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In 2012, Steve Green, billionaire and president of the Hobby Lobby chain of craft stores, announced a recent purchase of a Biblical artefact—a fragment of papyrus, just discovered, carrying lines from Paul’s letter to the Romans, and dated to the second century CE. Noted scholar Roberta Mazza was stunned. When was this piece discovered, and how could Green acquire such a rare item? The answers, which Mazza spent the next ten years uncovering, came as a shock: the fragment had come from a famous collection held at Oxford University, and its rightful owners had no idea it had been sold.

The letter to the Romans was not the only extraordinary piece in the Green collection. They soon announced newly recovered fragments from the Gospels and writings of Sappho. Mazza’s quest to confirm the provenance of these priceless fragments revealed shadowy global networks that make big business of ancient manuscripts, from the Greens’ Museum of the Bible and world-famous auction houses like Sotheby’s and Christie’s, to antique shops in Jerusalem and Istanbul, dealers on eBay, and into the collections of renowned museums and universities.

Mazza’s investigation forces us to ask what happens when the supposed custodians of our ancient heritage act in ways that threaten to destroy it. *Stolen Fragments* illuminates how these recent dealings are not isolated events, but the inevitable result of longstanding colonial practices and the outcome of generations of scholars who have profited from extracting the cultural heritage of places they claim they wish to preserve. Where is the boundary between protection and exploitation, between scholarship and larceny?

**Roberta Mazza** is Associate Professor of Papyrology at the University of Bologna. She previously held positions at the University of Manchester, where she was honorary curator of the Manchester Museum, and at the University of California, Berkeley.
FeaR of cancel culture has gripped the world, and it turns out to be an old fear in a new get-up.

In this incisive new work, Adrian Daub analyzes the global spread of cancel culture discourse as a moral panic, showing that, though its object is fuzzy, talk of cancel culture in global media has become a preoccupation of an embattled liberalism. There are plenty of conservative voices who gin up worries about cancel culture to advance their agendas. But more remarkable perhaps is that it is centrist, even left-leaning, media that has taken up the rallying cry and really defined the outlines of what cancel culture is supposed to be.

Media in Western Europe, South America, Russia, and Australia have devoted as much—in some cases more—attention to this supposedly American phenomenon than most US outlets. From French crusades against “le wokisme” via British fables of the “loony left” to a German obsession with campus anecdotes to a global revolt against “gender studies”: countries the world over have developed culture war narratives in conflict with the US, and, above all, its universities—narratives that they themselves borrowed from the US.

Who exactly is afraid of cancel culture? To trace how various global publics have been so quickly convinced that cancel culture exists and that it poses an existential problem, Daub compares the cancel culture panic to moral panics past, investigating the powerful hold that the idea of “being cancelled” has on readers around the world.

A book for anyone wondering how institutions of higher learning in the US have become objects of immense interest and political lightning rods, not just for audiences and voters in the US, but worldwide.
TECHNOSKEPTICISM

Between Possibility and Refusal

THE DISCO NETWORK

FROM MUNCHAUSEN BY TIKTOK TO WELLNESS APPS TO ONLINE COMMUNITIES TO AI, THE DISCO NETWORK EXPLORES THE POSSIBILITIES THAT TECHNOSKEPTICISM CAN CREATE.

This is a book about possibility and refusal in relation to new technologies. Though refusal is an especially powerful mode—particularly for those who have historically not been given the option to say no—people of color and disabled people have long navigated the space between saying yes and saying no to the newest technologies. Technoskepticism relates some of these stories to reveal the possibilities skepticism can create.

The case for technoskepticism unfolds across three sections: the first focused on disability, the creative use of wellness apps, and the desire for diagnosis; the second on digital nostalgia and home for Black and Asian users who produced communities online before home pages gave way to profiles; and the third focused on the violence inherent in A.I.-generated Black bodies and the possibilities for Black style in the age of A.I. Acknowledging how the urge to refuse new technologies emerges from specific racialized histories, the authors also emphasize how care can look like an exuberant embrace of the new.

The DISCO Network is an intergenerational collective of researchers, artists, technologists, policymakers, and practitioners working together to challenge digital social and racial inequalities. Participants include David Adelman, André Brock, Aaron Dial, Stephanie Dinkins, Rayvon Fouché, Huan He, Jeff Nagy, Lisa Nakamura, Catherine Knight Steele, Rianna Walcott, Josie Williams, Kevin Winstead, M. Remi Yergeau, and Lida Zeitlin-Wu.
There is something major missing from most accounts of *Silent Spring* and its impact: namely, Dorothy Freeman, with whom Rachel Carson had a love relationship for over a decade. Freeman had a summer house with her husband, Stan, on the island of Southport, Maine, where Carson settled after the success of her first bestseller, *The Sea Around Us*. Correspondence shows the women developing strong feelings as they connect over their shared pleasure in the rocky coast.

In this moving new book, political theorist Lida Maxwell offers close readings that suggest Carson’s relationship with Freeman was central to her writing of *Silent Spring*—a work whose defense of vibrant nonhuman nature allowed Carson and Freeman’s love to flourish and for the pair to become their most authentic selves. What Maxwell calls Carson and Freeman’s “queer love” unsettled their heteronormative ideas of the good life as based in bourgeois private life, and led Carson to an increasingly critical view of capitalism and its effects on nonhuman nature and human lives alike. From these women’s experience Maxwell compellingly makes the case for an alternative democratic climate politics based on learning how to tune into authentic desire. Read through this lens, Carson’s work begins to look different and shows us not that the human incursion into nature is dangerous, but that a particular relationship is: the loveless using up of nature for capitalism. When Carson and Freeman correspond in excited detail about the algae, anemones, and veery thrushes of the Maine coast, they give us a glimpse of a different, more loving use of nature.

Inspired by Carson and Freeman’s deep care for one another, Maxwell reveals how a form of loving available to all of us can help reshape political desire amidst contemporary environmental crises.

*Lida Maxwell* is Professor of Political Science & Women’s, Gender, & Sexuality Studies at Boston University and the author of *Insurgent Truth: Chelsea Manning and the Politics of Outsider Truth-Telling* (2019), among other books.
THE WORST TRICKSTER STORY EVER TOLD

Native America, the Supreme Court, and the U.S. Constitution

KEITH RICHOTTE, JR.

THE STORY THEY HAVE CHOOSEN TO TELL IS WRONG. IT IS TIME TO TELL A BETTER STORY.

Keith Richotte begins his playful, unconventional look at Native American and Supreme Court history with a question: When did plenary power—the federal government’s self-appointed, essentially limitless authority over Native America—become constitutional?

When the Supreme Court first embraced this massive federal authority in the 1880s it did not bother to find any justification for the decision, which was rooted in racist ideas about tribal nations. However, by the 21st century, the Supreme Court began telling a different story. It was claiming the U.S. Constitution as the source of federal plenary power over Native America.

So, when did the Supreme Court change its story? Just as importantly, why did it change its story? And what does this change mean for Native America, the Supreme Court, and the rule of law? Richotte uses the genre of trickster stories to uncover the answers to these questions and offer an alternative understanding.

More than corrective constitutional history, The Worst Trickster Story Ever Told provides an irreverent synthesis of Native American legal history across more than 100 years, reflecting on race, power, and sovereignty along the way. Engaging with the story of plenary power from an Indigenous perspective, Richotte shows, opens possibilities that are otherwise foreclosed. Through the genre of trickster stories we are able to imagine a future that is more just and equitable, and that better fulfills the text and the spirit of the Constitution.

“...In entertaining, highly readable prose, The Worst Trickster Story Ever Told charts a clear and accessible path through the thicket of American Indian law. This warm, personal, erudite trickster story is a pleasure - and an education in what ails Indian law, in what might remedy it, and in how the doctrine got into this fix to start.”

—Samuel Erman, author of Almost Citizens

Keith Richotte, Jr. is the Director of the Indigenous Peoples and Policy Program and Professor of Law at the James E. Rogers College of Law at the University of Arizona. He is a citizen of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and is Associate Justice on its Court of Appeals.
Mass violence did not always have a name. Like conquest, atrocity was not always seen as violating a moral norm or inviting indignation. Could the concept of atrocity even exist before people could accuse their own country of mass violence committed against the inhabitants of another country? Drawing on a vast archive, Bruce Robbins seeks to give atrocity a literary history.

With penetrating insight, Robbins takes up such literary representations of atrocity as Bartolomé de las Casas’s account of his fellow Spaniards’ atrocities, Kurt Vonnegut’s Slaughterhouse-Five, Grimmelshausen’s 1668 novel Simplicissimus, David Mitchell’s Cloud Atlas, Gabriel García Márquez’s One Hundred Years of Solitude, Homero Aridjis’s short novel Smyrna in Flames, and Tolstoy’s Hadji Murat. What’s achieved is a profound exploration of the longer trajectory of the emergence of abhorrence and indignation in the face of mass violence and a critical examination of the conditions for the emergence of cosmopolitanism—the ability to look at your own nation with the critical eyes of a stranger.

In the presence of atrocity, what we want most is for someone to bear witness. What is it literature can do with atrocity that simple testimony cannot? Robbins answers by showing how literature goes beyond the legal paradigm of accusation. Meanwhile, venturing from the Bible to Zadie Smith, Robbins pursues the bold proposition that, in the midst of relentlessly repetitive slaughter and nameless, shapeless, irredeemable suffering, humanity’s moral history might include a cosmopolitan arc.

Bruce Robbins is Old Dominion Foundation Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University. He has authored several books, among them Criticism and Politics: A Polemical Introduction (Stanford, 2022).
IS IT RACIST? IS IT SEXIST?

Why Red and Blue White People Disagree, and How to Decide in the Gray Areas

JESSI STREIB and BETSY LEONDAR-WRIGHT

HOW CAN THE JUDGMENT CALLS WE MAKE IN EVERYDAY LIFE CREATE OR HELP ERADICATE SOCIAL INEQUALITY?

Is It Racist? Is It Sexist? Two questions that seem simple on their face, but which invite a host of tangled responses. In this book, Jessi Streib and Betsy Leondar-Wright offer a new way of understanding how inequalities persist by focusing on the individual judgment calls that lead us to decide what’s racist, what’s sexist, and what’s not.

