents Chair in Law at the University of Texas at Austin, where she founded and co-directs the Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice. She is the author of The Elusive Promise of Indigenous Development: Rights, Culture, Strategy (2010).

KAREN ENGLE is a Visiting Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center and the Program Director of the Health and Human Rights Initiative. She is also an Adjunct Instructor in Law and Global Health at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. She is the author of Power, Suffering, and the Struggle for Dignity: Human Rights Frameworks for Health and Why They Matter (2015).
AIDING AND ABETTING
U.S. Foreign Assistance and State Violence
JESSICA TRISKO DARDEN

The United States is the world’s leading foreign aid donor. Yet there has been little inquiry into how such assistance affects the politics and societies of recipient nations. Drawing on four decades of data on U.S. economic and military aid, *Aiding and Abetting* explores whether foreign aid does more harm than good. Jessica Trisko Darden challenges long-standing ideas about aid and its consequences, and highlights key patterns in the relationship between assistance and violence. She persuasively demonstrates that many of the foreign aid policy challenges the U.S. faced in the Cold War era, such as the propping up of dictators friendly to U.S. interests, remain salient today. Historical case studies of Indonesia, El Salvador, and South Korea illustrate how aid can uphold human freedoms or propagate human rights abuses. *Aiding and Abetting* encourages both advocates and critics of foreign assistance to reconsider its political and social consequences by focusing international aid efforts on the expansion of human freedom.

JESSICA TRISKO DARDEN is Assistant Professor of International Affairs at the School of International Service at American University.

WHOSE LIFE IS WORTH MORE?
Hierarchies of Risk and Death in Contemporary Wars
YAGIL LEVY

Modern democracies face tough life-and-death choices in armed conflicts. Chief among them is how to weigh the value of soldiers’ lives against those of civilians on both sides. The first of its kind, *Whose Life Is Worth More?* reveals that how these decisions are made is much more nuanced than conventional wisdom suggests. When these states are entangled in prolonged conflicts, hierarchies emerge and evolve to weigh the value of human life.

Yagil Levy delves into a wealth of contemporary conflicts, including the drone war in Pakistan, the Kosovo war, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the U.S. and U.K. wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Cultural narratives about the nature and necessity of war, public rhetoric about external threats facing the nation, antiwar movements, and democratic values all contribute to the perceived validity of civilian and soldier deaths. By looking beyond the military to the cultural and political factors that shape policies, this book provides tools to understand how democracies really decide whose life is worth more.

YAGIL LEVY is Professor of Political Sociology and Public Policy at the Open University of Israel. He is the author of several books, most recently *The Divine Commander: The Theocratization of the Israeli Military* (2015).
Despite the end of white minority rule and the transition to parliamentary democracy, Johannesburg remains haunted by its tortured history of racial segregation and burdened by enduring inequalities in income, opportunities for stable work, and access to decent housing. Under these circumstances, Johannesburg has become one of the most dangerous cities in the world, where the yawning gap between the ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’ has fueled a turn toward redistribution through crime. While wealthy residents have retreated into heavily fortified gated communities and upscale security estates, the less affluent have sought refuge in retrofitting their private homes into safe houses, closing off public streets, and hiring the services of private security companies to protect their suburban neighborhoods.

**Panic City**
Crime and the Fear Industries in Johannesburg

MARTIN J. MURRAY

Even as beauty pageants have been critiqued as misogynistic and dated cultural vestiges of the past in the U.S. and elsewhere, the pageant industry is growing in popularity across the global south, and Nigeria is one the countries at the forefront of this trend. In a country with over 1000 reported pageants, these events are more than superficial forms of entertainment. *Beauty Diplomacy* takes us inside the world of Nigerian beauty contests to see how they are transformed into contested vehicles for promoting complex ideas about gender and power, ethnicity and belonging, and a rapidly changing articulation of Nigerian nationhood. Drawing on four case studies of beauty pageants, this book examines how Nigeria’s changing position in the global political economy and existing cultural tensions inform varied forms of embodied nationalism, where contestants are expected to integrate recognizable elements of Nigerian cultural identity while also conveying a narrative of a newly-emerging, globally-relevant Nigeria. Oluwakemi M. Balogun critically examines Nigerian pageants in the context of major transitions within the nation-state, using these events as a lens through which to understand Nigerian national identity and international relations.

