“Nakhjavani displays a love for storytelling almost for its own sake.”

“Offers many wise suggestions for the critical challenge of the 21st century.”

“A remarkable and unforgettable book . . . indispensable for awakening our consciences and restoring our collective sense of decency.”

“Written with rare lightness and wit, this book is without equal, incomparable in the present landscape of literature written on New York.”

“A wonderfully lucid, textured exploration of ‘conservation’ today.”

“Provides an opportunity for deep reflection on what it means to organize for change.”

“A sprightly survey of social and technological transformation.”

“Reveals deep insights into this passionate and complex figure.”

“Provides invaluable insights to those facing career choices.”

“An empowering story of recovery in the wake of an unprecedented natural disaster.”

“Garvey Berger and Johnston are superb teachers! A perfect blend of story and lesson.”

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The Woman Who Read Too Much

BAHIYYIH NAKHJAVANI

Praise for The Saddlebag and Paper

“Nakhjavani displays a love of storytelling almost for its own sake.”
—LITERARY REVIEW

“Nakhjavani’s anachronistic style … sets the novel apart from the bulk of contemporary literary fiction and adds immensely to its charm.”
—PUBLISHERS WEEKLY

“Nakhjavani’s language has a subtly wrought simplicity that serves to emphasize her themes, and her argument for the sanctity of the written word is tightly woven into a vivid tapestry of characters and situations.”
—TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

“A first novel of astonishing power and originality . . . [T]his is both a thriller and a meditation on the ultimate goal of human existence and most of all it is a celebration of storytelling.”
—THE GOOD BOOK GUIDE

Gossip was rife in the capital about the poetess of Qazvin. Some claimed she had been arrested for masterminding the murder of the grand Mullah, her uncle. Others echoed her words, and passed her poems from hand to hand. Everyone spoke of her beauty, and her dazzling intelligence. But most alarming to the Shah and the court was how the poetess could read. As her warnings and predictions became prophecies fulfilled, about the assassination of the Shah, the hanging of the Mayor, and the murder of the Grand Vazir, many wondered whether she was not only reading history but writing it as well. Was she herself guilty of the crimes she was foretelling?

Set in the world of the Qajar monarchs, mayors, ministers, and mullahs, this book explores the dangerous and at the same time luminous legacy left by a remarkable person. Bahiyyih Nakhjavani offers a gripping tale that is at once a compelling history of a pioneering woman, a story of nineteenth century Iran told from the street level up, and a work that is universally relevant to our times.

Bahiyyih Nakhjavani grew up in Uganda, was educated in the United Kingdom and the United States, and now lives in France. She is the author of The Saddlebag and Paper as well as non-fiction works about fundamentalism and education. Her novels have been published in French, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew, Russian, and Korean. She was praised in the Times Literary Supplement as a “superb Persian novelist,” and the French translation of The Woman Who Read Too Much was identified, in 2007, as “one of the best three books” of the year.
The Shared Society
A Vision for the Global Future of Latin America

ALEJANDRO TOLEDO

Latin America has gone through a major transformation in the past two decades. According to the United Nations, with the discovery of new oil and mineral deposits and increases in energy exports, manufacturing and tourism, Latin America’s economic growth and development will only continue, foreign investment will increase, and the region’s global influence will become greater and greater.

This is an historic opportunity for Latin America. Yet, as Stanford economist Alejandro Toledo points out in his new book, The Shared Society, social strife threatens to undermine its recent economic and political progress. The specter of unsustainable growth and greed threatens to compromise the environment. Economic growth rates could slow and democracy could deteriorate into familiar forms of authoritarian populism.

In The Shared Society, Toledo, whose tenure as president of Peru helped spur its economic renaissance, develops a plan for a future Latin America in which its population is not only much better off economically than today, but in which the vast 40 percent of Latin America’s poor and marginalized are incorporated into a rising middle class, democratic institutions work more effectively, and the extraordinary ecosystem of Latin America is preserved.

To achieve this, Toledo lays out a set of principles and concrete, implementable ideas with which Latin Americans can reinvent themselves as a leading force for change in a continuously globalizing society beset by inequalities and global problems such as climate change and shortages of clean drinkable water, food security, human rights violations and weak democratic institutions. Toledo argues that only extraordinary efforts of vision, determination, courage and inspired leadership will set Latin America on the path to inclusive development, and this book provides a visionary blueprint for creating that ideal shared society.

“Alejandro Toledo makes the critical observation that Latin America cannot secure its democracy unless it simultaneously improves the quality of governance and meets the ever-rising expectations of the region’s populations. He offers many wise suggestions for how to meet what will be the critical challenge of the 21st century.”