Racism and sexism often seem like optical illusions—with some people sure they see them and others sure they’re not there—but the lines that most consistently divide our decisions might surprise you. Indeed, white people’s views of what’s racist and sexist are increasingly up for grabs. As the largest racial group in the country and the group that occupies the most and the highest positions of power, what they decide is racist and sexist helps determine the contours of inequality.

By asking white people—Southerners and Northerners, Republicans and Democrats, working-class and professional-middle-class, men and women—to decide whether specific interactions and institutions are racist, sexist, or not, Streib and Leondar-Wright take us on a journey through the decision-making processes of white people in America. By presenting them with a variety of scenarios, the authors are able to distinguish the responses as being characteristic of different patterns of reasoning. They produce a framework for understanding these patterns that invites us all to engage with each other in a new way, even on topics that might divide us.

Is It Racist? Is It Sexist? will leave you questioning how you decide whether a joke, a hiring decision, or a policy change is or isn’t racist or sexist, and will give you new tools for making more accurate and productive judgment calls.

Jessi Streib is Associate Professor of Sociology at Duke University. She is the author, most recently, of The Accidental Equalizer (2023).

Betsy Leondar-Wright has been a community organizer as well as a diversity workshop facilitator. She is now a sociology professor teaching critical race theory at Lasell University.
CHANGING ON THE JOB
How Leaders Become Courageous, Wise, and Steady in an Anxious World, SECOND EDITION
JENNIFER GARVEY BERGER

AN ADVANCED GUIDE TO LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND PERSONAL GROWTH—YOUR OWN OR OTHERS—USING ADULT DEVELOPMENT THEORY.

Leaders (like all adults) grow through four predictable stages of maturity and wisdom. The first edition of Changing on the Job became a popular guide for executive coaches and leadership trainers, because it simplified a set of complex tools and ideas to move leaders through the four stages of “Adult Development Theory.” Jennifer Garvey Berger argues that if we do not deliberately help leaders advance to the third and fourth stages of maturity and wisdom, we will be unable to solve the global problems which are plaguing us, like climate change, war, or the next global crisis. The leaders we need to solve our complex, unprecedented problems can only be developed in the workplace. They need the sophisticated perspective and personal evolution described in this book.

Changing on the Job is the only book in the influential field of Adult Development Theory that’s easy to read and offers clear descriptions of what adult/leader growth, wisdom, and maturity look like, as well as a series of tools and ideas to help leaders grow. The second edition includes three new chapters written directly for leaders, and many updates.

Jennifer Garvey Berger (EdD, Harvard) is cofounder and CEO of global consulting firm, Cultivating Leadership, and the author of four acclaimed books on leadership. Her clients include Microsoft, Novartis, Wikipedia, the New Zealand Department of Conservation, and Oxfam International.
LEADING OUTSIDE YOUR COMFORT ZONE
The Surprising Psychology of Resilience, Growth, and Well-Being

D. CHRISTOPHER KAYES

A RESEARCH-BACKED GUIDE TO LEADING WITH CONFIDENCE AND RESILIENCE IN AN AGE OF ANXIETY.

Leading is inevitably frustrating and emotionally demanding, yet leaders get little training in how to deal with painful emotions. Since the pandemic, stresses on leaders have only grown. To lead effectively in an age of anxiety, leaders must build the capacity to act in spite of unpleasant emotions, and bring a learning mindset to challenges that can otherwise feel overwhelming. Leading Outside Your Comfort Zone draws on a wide body of research to show how well-being and resilience emerges from this struggle; leaders grow by adopting a learning mindset in the face of unpleasant emotions. The book explains how to:

- Confidently face new challenges
- Accelerate progress toward goals
- Improve productivity during discouraging, “unfruitful” periods
- Overcome frustration with difficult personalities and organizational politics
- Build confidence and a mindset of stress-less productivity
- Build resilience throughout the organization

Leadership expert Chris Kayes integrates insights from diverse disciplines, including management and organization studies, psychology, sports and military psychology, neuroscience, and education, and presents original research involving over 1,000 leaders. The book focuses on five tools that help leaders develop positive emotional engagement, creative problem-solving, learning identity, flexibility, and social support.

D. Christopher Kayes is Chair of the Department of Management at The George Washington University’s School of Business. He is the author or coauthor and editor of five books including Organizational Resilience: How Learning Sustains Organizations in Crisis, Disaster, and Breakdown.
HOW CONSULTANTS SHAPE NONPROFITS

Shared Values, Unintended Consequences

LEAH MARGARETA GAZZO REISMAN

GROUNDBREAKING RESEARCH ILLUMINATES THE PIVOTAL, PROBLEMATIC ROLE OF CONSULTANTS IN THE NONPROFIT WORLD.

The nonprofit sector leans heavily on consultants to guide strategic planning, advise on fundraising strategy, gather data on program effectiveness and more. Despite suspicion from some quarters about the quality and impact of this work, Dr. Leah Reisman’s extensive research demonstrates that most consultants work diligently to customize and implement solutions for their nonprofit clients. However, there are overlooked costs. How Consultants Shape Nonprofits explores how consultants reinforce problematic status quo practices and ideas while prioritizing the opinions of people in power (nonprofit funders, leaders, etc.) over those of lower-level staff and communities. Consultants thus leave unaddressed some of the most pernicious structural problems in the nonprofit sector. The book’s important conclusions about the problematic role of consultants in the nonprofit world are based on more than a year of ethnographic research and nearly 200 interviews with practitioners. Dr. Reisman concludes with guidance on how consultants, nonprofit leaders, and donors can better collaborate, and overcome traditional “blind spots” in the nonprofit-consultant relationship.

Leah Margareta Gazzo Reisman (PhD, Princeton) is a Program Officer at The Barra Foundation in Philadelphia, and a Research Fellow at the John Brademas Center at NYU. She researches nonprofits with support from the NSF, the Mellon Foundation, and the Wallace Foundation. Her work has appeared in the Stanford Social Innovation Review and the Chronicle of Philanthropy.
Crisis-Ready Teams explains how any team, and any team leader, in any industry can (and should) proactively prepare to manage the inevitable but unpredictable crises that could seriously harm their organizations. The book is based on extensive, unprecedented research on crisis team dynamics, key success behaviors, and why some teams perform so much better than others. Leading scholars Mary J. Waller and Seth A. Kaplan recorded and statistically analyzed audio and video recordings of hundreds of hours of crisis simulations involving flight crews, nuclear power plant control rooms, mine rescues, emergency room doctors and nurses, etc. Based on this empirical research, and other academic literature on teams perform in crises, the authors show how teams and leaders can cement high-performance behaviors, especially in the first few crucial minutes of a crisis.

While valuable for teams and leaders, this book provides a valuable framework and research data for scholars studying crises and teams in organizations. It will also be useful for MBA or executive education instruction on crisis management and leadership.

Mary J. Waller is Senior Research Scholar at the College of Business at Colorado State University. Prior to completing her Ph.D., she worked in petroleum, aviation, and software development.

Seth A. Kaplan is Associate Professor of Psychology at George Mason University. His research explores individual and team performance in high-reliability contexts.
UNSETTLED FAMILIES

Refugees, Humanitarianism, and the Politics of Kinship

SOPHIA BALAKIAN

HOW THE FAMILY UNIT EXISTS SIMULTANEOUSLY AS A FOCUS OF HUMANITARIAN COMPASSION AND OF SECURITIZED SUSPICION.

Against the backdrop of the global refugee crisis, *Unsettled Families* investigates the parameters that Global North governments and international humanitarian organizations use to classify most displaced families—more than 99% globally—as ineligible for resettlement, and often as fraudulent. But “fraud” as a category is not as self-evident as it may first appear. Nor is “the family.” Based on long-term fieldwork between Nairobi, Kenya and Columbus, Ohio, Sophia Balakian tells stories of Somali and Congolese refugees navigating a complicated global assemblage of humanitarian organizations, immigration bureaucracies, and national security agencies as they seek permanent, new homes. Viewing the concepts of “fraud” and “family” from different vantage points in this context, Balakian shows how the categories begin to blur out of focus, sometimes to evaporate altogether; what seems to be contained within them scatter outside their received boundaries. Practices that resettlement organizations deem fraudulent are often understood by people living as refugees to be moral actions in an unequal world. Such practices allow them to fulfill obligations to kin—kin defined expansively, in ways that at times exceed the boundaries of normative, US frameworks. Bringing questions of kinship into current discussions on humanitarianism, Balakian locates “the family” as a crucial category in processes of producing, policing, and contesting the boundaries of nation-states, and of the nature of securitized humanitarianism in the 21st century.

Sophia Balakian is Assistant Professor of Social Justice & Human Rights in the School of Integrative Studies at George Mason University.
In 2019, after decades of ecological damage from oil, Waorani people took to the streets of Amazonian Ecuador to protest drilling on their ancestral lands. Working with international activists, lawyers, and other Indigenous groups, they successfully sued the government for selling oil concessions without prior consent. Placing their struggle for territorial autonomy in the global spotlight, this unprecedented legal victory for environmental rights by an Indigenous people reflected the new forms of collaboration emerging in contemporary Amazonia. Translating Worlds, Defending Land explores how Waorani collaborations, whether with environmentalists or academic researchers, bring about new possibilities, challenges, and imaginative horizons.

Based on fieldwork over a period of twenty-five years, Casey High interrogates what these engagements mean for Indigenous communities and how they offer critical reflection on collaboration as a concept, method, and practice. The alliances, misunderstandings, and conflicts that emerge in these contexts challenge the assumption that productive collaborations reflect—or require—shared purposes, generating important implications for engaged anthropology open to reconsidering what constitutes ethnographic knowledge and who it is for. As some young Waorani adults become not just community leaders or environmental citizens, but also skilled researchers and ethnographers, translating between Indigenous understandings of land and the Western language conservation, they create a powerful new voice in international environmental politics.

Casey High is Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of Victims and Warriors: Violence, History and Memory in Amazonia (2015).