**BEAUTY DIPLOMACY**
Embodying an Emerging Nation

OLUWAKEMI M. BALOGUN

Even as beauty pageants have been critiqued as misogynistic and dated cultural vestiges of the past in the U.S. and elsewhere, the pageant industry is growing in popularity across the global south, and Nigeria is one the countries at the forefront of this trend. In a country with over 1000 reported pageants, these events are more than superficial forms of entertainment. *Beauty Diplomacy* takes us inside the world of Nigerian beauty contests to see how they are transformed into contested vehicles for promoting complex ideas about gender and power, ethnicity and belonging, and a rapidly changing articulation of Nigerian nationhood. Drawing on four case studies of beauty pageants, this book examines how Nigeria’s changing position in the global political economy and existing cultural tensions inform varied forms of embodied nationalism, where contestants are expected to integrate recognizable elements of Nigerian cultural identity while also conveying a narrative of a newly-emerging, globally-relevant Nigeria. Oluwakemi M. Balogun critically examines Nigerian pageants in the context of major transitions within the nation-state, using these events as a lens through which to understand Nigerian national identity and international relations.

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**OLUWAKEMI M. BALOGUN** is Assistant Professor of Women’s and Gender studies and Sociology at the University of Oregon.
Food in Cuba follows Cuban families as they struggle to maintain a decent quality of life in Cuba’s faltering, post-Soviet welfare state by specifically looking at the social and emotional dimensions of shifts in access to food.

Based on extensive fieldwork with families in Santiago de Cuba, the island’s second largest city, Hanna Garth examines Cuban families’ attempts to acquire and assemble “a decent meal,” unraveling the layers of household dynamics, community interactions, and individual reflections on everyday life in today’s Cuba. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s and the subsequent loss of its most significant trade partner, Cuba entered a period of economic hardship. Although trade agreements have significantly improved the quantity and quality of rationed food in Cuba, many Cubans report that they continue to live with food shortages and economic hardship. Garth tells the stories of families that face the daily challenge of acquiring not only enough food, but food that meets local and personal cultural standards. She ultimately argues that these ongoing struggles produce what the Cuban families describe as “a change in character,” and that for some, this shifting concept of self and sense of social relation leads to a transformation in the society. Food in Cuba shows how the practices of acquisition and the politics of adequacy are intricately linked to the local moral stances on what it means to be a good person, family member, community member, and ultimately, a good Cuban.

HANNA GARTH is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, San Diego.

Institutional review boards (IRBs) are committees that protect human research subjects from ethical abuses. Regulating Human Research provides a fresh look at these influential and sometimes controversial boards, tracing their historic transformation from academic committees to compliance bureaucracies: non-governmental offices where specialized staff oversee, define, and apply ambiguous federal regulations. In opening the black box of contemporary IRB decision-making, increasingly organized like an assembly line, author Sarah Babb argues that compliance bureaucracy is an adaptive response to the dynamics and dysfunctions of American governance. Yet this solution of outsourcing has unintended consequences, including the creation of profitable compliance industries.

SARAH BABB is Professor of Sociology at Boston College. She served on the Boston College IRB for three years starting in 2009–10.
After three decades of massive rural-to-urban migration in China, a burgeoning population of over 35 million second-generation migrants living in its cities poses a challenge to socialist modes of population management and urban governance. In *The Inconvenient Generation*, Minhua Ling offers the first longitudinal study of these migrant youth from middle school to the labor market in the years after the Shanghai municipal government partially opened its public school system to them. Drawing on multi-sited ethnographic data, Ling follows the trajectories of dozens of children coming of age at a time of competing economic and social imperatives, and its everyday ramifications on their sense of identity, educational outcomes, and citizenship claims. Under policies and practices of segmented inclusion, they are inevitably funneled through the school system toward a life of manual labor. Illuminating the aspirations and strategies of these young men and women, Ling captures their experiences against the backdrop of a reemergent global Shanghai.

**MINHUA LING** is Assistant Professor in the Centre for China Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Contemporary Japan is home to one of the world’s largest and most diversified markets for sex. Widely understood to be socially necessary, the sex industry operates and recruits openly, staffed by a diverse group of women who are attracted by its high pay and the promise of autonomy—but whose work remains stigmatized and unmentionable. Based on fieldwork with adult Japanese women in Tokyo’s sex industry, *Healing Labor* explores the relationship between how sex workers think about what sex is and what it does and the political-economic roles and possibilities that they imagine for themselves. Gabriele Koch reveals how Japanese sex workers regard sex as a deeply feminized care—a healing labor—that is both necessary and significant for the well-being and productivity of men. In this nuanced ethnography that approaches sex as a social practice with political and economic effects, Koch compellingly illustrates the linkages between women’s work, sex, and the gendered economy.

