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EMBATTLED
How Ancient Greek Myths Empower Us to Resist Tyranny

EMILY KATZ ANHALT

AN INCISIVE EXPLORATION OF THE WAY GREEK MYTHS EMPOWER US TO DEFEAT TYRANNY

As tyrannical passions increasingly plague twenty-first-century politics, tales told in ancient Greek epics and tragedies provide a vital antidote. Democracy as a concept did not exist until the Greeks coined the term and tried the experiment, but the idea can be traced to stories that the ancient Greeks told and retold. From the eighth through the fifth centuries BCE, Homeric epics and Athenian tragedies exposed the tyrannical potential of not only individuals but groups large and small. These stories identified abuses of power as self-defeating and initiated a movement away from despotism and toward broader forms of political participation.

Following her highly praised book Enraged, the classicist Emily Katz Anhalt retells tales from key ancient Greek texts and then goes on to interpret the important message they hold for us today. As she reveals, Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey, Aeschylus’s Oresteia, and Sophocles’s Antigone encourage us—as they encouraged the ancient Greeks—to take responsibility for our own choices and their consequences. These stories emphasize the responsibilities that come with power (any power, whether derived from birth, wealth, personal talents, or numerical advantage), reminding us that the powerful and the powerless alike have obligations to each other. They assist us in restraining destructive passions and balancing tribal allegiances with civic responsibilities. And they empower us to resist the tyrannical impulses of others and in ourselves.

In an era of political polarization, Embattled demonstrates that if we seek to eradicate tyranny in all its toxic forms, ancient Greek epics and tragedies can point the way.

Emily Katz Anhalt is Professor of Classics at Sarah Lawrence College. Her most recent book is Enraged: Why Violent Times Need Ancient Greek Myths, which was selected as one of the Times Literary Supplement’s Best Books of 2017.

“Anhalt encourages readers to look with fresh eyes at how easily power can be abused and how to fight back against despotic rule. Her engaging retellings of stories from ancient Greek epic and tragedy show just how relevant these texts are in the political climate of the twenty-first century.”

— Donna Zuckerberg, author of Not All Dead White Men: Classics and Misogyny in the Digital Age

“The Greeks endured violence and demagoguery but also created antidotes, from the Odyssey’s depiction of survival skills like rational deliberation, to the deep probes of politics by Aeschylus and Sophocles. Emily Katz Anhalt brilliantly articulates what this hard-won ancient wisdom offers those battling anti-democratic forces today.”

— Richard Martin, author of Myths of the Ancient Greeks

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Literature / Philosophy / General Interest

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While America’s new reality appears to be a deeply divided body politic, many are wondering how we can or should move forward from here. Can political or social divisiveness be healed? Is empathy among people with very little ideological common ground possible? In A Decent Meal, Michael Carolan finds answers to these fundamental questions in a series of unexpected places: around our dinner tables, along the aisles of our supermarkets, and in the fields growing our fruits and vegetables. What is more common, after all, than the simple fact that we all need to eat?

This book is the result of Carolan’s career-long efforts to create simulations in which food could be used to build empathy among even the staunchest of rivals. Though most people assume that presenting facts will sway the way the public behaves, time and again this assumption is proven wrong as we all selectively accept the facts that support our beliefs. Drawing on the data he has collected, Carolan argues that we must, instead, find places and practices where incivility—or worse, hate—is suspended and leverage those opportunities into tools for building social cohesion.

Each chapter follows the individuals who participated in a given experiment, ranging from strawberry-picking, attempting to subsist on SNAP benefits, or attending a dinner of wild game. By engaging with participants before, during, and after, Carolan is able to document their remarkable shifts in attitude and opinion. Though this book is framed around food, it is really about the spaces opened up by our need for food, in our communities, in our homes, and, ultimately, in our minds.

Michael Carolan is Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Development at Colorado State University. He is co-editor of the Journal of Rural Studies, Sustainability, and the British Food Journal. He is the author of the top-selling undergraduate textbooks in environmental studies and food studies and has also published numerous other books, including The Food Sharing Revolution (2018).
In January 2021, thousands descended on the U.S. Capitol to aid President Donald Trump in combating a shadowy cabal of Satan-worshipping pedophiles. Two women were among those who died that day. They, like millions of Americans, believed that a mysterious insider known as “Q” is exposing a vast deep-state conspiracy. The QAnon conspiracy theory has ensnared many women, who identify as members of “pastel QAnon,” answering the call to “save the children.”

With Pastels and Pedophiles, Mia Bloom and Sophia Moskalenko explain why the rise of QAnon should not surprise us: believers have been manipulated to follow the baseless conspiracy. The authors track QAnon’s unexpected leap from the darkest corners of the Internet to the filtered glow of yogi-mama Instagram, a frenzy fed by the COVID-19 pandemic that supercharged conspiracy theories and spurred a fresh wave of Q-inspired violence.

Pastels and Pedophiles connects the dots for readers, showing how a conspiracy theory with its roots in centuries-old anti-Semitic hate has adapted to encompass local grievances and has metastasized around the globe—appealing to a wide range of alienated people who feel that something is not quite right in the world around them. While QAnon claims to hate Hollywood, the book demonstrates how much of Q’s mythology is ripped from movie and television plotlines.

Finally, Pastels and Pedophiles lays out what can be done about QAnon’s corrosive effect on society, to bring Q followers out of the rabbit hole and back into the light.

Mia Bloom is the International Security Fellow at New America, professor at Georgia State University, and member of the Evidence-Based Cybersecurity Research Group. She has authored books on violent extremism including Small Arms: Children and Terrorism (2019), Bombshell: Women and Terrorism (2011), and Dying to Kill: The Allure of Suicide Terror (2005).

Sophia Moskalenko is a psychologist studying mass identity, inter-group conflict, and conspiracy theories. She has written several books, including the award-winning Friction: How Conflict Radicalizes Them and Us (2011) and The Marvel of Martyrdom: The Power of Self-Sacrifice in the Selfish World (2019).
From 1956 to 1962, devastating military conflicts took place in China’s southwestern and northwestern regions. Official record at the time scarcely made mention of the campaign, and in the years since only lukewarm acknowledgment of the violence has surfaced. *When the Iron Bird Flies*, by Jianglin Li, breaks this decades-long silence to reveal for the first time a comprehensive and explosive picture of the six years that would prove definitive in modern Tibetan and Chinese history.

The CCP referred to the campaign as “suppressing the Tibetan rebellion.” It would lead to the 14th Dalai Lama’s exile in India, as well as the Tibetan diaspora in 1959, though the battles lasted three additional years after these events. Featuring key figures in modern Chinese history, the battles waged in this period covered a vast geographical region. This book offers a portrait of chaos, deception, heroism, and massive loss. Beyond the significant death toll across the Tibetan regions, the war also destroyed most Tibetan monasteries in a concerted effort to eradicate local religion and scholarship.

Despite being considered a military success, to this day, the operations in the agricultural regions remain unknown. As large numbers of Tibetans have self-immolated in recent years to protest Chinese occupation, Li shows that the largest number of cases occurred in the sites most heavily affected by this hidden war. She argues persuasively that the events described in this book will shed more light on our current moment, and will help us understand the unrelenting struggle of the Tibetan people for their freedom.

**Jianglin Li** is an independent writer and researcher with expertise in Tibetan history and the Tibetan diaspora. She is the author of numerous books, including *Tibet in Agony: Lhasa 1959* (2016).
The greatest unacknowledged diplomatic achievement of the Cold War was the absence of mushroom clouds. Deterrence alone was too dangerous to succeed; it needed arms control to prevent nuclear warfare. So, U.S. and Soviet leaders ventured into the unknown to devise guardrails for nuclear arms control and to treat the Bomb differently than other weapons. Against the odds, they succeeded. Nuclear weapons have not been used in warfare for three quarters of a century. This book is the first in-depth history of how the nuclear peace was won by complementing deterrence with reassurance, and then jeopardized by discarding arms control after the Cold War ended.

Winning and Losing the Nuclear Peace tells a remarkable story of high-wire acts of diplomacy, close calls, dogged persistence, and extraordinary success. Michael Krepon brings to life the pitched battles between arms controllers and advocates of nuclear deterrence, the ironic twists and unexpected outcomes from Truman to Trump. What began with a ban on atmospheric testing and a nonproliferation treaty reached its apogee with treaties that mandated deep cuts and corralled “loose nukes” after the Soviet Union imploded.

After the Cold War ended, much of this diplomatic accomplishment was cast aside in favor of freedom of action. The nuclear peace is now imperiled by no less than four nuclear-armed rivalries. Arms control needs to be revived and reimaged for Russia and China to prevent nuclear warfare. New guardrails have to be erected. Winning and Losing the Nuclear Peace is an engaging account of how the practice of arms control was built from scratch, how it was torn down, and how it can be rebuilt.