—FRANCIS FukuyAMA, Author
of Political Order and Political Decay

Dr. Alejandro Toledo (Stanford PhD) served as the President of Peru from 2001 to 2006 and has been honored by the U.S. Senate for his policies during that tenure. He has held positions at the World Bank and the United Nations and was a Visiting Scholar in International Affairs at Harvard University as well as at Johns Hopkins University and a Senior Fellow and Distinguished Visiting Lecturer at Stanford University and the Brookings Institution. Toledo founded and continues to serve as the President of the Global Center for Development and Democracy in Washington, DC.
Goodbye, Antoura
A Memoir of the Armenian Genocide

KARNIG PANIAN

“A remarkable and unforgettable book. It is an indispensable tool for awakening our consciences and restoring our collective sense of decency and our solidarity with all those who have suffered the horrors of genocide.”

—VARTAN GREGORIAN

When World War I began, Karnig Panian was only five years old, living among his fellow Armenians in the Anatolian village of Gurin. Four years later, American aid workers found him at an orphanage in Antoura, Lebanon. He was among nearly 1,000 Armenian and 400 Kurdish children who had been abandoned by the Turkish administrators, left to survive at the orphanage without adult care.

This memoir offers the extraordinary story of what he endured in those years—as his people were deported from their Armenian community, as his family died in a refugee camp in the deserts of Syria, as he survived hunger and mistreatment in the orphanage. The Antoura orphanage was another project of the Armenian genocide: its administrators, some benign and some cruel, sought to transform the children into Turks by changing their Armenian names, forcing them to speak Turkish, and erasing their history.

Panian’s memoir is a full-throated story of loss, resistance, and survival, but told without bitterness or sentimentality. His story shows us how even young children recognize injustice and can organize against it, how they can form a sense of identity that they will fight to maintain. He paints a painfully rich and detailed picture of the lives and agency of Armenian orphans during the darkest days of World War I. Ultimately, Karnig Panian survived the Armenian genocide and the deprivations that followed. Goodbye, Antoura assures us of how humanity, once denied, can be again reclaimed.

Karnig Panian (1910–1989) was a longtime educator and vice-principal at Djemaran, the Armenian Lyceum, based in Beirut, Lebanon.
In *The Manhattan Project*, David Kishik dares to imagine that Walter Benjamin did not commit suicide in 1940 but managed instead to escape the Nazis to begin a new, solitary life in New York City. Choosing to live anonymously, he secures a job in the mailroom of the Daily News Building and embarks on a sort of posthumous existence, a specter living an afterlife in which he haunts and is haunted by his new city. In the years following and until his death in 1987, Benjamin composes what will become a sequel to his *Arcades Project*. Just as the *Arcades Project* was to Paris, capital of the nineteenth century, so is the *The Manhattan Project* to New York, capital of the twentieth century. Kishik’s *sui generis* work of experimental scholarship or fictional philosophy analyzes an imaginary manuscript composed by a ghost.

The fictitious prolongation of Benjamin’s life will raise more than one eyebrow, but the wit and interest of Kishik’s own writing is bound to impress. Kishik reveals a world of affinities between New York City and Paris, as the main players in Benjamin’s incomplete work experience a curious metamorphosis: the flâneur becomes the homeless person; the collector becomes the hoarder; J. J. Grandville becomes Andy Warhol; Victor Hugo becomes Woody Allen; Baron Haussmann becomes Robert Moses; Karl Marx becomes Hannah Arendt; Charles Fourier becomes Jane Jacobs; and the covered arcade becomes the bare street. A celebration of New York City, *The Manhattan Project* brings a new, experimental perspective to the theory of urban life and challenges us to let the modern city change the way we think.
Wild Life
The Institution of Nature
IRUS BRAVERMAN

“Wild Life is a wonderfully lucid, textured exploration of the many meanings of ‘conservation’ today. It is required reading for anyone interested in what ‘nature’ and ‘wilderness’ mean in the context of the sixth extinction event in the history of the planet. Braverman makes a crucial contribution to the growing scholarship that pushes biopolitical thought beyond homo sapiens.”

—CARY WOLFE, Rice University, author of Before the Law: Humans and Other Animals in a Biopolitical Frame

Wild Life explores the nuanced understanding of the wild versus captive divide in species conservation. It documents the emerging awareness that all forms of wild nature—both in situ (on-site) and ex situ (in captivity)—may need to be managed in perpetuity. Providing a unique window into the high-stakes world of nature conservation, Irus Braverman describes the heroic efforts by conservationists to save wild life. Yet in the shadows of such dedication and persistence in saving the life of species, Wild Life also finds sacrifice and death. Such life and death stories outline the modern struggle to define what conservation should look like at a time when the long-established definitions of nature have collapsed.