**GABRIELE KOCH** is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Yale-NUS College.
In India, the eight states that border China (the Tibetan areas), Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Bhutan are often referred to as just “the Northeast.” *In the Name of the Nation* offers a much-needed contemporary history of India’s troubled relations with this region. It is a history shaped by the dynamics of a “frontier” in its multiple references: migration and settlement, resource extraction, and regional geopolitics. Partly because of this, the political trajectory of this region has been different from the rest of the country. Ethnic militias and armed groups have flourished for decades, but they coexist comfortably with functioning electoral institutions. The region has some of the highest voter turnout rates in the country; at the same time, however, special security laws produce significant democracy deficits that are now almost as old as the Republic. That these policies have been enforced to foment national unity while multiple alternative conceptions of the “nation” animate politics in the region forces us to question the very foundations of the nation form itself. Sanjib Baruah offers a nuanced account of this impossibly complicated story, asking how democracy can be sustained, and deepened, in these conditions.

**SANJIB BARUAH** is Professor of Political Studies at Bard College, New York. He is the author of books including *India Against Itself* (1999) and *Durable Disorder* (2005).

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In the 1930s, a cohort of professional human scientists coalesced around a common and particular understanding of objectivity as the foundation of legitimate knowledge, and of fieldwork as the pathway to objectivity. Shared experiences reinforced their identity as a generation, building a collective cognitive framework, identity, and interpersonal network. *Into the Field* is the first collective biography of this cohort, evocatively described by one contemporary as the men of one age.

At the height of imperialism, these scholars ventured to colonial territories in pursuit of information about local peoples that would justify their subjugation. After the defeat and dismantling of Japanese sovereignty in Asia and Oceania, they returned to the home islands. Under the occupation and tutelage of the United States, they revised and recreated narratives of human difference to serve the new national values of democracy, capitalism, and peace. By the 1960s they themselves came to understand the limitations of these values, and the 1968 student movement saw an all-encompassing attack on objectivity itself. Nonetheless, their legacy lives on in the disciplines they developed and the beliefs they incorporated into Japanese and global understandings of human diversity.

**MIRIAM KINGSBERG KADIA** is Associate Professor of History at the University of Colorado Boulder. She is the author of *Moral Nation*, which won the Eugene M. Kayden Book Award in 2015.
During the first four decades of the twentieth century, the British Indian Army possessed an illusion of racial and religious inclusivity. The army recruited diverse soldiers, known as the “Martial Races,” including British Christians, Hindustani Muslims, Punjabi Sikhs, Hindu Rajputs, Pathans from northwestern India, and “Gurkhas” from Nepal. As anti-colonial activism intensified, military officials incorporated some soldiers’ religious traditions into the army to keep them disciplined and loyal. They facilitated acts such as the fast of Ramadan for Muslim soldiers and allowed religious swords among Sikhs to recruit men from communities where anti-colonial sentiment grew stronger. Consequently, Indian nationalists and anti-colonial activists charged the army with fomenting racial and religious divisions. In Faithful Fighters, Kate Imy explores how military culture created unintended dialogues between soldiers and civilians, including Hindu nationalists, Sikh revivalists, and pan-Islamic activists. By the 1920s and 30s, the army constructed military schools and academies to isolate soldiers from anti-colonial activism. While this carefully managed military segregation crumbled under the pressure of the Second World War, Imy argues that the army militarized racial and religious difference, creating lasting legacies for the violent partition and independence of India and the endemic warfare and violence of the post-colonial world.

KATE IMY is Assistant Professor of Modern Britain at the University of North Texas.

At the turn of the twentieth century, thousands of Central Asians made the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Traveling long distances, many lived for extended periods in Ottoman cities dotting the routes. Though technically foreigners, these Muslim colonial subjects often blurred the lines between pilgrims and migrants. Not quite Ottoman, and not quite foreign, Central Asians became the sultan’s spiritual subjects. Their status was continually negotiated by Ottoman statesmen as attempts to exclude foreign Muslim nationals from the body politic were compromised by a changing international legal order and the caliphate’s ecumenical claims.

Spiritual Subjects examines the paradoxes of nationality reform and pan-Islamic politics in late Ottoman history. Lâle Can unravels how imperial belonging was wrapped up in deeply symbolic instantiations of religion, as well as prosaic acts and experiences that paved the way to integration into Ottoman communities. A complex system of belonging emerged—one where it was possible for a Muslim to be both, by law, a foreigner and a subject of the Ottoman sultan-caliph. This panoramic story informs broader transregional and global developments, with important implications for how we make sense of subjecthood in the last Muslim empire and the legacy of religion in the Turkish Republic.

LÂLE CAN is Assistant Professor of History at The City College of New York, CUNY.
Waste Siege offers an analysis unusual in the study of Palestine: it depicts the environmental, infrastructural, and aesthetic context in which Palestinians are obliged to forge their lives. To speak of waste siege is to describe a series of conditions, from smelling waste to negotiating military infrastructures, from biopolitical forms of colonial rule to experiences of governmental abandonment, from obvious targets of resistance to confusion over responsibility for the burdensome objects of daily life. Within this rubble, debris, and infrastructural fallout, West Bank Palestinians create a life under settler colonial rule.