Michael Krepon is the cofounder of the Stimson Center, a prolific author, and the winner of a lifetime achievement award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for his work to reduce nuclear dangers.
YEARS OF GLORY

Nelly Benatar and the Pursuit of Justice in Wartime North Africa

SUSAN GILSON MILLER


When France fell to Hitler’s armies in June 1940, a flood of refugees fleeing Nazi terror quickly overwhelmed Europe’s borders and spilled across the Mediterranean to North Africa, touching off a humanitarian crisis of dizzying proportions. Nelly Benatar, a highly regarded Casablancan Jewish lawyer, quickly claimed a role of rescuer and almost single-handedly organized a sweeping program of wartime refugee relief. But for all her remarkable achievements, Benatar’s story has never been told.


Years of Glory offers a rich narrative and a deeper understanding of the complex currents that shaped Jewish, North African, and world history over the course of the Second World War. The traumas of genocide, the struggle for anti-colonial liberation, and the eventual Jewish exodus from Arab lands all take on new meaning when reflected through the interstices of Benatar’s life. A courageous woman with a deep moral conscience and an iron will, Nelly Benatar helped to lay the groundwork for crucial postwar efforts to build a better world over Europe’s ashes.

Susan Gilson Miller, Professor Emerita of History at the University of California, Davis, is the author of books on nineteenth- and twentieth-century North African history, including Disorienting Encounters (1992), In the Shadow of the Sultan (1998), Berbers and Others (2010), and The History of Modern Morocco (2013).

“Susan Gilson Miller’s Years of Glory illuminates major themes: that period’s refugee crisis, resistance in Morocco to the Vichy regime, a talented woman’s professional advancement in a traditional society, and the life of a once-vibrant Jewish community in North Africa. An exemplary unearthing of the remarkable legal career of Nelly Benatar.”

—Robert O. Paxton, author of Vichy France and the Jews and The Anatomy of Fascism

“A brilliant work of history, Years of Glory reads like a thriller. Susan Gilson Miller describes the hardships but also the glory of Jewish life in Morocco through the intrepid Nelly Benatar, one of the great heroes of modern Jewish history, whose extraordinary leadership Miller uncovers in this fascinating book.”

—Susannah Heschel, author of The Aryan Jesus

WORLDING THE MIDDLE EAST

NOVEMBER 2021 272 pages | 6 x 9
26 halftones, 2 maps
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Middle East / History / General Interest
When Aparecida Vilaça first traveled down the remote Negro River in Amazonia, she expected to come back with notebooks and tapes full of observations about the Indigenous Wari’ people—but not with a new father. In Paletó and Me, Vilaça shares her life with her adoptive Wari’ family and the profound personal transformations involved in becoming kin.

Paletó—unfailingly charming, always prepared with a joke—shines with life in Vilaça’s account of their unusual father-daughter relationship. Paletó was many things: he was a survivor who lived through the arrival of violent invaders and diseases. He was a leader who taught through laughter and care, spoke softly, yet was always ready to jump into the unknown. He could shift seamlessly between the roles of the observer and the observed, and in his visits to Rio de Janeiro, deconstructs urban social conventions with ease and wit.

Begun the day after Paletó’s death at the age of 85, Paletó and Me is a celebration of life, weaving together the author’s own memories of learning the lifeways of Indigenous Amazonia with her father’s testimony to Wari’ persistence in the face of colonization. Speaking from the heart as both anthropologist and daughter, Vilaça offers an intimate look at Indigenous lives in Brazil over nearly a century.

Aparecida Vilaça holds up a mirror to the unchanging fundamentals of human nature.”

—Ian McEwan

“When I read Paletó and Me I had a wonderful revelation. Our ancestors, with wisdom and magic, foresaw an irrepressible capacity of people to affect worlds and to make families across cultures. And I gained a ‘relative’ in the talented writer Aparecida Vilaça, whose anthropology is made of affects between worlds.”

—Ailton Krenak, author of Ideas to Postpone the End of the World

“Aparecida Vilaça conveys a way of being to any reader who may not know how one indigenous community continues to exist.”

—Linda Hogan, author of The Radiant Lives of Animals

Aparecida Vilaça is Professor of Social Anthropology at the National Museum, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. She is the author of Strange Enemies: Indigenous Agency and Scenes of Encounters in Amazonia and Praying and Preying: Christianity in Indigenous Amazonia. She has come and gone among the Wari’ since 1986.
The Crusade to Roll Back the Gains of the Civil Rights Movement

Stephen Steinberg

In Black Reconstruction Du Bois wrote, “The slave went free; stood for a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery.” His words echo across the decades as the civil rights revolution, marked by the passage of landmark civil rights laws in the 60s, has seen those gains steadily and systematically whittled away. As history testifies, revolution nearly always triggers its antithesis: counterrevolution.

In this book Steinberg provides an analysis of this backlash, tracing the reverse flow of history that has led to the current national reckoning on race.

Steinberg puts counterrevolution into historical and theoretical perspective, exploring the “victim-blaming” and “colorblind” discourses that emerged in the post-segregation era and undermined progress toward racial equality, especially the gutting of affirmative action. He offers historical context for current and ongoing debates around racial justice policy, not only between Democrats and Republicans, but also between factions of the Democratic party. In addition, social science is interrogated for its role in legitimizing racial hierarchies.

This book reflects Steinberg’s long career as a critical race scholar committed to the cause of racial justice—sometimes against the grain of political and academic fashion. It culminates with his assessment of our current moment, reflections on why the problem of racism is so entrenched, and the possibilities for political transformation.

Stephen Steinberg is a sociologist and Distinguished Emeritus Professor at Queens College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. He is a foremost scholar of the Political Economy of Race, having conducted research and published in race and ethnicity for more than forty years. He is the author of The Ethnic Myth (1981, 1989, 2001); Turning Back: The Retreat from Racial Justice in American Thought and Policy (1995, 2001), which received the Oliver Cromwell Cox Book Award for Distinguished Anti-Racist Scholarship; and Race Relations: A Critique (2007).
There’s a silent epidemic in western civilization, and it is right under our noses. Our jaws are getting smaller and our teeth crooked and crowded, creating not only aesthetic challenges but also difficulties with breathing. Modern orthodontics has persuaded us that braces and oral devices can correct these problems. While teeth can certainly be straightened, what about the underlying causes of this rapid shift in oral evolution and the health risks posed by obstructed airways?

Sandra Kahn and Paul R. Ehrlich, a pioneering orthodontist and a world-renowned evolutionist, respectively, present the biological, dietary, and cultural changes that have driven us toward this major health challenge. They propose simple adjustments that can alleviate this developing crisis, as well as a major alternative to orthodontics that promises more significant long-term relief. Jaws will change your life. Every parent should read this book.

Dr. Sandra Kahn, D.D.S., M.S.D., is a graduate from the University of Mexico and the University of the Pacific. She has 25 years of clinical experience in orthodontics and is part of the craniofacial anomalies teams at the University of California, San Francisco, and Stanford University. She is an international lecturer, has published two books, Let’s Face It and GOPex: Good Oral Posture Exercises!, and has translated Dr. John Mew’s The Cause and Cure of Malocclusion into Spanish.

Paul R. Ehrlich has been a household name since the publication of his 1968 bestseller, The Population Bomb. He is Bing Professor of Population Studies Emeritus and President of the Center for Conservation Biology at Stanford University. Ehrlich is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a recipient of the Crafoord Prize (an explicit substitute for the Nobel Prize in fields of science where the latter is not given), the Blue Planet Prize, and numerous other international honors.
We are all citizens of the Biomedical Empire, though few of us know it, and even fewer understand the extent of its power. In this book, Barbara Katz Rothman clarifies that critiques of biopower and the "medical industrial complex" have not gone far enough, and asserts that the medical industry is nothing short of an imperial power. Factors as fundamental as one’s citizenship and sex identity—drivers of our access to basic goods and services—rely on approval and legitimation by biomedicine. Moreover, a vast and powerful global market has risen up around the empire, making it one of the largest economic forces in the world. Katz Rothman shows that biomedicine has the key elements of an imperial power: economic leverage, the faith of its citizens, and governmental rule. She investigates the Western colonial underpinnings of the empire and its rapid intrusion into everyday life, focusing on the realms of birth and death. This provides her with a powerful vantage point from which to critically examine the current moment, when the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the power structures of the empire in unprecedented ways while sparking the most visible resistance it has ever seen.

Barbara Katz Rothman is Professor of Sociology at the City University of New York. She has served as President of Sociologists for Women in Society; the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the Eastern Sociological Society. Her awards include the Jesse Bernard Award of the American Sociological Association, and an award for “Midwifing the Movement” from the Midwives Alliance of North America, and a distinguished Chair in Health Sciences from the Fulbright Association. She is the author of numerous books, most recently A Bun in the Oven: How the Food and Birth Movements Resist Industrialization (2016).