For decades, the agricultural settlements of Israel’s arid Central Arabah prided themselves on their labor-Zionist commitment to abstaining from hiring outside labor. But beginning in the late 1980s, the region’s agrarian economy was rapidly transformed by the removal of state protections, a shift to export-oriented monoculture, and an influx of disenfranchised, ill-paid migrants from northeast Thailand (Isaan). Capitalist Colonial, Matan Kaminer’s ethnography of the region and its people, argues that the paid and unpaid labor of Thai migrants has been essential to resolving the clashing demands of the bottom line and Zionist ideology here as elsewhere in Israel’s farm sector.

Kaminer’s account mobilizes capitalism and colonialism as a combined analytical frame to comprehend the forms of domination prevailing in the Arabah. Placing the findings of fieldwork as a farm laborer within the ecological, economic, and political histories of the Arabah and Isaan, Kaminer draws surprising connections between the violent takeover of peripheral regions, the imposition of agrarian commodity production, and the emergence of transnational labor flows. Insisting on the liberatory possibilities immanent in the “interaction ideologies” found among both migrant workers and settler employers, and raising the question of the place of migrants who are neither Jewish nor Arab in visions of decolonization, this book demonstrates anthropology’s ongoing relevance to the struggle for local and global transformations.

Matan Kaminer is an anthropologist and a Lecturer at the School of Business and Management, Queen Mary University of London.
HOW HACKERS FACILITATE COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS THAT COUNTER THE MONOCULTURE OF “BIG TECH” AND POINT US TO BRIGHTER, INNOVATIVE HORIZONS.

A digital world in relentless movement—from artificial intelligence to ubiquitous computing—has been captured and reinvented as a monoculture by Silicon Valley “big tech” and venture capital firms. Yet very little is discussed in the public sphere about existing alternatives. Based on long-term field research across San Francisco, Tokyo, and Shenzhen, Common Circuits explores a transnational network of hacker spaces that stand as potent, but often invisible, alternatives to the dominant technology industry. In what ways have hackers challenged corporate projects of digital development? How do hacker collectives prefigure more just technological futures through community projects? Luis Felipe R. Murillo responds to these urgent questions with an analysis of the hard challenges of collaborative, autonomous community-making through technical objects conceived by hackers as convivial, shared technologies.

Through rich explorations of hacker space histories and biographical sketches of hackers who participate in them, Murillo describes the social and technical conditions that allowed for the creation of community projects such as anonymity and privacy networks to counter mass surveillance; community-made monitoring devices to measure radioactive contamination; and small-scale open hardware fabrication for the purposes of technological autonomy. Murillo shows how hacker collectives point us toward brighter technological futures—a renewal of the “digital commons”—where computing projects are constantly being repurposed for the common good.

Luis Felipe R. Murillo is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Notre Dame.
THE CHILDREN OF SOLAGA

Indigenous Belonging across the U.S.-Mexico Border

DAINA SANCHEZ

In this book, Daina Sanchez examines how Indigenous Oaxacan youth form racial, ethnic, community, and national identities away from their ancestral homeland. Assumptions that Indigenous peoples have disappeared altogether, or that Indigenous identities are fixed, persist in the popular imagination. This is far from the truth. Sanchez demonstrates how Indigenous immigrants continually remake their identities and ties to their homelands while navigating racial and social institutions in the U.S. and Latin America, and, in doing so, transform notions of Indigeneity and push the boundaries of Latinidad.

Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork between Los Angeles, California and San Andrés Solaga, a Zapotec town in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, The Children of Solaga centers Indigenous ways of knowing and being in the world, and adds a much-needed transnational dimension to the study of Indigenous immigrant adaptation and assimilation. Sanchez, herself a diasporic Solagueña, argues that the lived experiences of Indigenous immigrants offer a unique vantage point from which to see how migration across settler-borders transforms processes of self-making among displaced Indigenous people. Rather than accept attempts by both Mexico and the U.S. to erase their Indigenous identity or give in to anti-Indigenous and anti-immigrant prejudice, Oaxacan immigrants and their children defiantly celebrate their Indigenous identity through practices of el goce comunal (“communal joy”) in their new homes.

Daina Sanchez is Assistant Professor of Chicana and Chicano Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

FRAGMENTS OF HOME

Refugee Housing and the Politics of Shelter

TOM SCOTT-SMITH

Abandoned airports. Shipping containers. Squatted hotels. These are just three of the many unusual places that have housed refugees in the past decade. The story of international migration is often told through personal odysseys and dangerous journeys, but when people arrive at their destinations a more mundane task begins: refugees need a place to stay. Governments and charities have adopted a range of strategies in response to this need. Some have sequestered refugees in massive camps of glinting metal. Others have hosted them in renovated office blocks and disused warehouses. They often end up in prefabricated shelters flown in from abroad.

This book focuses on seven examples of emergency shelter, from Germany to Jordan, which emerged after the great “summer of migration” in 2015. Drawing on detailed ethnographic research into these shelters, the book reflects on their political implications and opens up much bigger questions about humanitarian action. By exploring how aid agencies and architects approached this basic human need, Tom Scott-Smith demonstrates how shelter has many elements that are hard to reconcile or combine; shelter is always partial and incomplete, producing mere fragments of home. Ultimately, he argues that current approaches to emergency shelter have led to destructive forms of paternalism and concludes that the principle of autonomy can offer a more fruitful approach to sensitive and inclusive housing.

Tom Scott-Smith is Associate Professor of Refugee Studies and Forced Migration at the University of Oxford. He is the author of On an Empty Stomach: Two Hundred Years of Hunger Relief (2020).
In recent years, debates over healthcare have accompanied rapid advances in technology, from the expansion of telehealth services to artificial intelligence driven diagnostics. In this book, Shawn Bender delves into the world of Japanese robots engineered for care. Care robots (kaigo robotto) emerged early in the 21st century, when roboticists began converting assembly line technologies into responsive machines for older adults and people with disabilities. These robots are meant to be felt and programmed to feel. While some greet them with enthusiasm, others fear that they might replace a fundamentally human task. Based on fieldwork in Japan, Denmark, and Germany, Bender traces the emergence of care robots in Japan and examines their impact on therapeutic practice around the world.

Social science scholarship on robotics tends to be either speculative—imagining life together with robots—or experimental—observing robot-human interaction in laboratories or through short-term field studies. Instead, Bender follows roboticists developing technologies in Japan, and travels with the robots themselves into everyday sites of care, tracking the integration of robots into institutional care and the connection of care practice to robotics development. By exploring the application of Japanese robotics across the globe, Feeling Machines highlights the entanglements of therapeutic practice and technological innovation in an age of more-than-human care.

Shawn Bender is Associate Professor of East Asian Studies and is affiliated with the department of Anthropology and the Health Studies Certificate Program at Dickinson College.

North Korea may be known as the world’s most secluded society, but it too has witnessed the rapid rise of new media technologies in the new millennium, including the introduction of a 3G cell phone network in 2008. In 2009, there were only 70,000 cell phones in North Korea. That number has grown tremendously in just over a decade, with over 7 million registered as of 2022. This expansion took place amid extreme economic hardship and the ensuing possibilities of destabilization. Against this social and political backdrop, Millennial North Korea traces how the rapidly expanding media networks in North Korea impact their millennial generation, especially their perspective on the outside world.

Suk-Young Kim argues that millennials in North Korea play a crucial role in exposing the increasing tension between the state and its people, between risktakers who dare to transgress strict social rules and compliant citizens accustomed to the state’s centralized governance, and between thriving entrepreneurs and those left out of the growing market economy. Combining a close reading of North Korean state media with original interviews with defectors, Kim explores how the tensions between millennial North Korea and North Korean millennials leads to a more nuanced understanding of a fractured and fragmented society that has been frequently perceived as an unchanging, monolithic entity.

Suk-Young Kim is Professor of Theater and Performance Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is the author and editor of numerous books, including K-Pop Live: Fans, Idols, and Multimedia Performance (Stanford, 2018).
The Chinese revolution was a forestry revolution. For decades, tree planting has been at the heart of Chinese environmental endeavors, and forestry is pivotal to its environmentalism and green image more generally. During the Mao era, while forests were razed to fuel rapid increases in industrial production, the “Greening the Motherland” campaign also promoted conservationist tree-planting nationwide. *Contested Environmentalisms* explores the seemingly contradictory rhetoric and desires of Chinese conservation from the early twentieth century through to the present day. Examining ethnic borderlands, the Beijing political center, and China’s growth on the world stage, this book demonstrates the strength of Chinese environmentalism to adapt and survive through tumultuous change lies in what seems to be a weakness: its inconsistency and contestation.

Drawing on literary, cinematic, scientific, archival, and digital media sources, Cheng Li investigates the emergence, evolution, and devolution of Chinese conservationist ideas, showing that they acquired their value and assumed their power precisely because of their malleability and adaptability. Li situates Chinese environmental science within the context of global scientific knowledge transfer, probing the dynamics underlying conservationist ideas that energize environmental impulses in China, and shedding light on authoritarian environmentalism from cultural and historical perspectives.

Cheng Li is Assistant Professor of Chinese Studies at Carnegie Mellon University.

Homeland security is rarely just a matter of the homeland; it involves the circulation and multiplication of policing practices across borders. Though the term “homeland security” is closely associated with the United States, Israel is credited with developing the first all-encompassing approach to domestic surveillance and territorial control. Today, it is a central node in the $200 billion per year homeland security industry. And in the wake of 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks, India emerged as a major growth market. Known as “India’s 9/11” or simply “26/11,” the attacks sparked significant public pressure to adopt “modern” homeland security approaches. Since 2008, India has become not only the single largest buyer of Israeli conventional weapons, but also a range of other surveillance technology, police training, and security expertise.

Pairing insights from science and technology studies with those from decolonial and postcolonial theory, *Fabricating Homeland Security* traces 26/11’s political and policy fallout, concentrating on the efforts of Israel’s homeland security industry to advise and equip Indian city and state governments. Through a focus on the often unseen and overlooked political struggles at work in the making of homeland security, Rhys Machold illustrates how homeland security is a universalizing project that seeks to remake the world in its image, and tells the story of how claims to global authority are fabricated and put to work.