Sophia Stamatopoulou-Robbins focuses on waste as an experience of everyday life that is continuous with, but not a result only of, occupation. Tracing Palestinians’ own experiences of wastes over the past decade, she considers how multiple authorities governing the West Bank—including municipalities, the Palestinian Authority, international aid organizations, NGOs, and Israel—rule by waste siege, whether intentionally or not. Her work challenges both common formulations of waste as “matter out of place” and as the ontological opposite of the environment, by suggesting instead that waste siege be understood as an ecology of “matter with no place to go.” Waste siege thus not only describes a stateless Palestine, but also becomes a metaphor for our besieged planet.

A CITY IN FRAGMENTS
Urban Text in Modern Jerusalem
YAIR WALLACH

In the mid-nineteenth century, Jerusalem was rich with urban texts inscribed in marble, gold, and cloth, investing holy sites with divine meaning. Ottoman modernization and British colonial rule transformed the city; new texts became a key means to organize society and subjectivity. Stone inscriptions, pilgrims’ graffiti, and sacred banners gave way to street markers, shop signs, identity papers, and visiting cards that each sought to define and categorize urban space and people.

A City in Fragments tells the modern history of a city overwhelmed by its religious and symbolic significance. Yair Wallach walked the streets of Jerusalem to consider the graffiti, logos, inscriptions, official signs, and ephemera that transformed the city over the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As these urban texts became a tool in the service of capitalism, nationalism, and colonialism, the affinities of Arabic and Hebrew were forgotten and these sister-languages found themselves locked in a bitter war. Looking at the writing of—and literally on—Jerusalem, Wallach offers a creative and expansive history of the city, a fresh take on modern urban texts, and a new reading of the Israel/Palestine conflict through its material culture.

SOPHIA STAMATOPOULOU-ROBBINS is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Bard College.

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UNESCO AND THE FATE OF THE LITERARY

SARAH BROUILLICETTE

A case study of one of the most important global institutions of cultural policy formation, UNESCO and the Fate of the Literary demonstrates the relationship between such policymaking and transformations in the economy. Focusing on UNESCO’s use of books, Sarah Brouillette identifies three phases in the agency’s history and explores the literary and cultural programming of each. In the immediate postwar period, healthy economies made possible the funding of an infrastructure in support of a liberal cosmopolitanism and the spread of capitalist democracy. In the decolonizing 1960s and ’70s, illiteracy and lack of access to literature were lamented as a “book hunger” in the developing world, and reading was touted as a universal humanizing value to argue for a more balanced communications industry and copyright regime. Most recently, literature has become instrumental in city and nation branding that drive tourism and the heritage industry. Today, the agency largely treats high literature as a commercially self-sustaining product for wealthy aging publics, and fundamental policy reform to address the uneven relations that characterize global intellectual property creation is off the table. UNESCO’s literary programming is in this way highly suggestive. A trajectory that might appear to be one of triumphant success—literary tourism and festival programming can be quite lucrative for some people—is also, under a different light, a story of decline.

SARAH BROUILLICETTE is Professor of English at Carleton University and the author of Literature and the Creative Economy (Stanford, 2014).

American and Israeli Jews have historically clashed over the contours of Jewish identity, and their experience of modern Jewish life has been radically different. As Philip Roth put it, they are the “heirs jointly of a drastically bifurcated legacy.” But what happens when the encounter between American and Israeli Jewishness takes place in literary form—when Jewish American novels make aliyah, or when Israeli novels are imported for consumption by the diaspora?

Reading Israel, Reading America explores the politics of translation as it shapes the understandings and misunderstandings of Israeli literature in the United States and American Jewish literature in Israel. Engaging in close readings of translations of iconic novels by the likes of Philip Roth, Saul Bellow, Bernard Malamud, Amos Oz, A. B. Yehoshua, and Yoram Kaniuk—in particular, the ideologically motivated omissions and additions in the translations, and the works’ reception by reviewers and public intellectuals—Asscher decodes the literary encounter between Israeli and American Jews. These discrepancies demarcate an ongoing cultural dialogue around representations of violence, ethics, Zionism, diaspora, and the boundaries between Jews and non-Jews. Navigating the disputes between these “rival siblings” of the Jewish world, Asscher provocatively untangles the cultural relations between Israeli and American Jews.

OMRI ASSCHER is a postdoctoral fellow at the Y&S Nazarian Center for Israel Studies at UCLA. His translations into Hebrew include Samuel Beckett’s Murphy and Watt and Guy Deutscher’s The Unfolding of Language.