A new strain of coronavirus emerged sometime in November 2019, and within weeks a cluster of patients began to be admitted to hospitals in Wuhan with severe pneumonia, most of them linked to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market. China’s seemingly effective containment of the first stage of the epidemic, in glaring contrast with the uncontrolled spread in Europe and the United States, was heralded as a testament to the Chinese Communist Party’s unparalleled command over the biomedical sciences, population, and economy. Conversely, much academic and public debate about the origins of the virus focuses on the supposedly “backwards” cultural practice of consuming wild animals and the perceived problem of authoritarianism suppressing information about the outbreak until it was too late. The Origins of COVID-19, by Li Zhang, shifts debate away from narrow cultural, political, or biomedical frameworks, emphasizing that we must understand the origins of emerging diseases with pandemic potential (such as SARS and COVID-19) in the more complex and structural entanglements of state-making, science and technology, and global capitalism. She argues that both narratives, that of China’s victory and the racist depictions of its culpability, do not address—and even aggravate—these larger forces that degrade the environment and increase the human-wildlife interface through which novel pathogens spill over into humans and may rapidly expand into global pandemics.

Li Zhang is Visiting Assistant Professor of Global and International Studies at the University of California, Irvine.
LEAD AND DISRUPT

How to Solve the Innovator’s Dilemma, Second Edition

CHARLES A. O’REILLY III and
MICHAEL L. TUSHMAN

Why do successful firms find it so difficult to adapt in the face of change—to innovate? In the past ten years, the importance of this question has increased as more industries and firms confront disruptive change. The pandemic has accelerated this crisis, collapsing the structures of industries from airlines and medicine to online retail and commercial real estate. Today, leaders in business have an obligation not only to investors but to their employees and communities. At the core of this challenge is helping their organizations to survive in the face of change.

The original edition summarized the lessons that the authors as researchers and consultants had learned over the previous two decades. Since then, they have continued to work with leaders of organizations around the world confronting disruptive change. With updates to every chapter, including new examples and analysis, this fully revised edition incorporates the lessons and insights that the authors have gained in the past five years. Two new chapters critically examine the role of organizational culture in promoting or hindering ambidexterity and its underlying fundamental disciplines. Using examples from firms such as Microsoft, General Motors, and Amazon, O’Reilly and Tushman illustrate how leaders can align their organization’s cultures to fit the needed strategy, and how ideation, incubation, and scaling approaches, when used altogether, can successfully develop new growth businesses.

Charles A. O’Reilly III is Frank E. Buck Professor of Management at Stanford Graduate School of Business. He is also the co-director of Leading Change and Organizational Renewal. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Scholar Award by the Academy of Management and the Organizational Behavior Division Lifetime Achievement Award in 2010.

Michael L. Tushman is Baker Foundation Professor, Paul R. Lawrence MBA Class of 1942 Professor of Business Administration, Emeritus, and Charles B. (Tex) Thornton Chair of the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School. He is also the co-director of Lead Change and Organizational Renewal. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Scholar Award by the Academy of Management and the Organization and Management Theory Division Lifetime Achievement Award.

FULLY REVISED, THIS SECOND EDITION OFFERS A PROVEN STRATEGY FOR USING AMBIDEXTERITY TO BUILD INCREMENTAL GROWTH FOR MATURE ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE FLEXIBILITY TO ADAPT IN FAST-CHANGING ENVIRONMENTS

“This new edition reveals the how and why of ambidextrous leadership and the power of company culture as competitive advantage. A must-read for every leader aiming to build an enduring enterprise.”

—Erik Ceuppens, Marlink Group CEO
Strategy as Leadership is about making sense of predictable but drastic changes that can alter the relationship between businesses and their competition, posing substantial leadership challenges to senior management teams. Roberto S. Vassolo and Natalia Weisz provide a framework to address and respond to these critical changes by identifying them, describing the inner tensions these changes generate, and providing guidance for their successful navigation. This outside-in approach specifies the salient leadership challenges that executives will face while mobilizing their organizations to respond effectively to competitive and environmental change.

This book claims that strategy is leadership as, in this framework, these environmental changes demand shifts in strategic priorities that result in a consistent pattern of resistance. If we know that changes are occurring in the competitive environment, we can soon identify who will be most resistant to the shift in priorities necessary to address the new situation. This book is for senior management teams to enable their organizations’ capabilities to adapt and address environmental changes successfully.

Roberto S. Vassolo is Full Professor in Strategic Management at IAE Business School (Argentina)—Universidad Austral, and is a visiting professor at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, School of Engineering and Systems.

Natalia Weisz is Full Professor in Organizational Behaviour and Leadership at IAE Business School (Argentina)—Universidad Austral.

Transformational design leadership requires a leader who, rather than designing products, designs the design function, establishing a thriving environment for the creative team. It also requires a leader who helps to design the organization, making design a strategic capability that advances innovation and enhances customer experiences.

To examine the foundations of strong design leadership, the authors performed extensive in-depth interviews with design leaders working for Fortune 500 organizations across industries and geographies. Based on these insights, the book takes the position that a core challenge to successful design leadership is the ability to effectively balance long-term goals and short-term outcomes that can be contradictory in nature. This book provides insights and guidelines that will help design and business leaders recognize these often contradictory challenges and leverage them to the benefit of both the design function and the organization at large. Through a combination of practitioner experience and empirical research, the authors demonstrate how design can be used as a strategic capability to advance innovation and enhance customer experience.

Eric Quint is former Vice President, Chief Brand and Design Officer at 3M Company and Vice President, Head of Design Management and Consulting at Royal Philips.

Gerda Gemser is Full Professor and Chair of (Corporate) Entrepreneurship in the Department of Management and Marketing at the University of Melbourne.

Giulia Calabretta is Associate Professor in Strategic Value of Design at the Faculty of Industrial Design Engineering at Delft University of Technology (the Netherlands).
Time is of the essence. Climate change looms as a malignant force that will reshape our economy and society for generations to come. If we are going to avoid the worst effects of climate change, we are going to need to effectively “decarbonize” the global economy by 2050.

This doesn’t mean a modest, or even a drastic, improvement in fuel efficiency standards for automobiles. It means 100 percent of the cars on the road being battery-powered or powered by some other non-carbon-emitting powertrain. It means 100 percent of our global electricity needs being met by renewables and other non-carbon-emitting sources such as nuclear power. It means electrifying the global industrials sector and replacing carbon-intensive chemical processes with green alternatives, eliminating scope-one emissions—emissions in production—across all industries, including steel, cement, and petrochemicals. It means sustainable farming while still feeding a growing global population.

Responding to the existential threat of climate change, Michael Lenox and Rebecca Duff propose a radical reconfiguration of the industries contributing the most, and most harmfully, to this planetary crisis. The authors analyze precisely what this might look like for specific sectors of the world economy and examine the possible challenges and obstacles to introducing a paradigm shift in each one. The book concludes with an analysis of policy interventions and strategies that could move us toward clean tech and decarbonization by 2050.

Michael Lenox is the Tayloe Murphy Professor of Business Administration at the University of Virginia’s Darden School of Business. He is the coauthor of Can Business Save the Earth: Innovating Our Way to Sustainability (Stanford, 2018) and The Strategist’s Toolkit (Darden, 2013).

Rebecca Duff is Senior Research Associate at the Batten Institute for Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of Virginia’s Darden School of Business. She also serves as the managing director for the Institute’s Business Innovation and Climate Change Initiative.

Executive development programs have entered a period of rapid transformation, driven by digital disruption and a widening gap between the skills that participants and their organizations demand and those provided by their executive programs. This work delves into the objective functions of the executive development space, analyzes the demand characteristics of the learners and the organizations that pay for the programs, and the ways in which business schools and other providers deliver (or not) on the promises they make regarding skill development and the continued value of learning to the organization. They show how a trio of disruptive forces (disintermediation, disaggregation and decoupling), which have figured prominently in industries disrupted by digitalization, are reshaping the structure of demand for executive development. The authors look at the future of executive development in the era of self-refining algorithms (aka machine learning) and wearable sensors and computers, and offer a compass for making the right choice for CEOs and CLOs to guide executive program design. Ultimately, they offer a guide for to optimize the learning production function for both skill acquisition and skill transfer—the two charges that the new skills economy has laid out for any educational enterprise.

Mihnea C. Moldoveanu is Director of Desautels Centre for Integrative Thinking and the Marcel Desautels Professor of Integrative Thinking at the Rotman School of Management at University of Toronto. He is the author of four books, his most recent being The Design of Insight: How to Solve Any Business Problem (Stanford, 2015).