Rhys Machold is Senior Lecturer in Politics at the University of Glasgow.
Dire reports of surging deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon appear often in international headlines, with commentators decriing the destruction of tree-covered habitats as an act of environmental vandalism. Although forest losses are alarming, broader trends are bending in the direction of forest recovery. In this book, Brent Sohngen and Douglas Southgate address the long-term recovery of forests in Latin America. The authors synthesize trends in demography, agricultural development, and technological change, and argue that slower population growth and increasing crop and tree yields—in conjunction with protecting local ownership of natural resources—have encouraged forest transition. This book explores how market forces, ownership arrangements, and the enforcement of property rights have influenced this shift from net deforestation to net afforestation.

Forest transitions have happened before, such as the recovery of tree-covered habitats in Europe and the United States. Signs of a similar transformation in land use are now present in Latin America. Ending deforestation requires a strengthening of forest dwellers’ property rights while ensuring that biodiversity conservation is no longer treated as a value-less externality. The resulting forest landscape, actively managed for ecosystem services, will be more resilient, as is needed to overcome climate change.

Brent Sohngen is CFAES Distinguished Professor in the Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics at The Ohio State University.

Douglas Southgate is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Developmental Economics at The Ohio State University.
MARY KITAGAWA
A Nikkei Canadian Life
KAREN M. INOUYE

This book tells the story of Japanese Canadian activist Mary Kitagawa. In the aftermath of the Pearl Harbor bombing, Mary was one of roughly 22,000 Nikkei uprooted from their homes on the Pacific coast and forbidden to return to western British Columbia until long after World War II had officially ended. In the decades that followed, Mary and her family navigated financial precarity and ostracism, but also found ways to pursue both economic stability and political engagement. Beginning with Mary’s grandparents, who were among the earliest immigrants to Canada from Japan, this book tracks the family’s experiences—and those of the larger Nikkei Canadian community—from the late 1800s to the present.

Concentrating on the interpersonal and intergenerational bonds that shaped Kitagawa, Karen M. Inouye describes the increasingly activist sensibilities that arose from transformative relationships—with family members, other members of the Nikkei Canadian community, Doukhobors, First Nations peoples, and white allies—as well as in response to the anti-Asian racism that Kitagawa encountered in many forms throughout her life. Inouye presents the Nikkei Canadian experience not as a linear triumph over a single adversity, but as a continual process of identity formation in relation to obstacles and opportunities, suffering and joy, isolation and connection.

Karen M. Inouye is Ruth N. Halls Associate Professor and Director of the Asian American Studies Program at Indiana University—Bloomington.

MOUNTAIN BATTERY
The Alps, Water, and Power in the Fossil Fuel Age
MARC LANDRY

By the end of the nineteenth century, Europeans had come to see the Alps as the ideal place to fashion an alternative to the era’s dominant energy source: coal. After 1850, Alpine water increasingly became “white coal”: a power source with the revolutionary economic potential of fossil fuel. In this book, Marc Landry shows how dam-building in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries transformed the Alps into Europe’s “battery”—an energy landscape designed to store and produce electricity for use throughout the Continent. These stores of energy played an important role in supplying the war economies of west-central Europe in both world wars as demand for munitions and other factory production necessitated access to electrical energy and the conservation of coal.

Through historical research conducted in archives across Europe—especially in Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland, and Italy—Landry shows how and why Europeans thoroughly transformed the Alps in order to generate hydroelectricity, and explores the effects of its attendant economic and military advantages across the turbulent twentieth century. Landry surveys the environmental and energy changes wrought by dam-building, demonstrating that with global warming, melting glaciers, and calls for a green energy transition, the future of white coal is once again in question in twenty-first-century Europe.

Marc Landry is Assistant Professor of History and Director of the Austrian Marshall Plan Center for European Studies at the University of New Orleans.
This book explores the establishment and development of a multi-ethnic frontier society on the Habsburg-Ottoman border, in the historic region of the Banat (today divided between Romania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary). After it passed from Ottoman to Habsburg control in the early eighteenth century, the Habsburgs sought to settle the region with Western and Central European migrants, mainly though not exclusively German-speakers from the Holy Roman Empire. Historian Timothy Olin argues that this policy led to destabilizing demographic changes and laid the foundations for the ethno-religious tensions that characterized the region through the twentieth century and beyond.

Imperial authorities used colonists as a means to ensure the loyalty and stability of the province and to prevent Hungarian-Ottoman collusion. Their settlement, beginning in the 1710s and lasting until the 1820s, led to government-sponsored displacement and resettlement of many local villages. In the process of narrating the history of the region, Olin argues that the land empires of Europe engaged in forms of settlement that fit the larger patterns of colonial rule in other parts of Europe and the world, and demonstrates that the movement of settlers and the culture they brought with them began a process of Europeanization in the borderlands of the continent and helped solidify Europe's boundaries.

Timothy Olin is Associate Professor of History at Central College, Iowa.

In 1948, the Cominform—the Soviet-dominated organization that represented communist parties throughout Eastern Europe—expelled its Yugoslav branch, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, for “nationalist” tendencies. The next year, Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslavia’s leader, began mass arrests of suspected Stalinists. Since prior to the expulsion everyone in Yugoslavia had been a Stalin supporter or claimed to be, the result was a campaign of terror comparable to the Stalinist Terror of the 1930s. Yugoslav security forces ultimately arrested some 13,000 people and imprisoned them on Goli Otok, or “Bleak Island,” a desolate prison island off the coast of Croatia, where they were subjected to brutal treatment rivaling any Soviet gulag. Using previously unexamined archival material and drawing on interviews with the few remaining survivors of Goli Otok, historian Martin Previšić delves into the origins of political repression under Tito and the daily workings of the prison camp island. Originally published in Croatian in 2019, this English translation is the first book to fully examine this shocking and revealing episode from the region’s past.

Martin Previšić is Associate Professor at the University of Zagreb’s Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.
Energy history is an approach to understanding the past that takes changes in the human exploitation of Earth’s energies as its object of inquiry. This interdisciplinary field documents and analyzes how humans thought about, harnessed, stored, and exploited stocks and flows of energy. In recent decades, in response to evidence of the effect of fossil fuel use in our climatic system and coinciding with an energy turn across the humanities, a new urgency and purpose has been ascribed to such work. Energy’s History challenges abstract and universalizing conceptions of energy’s history-making capacities. This collection contains twelve chapters that present, analyze, and contextualize a primary source. The contributors focus on ideas, events, and statements that recorded and critiqued the distinct historical paths of energy, thereby broadening the scope of where and what constitutes energy history.

As energy’s world-making has enmeshed ever more of the planet into a dangerous compact with fossil fuels, energy histories must be revised within this new energy-historical reality. This volume both presents persuasive visions of energy-driven development beyond the Western capitalist model and provides an expansive and critical account of the ways in which energy histories have shaped the past and impact the present.

Daniela Russ is a historical sociologist at the University of Leipzig’s Global and European Studies Institute.

Thomas Turnbull is a historical geographer at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin.

Since Kenya’s invasion of Somalia in 2011, the Kenyan state has been engaged in direct combat with the Somali militant group Al-Shabaab, conducting airstrikes in southern Somalia and deploying heavy-handed police tactics at home. As the hunt for suspects has expanded within Kenya, Kenyan Muslims have been subject to disappearances and extrajudicial killings at the hands of U.S.-trained Kenyan police.

War-Making as Worldmaking explores the entanglement of militarism, imperialism, and liberal-democratic governance in East Africa today. Samar Al-Bulushi argues that Kenya’s emergence as a key player in the “War on Terror” is closely linked—but not reducible to—the U.S. military’s growing proclivity to outsource the labor of war. Attending to the cultural politics of security, Al-Bulushi illustrates that the war against Al-Shabaab has become a means to produce new fantasies, emotions, and subjectivities about Kenya’s place in the world. Meanwhile, Kenya’s alignment with the U.S. provides cover for the criminalization and policing of the country’s Muslim minority population.

How is life lived in a place that is not understood to be a site of war, yet is often experienced as such by its targets? This book weaves together multiple scales of analysis, asking what a view from East Africa can tell us about the shifting configurations and expansive geographies of post-9/11 imperial warfare.

Samar Al-Bulushi is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Irvine.
Much has been written to try to understand the ideological characteristics of the current Russian government, as well as what is happening inside the mind of Vladimir Putin. Refusing pundits’ clichés that depict the Russian regime as either a cynical kleptocracy or the product of Putin’s grand Machiavellian designs, Ideology and Meaning-Making under the Putin Regime offers a critical genealogy of ideology in Russia today. Marlene Laruelle provides an innovative, multi-method analysis of the Russian regime’s ideological production process and the ways it is operationalized in both domestic and foreign policies. Ideology and Meaning-Making under the Putin Regime reclaims the study of ideology as an unavoidable component of the tools we use to render the world intelligible and represents a significant contribution to the scholarly debate on the interaction between ideas and policy decisions. By placing the current Russian regime into a broader context of different strains of strategic culture, ideological interest groups, and intellectual history, this book gives readers key insights into how the Russo-Ukrainian War became possible and the role ideology played in enabling it.

Marlene Laruelle is Research Professor of International Affairs and Political Science and Director of the Illiberalism Studies Program at The George Washington University. Trained in political philosophy, she works on the rise of illiberalism in different national contexts and has published widely on Russia’s society and politics, as well as its foreign policy.

Nonreciprocal preferential trade arrangements are a defining feature of the relationship between developed and developing countries dating back to the colonial era. In the late 1950s, these arrangements started to take a multilateral form when members of the European Economic Community established special trade arrangements with their colonies. Since then, several trade arrangements have featured African countries among the preference-receiving countries. Yet it is not always clear how preferential these arrangements are and whether they in fact help African countries or instead lead them to perpetual dependence on specific markets and products.