STANFORD STUDIES IN JEWISH HISTORY AND CULTURE

OMRI ASSCHER
Two Studies of Friedrich Hölderlin shows how the poet develops and enacts a radical theory of meaning that culminates in a unique, unprecedented, and still groundbreaking concept of revolution that begins with a revolutionary understanding of language. The product of an intense engagement with both Walter Benjamin and Jacques Derrida, the book represents an incisive combination of critical theory and deconstruction, while at the same time identifying the precise place where Heidegger’s highly influential elucidation of Hölderlin’s late poetry fails to do justice to the astonishing radicality of its theory of meaning. Not only will readers of Werner Hamacher’s work come away with a new appreciation of Hölderlin’s poetic and political-theoretical achievements and his relation to German Idealism, they will also discover the motivating force behind the late Hamacher’s own achievements as a literary scholar and political theorist. An introduction by Julia Ng and an afterword by Peter Fenves provide further information about these two studies and the academic and theoretical context in which they were composed.

Professor at the University of Frankfurt and Director of its Institute of General and Comparative Literary Studies, Werner Hamacher (1948–2017) was the editor of the Stanford book series Meridian: Crossing Aesthetics.

Peter Fenves is the Joan and Sarepta Harrison Professor of Literature at Northwestern University.

Julia Ng is Lecturer in English and Comparative Literature at Goldsmiths, University of London.

Possibility is a concept central to both philosophy and social theory. But in what philosophical soil, if any, does the possibility of a better society grow? At the intersection of metaphysics and social theory, What Would Be Different looks to Theodor W. Adorno to reflect on the relationship between the possible and the actual. In repeated references to utopia, redemption, and reconciliation, Adorno appears to reference a future that would break decisively with the social injustices that have characterized history. To this end, and though he never explains it in any detail—let alone in the form of a full-blown theory or metaphysics—he also makes extensive technical use of the concept of possibility. Taking Adorno’s critical readings of other thinkers, especially Hegel and Heidegger, as his guiding thread, Iain Macdonald reflects on possibility as it relates to Adorno’s own writings and offers answers to the question of how we are to articulate such possibilities without lapsing into a vague and naïve utopianism.

Iain Macdonald is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Montreal.
A Miscarriage of Justice
Women’s Reproductive Lives and the Law in Early Twentieth-Century Brazil
CASSIA ROTH

A Miscarriage of Justice examines women’s reproductive health in relation to legal and medical policy in Brazil’s Rio de Janeiro, once its capitol city. After Brazil’s abolition of slavery in 1888 and the onset of republicanism in 1889, women’s reproductive capabilities—their ability to conceive and raise future citizens and laborers—became critical to the expansion of the new Brazilian state. Analyzing court cases, law, medical writings, and health data, Cassia Roth argues that the state’s approach to women’s health in the early twentieth century focused on criminalizing fertility control without improving services or outcomes for women. Ultimately, the increasingly interventionist state fostered a culture of condemnation around poor women’s reproduction that extended beyond elite discourses into the popular imagination.

By tracing how legal thought and medical knowledge became cemented into law and clinical practice, how obstetricians, public health officials, and legal practitioners approached fertility control, and how women experienced and negotiated their reproductive lives, A Miscarriage of Justice provides a new way of interpreting the intertwined histories of gender, race, reproduction, and the state—and shows how these questions continue to reverberate in debates over reproductive rights and women’s health in Brazil today.

CASSIA ROTH is Assistant Professor of History and Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Georgia.

For centuries, slaveholding was a commonplace in Brazil among both whites and people of color. Abolition was only achieved in 1888, in an unprecedented, turbulent political process. How was the Abolitionist movement (1879–1888) able to bring an end to a form of labor that was traditionally perceived as both indispensable and entirely legitimate? How were the slaveholders who dominated Brazil’s constitutional monarchy compelled to agree to it?

To answer these questions, we must understand the elite political world that abolitionism challenged and changed—and how the Abolitionist movement evolved in turn. The Sacred Cause analyzes the relations between the movement, its Afro-Brazilian following, and the evolving response of the parliamentary regime in Rio de Janeiro. Jeffrey D. Needell highlights the significance of racial identity and solidarity to the Abolitionist movement, showing how Afro-Brazilian leadership, organization, and popular mobilization were critical to the movement’s identity, nature, and impact.

JEFFREY D. NEEDELL is Professor of History and Latin American Studies at the University of Florida. He is the author of A Tropical Belle Epoque: Elite Culture and Society in Turn-of-the-Century Rio de Janeiro (1987) and The Party of Order: The Conservatives, the State, and Slavery in the Brazilian Monarchy, 1831–1871 (2006), and is the editor of Emergent Brazil: Key Perspectives on a New Global Power (2015).
THE CONNECTED CONDITION
Romanticism and the Dream of Communication
YOHEI IGARASHI

The Romantic poet’s intense yearning to share thoughts and feelings often finds expression in a style that thwarts a connection with readers. Yohei Igarashi addresses this paradox by reimagining Romantic poetry as a response to the beginnings of the information age. Data collection, rampant connectivity, and efficient communication became powerful social norms during this period. The Connected Condition argues that poets responded to these developments by probing the underlying fantasy: the perfect transfer of thoughts, feelings, and information, along with media that might make such communication possible.