The technology controlling the United States’s nuclear weapons predates the internet. Updating the technology for the digital era is necessary, but it comes with the risk that anything digital can be hacked. Moreover, using new systems for both nuclear and non-nuclear operations will lead to levels of nuclear risk hardly imagined before. This book is the first to confront these risks comprehensively.

With Cyber Threats and Nuclear Weapons, Herbert Lin provides a clear-eyed breakdown of the cyber risks to the U.S. nuclear enterprise. Featuring a series of scenarios that clarify the intersection of cyber and nuclear risk, this book guides readers through a little-understood element of the risk profile that government decision-makers should be anticipating. What might have happened if the Cuban Missile Crisis took place in the age of Twitter, with unvetted information swirling around? What if an adversary announced that malware had compromised nuclear systems, clouding the confidence of nuclear decision-makers?

Cyber Threats and Nuclear Weapons, the first book to consider cyber risks across the entire nuclear enterprise, concludes with crucial advice on how government can manage the tensions between new nuclear capabilities and increasing cyber risk. This is an invaluable handbook for those ready to confront the unique challenges of cyber nuclear risk.

Herbert Lin is Senior Research Scholar at the Center for International Security and Cooperation and Hank J. Holland Fellow at Stanford University.

Understanding Global Migration offers scholars a groundbreaking account of emerging migration states around the globe, especially in the Global South.

Leading scholars of migration have collaborated to provide a bird’s-eye view of migration interdependence. Understanding Global Migration proposes a new typology of migration states, identifying multiple ideal types beyond the classical liberal type. Much of the world’s migration has been to countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and South America. The authors assembled here account for diverse histories of colonialism, development, and identity in shaping migration policy.

This book provides a truly global look at the dilemmas of migration governance: Will migration be destabilizing, or will it lead to greater openness and human development? The answer depends on the capacity of states to manage migration, especially their willingness to respect the rights of the ever-growing portion of the world’s population that is on the move.

James F. Hollifield is Ora Nixon Arnold Professor of International Political Economy and Director of the Tower Center at SMU. His other books include Controlling Immigration (Stanford, 4th edition forthcoming).

Neil Foley is Robert H. and Nancy Dedman Chair of History at SMU, where he is the Associate Director of the Clements Center for Southwest Studies. He is the author of Mexicans in the Making of America (2017), among others.
Against all evidence to the contrary, American men have come to believe that the world is tilted—economically, socially, politically—against them. A majority of men across the political spectrum feel that they face some amount of discrimination because of their sex. The authors of Gender Threat look at what reasoning lies behind their belief and how they respond to it.

Many people feel that there is a limited set of socially accepted ways for men to express their gender identity, and when circumstances make it difficult or impossible for them to do so, they search for another outlet to compensate. Sometimes these behaviors are socially positive, such as placing a greater emphasis on fatherhood, but other times they can be maladaptive, as in the case of increased sexual harassment at work. These trends have emerged, notably, since the Great Recession of 2008–09. Drawing on multiple data sources, including interviews and large surveys, paired with cutting edge quantitative analysis, the authors find that the specter of threats to their gender identity has important implications for men’s behavior.

While a majority of studies of masculinity focus on extremist tendencies, this book places that possibility within a much broader array of possible responses to a perceived gender threat. Importantly, younger men are more likely to turn to nontraditional compensatory behaviors, such as increased involvement in cooking, parenting, and community leadership, suggesting that the conception of masculinity is likely to change in the decades to come.

Dan Cassino is Professor of Government and Politics at Fairleigh Dickinson University and Executive Director of the FDU Poll.

Yasemin Besen-Cassino is Professor and Chair of Sociology at Montclair State University. She is the editor of Contemporary Sociology.
For mixed-citizenship couples, getting married is the easy part. The US Supreme Court has confirmed the universal civil right to marry, guaranteeing every couple’s ability to wed. But the Supreme Court has denied that this right to marriage includes married couples’ right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness on US soil, creating a challenge for mixed-citizenship couples whose individual-level rights do not translate to family-level protections. While US citizens can extend legal inclusion to their spouses through family reunification, they must prove their worthiness and the worthiness of their love before their relationship will be officially recognized by the state. In Unauthorized Love, Jane López offers a comprehensive, critical look at US family reunification law and its consequences as experienced by 56 mixed-citizenship American couples. These couples’ stories—of integration and alienation, of opportunity and inequality, of hope and despair—make tangible the consequences of current US immigration laws that tend to favor whiteness, wealth, and heteronormativity, as well as the individual rather than the family unit, in awarding membership and official belonging. In examining the experiences of couples struggling to negotiate intimacy under the constraints of immigration policy, López argues for a rethinking of citizenship as a family affair.

Jane Lilly López is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Brigham Young University.

In the United Arab Emirates, there is an employment sponsorship system known as the kafala in which migrant domestic workers must solely work for their employer, secure their approval to leave the country, and obtain their consent to terminate a job. In Unfree, Rhacel Salazar Parreñas challenges presiding ideas about the kafala, arguing that its reduction to human trafficking is, at best, unproductive, and at worst damaging to genuine efforts to regulate this system that impacts tens of millions of domestic workers across the globe.

The kafala system technically renders migrant workers unfree as they are made subject to the arbitrary authority of their employer. Yet, Parreñas argues that most employers do not abuse domestic workers or maximize the extraction of their labor. Still, the outrage elicited by this possibility dominates much of public discourse and overshadows the more mundane reality of domestic work in the region. Drawing on unparalleled data, this book diverges from previous studies as it establishes that the kafala system does not necessarily result in abuse, but instead leads to the absence of labor standards.

Unfree shows how various stakeholders, including sending and receiving states, NGOs, and inter-governmental organizations project moral standards to guide the unregulated domestic work. They can mitigate or aggravate arbitrary authority of employers. Parreñas offers a deft and rich portrait of how these mechanisms work on the ground, warning against the dangers of reducing unfreedom to structural violence.

Rhacel Salazar Parreñas is Professor of Sociology and Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of Southern California. She is the author of Illicit Flirtations and Children of Global Migration. She is the recipient of the 2019 Jessie Bernard Award from the American Sociological Association.
Although much has been written about the urban–rural divide in America, the city of Salinas, California, like so many other places in the state and nation whose economies are based on agriculture, is at once rural and urban. For generations, Salinas has been associated with migrant farmworkers from different racial and ethnic groups. This broad-ranging history of “the Salad Bowl of the World” tells a complex story of community-building in a multiracial, multiethnic city where diversity has been both a cornerstone of civic identity and, from the perspective of primarily white landowners and pragmatic agricultural industrialists, essential for maintaining the local workforce.

Carol Lynn McKibben draws on extensive original research, including oral histories and never-before-seen archives of local business groups, tracing Salinas’s ever-changing demographics and the challenges and triumphs of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants, as well as Depression-era Dust Bowl migrants and white ethnic Europeans. McKibben takes us from Salinas’s nineteenth-century beginnings as the economic engine of California’s Central Coast up through the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on communities of color today, especially farmworkers who already live on the margins.

Throughout the century-plus of Salinas history that McKibben explores, she shows how the political and economic stability of Salinas rested on the ability of nonwhite minorities to achieve a measure of middle-class success and inclusion in the cultural life of the city, without overturning a system based in white supremacy. This timely book deepens our understanding of race relations, economic development, and the impact of changing demographics on regional politics in urban California and in the United States as a whole.

Carol Lynn McKibben is a lecturer at Stanford University. She is director of the Salinas History Project and the author of two previous books on the history of Monterey County: Beyond Cannery Row: Sicilian Women, Immigration, and Community in Monterey, 1915–1999 (2006) and Racial Beachhead: Diversity and Democracy in a Military Town (2012).
Layla Murad (1918–1995) was once the highest-paid star in Egypt, and her movies were among the top-grossing in the box office. She starred in 28 films, nearly all now classics in Arab musical cinema. In 1955 she was forced to stop acting—and struggled for decades for a comeback. Today, even decades after her death, public interest in her life continues, and new generations of Egyptians still love her work. Unknown Past recounts Murad’s extraordinary life—and the rapid political and sociocultural changes she witnessed.

Hanan Hammad writes a story centered on Layla Murad’s persona and legacy, and broadly framed around a gendered history of 20th century Egypt. Murad was a Jew who converted to Islam in the shadow of the first Arab-Israeli war. Her career blossomed under the Egyptian monarchy, and later gave a singing voice to the Free Officers and the 1952 Revolution. The definitive end of her cinematic career came under Nasser on the eve of the 1956 Suez War.