Richard E. Mshomba carefully examines the history of these programs and their salient features, and analyzes negotiations between the EU and African countries to form Economic Partnership Agreements. Nonreciprocal preferential trade arrangements are often unpredictable, since the duration and magnitude of preferences are at the discretion of the preference-giving countries. However, when used in conjunction with other development programs and with laws and regulations that encourage long-term investment and protect employees, they can increase economic opportunities and foster human development. This book recognizes the potential impact of nonreciprocal preferential trade arrangements and provides recommendations to increase their viability.

EROS AND EMPIRE

The Transnational Struggle for Sexual Freedom in the United States

ALEXANDER STOFFEL

The history of queer politics in the United States since 1968 is commonly narrated as either a progressive campaign for state recognition or as a subcultural rejection of prevailing gender norms. But these accounts miss the true scale of queer politics in the post-war era. By centering transnational relations, practices, and infrastructures in the history of sexual rebellion, Eros and Empire provides an alternative view of US-based struggles for sexual freedom.

Alexander Stoffel analyzes three prominent US-based social movements—gay liberationism, Black lesbian feminism, and AIDS activism—to argue that they were fundamentally shaped by their transnational entanglements. Departing from popular domestic framings of these movements, Stoffel recasts the history of radical queer thought and action as a project of erotic worldmaking. This project mobilized queer affects of pleasure, desire, and eroticism in the fight for revolutionary transformation on a world scale. The transnational perceptions, activities, and consciousness of queer radicals, Stoffel argues, not only conditioned the trajectory of queer history, but also radicalized wider anti-imperialist, socialist, and abolitionist struggles past and present.

In this ambitious and interdisciplinary work, Stoffel reconsidered the United States’ revolutionary sexual past and creates new opportunities for the study of sexual formations in relation to questions of capital accumulation, empire, and resistance.

Alexander Stoffel is a Lecturer in International Politics in the School of Politics and International Relations at Queen Mary University of London.

MANIPULATING AUTHORITARIAN CITIZENSHIP

Security, Development, and Local Membership in China

SAMANTHA A. VORTHERMS

The redistribution of political and economic rights is inherently unequal in autocratic societies. Autocrats routinely divide their populations into included and excluded groups, creating particularistic citizenship through granting some groups access to rights and redistribution while restricting or denying access to others. This book asks: why would a government with powerful tools of exclusion expand access to socioeconomic citizenship rights? And when autocratic systems expand redistribution, whom do they choose to include?

In Manipulating Authoritarian Citizenship, Samantha A. Vorttherms examines the crucial case of China—where internal citizenship regimes control who can and cannot become a local citizen through the household registration system (hukou)—and uncovers how autocrats use such institutions to create particularistic membership in citizenship. Vorttherms shows how local governments explicitly manipulate local citizenship membership not only to ensure political security and stability, but also, crucially, to advance economic development. Vorttherms demonstrates how autocrats use differentiated citizenship to control degrees of access to rights and thus fulfill the authoritarian bargain and balance security and economic incentives. This book expands our understanding of individual-state relations in both autocratic contexts and across a variety of regime types.

Samantha A. Vorttherms is Assistant Professor at the University of California, Irvine’s Department of Political Science. She is also a faculty affiliate at UCI’s Philosophy, Political Science, and Economic program and the Long U.S.-China Institute, and a non-resident scholar at UC San Diego’s 21st Century China Center.

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THE BUSINESS OF TRANSITION

Jewish and Greek Merchants of Salonica from Ottoman to Greek Rule

PARIS PAPAMICHOS CHRONAKIS

The Business of Transition examines how the cosmopolitan bourgeoisie of the Eastern Mediterranean navigated the transition from empire to nation-state in the early twentieth century. In this social and cultural history, Paris Papamichos Chronakis shows how the Jewish and Greek merchants of Salonica (present-day Thessaloniki) skillfully managed the tumultuous shift from Ottoman to Greek rule amidst revolution and war, rising ethnic tensions, and heightened class conflict. Bringing their once powerful voices back into the historical narrative, he traces their entangled trajectories as businessmen, community members, and civic leaders to illustrate how the self-reinvention of a Jewish-led bourgeoisie made a city Greek.

Papamichos Chronakis draws on previously untapped local archival material to weave a rich narrative of individual portraits, introducing us to revered philanthropists and committed patriots as well as vilified profiteers and victimized Salonicans. Offering a kaleidoscopic view of a city in transition, this book reveals how the collapse of empire shook all the constitutive elements of Jewish and Greek identities, and how Jews and Greeks reinvented themselves amidst these larger political and economic disruptions.

Paris Papamichos Chronakis is Lecturer in Modern Greek History at Royal Holloway, University of London.

KABBALAH AND CATASTROPHE

Historical Memory in Premodern Jewish Mysticism

HARTLEY LACHTER

While premodern kabbalistic texts were not chronicles of historical events, they provided elaborate models for understanding the secret divine plan guiding human affairs. Hartley Lachter analyzes innovative kabbalistic doctrines, such as the idea of reincarnation and the notion of multiple successive universes, through which Jewish mystics sought to demonstrate that the misfortunes of Jewish history were in fact necessary steps toward redemption.

Lachter argues that these works, mostly composed between the early 14th century and the generation affected by the Spanish expulsion in the early 16th century, enabled Jewish readers to make sense of the troubling misfortunes of their own time. Kabbalah and Catastrophe uncovers the remarkable variety of ways that kabbalists deployed esoteric tradition to argue that God had not abandoned the Jews to the inscrutable forces of history. Instead, they suggested to readers that Jews are history’s primary actors, and that despite their small numbers and lack of military power, Jews nonetheless secretly push history forward. For scholars of Jewish mysticism and medieval Jewish history, Lachter articulates how premodern mystical texts can be crucial sources of insight into how Jews understood the meaning of history.

Hartley Lachter is Philip and Muriel Berman Chair in Jewish Studies and Associate Professor of Religion Studies at Lehigh University. He is the author of Kabbalistic Revolution: Reimagining Judaism in Medieval Spain (2014).
CRISIS BY DESIGN

Emergency Powers and Colonial Legality in Puerto Rico

JOSE ATILES

Devastating hurricanes, deteriorating infrastructure, massive public debt, and a global pandemic make up the continuous crises that plague Puerto Rico. In the last several years, this disastrous escalation has placed the archipelago more centrally on the radar of residents and politicians in the United States, as the US Congress established an oversight board with emergency powers to ensure Puerto Rico’s economic survival—and its ability to repay its debt. These events should not be understood as a random string of compounding misfortune. Rather, as demonstrated by Jose Atiles in Crisis by Design, they result from the social, legal, and political structure of colonialism. Moreover, Atiles shows how administrations, through emergency powers and laws paired with the dynamics of wealth extraction, have served to sustain and exacerbate crises. He explores the role of the local government, corporations, and grassroots mobilizations. More broadly, the Puerto Rican case provides insight into the role of law and emergency powers in other global south, Caribbean, and racialized and colonized countries. In these settings, Atiles contends, colonialism is the ongoing catastrophe.

Jose Atiles is Assistant Professor at the Department of Sociology and affiliate of the College of Law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

FAITH IN RIGHTS

Christian-Inspired NGOs at Work in the United Nations

AMÉLIE BARRAS

Faith in Rights explores why and how Christian nongovernmental organizations conduct human rights work at the United Nations. The book interrogates the idea that the secular and the religious are distinct categories, and more specifically that human rights, understood as secular, can be neatly distinguished from religion. It argues that Christianity is deeply entangled in the texture of the United Nations and shapes the methods and areas of work of Christian NGOs. To capture these entanglements, Amélie Barras analyzes—through interviews, ethnography, and document and archive analysis—the everyday human rights work of Christian NGOs at the United Nations Human Rights Council. She documents how these NGOs are involved in a constant work of double translation: they translate their human rights work into a religious language to make it relevant to their on-the-ground membership, but they also reframe the concerns of their membership in human rights terms to make them audible to UN actors. Faith in Rights is a crucial new evaluation of how religion informs Christian nongovernmental organizations’ understandings of human rights and their methods of work, as well as how being engaged in human rights work influences these organizations’ own religious identity and practice.

Amélie Barras is Associate Professor in the Law and Society Program at York University.
MORE THAN HALF THE POPULATION WILL EXPERIENCE MENOPAUSE; IT IS TIME FOR THE LAW TO ACKNOWLEDGE IT.

Menopause is a stage of life that half the population will inevitably experience. But it remains one of the last great taboo topics for discussion, even among close friends and family members. Silence and stigmas around many aspects of reproductive health—from menstruation to infertility to miscarriage to abortion—have historically created the conditions in which bias and discrimination can flourish. Menopause exemplifies that phenomenon, and in Hot Flash, authors Emily Gold Waldman, Bridget Crawford and Naomi Cahn set out to replace the silence surrounding menopause with a deeper understanding.

Hot Flash explores the culturally specific stereotypes that surround menopause as well as how menopause is treated in law and medicine. The book contextualizes menopause as one of several stages in a person’s reproductive life. Taking U.S. law regarding pregnancy and breastfeeding as an entry point, the authors suggest changes in existing legislation and workplace policies that would incorporate menopause as well. More broadly, they push us to imagine how law can support a more equitable future.

A broader framework further enables the authors to explore menopause discrimination as it is experienced by trans men and gender nonbinary people. They ultimately make the case for a new wave of intersectional feminism that encompasses gender, disability, age, and race.

Emily Gold Waldman is the Associate Dean for Faculty Development and a Professor of Law at the Elisabeth Haub School of Law at Pace University.

Bridget J. Crawford is a University Distinguished Professor at the Elisabeth Haub School of Law at Pace University.

Naomi R. Cahn is the Justice Anthony M. Kennedy Distinguished Professor of Law and Nancy L. Buc ’69 Research Professor in Democracy and Equity at the University of Virginia School of Law.

“Hot Flash addresses the scarlet letter of aging and allows a safe pathway for discussion, one that unpacks the layers, often secretive and isolating, that occur during this journey. Let us not remain silent about this natural cycle of life and speak loudly, as these pages do, enabling the menopausal movement to forge forward!”

—Ashanda Saint Jean, New York Medical College
From its inception in the 70s and 80s, critical race theory’s target was the field of law, revealing it to be a repository for racial power. This particular critique of law was explosive because of law’s putatively apolitical status, making it a unique site for an intellectual sit-in that has forever changed the way that race and racism are understood in American society.