This book radically reframes major poets and canonical poems. Igarashi considers Samuel Taylor Coleridge as a stenographer, William Wordsworth as a bureaucrat, Percy Shelley amid social networks, and John Keats in relation to telegraphy, revealing a shared attraction and skepticism toward the dream of communication. Bringing to bear a singular combination of media studies, the history of communication, sociology, rhetoric, and literary history, The Connected Condition proposes new accounts of literary difficulty and Romanticism. Above all, this book shows that the Romantic poets have much to teach us about living with the connected condition and the fortunes of literature in it.

YOHEI IGARASHI is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Connecticut.

EDUCATION AND INTERGENERATIONAL SOCIAL MOBILITY IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES
Edited by RICHARD BREEN and WALTER MÜLLER

This volume examines the role of education in shaping rates and patterns of intergenerational social mobility among men and women during the twentieth century. Focusing on the relationship between a person’s social class and the social class of his or her parents, each chapter looks at a different country—the United States, Sweden, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. Contributors examine change in absolute and relative mobility and in education across birth cohorts born between the first decade of the twentieth century and the early 1970s. They find a striking similarity in trends across all countries, and in particular a contrast between the fortunes of people born before the 1950s, those who enjoyed increasing rates of upward mobility and a decline in the strength of the link between class origins and destinations, and later generations who experienced more downward mobility and little change in how origins and destinations are linked. This volume uncovers the factors that drove these shifts, revealing education as significant in promoting social openness. It will be an invaluable source for anyone who wants to understand the evolution of mobility and inequality in the contemporary world.

RICHARD BREEN is Professor of Sociology and Fellow of Nuffield College, University of Oxford.

WALTER MÜLLER is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Mannheim University.
The Whole World Was Watching

Sport in the Cold War

Edited by Robert Edelman and Christopher Young

In the Cold War era, the confrontation between capitalism and communism played out not only in military, diplomatic, and political contexts, but also in the realm of culture—and perhaps nowhere more so than the cultural phenomenon of sports, where the symbolic capital of athletic endeavor held up a mirror to the global contest for the sympathies of citizens worldwide. The Whole World Was Watching examines Cold War rivalries through the lens of sporting activities and competitions across Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the U.S. The essays in this volume consider sport as a vital sphere for understanding the complex geopolitics and cultural politics of the time, not just in terms of commerce and celebrity, but also with respect to shifting notions of race, class, and gender. Including contributions from an international lineup of historians, this volume suggests that the analysis of sport provides a valuable lens for understanding both how individuals experienced the Cold War in their daily lives, and how sports culture in turn influenced politics and diplomatic relations.

Robert Edelman is Professor of History at the University of California, San Diego.

Christopher Young is Professor of Modern and Medieval German Studies and Head of the School of Arts and Humanities at the University of Cambridge.

Imperial Bodies

Empire and Death in Alexandria, Egypt

Shana Minkin

At the turn of the twentieth century, Alexandria, Egypt, was a bustling transimperial port city, under nominal Ottoman and unofficial British imperial rule. Thousands of European subjects lived, worked, and died there. And when they died, the machinery of empire had to negotiate for space, resources, and control with the nascent national state. Imperial Bodies shows how the mechanisms of death became a tool for exerting both imperial and national governance.

Shana Minkin investigates how French and British power asserted itself in Egypt through local consular claims of belonging manifested within the mundane caring for dead bodies. European communities corralled imperial bodies through the bureaucracies and rituals of death—from hospitals, funerals, and cemeteries to autopsies and death registrations. As they did so, imperial consulates pushed against the workings of both the Egyptian state and each other, expanding their governments’ material and performative power. Ultimately, this book reveals how European imperial powers did not so much claim Alexandria as their own, as they maneuvered, manipulated, and cajoled their empires into Egypt.

Shana Minkin is Assistant Professor of International and Global Studies at Sewanee: The University of the South.
America’s war on terror is widely defined by the Afghanistan and Iraq fronts. Yet, as this book demonstrates, both the international campaign and the new ways of fighting that grew out of it played out across multiple fronts beyond the Middle East. Maria Ryan explores how secondary fronts in the Philippines, sub-Saharan Africa, Georgia, and the Caspian Sea basin became key test sites for developing what the Department of Defense called “full spectrum dominance”: mastery across the entire range of possible conflict, from conventional through irregular warfare.