Egyptians have long told their national story through interpretations of Murad’s life, intertwining the individual and Egyptian state and society to better understand Egyptian identity. As Unknown Past recounts, there’s no life better than Murad’s to reflect the tumultuous changes experienced over the dramatic decades of the mid-twentieth century.
While popular trends, cuisine, and long-standing political tension have made Korea familiar in some ways to a vast English-speaking world, those who follow K-Pop or North Korea’s nuclear weapons program have little familiarity with the region’s recorded history of some two millennia. And for most, “East Asia” still means China and Japan, with South Korea lost somewhere in the middle. Korea: A History addresses general readers, providing an up-to-date, accessible overview of Korean history from antiquity to the present. Eugene Y. Park draws on original-language sources and the most up-to-date synthesis of recent East Asian and Western-language scholarship to provide a history unlike anything currently available. This book expands still-limited English-language discussions on premodern Korea, offering rigorous and compelling analyses of Korea’s modernization while discussing LGBT, ethnic minority, and various historical groups not frequently included in Korean histories. Overall Park is able to break new ground on questions and debates that have been central to the field of Korean studies since its inception.

Eugene Y. Park is the Rick and Cathy Trachok Endowed Chair in International Studies and Professor in History at the University of Nevada, Reno. He is the author of A Genealogy of Dissent (Stanford, 2018).

This volume provides the first English translation of Nietzsche’s unpublished notes from the spring of 1884 through the winter of 1884–85, the period in which he was composing the fourth and final part of his favorite work, Thus Spoke Zarathustra. These notebooks therefore provide special insight into Nietzsche’s philosophical concept of superior humans, as well as important clues to the identities of the famous nineteenth-century European figures who inspired Nietzsche’s invention of fictional characters such as “the prophet,” “the sorcerer,” and “the ugliest human.” In these notebooks, Nietzsche also further explores ideas that were introduced in the first three parts of Thus Spoke Zarathustra: Zarathustra’s teaching about the death of God; his proclamation that it is time for humankind to overcome itself and create the superhumans; his discovery that the secret of life is the will to power; and his most profound thought—that the entire cosmos will eternally return.

Readers will encounter here a wealth of material that Nietzsche would include in his next book, Beyond Good and Evil, as he engages the ideas of Kant and Schopenhauer, challenges cultural icons like Richard Wagner, and mercilessly exposes the foibles of his contemporaries, especially of his fellow Germans. Readers will also discover an extensive collection of Nietzsche’s poetry. Richly annotated and accompanied by a detailed translators’ afterword, this volume showcases the cosmopolitanism at work in Nietzsche’s multifaceted and critical exploration of aesthetic and cultural influences that transcend national (and nationalist) notions of literature, music, and culture.

Paul S. Loeb is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at the University of Puget Sound and the author of The Death of Nietzsche’s Zarathustra (2010).

David F. Tinsley is Professor Emeritus of German and Medieval Studies at the University of Puget Sound and the author of The Scourge and the Cross: Ascetic Mentalities of the Later Middle Ages (2010).
Green Mass is a meditation on—and with—twelfth-century Christian mystic and polymath Saint Hildegard of Bingen. Attending to Hildegard’s vegetal vision, which greens theological tradition and imbues plant life with spirit, philosopher Michael Marder uncovers a verdant mode of thinking. The book stages a fresh encounter between present-day and premodern concerns, ecology and theology, philosophy and mysticism, the material and the spiritual, in word and sound.

Hildegard’s lush notion of _viriditas_, the vegetal power of creation, is emblematic of her deeply entwined understanding of physical reality and spiritual elevation. From blossoming flora to burning desert, Marder plays with the symphonic multiplicity of meanings in her thought, listening to the resonances between the ardency of holy fire and the aridity of a world aflame. Across Hildegard’s cosmos, we hear the anarchic proliferation of her ecological theology, in which both God and greening are circular, without beginning or end.

Introducing the work with an incisive foreword by philosopher Marcia Sá Cavalcante Schuback and accompanied by cellist Peter Schuback’s musical movements, which echo both Hildegard’s own compositions and key themes in each chapter of the book, this multifaceted work creates a resonance chamber in which to discover the living world anew.

The original compositions accompanying each chapter are available free for streaming and for download at www.sup.org/greenmass

Michael Marder is Ikerbasque Research Professor of Philosophy at the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Vitoria-Gasteiz. His work spans the fields of environmental philosophy and ecological thought, political theory, and phenomenology, with books including _Dust_ (2016), _Heidegger: Phenomenology, Ecology, Politics_ (2018), and _Pyropolitics in the World Ablaze_ (2020).

A pathbreaking exploration of the fate of utopia in our troubled times, this book shows how the historically intertwined endeavors of utopia and critique might be leveraged in response to humanity’s looming existential challenges.

_Utopia in the Age of Survival_ makes the case that critical social theory needs to reinstate utopia as a speculative myth. At the same time the left must reassume utopia as an action-guiding hypothesis—that is, as something still possible. S. D. Chrostowska looks to the vibrant, visionary mid-century resurgence of embodied utopian longings and projections in Surrealism, the Situationist International, and critical theorists writing in their wake, reconstructing utopia’s link to survival through to the earliest, most radical phase of the French environmental movement. Survival emerges as the organizing concept for a variety of democratic political forms that center the corporeality of desire in social movements contesting the expanding management of life by state institutions across the globe.

Vigilant and timely, balancing fine-tuned analysis with broad historical overview to map the utopian impulse across contemporary cultural and political life, Chrostowska issues an urgent report on the vitality of utopia.

S. D. Chrostowska is Professor of Humanities and Social & Political Thought at York University. She is the author of _Literature on Trial: The Emergence of Critical Discourse in Germany, Poland, and Russia, 1700–1800_ (2012), among other titles.
EMMANUEL LEVINAS’S TALMUDIC TURN
Philosophy and Jewish Thought
ETHAN KLEINBERG

In this rich intellectual history of the French-Jewish philosopher Emmanuel Levinas’s Talmudic lectures in Paris, Ethan Kleinberg addresses Levinas’s Jewish life and its relation to his philosophical writings while making an argument for the role and importance of Levinas’s Talmudic lessons.

Pairing each chapter with a related Talmudic lecture, Kleinberg uses the distinction Levinas presents between “God on Our Side” and “God on God’s Side” to provide two discrete and at times conflicting approaches to Levinas’s Talmudic readings. One is historically situated and argued from “our side” while the other uses Levinas’s Talmudic readings themselves to approach the issues as timeless and derived from “God on God’s own side.” Bringing the two approaches together, Kleinberg asks whether the ethical message and moral urgency of Levinas’s Talmudic lectures can be extended beyond the texts and beliefs of a chosen people, religion, or even the seemingly primary unit of the self.

Touching on Western philosophy, French Enlightenment universalism, and the Lithuanian Talmudic tradition, Kleinberg provides readers with a boundary-pushing investigation into the origins, influences, and causes of Levinas’s turn to and use of Talmud.


CULTURAL MEMORY IN THE PRESENT
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Philosophy / Religion

POLITICAL MEMORY AND THE AESTHETICS OF CARE
The Art of Complicity and Resistance
MIHAELA MIHAI

With this nuanced and interdisciplinary work, political theorist Mihaela Mihai tackles several interrelated questions: How do societies remember histories of systemic violence? Who is excluded from such histories’ cast of characters? And what are the political costs of selective remembering in the present?

Building on insights from political theory, social epistemology, and feminist and critical race theory, Mihai argues that a double erasure often structures hegemonic narratives of complex violence: of widespread, heterogeneous complicity and of “impure” resistances, not easily subsumed to exceptionalist heroic models. In dialogue with care ethicists and philosophers of art, she then suggests that such narrative reductionism can be disrupted aesthetically through practices of “mnemonic care,” that is, through the hermeneutical labor that critical artists deliver—thematically and formally—within communities’ space of meaning. Empirically, the book examines both consecrated and marginalized artists who tackled the memory of Vichy France, communist Romania, and apartheid South Africa. Despite their specificities, these contexts present us with an opportunity to analyze similar mnemonic dynamics and to recognize the political impact of dissenting artistic production.

Crossing disciplinary boundaries, the book intervenes in debates over collective responsibility, historical injustice, and the aesthetics of violence within political theory, memory studies, social epistemology, and transitional justice.

Mihaela Mihai teaches political theory at the University of Edinburgh. She is the author of Negative Emotions and Transitional Justice(2016).

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Philosophy / Cultural Studies
As the planet erupts with human and nonhuman distress, Feral Atlas delves into the details, exposing world-ripping entanglements between human infrastructure and nonhumans. More than just a pile of bad news, this publication brings together artists, humanists, and scientists from different cultures and operating in different locations to see how a transdisciplinary perspective might help us to understand something more about the processes of the Anthropocene.

A testament to the ways in which different perspectives amount to more than the sum of their parts, Feral Atlas is not merely a record of the known world; it is a compendium of places and possibilities. Stretching the idea of what a map is, Feral Atlas demonstrates patterns that structure our world and make it possible to discuss disparate phenomena across temporal and spatial distance.