Several decades later, as indicators of populism and white nationalism spread across North America and Europe, critical race theory remains markedly absent from discourses in global affairs and international law. This volume opens the door for CRT to enter the international sphere. Featuring contributions from 30 of today’s leading scholars from around the world, Race, Racism, and International Law will explain how the concept of racial difference sits at the foundation of the legal, political, and social structures of hierarchy that shape the contemporary global order. Helmed by four pioneering experts, two in CRT and two in international law, the volume’s approach will target regimes of power and violence that implicate racism, capitalism, and colonialism. This volume lays the groundwork for urgent and provocative new modes of critique and analysis.

Devon W. Carbado is the Honorable Harry Pregerson Professor of Law at UCLA School of Law.

Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw is Professor of Law at UCLA and at Columbia Law School, and Founding Director of the Center for Intersectionality and Social Policy Studies.

Justin Desautels-Stein is Associate Professor of Law at the University of Colorado Law School and Founding Director of the Center for Critical Thought.

Chantal Thomas is Professor of Law at Cornell Law School, and Director of the Clarke Initiative for Law and Development in the Middle East and North Africa.

Despite growing political, social, and economic integration between countries over the last two decades, states have erected walls at their borders at a pace unmatched in history. Nonetheless, legal scholarship on the phenomenon of walling is sparse, as the walls are seen as existing independently of the law. Building Walls, Constructing Identities uses the U.S.-Mexico border wall as a frame to provide a new understanding of the relationship between the law and wall building.

Increasingly, law is recognized as emerging from whatever knowledge is privileged in a given context, and that it is legislated by people with cultural biases. In other words, it is never a neutral set of rules, just as walls are never neutral structures. Marie-Eve Loiselle expands on this trend, arguing that the dynamic interaction between law and wall-building reveals insights about space, belonging, and national identities. Informed by two episodes of wall-building in American history—the Act of August 19, 1935, and the Secure Fence Act of 2006—the book identifies two discursive processes by which the law and the wall come together to communicate legal knowledge about territorial and cultural limits.

Marie-Eve Loiselle is a Lecturer at Macquarie Law School.
The number of Black state and federal judges has grown considerably in the post-Civil Rights Era. They are, in fact, the second most represented group of judges in the state and federal courts. Furthermore, historic appointments of Black men and women to the federal judiciary, including Ketanji Brown Jackson, as well as generally increased calls for the diversification of the courts in recent years have renewed questions about judicial representation. What does having more Black judges in courthouses and communities mean for the political representation of Black people and Black interests?

In *Robed Representatives*, Taneisha Means Davis offers new insights into the lives, identity politics, and actions of Black state court judges. The narratives centered in the book reveal an identity-to-politics link that exists among Black judges that lead them to represent their group interests. This link is corroborated with data that highlights numerous previously unidentified manifestations of racial representation in the legal system. Means demonstrates that only through exploration of the lives, identities, and behaviors of historically underrepresented judges will it be possible to arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the importance—and limitations—of racial diversity in the courts.

Taneisha Means Davis is Assistant Professor of Political Science on the Class of 1951 Chair at Vassar College.

We live in a world spun by supply chains—art included. In this major contribution to the study of contemporary culture and supply chains, Michael Shane Boyle has assembled a global inventory of aesthetics since the 1950s that reveals logistics to be a surprisingly pervasive means of artistic production. *The Arts of Logistics* provides a new map of supply chain capitalism, scrutinizing how artists retool technologies designed for circulating commodities.

What emerges is a magisterial account of the logistics revolution that foregrounds the role played by art in the long downturn of global capitalism.

With chapters on art produced from technologies including ships, barrels, containers, and drones, Boyle narrates the long history of art’s connection to logistics, beginning in the transatlantic slave trade and continuing today in Silicon Valley’s dreams of automation. The global reach of the artists considered reflects the geographies of supply chain capitalism itself. In taking stock of how performance, sculpture, and popular culture are entangled in trade and racialized labor regimes, Boyle profiles influential work by artists such as Christo and Allan Kaprow alongside that of contemporary figures including Cai Guo-Qiang and Selina Thompson. Through this incisive study, Boyle demonstrates that art and logistics are linked by the infrastructures and violence that keep supply chains moving.

Michael Shane Boyle is Senior Lecturer in the School of English and Drama at Queen Mary University of London.
Perhaps no period better clarifies our current crisis of digital information than the nineteenth century. Self-aware about its own epochal telecommunications changes and awash in a flood of print, the nineteenth century confronted the consequences of its media shifts in ways that still define contemporary responses. In this authoritative new work, Paul Fyfe argues that writing about Victorian new media continues to shape reactions to digital change. Among its unexpected legacies are what we call digital humanities, characterized by the self-reflexiveness, disciplinary reconfigurations, and debates that have made us digital Victorians, so to speak, struggling again to resituate humanities practices amid another technological revolution.

Engaging with writers such as Thomas De Quincey, George Eliot, George du Maurier, Henry James, and Robert Louis Stevenson who confronted the new media of their day, Fyfe shows how we have inherited Victorian anxieties about quantitative and machine-driven reading, professional obsolescence in the face of new technology, and more—telling a longer history of how writers, readers, and scholars adapt to dramatically changing media ecologies, then and now. The result is a predigital history for the digital humanities through nineteenth-century encounters with telecommunication networks, privacy intrusions, quantitative reading methods, remediation, and their effects on literary professionals. As Fyfe demonstrates, well before computers, the Victorians were already digital.

Paul Fyfe is Associate Professor in the Department of English, North Carolina State University. He is the author of By Accident or Design: Writing the Victorian Metropolis (2015).

The years 1989–2008 were an era of neoliberal hegemony in US politics, economy, and culture. Post45 scholar Adam Kelly argues that American novelists who began their careers during these years—specifically the post-baby boom generation of writers born between the late 1950s and early 1970s—responded to neoliberalism by developing in their fiction an aesthetics of sincerity. How, and in what way, these writers ask, can you mean what you say, and avow what you feel, when what you say and feel can be bought and sold on the market? What is authentic art in a historical moment when the artist has become a model for neoliberal subjectivity rather than its negation? Through six chapters focused on key writers of the period—including Susan Choi, Helen DeWitt, Jennifer Egan, Dave Eggers, George Saunders, Dana Spiotta, Colson Whitehead, and David Foster Wallace—the book explores these central questions while intervening critically in a set of debates in contemporary literary studies concerning aesthetics, economy, gender, race, class, and politics. Offering the capstone articulation of a set of influential arguments made by the author over a decade and more, New Sincerity constitutes a field-defining account of a period that is simultaneously recent and historically bound, and of a generation of writers who continue to shape the literary landscape of the present.

Adam Kelly is Associate Professor of English, University College Dublin, Ireland.
The opening of classified documents from the Soviet era has been dubbed the “archival revolution” due to its unprecedented scale, drama, and impact. With a storyteller’s sensibility, Cristina Vatulescu identifies and takes on the main challenges of reading in these archives.

This transnational study foregrounds peripheral Eastern European perspectives and the ethical stakes of archival research. In so doing, it contributes to the urgent task of decolonizing the field of Eastern European and Russian studies at this critical moment in the region’s history. Drawing on diverse work ranging from Mikhail Bakhtin to Tina Campt, the book enters into broader conversations about the limits and potential of reading documents, fictions, and one another. Pairing one key reading challenge with a particularly arresting story, Vatulescu in turn investigates Michel Foucault’s traces in Polish secret police archives; tackles the files, reenactment film, and photo albums of a socialist bank heist; pits autofiction against disinformation in the secret police files of Nobel Prize laureate Herta Müller; and takes on the digital remediation of Soviet-era archives by analyzing contested translations of the Iron Curtain trope from its 1946 origins to the current war in Ukraine. The result is a bona fide reader’s guide to Eastern Europe’s ongoing archival revolution.

Cristina Vatulescu is Associate Professor in the Department of Comparative Literature at New York University and the author of Police Aesthetics: Literature, Film, and the Secret Police Archives in Soviet Times (Stanford, 2010).

Lebanon may be the most complicated place in the world to be a “mixed” couple. It has no civil marriage law, fifteen personal status laws, and a political system built on sectarianism. Still, Lebanon has the most interreligious marriages per capita in the Middle East. What constitutes a mixed marriage is in flux as social norms shift, and reactions to mixed marriage reveal underlying social categories of discrimination. Through stories of Lebanese couples, Love Across Difference challenges readers to rethink categories of difference and imagine possibilities for social change.

Drawing on two decades of interviews and research, Lara Deeb shows how mixed couples in Lebanon confront patriarchy, social difference, and sectarianism. In the drama that ensues as women and young men make their own marital choices, they push gender boundaries and reveal the ultimately empty nature of sect as a category of social difference. Love won’t end sectarianism, but it can contribute to reducing sect’s social power. Through the example of Lebanon, we can learn about our own social worlds, about the assumptions we make around social difference, and about how people react when forced to change their ideas of who can be made kin through marriage.

Lara Deeb is Professor of Anthropology and MENA Studies at Scripps College, author of An Enchanted Modern (2006), and coauthor of Leisurely Islam (2013) and Anthropology’s Politics (Stanford, 2016).
As weavers, garment workers, and peddlers, Syrian immigrants in the Americas fed the early twentieth-century transnational textile trade. These migrants and the commodities they produced—silk, linen, and cotton; lace and embroidery; undergarments and ready-wear clothing—moved along steamship routes from Beirut through Marseille and Madeira to New York City, New England, and Veracruz. As migrants and merchants crisscrossed the Atlantic in pursuit of work, Syrian textile manufacturing expanded across the hemisphere. *Unmentionables* offers a history of the global textile industry and the Syrians, Lebanese, and Palestinians who worked in it.