*Full Spectrum Dominance* is the first sustained historical examination of the secondary fronts in the war on terror. It explores whether irregular warfare has been effective in creating global stability or if new terrorist groups have emerged in response to the intervention. As the U.S. military, Department of Defense, White House, and State Department have increasingly turned to irregular capabilities and objectives, understanding the underlying causes as well as the effects of the quest for full spectrum dominance become ever more important. The development of irregular strategies has left a deeply ambiguous and concerning global legacy.

**MARIA RYAN** is Assistant Professor in American History at the University of Nottingham. She is the author of *Neoconservatism and the New American Century* (2010).

One of the central pillars of U.S. counterterrorism policy is that capturing or killing a terrorist group’s leader is effective. Yet this pillar rests more on a foundation of faith than facts. In *Leadership Decapitation*, Jenna Jordan examines over a thousand instances of leadership targeting—involving groups such as Hamas, al Qaeda, Shining Path, and ISIS—to identify the successes, failures, and unintended consequences of this strategy. As Jordan demonstrates, group infrastructure, ideology, and popular support all play a role in determining how and why leadership decapitation succeeds or fails. Taking heed of these conditions is essential to an effective counterterrorism policy going forward.

**JENNA JORDAN** is Associate Professor of International Affairs at Georgia Tech.
Dispute System Design walks readers through the art of successfully designing a system for preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts and legally-framed disputes. The authors draw on their decades of expertise as instructors, experts, and consultants to show how dispute systems design can be used within all types of organizations, including business firms, nonprofit organizations, and international and transnational bodies.

This book has two parts: the first teaches readers the foundations of Dispute System Design (DSD), describing bedrock concepts, and case chapters exploring DSD across a range of experiences, including public and community justice, conflict within and beyond organizations, international and comparative systems, and multi-jurisdictional and complex systems. This book is intended for anyone who is interested in the theory or practice of DSD, who uses or wants to understand mediation, arbitration, court trial, or other dispute resolution processes, or who designs or improves existing processes and systems.

LISA BLOMGREN AMSLER is Keller-Runden Professor of Public Service at the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

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Visit sup.org/digital for more information.

THE CHINESE DEATHSCAPE
Grave Reform in Modern China

Edited by THOMAS S. MULLANEY

In the past decade alone, more than ten million corpses have been exhumed and reburied across the Chinese landscape. The campaign has transformed China’s graveyards into sites of acute personal, social, political, and economic contestation.

In this digital volume, three historians of China, Jeffrey Snyder-Reinke, Christian Henriot, and Thomas S. Mullaney, chart out the history of China’s rapidly shifting deathscape. Each essay grapples with a different dimension of grave relocation and burial reform in China over the past three centuries: from the phenomenon of “baby towers” in the Lower Yangzi region of late imperial China, to the histories of death in the city of Shanghai, and finally to the history of grave relocation during the contemporary period, examined by Mullaney, when both its scale and tempo increased dramatically. Rounding off these historical analyses, a colophon by platform developers David McClure and Glen Worthey speaks to new reading methodologies emerging from a format in which text and map move in concert to advance historical argumentation.

Explore now at chinese-deathscape.org.

THOMAS S. MULLANEY is Professor of Chinese History at Stanford University.

BLACK QUOTIDIAN
Everyday History in African-American Newspapers

MATTHEW F. DELMONT

Black Quotidian explores everyday lives of African Americans in the twentieth century. Drawing on an archive of digitized African-American newspapers, Matthew F. Delmont guides readers through a wealth of primary resources that reveal how the Black press popularized African-American history and valued the lives of both famous and ordinary Black people. Claiming the right of Black people to experience and enjoy the mundane aspects of daily life has taken on a renewed resonance in the era of Black Lives Matter, an era marked by quotidian violence, fear, and mourning.

Framed by introductory chapters on the history of Black newspapers, a trove of short posts on individual newspaper stories brings the rich archive of African-American newspapers to life, giving readers access to a variety of media objects, including videos, photographs, and music. By presenting this layer as a blog with 365 daily entries, the author offers a critique of Black History Month as a limiting initiative and emphasizes the need to explore beyond the iconic figures and moments that have come to stand in for the complexity of African-American history. Themes highlighted include, among others, civil rights, arts, sports, politics, and women’s lives.

As a work of digital history, Black Quotidian models an innovative approach to research exploration and scholarly communication. As a teaching resource, it fosters self-driven exploration of primary resources within and beyond the curriculum.

Available in November at blackquotidian.org.

MATTHEW F. DELMONT is the Sherman Fairchild Distinguished Professor of History at Dartmouth College.
Visualizations of time are ubiquitous and broadly standardized in our digital age. Daniel Rosenberg delves deep into their history to uncover methods and theories that lie at the heart of the now familiar concept of the timeline. *Time Online* asks how these graphic objects imposed particular perspectives on history, chronology, and causation and how they shaped and were shaped by prevailing historiographical concepts of their times. Rosenberg’s analysis provides insights into the materiality of design-thinking both past and present.