With more than one hundred collaborators, Feral Atlas offers a counterpoint to rigid, globalist approaches to environmental justice and points to a dynamic field of solutions. It is an incitement to explore the world and to consider our history.

Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing is Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Jennifer Deger is Associate Professor and Research Leader in the College of Arts, Society and Education at James Cook University. Alder Keleman Saxena is Assistant Research Professor at the Department of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University. Feifei Zhou is Researcher at Aarhus University Research on the Anthropocene (AURA).

Featuring collaborations with creative experts such as Aboriginal artist Nancy McDinny, Native American artist Andy Everson, British Ghanaian architect Larry Botchway, and Filipino artists Amy Lien and Enzo Camacho.
CONSTRUCTING THE SACRED
Visibility and Ritual Landscape at the Egyptian Necropolis of Saqqara
ELAINE A. SULLIVAN
Utilizing 3D technologies, Constructing the Sacred addresses ancient ritual landscape from a unique perspective to examine development at the complex, long-lived archaeological site of Saqqara, Egypt. Sullivan focuses on how changes in the built and natural environment affected burial rituals at the temple due to changes in visibility. 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.
constructingthesacred.org

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 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.
blackquotidian.org

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. 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.
chinesedeadscape.org

FILMING REVOLUTION
ALISA LEBOW
Filming Revolution investigates documentary and independent filmmaking in Egypt since 2011, bringing together the collective wisdom and creative strategies of thirty filmmakers, artists, activists, and archivists. Rather than merely building an archive of video interviews, Alisa Lebow constructs a collaborative project, joining her interviewees in conversation to investigate questions about the evolving format of political filmmaking.
filmingrevolution.org

WHEN MELODIES GATHER
Oral Art of the Mahra
SAMUEL LIEBHABER
The Mahra people of the southern Arabian Peninsula have no written language but instead possess a rich oral tradition. Samuel Liebhaber takes readers on a tour through their poetry, which he collected in audio and video recordings over the course of many years. Based on this material, Liebhaber developed a blueprint for poetry classification across the language family.
whenmelodiesgather.org

ENCHANTING THE DESERT
NICHOLAS BAUCH
In the early twentieth century, Henry G. Peabody created an audiovisual slideshow that allowed thousands of people from Boston to Chicago to see and experience the majestic landscape of the Grand Canyon for the first time. Using virtual recreations of the Grand Canyon’s topography and rich GIS mapping overlays, Nicholas Bauch embellishes Peabody’s historic slideshow to reveal a previously hidden geography of a landmark that has come to define the American West.
enchantingthedesert.org
With Reading the Obscene, Jordan Carroll reveals new insights about the editors who fought the most famous anti-censorship battles of the twentieth century. While many critics have interpreted obscenity as a form of populist protest, Reading the Obscene shows that the editors who worked to dismantle censorship often catered to elite audiences composed primarily of white men in the professional-managerial class.

As Carroll argues, transgressive editors, such as H. L. Mencken at The Smart Set and The American Mercury, William Gaines and Al Feldstein at EC Comics, Hugh Hefner at Playboy, Lawrence Ferlinghetti at City Lights Books, and Barney Rosset at Grove Press, taught their readers to approach even the most scandalizing texts with the same cold calculation and professional reserve they employed in their occupations. Along the way, these editors kicked off a middle-class sexual revolution in which white-collar professionals imagined they could control sexuality through management science. Obscenity is often presented as self-shattering and subversive, but with this provocative work Carroll calls into question some of the most sensational claims about obscenity, suggesting that when transgression becomes a sign of class distinction, we must abandon the idea that obscenity always overturns hierarchies and disrupts social order.

Jordan S. Carroll is Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Puget Sound. His writing has appeared in Post 45, Twentieth-Century Literature, and American Literature.

In this expansive and provocative new work, Michael Dango theorizes how aesthetic style manages crisis—and why taking crisis seriously means taking aesthetics seriously. Detoxing, filtering, bingeing, and ghosting: these are four actions that have come to define how people deal with the stress of living in a world that seems in permanent crisis. As Dango argues, they can also be used to describe contemporary art and literature.

Employing what he calls “promiscuous archives,” Dango traverses media and re-shuffles literary and art historical genealogies to make his case. The book discusses social media filters alongside the minimalism of Donald Judd and La Monte Young and the television shows The West Wing and True Detective. It reflects on the modernist cuisine of Ferran Adrià and the fashion design of Issey Miyake. And it dissects writing by Barbara Browning, William S. Burroughs, Raymond Carver, Mark Danielewski, Jennifer Egan, Tao Lin, David Mitchell, Joyce Carol Oates, Mary Robison, Zadie Smith, David Foster Wallace, and Chris Ware. Unpacking how the styles of these works detox, filter, binge, or ghost their production and a theorization of action in a world always in need of repair. Ultimately, Dango presents a compelling argument for why we need aesthetic theory to understand what we’re doing in our world today.

Michael Dango is Assistant Professor of English and Media Studies and Affiliate Faculty in Critical Identity Studies at Beloit College.
Contingency is not just a feature of modern politics, finance, and culture—by thinking contingently, nineteenth-century Britons rewrote familiar narratives and upended forgone conclusions. *Victorian Contingencies* shows how scientists, novelists, and consumers engaged in new formal and material experiments with cause and effect, past and present, that actively undermined routine certainties.

Tina Young Choi traces contingency across a wide range of materials and media, from newspaper advertisements and children’s stories to well-known novels, scientific discoveries, and technological innovations. She shows how Charles Lyell and Charles Darwin reinvented geological and natural histories as spaces for temporal and causal experimentation, while the nascent insurance industry influenced Charles Babbage’s computational designs for a machine capable of responding to a contingent future. Choi pairs novelists George Eliot and Lewis Carroll with physicist James Clerk Maxwell, demonstrating how they introduced possibility and probability into once-assured literary and scientific narratives. And she explores the popular board games and pre-cinematic visual entertainments that encouraged Victorians to navigate a world made newly uncertain.

By locating contingency within these cultural contexts, this book invites a deep and multidisciplinary reassessment of the longer histories of causality, closure, and chance.

*Tina Young Choi* is Associate Professor of English at York University. She is the author of *Anonymous Connections: The Body and Narratives of the Social in Victorian Britain* (2016).

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Against the backdrop of ever-increasing nationalist violence during the last decade of the twentieth century, this book challenges standard analyses of nation formation by elaborating on the nation’s dream-like hold over the modern social imagination. Stathis Gourgouris argues that the national fantasy lies at the core of the Enlightenment imaginary, embodying its central paradox: the intertwining of anthropological universality with the primacy of a cultural ideal.

Crucial to the operation of this paradox and fundamental in its ambiguity is the figure of Greece, the universal alibi and cultural predicate behind national-cultural consolidation throughout colonialist Europe. The largely unpredictable institution of a modern Greek nation in 1830 undoes the interweaving of Enlightenment and Philhellenism, whose centrifugal strands continue to unravel the certainty of European history, down to the internal predicaments of the European Union or the tragedy of the Balkan conflicts.

This 25th anniversary edition of the book includes a new preface by the author in which he situates the book’s original insights in retrospect against the newer developments in the social and political conditions of a now globalized world: the neo-colonial resurgence of nationalism and racism, the failure of social democratic institutions, the crisis of sovereignty and citizenship, and the brutal conditions of stateless peoples.

*Stathis Gourgouris* is Professor of Comparative Literature and Society at Columbia University. He is the author of *Does Literature Think? Literature as Theory for an Antimythical Era* (Stanford, 2003); *Lessons in Secular Criticism* (2013); and *The Perils of the One* (2019), among other books.
Adena Spingarn is a writer and scholar of American cultural history. Americans have disputed various strategies for racial progress and difference and the legacy of slavery. Through Uncle Tom, black definers of the most desirable and harmful images of black personhood in literature and popular culture.

Uncle Tom charts the dramatic cultural transformation of perhaps the most controversial literary character in American history. From his origins as the heroic, Christ-like protagonist of Harriet Beecher Stowe's anti-slavery novel, the best-selling book of the nineteenth century, after the Bible, Uncle Tom has become a widely recognized epithet for a black person deemed so subservient to whites that he betrays his race. Readers have long noted that Stowe's character is not the traitorous sympathizer that his name connotes today. Adena Spingarn traces his evolution in the American imagination, offering the first comprehensive account of a figure central to American conversations about race and racial representation from 1852 to the present. We learn of the radical political potential of the novel's many theatrical spinoffs even in the Jim Crow era, Uncle Tom's breezy disavowal by prominent voices of the Harlem Renaissance, and a developing critique of “Uncle Tom roles” in Hollywood. Within the stubborn American binary of black and white, citizens have used this rhetorical figure to debate the boundaries of racial difference and the legacy of slavery. Through Uncle Tom, black Americans have disputed various strategies for racial progress and defined the most desirable and harmful images of black personhood in American movies from the silent era to the 1960s.