Stacy Fahrenthold examines how Arab workers navigated processes of racialization, immigration restriction, and labor contestation. She writes women workers—the majority of Syrian garment workers—back into US labor history. She also situates the rise of Syrian American industrial elites, who exerted supply chain power to combat labor uprisings, resist unionization, and stake claim to the global textile industry. Critiquing the hegemony of the Syrian peddler in histories of this diaspora, *Unmentionables* introduces alternative narrators: union activists who led street demonstrations, women garment workers who shut down kimono factories, child laborers who threw snowballs at police, and the diasporic merchant capitalists who contended with all of them.

**Stacy D. Fahrenthold** is Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Davis. She is the author of *Between the Ottomans and the Entente* (2019).

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How to raise a child became a central concern of intellectual debate from Cairo to Beirut over the course of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Intimately linked with discussions around capitalism and democracy, considerations about women, gender, and childrearing emerged as essential to modern social theory. Arab writers, particularly women, made sex, the body, and women’s ethical labor central to fending off European imperial advances, instituting representative politics, and managing social order.

*Labors of Love* traces the political power of motherhood and childrearing in Arabic thought. Susanna Ferguson reveals how debates around raising children became foundational to feminist, Islamist, and nationalist politics alike—opening up conversations about civilization, society, freedom, temporality, labor, and democracy. While these debates led to expansions in girls’ education and women writers’ authority, they also attached the fate of nations to women’s unwaged labor in the home. Ferguson thus reveals why women and the family have been stumbling blocks for representative regimes around the world. She shows how Arab women’s writing speaks to global questions—the devaluation of social reproduction under capitalism, the stubborn maleness of the liberal subject, and why the naturalization of embodied, binary gender difference has proven so difficult to overcome.

**Susanna Ferguson** is Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies at Smith College.
Disorder and Diagnosis offers a social and political history of medicine, disease, and public health in the Persian Gulf from the late nineteenth century until the 1973 oil boom. Foregrounding the everyday practices of Gulf residents—hospital patients, quarantined passengers, women migrant nurses, and others too often excluded from histories of this region—Laura Frances Goffman demonstrates how the Gulf and its Arabian hinterland served as a buffer zone between “diseased” India and white Europe, as a space of scientific translation, and, ultimately, as an object of development.

In placing health at the center of political and social change, this book weaves the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula into global circulations of commodities and movements of people. As a collection of institutions and infrastructures, pursuits of health created shifting boundaries of rule between imperial officials, indigenous elites, and local populations. As a set of practices seeking to manipulate the natural world, health policies compelled scientists and administrators to categorize fluid populations and ambiguous territorialities. And, as a discourse, health facilitated notions of racial difference, opposing native uncleanness to white purity and hygiene, and indigenous medicine to modern science. Disorder and Diagnosis examines how Gulf residents, through their engagements with health, fiercely contested and actively shaped state and societal interactions.

Laura Frances Goffman is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

Ihsan Abdel Kouddous (1919–1990) is the most popular and prolific writer of Arabic fiction in the twentieth century. The Politics of Melodrama is the first book to take on this giant of Arabic fiction and consider both his outsized cultural influence and consequential position in Egyptian politics. Jonathan Smolin frames the work of Abdel Kouddous not as mere lowbrow romantic melodrama, but as an entirely new model of Arabic fiction as dissent—contesting the fate of the 1952 revolution, condemning Nasser’s betrayal of democracy, and grappling with depths of guilt at what Egypt had become.

Smolin reveals the surprisingly close relationship between the famed writer and Nasser. He offers a new reading of fiction during the Nasser era that inserts the importance of non-elite culture in the history of the period and reevaluates the production of Nasserism. Unearthing Nasser’s repeated interventions both to shape the work of Abdel Kouddous and to discipline him personally, this book demonstrates how the media and popular fiction became spaces of negotiation between the intellectual and the state, contesting Nasser and his politics during a period that has been widely assumed to be devoid of dissent.

Jonathan Smolin is Associate Professor of Middle Eastern Studies at Dartmouth College. He is the translator of two of Abdel Kouddous’s novels, most recently A Nose and Three Eyes (2024).
**CONTESTED CITY**

Citizen Advocacy and Survival in Modern Baghdad

ALISSA WALTER

*Contested City* offers a history of state-society relations in Baghdad, exploring how city residents managed through periods of economic growth, sanctions, and war, from the oil boom of the 1950s through the withdrawal of US troops in 2011. Interactions between citizens and their rulers shaped the social fabric and political realities of the city. Notably, low-ranking Ba’th party officials functioned as crucial intermediaries, deciding how regime policies would be applied. Charting the social, economic, and political transformations of Iraq’s capital city, Alissa Walter examines how national policies translated into action at the local, everyday level.

With this book, Walter reveals how authoritarian governance worked in practice. She follows shifts in mid-century housing and urban development, the impact of the Iran–Iraq and Gulf wars on city life, and the manipulation of food rations and growth of black markets. Reading citizen petitions to the government, Walter illuminates citizens’ self-advocacy and the important role of low-ranking party officials and state bureaucrats embedded within neighborhoods. The US occupation and ensuing sectarian fighting upended Baghdad’s neighborhoods through violent displacement and the collapse of basic state services. This power vacuum paved the way for new power brokers, including militias and neighborhood councils, to compete for influence on the local level.

Alissa Walter is Associate Professor of History at Seattle Pacific University.

**UNRULY LABOR**

A History of Oil in the Arabian Sea

ANDREA WRIGHT

In the mid-twentieth century, the Arabian Peninsula emerged as a key site of oil production. International companies recruited workers from across the Middle East and Asia to staff their expanding oil projects. *Unruly Labor* considers the working conditions, hiring practices, and, most important, worker actions and strikes at these oil projects. It illuminates the multiple ways workers built transnational solidarities to agitate for better working conditions, and how worker actions informed shifting understandings of rights, citizenship, and national security.

Andrea Wright highlights the increasing associations between oil, governance, and racialized management practices to map how labor was increasingly depoliticized. From the 1940s to 1971, a period that includes the end of formal British imperialism in the Arabian Sea and the development of new state governments, citizenship became both an avenue for workers to advocate for their rights and, simultaneously, a way to limit other solidarities. Examining the interests of workers, government officials, and oil company managers alike, Wright offers a new history of Middle Eastern oil and twentieth-century capitalism—a history that illuminates how labor management and national security concerns have shaped state governance and economic policy priorities.

Andrea Wright is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Asian & Middle Eastern Studies at William & Mary. She is the author of *Between Dreams and Ghosts: Indian Migration and Middle Eastern Oil* (Stanford, 2021).
WHY THE CHURCH?
Self-Optimization or Community of Faith
HANS JOAS

Why did Christianity produce the special organizational form “church” in the first place? Is it possible to be a Christian without the church? To what extent is Christian faith in community with other believers an alternative to the mere self-optimization of individuals?

In this accessible and questioning new work, Hans Joas traverses theological, church-historical, sociological, and ethical territory in search of a viable conception of the church adequate to contemporary globalized societies. Across eleven essays that draw on work by Ernst Troeltsch, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, H. Richard Niebuhr, Leszek Kolakowski and others, Joas reflects on key debates—from the failure of so-called secularization theory to explain religiosity in modern society, to the role of Christianity and the church in relation to rampant nationalism and refugee crises, and to the question of whether or not human dignity ever was, or still is, the highest value in the West. Addressing the sociology of the church as the distinctive communal formation of Christianity for the last two millennia, Joas underscores the need for Christian conceptions of church to balance theological sensibility with concrete sociological grounding. In the process, he considers the relation of a community of faith to contemporary ideas about the optimization of life.

Hans Joas is Ernst Troeltsch Professor for the Sociology of Religion at the Humboldt University of Berlin. He is the author of many books, including The Power of the Sacred (2021) and Faith as an Option: Possible Futures for Christianity (Stanford, 2014).

ARENTH’S SOLIDARITY
Anti-Semitism and Racism in the Atlantic World
DAVID D. KIM

Hannah Arendt’s work inspires many to stand in solidarity against authoritarianism, racial or gender-based violence, climate change, and right-wing populism. But what if a careful analysis of her oeuvre reveals a darker side to this intellectual legacy? What if solidarity, as she conceives of it, is not oriented toward equality, freedom, or justice for all, but creates a barrier to intersectional coalition building?

In Arendt’s Solidarity, David D. Kim illuminates Arendt’s lifelong struggle with this deceptively straightforward yet divisive concept. Drawing upon her publications, unpublished documents, private letters, radio and television interviews, newspaper clippings, and archival marginalia, Kim examines how Arendt refutes solidarity as an effective political force against anti-Semitism, racial injustice, or social inequality. As Kim reveals, this conceptual conundrum follows the arc of Arendt’s forced migration across the Atlantic and is directly related to every major concern of hers: Christian neighborly love, friendship, Jewish assimilation, Zionism, National Socialism, the American republic, Black Power, revolution, violence, and the human world. Kim places these thoughts in dialogue with dissenting voices, such as Thomas Mann, Gershom Scholem, Jean-Paul Sartre, James Baldwin, Frantz Fanon, James Forman, and Ralph Ellison. The result is a full-scale reinterpretation of Arendt’s oeuvre.

David D. Kim is Professor in the Department of European Languages and Transcultural Studies and Associate Vice Provost of the International Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of Cosmopolitan Parables: Trauma and Responsibility in Contemporary Germany (2017).
UNPUBLISHED FRAGMENTS (SUMMER 1886–FALL 1887)

Volume 17

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE, Edited by ALAN D. SCHRIFT, DUNCAN LARGE, and ADRIAN DEL CARO, Translated, with an Afterword, by GEORGE H. LEINER

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE WILL PUBLISH IN ITS ENTIRETY, FOR THE FIRST TIME, AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE FULL CONTENTS OF THE KRITISCHE STUDIENAUSGABE.