*Available Spring 2020*

**DANIEL ROSENBERG** is Professor of History at the University of Oregon.

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**CONSTRUCTING THE SACRED**

*Visibility and Ritual Landscape at the Egyptian Necropolis of Saqqara*

**ELAINE SULLIVAN**

Using 3D technologies, *Constructing the Sacred* examines development at the complex, long-lived archaeological site of Saqqara, Egypt. Flipping the top-down view prevalent in archeology to a more human-centered perspective puts the focus on the dynamic evolution of an ancient site that is typically viewed as static. Elaine Sullivan re-contextualizes built spaces within the larger ancient landscape, engaging in materially-focused investigations of how monuments shape community memories and a culturally-specific sense of place.

*Available Spring 2020*

**ELAINE SULLIVAN** is Assistant Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

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**FERAL ATLAS**

*The More-Than-Human Anthropocene*

Edited by **ANNA L. TSING, JENNIFER DEGER, ALDER KELEMAN SAXENA, and FEIFEI ZHOU**

Convening over sixty scholars to trace how human and nonhuman histories are inextricably intertwined, Anna L. Tsing and her co-editors offer an original and playful approach to studying the Anthropocene. Focused on the world’s feral reactions to human intervention, the editors explore the structures and qualities that lie at the heart of the feral and make the phenomenon possible. This publication features writing by high-profile artists, humanists, and scientists such as Amitav Ghosh, Elizabeth Fenn, Simon Lewis, Mark Maslin, and many others.

*Available Spring 2020*

**ANNA L. TSING** is Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and the Niels Bohr Professor for Research in the Anthropocene at Aarhus University. **JENNIFER DEGER** is Research Leader at James Cook University and Visiting Research Fellow at AURA. **ALDER SAXENA KELEMANN** is Lecturer in Social Sciences at Yale-NUS College. **FEIFEI ZHOU** is Graduate Student in Architecture at the Royal College of Art.
Because authoritarian regimes like North Korea can impose the costs of sanctions on their citizens, these regimes constitute “hard targets.” Yet authoritarian regimes may also be immune—and even hostile—to economic inducements if such inducements imply reform and opening. This book captures the effects of sanctions and inducements on North Korea and provides a detailed reconstruction of the role of economic incentives in the bargaining around the country’s nuclear program.

Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland draw on an array of evidence to show the reluctance of the North Korean leadership to weaken its grip on foreign economic activity. They argue that inducements have limited effect on the regime, and instead urge policymakers to think in terms of gradual strategies. Hard Target connects economic statecraft to the marketization process to understand North Korea and addresses a larger debate over the merits and demerits of “engagement” with adversaries.

STEPHAN HAGGARD is the Krause Distinguished Professor of Korea-Pacific Studies at the Graduate School of Global Policy and Strategy, University of California, San Diego. With Marcus Noland, he is the author of Famine in North Korea (2007), Witness to Transformation (2011), and the blog North Korea: Witness to Transformation.

MARCUS NOLAND is Executive Vice President and Director of Studies at the Peterson Institute for International Economics and Senior Fellow at the East-West Center. He is the author of Avoiding the Apocalypse (2000), which won the 2002 Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize.

MOEED YUSUF is Associate Vice President of the Asia center at the U.S. Institute of Peace. He is the editor of Pakistan’s Counterterrorism Challenge and Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in South Asia and co-editor of South Asia 2060 and Getting it Right in Afghanistan.
Since the 2008 financial crisis, beneficiary organizations—like pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, endowments, and foundations—have been seeking ways to mitigate the risk of their investments and make better financial decisions. For them, *Reframing Finance* offers a path forward.

This book argues that institutional investors would better serve their long-term goals by putting money into large-scale, future-facing projects such as infrastructure, green energy, innovation in agriculture, and real estate development. At the same time, redirecting long-term investments would close significant financial gaps that government cannot. Drawing on key contributions in economic sociology, social network theory, and economics, the book conceptualizes a collaborative model of investment that is already becoming increasingly common: Large investors contribute more directly to private market assets, while financial intermediaries seek to foster co-investment partnerships, better aligning incentives for all. A combination of rich case studies and rigorous theory enables asset owners to move toward more efficient, private-market investing, while also laying groundwork for research at the frontier of finance.

**ASHBY MONK** is Executive and Research Director of Stanford University’s Global Projects Center.

**RAJIV SHARMA** is Research Program Manager at Stanford’s Global Projects Center and Visiting Research Associate at Oxford University’s Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment.

**DUNCAN L. SINCLAIR** is Vice Chair at Deloitte.
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