In The Atlantic Realists, intellectual historian Matthew Specter offers a new interpretation of “realism,” a prevalent stance in US foreign policy and public discourse since 1945, and the dominant theory in the postwar US discipline of international relations. This boldly revisionist narrative challenges the view of realism as a set of universally binding truths about international affairs, arguing instead that it developed through a dialogue between American and German intellectuals beginning in the late nineteenth century and unfolding throughout the twentieth. Specter uncovers an "Atlantic realist" tradition of reflection on the prerogatives of empire and the nature of power politics that developed through transatlantic exchanges conditioned by two world wars, the Holocaust, and the Cold War. His narrative focuses on key figures in the evolution of realist thought, including Carl Schmitt, authoritarian political theorist and Nazi jurist; Hans Morgenthau, German émigré and founding father of the US realist paradigm in the 1940s and 50s; and Wilhelm Grewe, lawyer for the Third Reich and leading West German diplomat. By tracing the development of the realist worldview over a century, Specter dismantles myths about the national interest, Realpolitik, and the “art” of statesmanship.

Matthew Specter teaches history and political thought at the University of California, Berkeley and is Associate Editor of the journal History and Theory. His first book was Habermas: An Intellectual Biography (2010).
Nearly 90 percent of residents in Dubai are foreigners with no Emirati nationality. As in many global cities, those who hold Western passports share specific advantages: prestigious careers, high salaries, and comfortable homes and lifestyles. With this book, Amélie Le Renard explores how race, gender, and class backgrounds shape experiences of privilege, and investigates the processes that lead to the formation of Westerners as a social group.

Westernness is more than a passport; it is also an identity that requires emotional and bodily labor. And as they work, hook up, parent, and hire domestic help, Westerners chase Dubai’s promise of socioeconomic elevation for the few. Through an ethnography informed by postcolonial and feminist theory, Le Renard reveals the diverse experiences and trajectories of white and non-white, male and female Westerners to understand the shifting and contingent nature of Westernness—and also its deep connection to whiteness and heteronormativity. Western Privilege offers a singular look at the lived reality of structural racism in cities of the global South.

Amélie Le Renard is Permanent Researcher at the National Center for Scientific Research, Centre Maurice Halbwachs, Paris. She is the author of A Society of Young Women: Opportunities of Place, Power, and Reform in Saudi Arabia (Stanford, 2014).

More than one million Indians travel annually to work in oil projects in the Gulf, one of the few international destinations where men without formal education can find lucrative employment. Between Dreams and Ghosts follows their migration, taking readers to sites in India, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait, from villages to oilfields and back again. Engaging all parties involved—the migrants themselves, the recruiting agencies that place them, the government bureaucrats that regulate their emigration, and the corporations that hire them—Andrea Wright examines labor migration as a social process as it reshapes global capitalism.

With this book, Wright demonstrates how migration is deeply informed both by workers’ dreams for the future and the ghosts of history, including the enduring legacies of colonial capitalism. As workers navigate bureaucratic hurdles to migration and working conditions in the Gulf, they in turn influence and inform state policies and corporate practices. Placing migrants at the center of global capital rather than its periphery, Wright shows how migrants are not passive bodies at the mercy of abstract forces—and reveals through their experiences a new understanding of contemporary resource extraction, governance, and global labor.

Andrea Wright is Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Asian and Middle Eastern Studies at William & Mary.
The Discovery of Iran examines the history of Iranian nationalism afresh through the life and work of Taghi Arani, the founder of Iran’s first Marxist journal, Donya. In his quest to imagine a future for Iran open to the scientific riches of the modern world and the historical diversity of its own people, Arani combined Marxist materialism and a cosmopolitan ethics of progress. He sought to reconcile Iran to its post-Islamic past, rejected by Persian purists and romanticized by their traditionalist counterparts, while orienting its present toward the modern West in all its complex and conflicting facets.

As Ali Mirsepassi shows, Arani’s cosmopolitanism complicates the conventional wisdom that racial exclusivism was an insoluble feature of twentieth-century Iranian nationalism. In cultural spaces like Donya, Arani and his contemporaries engaged vibrant debates about national identity, history, and Iran’s place in the modern world. In exploring Arani’s short but remarkable life and writings, Ali Mirsepassi challenges the image of Interwar Iran dominated by the Pahlavi state to uncover fertile intellectual spaces in which civic nationalism flourished.

Ali Mirsepassi is the Albert Gallatin Research Excellence Professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at New York University. His latest book, Iran’s Quiet Revolution: The Downfall of the Pahlavi State, was published in 2019.

Policing Bodies

Sex work occupies a legally gray space in Johannesburg, South Africa, and police attitudes towards it are inconsistent and largely unregulated. As I. India Thusi argues in Policing Bodies, this results in both room for negotiation that can benefit sex workers and also extreme precarity in which the security police officers provide can be offered and taken away at a moment’s notice. Sex work straddles the line between formal and informal. Attitudes about beauty and subjective value are manifest in formal tasks, including police activities, which are often conducted in a seemingly ad hoc manner. However, high-level organizational directives intended to regulate police obligations and duties toward sex workers also influence police action and tilt the exercise of discretion to the formal. In this liminal space, this book considers how sex work is policed and how it should be policed. Challenging discourses about sexuality and gender that inform its regulation, Thusi exposes the limitations of dominant feminist arguments regarding the legal treatment of sex work. This in-depth, historically informed ethnography illustrates the tension between enforcing a country’s laws and protecting citizens’ human rights.

I. India Thusi is an Associate Professor of Law at Delaware Law School. She has worked with the ACLU, Human Rights Watch, the Center for Constitutional Rights, and The Opportunity Agenda.
In the centuries before Europeans crossed the Atlantic, social and material relations among the indigenous Guaraní people of present-day Paraguay were based on reciprocal gift-giving. But the Spanish and Portuguese newcomers who arrived in the sixteenth century seemed interested in the Guaraní only to advance their own interests, either through material exchange or by getting the Guaraní to serve them. This book tells the story of how Europeans felt empowered to pursue individual gain in the New World, and how the Guaraní people confronted this challenge to their very way of being. Although neither Guaraní nor Europeans were positioned to grasp the larger meaning of the moment, their meeting was part of a global sea change in human relations and the nature of economic exchange.

Brian P. Owensby uses the centuries-long encounter between Europeans and the Indigenous people of South America to reframe the notion of economic gain as a historical development rather than a matter of human nature. Owensby argues that gain—the pursuit of individual, material self-interest—must be understood as a global development that transformed the lives of Europeans and non-Europeans, wherever these two encountered each other in the great European expansion spanning the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Brian P. Owensby is Professor of History and Director of the Center for Global Inquiry and Innovation at the University of Virginia.

Uber’s April 2016 launch in Buenos Aires plunged the Argentine capital into a frenzied hysteria that engulfed courts of law, taxi drivers, bureaucrats, the press, the general public, and Argentina’s president himself. Economist and anthropologist Juan M. del Nido, who had arrived in the city six months earlier to research the taxi industry, suddenly found himself documenting the unprecedented upheaval in real time. Taxis vs. Uber examines the ensuing conflict from the perspective of the city’s globalist, culturally liberal middle class, showing how notions like monopoly, efficiency, innovation, competition, and freedom fueled claims that were often exaggerated, inconsistent, unverifiable, or plainly false, but that shaped the experience of the conflict such that taxi drivers’ stakes in it were no longer merely disputed but progressively written off, pathologized, and explained away.

This first book-length study of the lead-up to and immediate aftermath of the arrival of a major platform economy to a metropolitan capital considers how the clash between Uber and the traditional taxi industry played out in courtrooms, in the press, and on the street. Looking to court cases, the politics of taxi licenses, social media campaigns, telecommunications infrastructure, public protests, and Uber’s own promotional materials, del Nido examines the emergence of “post-political reasoning”: an increasingly common way in which societies neutralize disagreement, shaping how we understand what we can even legitimately argue about and how.

Juan M. del Nido is Philomathia Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Max Planck Cambridge Centre for Ethics, Economy, and Social Change.
From the 1920s to the eve of the Pacific War in 1941, more than 50,000 young second-generation Japanese Americans (Nisei) embarked on transpacific journeys to the Japanese empire, putting an ocean between themselves and pervasive anti-Asian racism in the American West. Born U.S. citizens but treated as unwelcome aliens, this contingent of Japanese Americans—one in four U.S.-born Nisei—came in search of better lives but instead encountered a world shaped by increasingly volatile relations between the U.S. and Japan.