This volume of the Complete Works provides the first English translation of Nietzsche's unpublished notes from Summer 1886 through Fall 1887. In these writings we find drafts of new prefaces for the second editions of his earlier works, notes for the soon-to-appear On the Genealogy of Morality, and crucially, fragments and plans for an anticipated “master work” under the title “The Will to Power.” This projected work, as is now well-known, was never written by Nietzsche; instead, it was fraudulently assembled by his sister Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche and his friend Heinrich Köselitz (aka Peter Gast) and published under Nietzsche’s name after his death. Only now, with the publication of this volume and the ones that precede and follow it, are English readers able to examine for themselves the full set of unpublished writings of the last creative period of Nietzsche’s life. Taking into account the latest editorial work on his final notebooks, and including a detailed account by Mazzino Montinari of Nietzsche’s decision not to complete a “master work,” this volume documents the evolution of Nietzsche’s thinking on such important themes as nihilism, eternal recurrence, and the revaluation of all values as it presents his late Nachlass free from the distortions perpetrated against it over a century ago.

George H. Leiner is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Saint Vincent College.
Deeply informed by jazz, Billie’s Bent Elbow explores the nonsensical and nonsensuous in Black radical thought and expression. Extending the encounter between Black study, Frankfurt School critical theory, and sound studies staged in her first book Jazz as Critique, and, crucially, bringing Yoruba aesthetics into the conversation, Okiji attunes to various sites of intemperance and equivocation in thought and music. Billie’s Bent Elbow eschews the parsimonious tendencies of the Western philosophical tradition, in its contribution to a shared project of improvised correspondence that finds its criticality in its heterophony of approach and intention. The book ranges from Haitian revolutionaries’ rendition of “La Marseillaise,” to Cecil Taylor’s synesthetic poetics, to the aporetic mien of the orisha Esu, to Billie Holiday’s undulating arm. What is more, by way of her intense fascination with these sites of fantastic noise, Okiji brings our attention to a galaxy of intimacies that flash up in her experiments in array and correspondence. The nonsensuous standard Okiji cultivates in this musical and essayistic book, in concert with a host of theorists, musicians and artists, is as much a statement of non-citizenry as it is preparation for intoxicated gathering.

Fumi Okiji is Assistant Professor of Rhetoric at the University of California, Berkeley. She is the author of Jazz as Critique: Adorno and Black Expression Revisited (Stanford, 2018). She arrived at the academy by way of the London jazz scene and draws on sound practices to inform her writing.

Severo Sarduy was among the most important figures in twentieth-century Latin American fiction and a major representative of the literary tendency to which he gave the name Neobaroque. While most of Sarduy’s literary work is available in English, his theoretical writings have largely remained untranslated. This volume—presenting Sarduy’s central theoretical contribution, Barroco (1974), alongside other related works—remedies that oversight.

Barroco marks a watershed in postwar thought on the Baroque, both in French post-structuralism and in the Latin American context. Sarduy traces a double history, reading events in the history of science alongside developments in the history of art, architecture, and literature. What emerges is a theory of the Baroque as decentering and displacement, as supplement and excess, a theory capacious enough to account for the old European Baroque as well as its queer, Latin American and global futures.

In addition to Barroco, this volume includes texts spanning Sarduy’s career, from 1960s essays published originally in Tel Quel to late works from the 1980s and 90s. It thus offers a complete picture of Sarduy’s thinking on the Baroque.

Severo Sarduy (1937–1993) was a Cuban novelist, poet, playwright, painter, critic, and winner of the Prix Médicis Étranger.

Alex Verdolini is a PhD candidate in Comparative Literature at Yale University and teaches at the Cooper Union.

Iván Hofman is a PhD candidate in Comparative Literature at New York University.
In this erudite new work, Elliot R. Wolfson explores philosophical gnosis in the writings of Susan Taubes, Gillian Rose, and Edith Wyschogrod. The juxtaposition of these three extraordinary, albeit relatively neglected, philosophers provides a prism through which Wolfson scrutinizes the interplay of ethics, politics, and theology. The bond that ties together the diverse and multifaceted world-views promulgated by Taubes, Rose, and Wyschogrod is the mutual recognition of the need to enunciate a response to the calamities of the twentieth century based on an incontrovertible acknowledgment of the decadence and malevolence of human beings, without, however, succumbing to acrimony and despair. The speculation of each of these philosophers on melancholia and the tragicomedy of being is unquestionably intricate, exhibiting subtle variations and idiosyncrasies, but we can nevertheless identify a common denominator in their attempt to find the midpoint positioned between hope and hopelessness. As Wolfson articulates, Taubes, Rose, and Wyschogrod exemplify a philosophical sensibility informed by a nocturnal seeing, which is not merely a seeing in the night but rather a seeing of the night. Ultimately, the book reveals the potential for these thinkers’ ideas to enhance our moral sensitivity and to encourage participation in the ongoing struggle for meaning and decency in the present.

Elliot R. Wolfson is Marsha and Jay Glazer Endowed Chair in Jewish Studies and Distinguished Professor of Religion at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His most recent book is The Philosophical Pathos of Susan Taubes: Between Nihilism and Hope (Stanford, 2023).

Economics has long modeled its theories on bakers and butchers rather than husbands, wives, lovers, and prostitutes. This book argues that exchanges involving sex and intimacy, far from being external or exceptional in relation to the workings of the economy, come closest to the reality of capitalist money.

Undertaking an inquiry into the sexual economy of capitalism, Noam Yuran analyzes the erotic and gendered meanings that suffuse basic economic concepts, from money to the commodity. It is not entirely true, Yuran shows, that in capitalism everything has its price. In fact, the category of things money cannot buy, including love, forms a central axis around which capitalist economic life is organized. It is inscribed on goods and economic motivations and conduct, and distinguishes capitalism from precapitalist economies in which marriage was an exchange and wives were owned.

In conversation with psychoanalysis, feminist theory, and the heterodox tradition of economic thought, this book maps the erotic dimension of capitalism onto concrete economic questions around money, goods, private property, and capital. Yuran offers readers a powerful understanding of capitalism in its unique articulation of love, sex, and money.

Noam Yuran is Senior Lecturer in the Graduate Program in Science, Technology and Society at Bar-Ilan University. He is the author of What Money Wants: An Economy of Desire (Stanford, 2014).
Because whiteness is not a given for Brazilians in the U.S., some immigrants actively construct it as a protective mechanism against the stigma normally associated with illegality. In *The Borders of Privilege*, Kara Cebulko tells the stories of a group of 1.5 generation Brazilians to show how their ability to be perceived as white—their power without papers—shaped their everyday interactions. By strategically creating boundaries with other racialized groups, these immigrants navigated life-course rituals like college, work, and marriage without legal documentation. Few identify as white in the U.S., even as they benefit from the privileges of whiteness. The legal exclusion they feel as undocumented immigrants from Latin America makes them feel a world apart from their white citizen peers. However, their constructed whiteness benefitted them when it came to interactions with law enforcement and professional advancement, challenging narratives that frame legality as a “master-status.” Understanding these experiences requires us to explore interlocking systems of power, including white supremacy and capitalism, as well as global histories of domination. Cebulko traces the experiences of her interviewees across various stages of life, applying a “power without paper” lens, and making the case for integrating this perspective into future scholarship, collective broad-based movements for social justice, and public policy.

Kara B. Cebulko is Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Providence College. She is the author of *Documented, Undocumented, and Something Else* (2013).

The spread of democracy across the global south has taken many different forms, but certain features are consistent: implementing a system of elections and an overarching mission of serving the will and well-being of a country’s citizens. But how do we hold politicians accountable for such a mission? How are we to understand the efficacy of the policies they put forth? In *Indicators of Democracy*, Diana Graizbord exposes the complex, often-hidden world of the institutions and infrastructures that are meant to ensure a democracy’s transparency and are charged with the task of holding leaders and initiatives accountable for the ideals they claim to serve. Taking the case of Mexico’s National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (also known as CONEVAL), Graizbord is able to deeply theorize the processes for creating and employing this very particular kind of expertise. By analyzing what it takes to establish and sustain accountability techniques as a form of expertise, Graizbord is able to put forward the contours of a future technodemocracy—a vision of a democratic future that hinges on the power of these evaluation experts who, with their everyday work as civil servants, shape politics in unexpected but profound ways.

Diana Graizbord is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Georgia.
HEAR OUR STORIES

Campus Sexual Violence, Intersectionality, and How We Build a Better University

JESSICA C. HARRIS

Despite focused efforts to stop the perpetration of campus sexual violence, the statistic that one in four college women will experience such violence has remained steady over the last sixty years. The number of higher education institutions under federal Title IX investigation for mishandling sexual violence cases also continues to grow.

In Hear Our Stories, Jessica Harris demonstrates how preventive efforts often fall short because they lack intersectional perspectives, and often obscure how sexual violence is imbued with racial significance. Drawing on interviews with Women of Color student survivors, staff, and documents from three different universities, this book analyzes sexual violence on the college campus from an intersectional lens, centering the stories of Women of Color. Harris explores the intersectional realities of campus sexual violence, including survivors’ racialized and gendered experiences with campus rape culture, institutional betrayal, prevention programming, reporting and disclosing, and feminist and anti-racist movements.

Hear Our Stories challenges dominant approaches to campus sexual violence that too-often stall the implementation of more effective sexual violence prevention and response efforts that could offer transformative outcomes for all students.

Jessica C. Harris is Associate Professor of Higher Education and Organizational Change at the University of California, Los Angeles.

COSMOPOLITAN SCIENTISTS

How a Global Policy of Commercialization Became Japanese

NAHOKO KAMEO

As the university transformed itself into a center of innovation, and biotechnology became a billion-dollar industry, commercialization of university inventions became both lucrative and urgent. In the United States, this shift decisively converted the academic scientist into an entrepreneur. From there, legal structures that facilitated university scientists’ patenting and commercialization spread across the world, including to Japan, where earlier modes of doing science made such diffusion more difficult—and more interesting.

Cosmopolitan Scientists delineates what happens when global policies diffuse to different cultural and institutional contexts. Instead of simply accepting or resisting the change, Japanese university scientists creatively enacted the new rules, making unique local variations of the global policy—and thus making it Japanese.

Drawing on vivid accounts from bioscientists who experienced and enacted the shift toward commercialization, the book offers an insider’s view into the way scientists navigate the complex and shifting landscape of science, innovation, and economic policy. In so doing it also tells a broader story of how the global rules can be successfully “naturalized”—modified, settled down, and made local.

Nahoko Kameo is Assistant Professor of Sociology at New York University.
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