Based on transnational and bilingual research in the United States and Japan, Michael R. Jin recovers the stories of this unique group of American emigrants at the crossroads of U.S. and Japanese empire. From the Jim Crow American West to the Japanese colonial frontiers in Asia, and from internment camps in America to Hiroshima on the eve of the atomic bombing, these individuals redefined ideas about home, identity, citizenship, and belonging as they encountered multiple social realities on both sides of the Pacific. *Citizens, Immigrants, and the Stateless* examines the deeply intertwined histories of Asian exclusion in the United States, Japanese colonialism in Asia, and volatile geopolitical changes in the Pacific world that converged in the lives of Japanese American migrants.

**Michael R. Jin** is Assistant Professor of History and Global Asian Studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

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**THE BORDER WITHIN**

*Vietnamese Migrants Transforming Ethnic Nationalism in Berlin*

**PHI HONG SU**

When the Berlin Wall fell, Germany united in a wave of euphoria and solidarity. Also caught in the current were Vietnamese border crossers who had left their homeland after its reunification in 1975. Unwilling to live under socialism, one group resettled in West Berlin as refugees. In the name of socialist solidarity, a second group arrived in East Berlin as contract workers. *The Border Within* paints a vivid portrait of these disparate Vietnamese migrants’ encounters with each other in the post-socialist city of Berlin. Journalists, scholars, and Vietnamese border crossers themselves consider these groups that left their homes under vastly different conditions to be one people, linked by an unquestionable ethnic nationhood. Phi Hong Su’s rigorous ethnography unpacks this intuition. In absorbing prose, Su reveals how these Cold War compatriots enact palpable social boundaries in everyday life. This book uncovers how 20th-century state formation and international migration—together, border crossings—generate enduring migrant classifications. In doing so, border crossings fracture shared ethnic, national, and religious identities in lasting ways.

**Phi Hong Su** is Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology at Williams College. Previously, she was a Postdoctoral Research Associate in the Division of Social Science at New York University Abu Dhabi.
A symbol of the “new Japan” displayed at World’s Fairs, depicted in travel posters, and celebrated as the product of a national spirit of innovation, the Tōkaidō Shinkansen—the first bullet train, dubbed the “dream super-express”—represents the bold aspirations of a nation rebranding itself after military defeat, but also the deep problems caused by the unbridled postwar drive for economic growth. At the dawn of the space age, how could a train become such an important symbol? In Dream Super-Express, Jessamyn Abel contends that understanding the various, often contradictory, images of the bullet train reveals how infrastructure operates beyond its intended use as a means of transportation to perform cultural and sociological functions. The multi-layered dreams surrounding this high-speed railway tell a history not only of nation-building but of resistance and disruption. Though it constituted neither a major technological leap nor a new infrastructural connection, the train enchanted, enthralled, and enraged government officials, media pundits, community activists, novelists, and filmmakers. This history of imaginations around the monumental rail system resists the commonplace story of progress to consider the tug-of-war dynamics underlying its rise. By linking macrostructural policies to both the mesostructure of labor relations and the microstructure of outcomes experienced by individual workers, they reveal the interplay of forces that generate precarious work, and in doing so, synthesize historical and institutional analyses with the political economy of capitalism and class relations. This book reveals how precarious work ultimately contributes to increasingly high levels of inequality and condemns segments of the population to chronic poverty and many more to livelihood and income vulnerability.

Jessamyn Abel is a historian of Japan and Associate Professor in Asian Studies at Pennsylvania State University. She is the author of The International Minimum (2015).

Precarious Asia assesses the role of global and domestic factors in shaping precarious work and its outcomes in Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia as they represent a range of Asian political democracies and capitalist economies: Japan and South Korea are now developed and mature economies, while Indonesia remains a lower-middle income country.

With their established backgrounds in Asian studies, comparative political economy, social stratification and inequality, and the sociology of work, the authors yield compelling insights into the extent and consequences of precarious work, examining the dynamics underlying its rise. By linking macrostructural policies to both the mesostructure of labor relations and the microstructure of outcomes experienced by individual workers, they reveal the interplay of forces that generate precarious work, and in doing so, synthesize historical and institutional analyses with the political economy of capitalism and class relations. This book reveals how precarious work ultimately contributes to increasingly high levels of inequality and condemns segments of the population to chronic poverty and many more to livelihood and income vulnerability.

Arne L. Kalleberg is Kenan Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Kevin Hewison is Weldon E. Thornton Distinguished Emeritus Professor of Asian Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Kwang-Yeong Shin is Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Chung-Ang University in Seoul, Korea.
Canada is a key member of the world’s most important international intelligence-sharing partnership, the Five Eyes, along with the US, the UK, New Zealand, and Australia. Until now, few scholars have looked beyond the US to study how effectively intelligence analysts support policy makers, who rely on timely, forward-thinking insights to shape high-level foreign, national security, and defense policy.

Intelligence Analysis and Policy Making provides the first in-depth look at the relationship between intelligence and policy in Canada. Thomas Juneau and Stephanie Carvin, both former analysts in the Canadian national security sector, conducted seventy in-depth interviews with serving and retired policy and intelligence practitioners, at a time when Canada’s intelligence community underwent sweeping institutional changes.

Juneau and Carvin provide critical recommendations for improving intelligence performance in supporting policy—with implications for other countries that, like Canada, are not superpowers but small or mid-sized countries in need of intelligence that supports their unique interests.

Thomas Juneau is Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa and the author of Squandered Opportunity: Neoclassical Realism and Iranian Foreign Policy (Stanford, 2015).

Stephanie Carvin is Associate Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University and the author of Stand on Guard: Reassessing Threats to Canada’s National Security (2021).

Atomic Steppe tells the untold true story of how the obscure country of Kazakhstan said no to the most powerful weapons in human history. With the fall of the Soviet Union, the marginalized Central Asian republic suddenly found itself with the world’s fourth largest nuclear arsenal on its territory. Would it give up these fire-ready weapons—or try to become a Central Asian North Korea?

This book takes us inside Kazakhstan’s extraordinary and little-known nuclear history from the Soviet period to the present. For Soviet officials, Kazakhstan’s steppe was not an ecological marvel or beloved homeland, but an empty patch of dirt ideal for nuclear testing. Two-headed lambs were just the beginning of the resulting public health disaster for Kazakhstan—compounded, when the Soviet Union collapsed, by the daunting burden of becoming an overnight nuclear power.

Equipped with intimate personal perspective and untapped archival resources, Togzhan Kassenova introduces us to the engineers turned diplomats, villagers turned activists, and scientists turned pacifists who worked toward disarmament. With thousands of nuclear weapons still present around the world, the story of how Kazakhs gave up their nuclear inheritance holds urgent lessons for global security.

Togzhan Kassenova is Senior Fellow at the University at Albany, SUNY, a nonresident fellow of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and adjunct faculty at George Washington University.
The Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) had many opponents when, in 1995, it came up for extension. The majority of parties opposed extension, and experts expected a limited opponents when, in 1995, it came up for extension. The majority of parties opposed extension, and experts expected a limited extension as countries sought alternative means to manage nuclear weapons. But against all predictions, the treaty was extended indefinitely, and without a vote.

*Networked Nonproliferation* offers a social network theory explanation of how the NPT was extended, giving new insight into why international treaties succeed or fail. The United States was the NPT’s main proponent, but even a global superpower cannot get its way through coercion or persuasion alone. Michal Onderco draws on unique in-depth interviews and newly declassified documents to analyze the networked power at play. Onderco not only gives the richest account yet of the conference, looking at key actors like South Africa, Egypt, and the EU, but also challenges us to reconsider how we think about American power in international relations.

With *Networked Nonproliferation*, Onderco provides new insight into multilateral diplomacy in general and nuclear nonproliferation in particular, with consequences for understanding a changing global system as the US, the chief advocate of nonproliferation and a central node in the diplomatic networks around it, declines in material power.

Michal Onderco is Associate Professor of International Relations at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

As China and the U.S. increasingly compete for power in key areas of U.S. influence, great power conflict looms. Yet few studies have looked to the Middle East and Africa, regions of major political, economic, and military importance for both China and the U.S., to theorize how China competes in a changing world system.

*China’s Rise in the Global South* examines China’s behavior as a rising power in two key Global South regions, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa. Dawn C. Murphy, drawing on extensive fieldwork and hundreds of interviews, compares and analyzes thirty years of China’s interactions with these regions across a range of functional areas: political, economic, foreign aid, and military. From the Belt and Road initiative to the founding of new cooperation forums and special envoys, *China’s Rise in the Global South* offers an in-depth look at China’s foreign policy approach to the countries it considers its partners in South-South cooperation.

Intervening in the emerging debate between liberals and realists about China’s future as a great power, Murphy contends that China is constructing an alternate international order to interact with these regions, and provides policymakers and scholars of international relations with the tools to analyze it.

Dawn C. Murphy is Associate Professor of International Security Studies at the U.S. Air War College.
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