Wild Life begins with the plight of a tiny endangered snail, and ends with the rehabilitation of an entire island. Interwoven between its pages are stories about golden lion tamarins in Brazil, black-footed ferrets in the American Plains, Sumatran rhinos in Indonesia, Tasmanian devils in Australia, and many more creatures both human and nonhuman. Braverman draws on interviews with more than one hundred and twenty conservation biologists, zoologists, zoo professionals, government officials, and wildlife managers to explore the various perspectives on in situ and ex situ conservation and the blurring of the lines between them.

Irus Braverman is Professor of Law and Adjunct Professor of Geography at the University of Buffalo, SUNY. She is the author of Planted Flags: Trees, Land, and Law in Israel/Palestine (2009), Zooland: The Institution of Captivity (2012), and coeditor of The Expanding Spaces of Law: A Timely Legal Geography (2014).
The Size of Others’ Burdens
Barack Obama, Jane Addams, and the Politics of Helping Others

Erik Schneiderhan

Americans have a fierce spirit of individualism. We pride ourselves on self-reliance, on bootstrapping our way to success. Yet, we also believe in helping those in need, and we turn to our neighbors in times of crisis. The tension between these competing values is evident, and how we balance the two holds real consequences for community health and well-being. In his new book, The Size of Others’ Burdens, Erik Schneiderhan asks how people can act in the face of competing pressures, and explores the stories of two famous Americans to develop present-day lessons for improving our communities.

Although Jane Addams and Barack Obama are separated by roughly one hundred years, the parallels between their lives are remarkable: Chicago activists-turned-politicians, University of Chicago lecturers, gifted orators, crusaders against discrimination, winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. Addams was the founder of Hull-House, the celebrated American “settlement house” that became the foundation of modern social work. Obama’s remarkable rise to the presidency is well known.

Through the stories of Addams’s and Obama’s early community work, Schneiderhan challenges readers to think about how many of our own struggles are not simply personal but also social. How do we help others when so much of our day-to-day life is geared toward looking out for ourselves, whether at work or at home? Not everyone can run for president or win a Nobel Prize, but we can help others without sacrificing their dignity or our principles. Great thinkers of the past and present can give us the motivation; Addams and Obama show us how. Schneiderhan highlights the value of combining today’s state resources with the innovation and flexibility of Addams’s time to encourage community building. Offering a call to action, this book inspires readers to address their own American dilemma and connect to community, starting within our own neighborhoods.
Robinson Jeffers
*Poet and Prophet*

James Karman

The precipitous cliffs, rolling headlands, and rocky inlets of the California coast come alive in the poetry of John Robinson Jeffers, an icon of the environmental movement. In this concise and accessible biography, Jeffers scholar James Karman reveals deep insights into this passionate and complex figure and establishes Jeffers as a leading American poet of prophetic vision.

In a move that would define his life’s work, Jeffers’ family relocated to California from Pennsylvania in 1903 when he was sixteen. While a graduate student at the University of Southern California he met Una Call Kuster, a student who was the wife of a prominent Los Angeles attorney, and they began a scandalous affair that made the front page of the *Los Angeles Times*. They eventually married and escaped to Carmel, California to write poetry; there they would spend the rest of their lives.

At the height of his popularity in the 1920s and 1930s, Jeffers became one of the few poets ever featured on the cover of *Time* magazine, and posthumously put on a U.S. postage stamp. Writing by kerosene lamp in a granite tower that he had built himself, his vivid and descriptive poetry of the coast evoked the difficulty and beauty of the wild and inspired photographers such as Edward Weston and Ansel Adams. He was known for long narrative blank verse that shook up the national literary scene, and in the 1940s his interest in the Greek classics led to several adaptations which were staged on Broadway to great success.

Inspiring later artists from Charles Bukowski to Czesław Miłosz and even the Beach Boys, Robinson Jeffers’ contribution to American letters is skillfully brought back out of the shadows of history in this compelling biography of a complex man of poetic genius who wrote so powerfully of the astonishing beauty of nature.

James Karman, Emeritus Professor of English and Religious Studies at California State University, Chico, is the editor of *The Collected Letters of Robinson Jeffers*. 

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Literary Studies
Leadership Dispatches
Chile’s Extraordinary Comeback from Disaster

MICHAEL USEEM, HOWARD KUNREUTHER, AND ERWANN MICHEL-KERJAN

On February 27, 2010, Chile was rocked by a violent earthquake five hundred times more powerful than the one that hit Haiti just six weeks prior. The Chilean earthquake devastated schools, hospitals, roads, and homes, paralyzing the country for weeks and causing economic damage that was equal to 18 percent of Chile’s GDP. This calamity hit just as an incumbent political regime was packing its bags and a new administration was preparing to take office. For most countries, it would have taken years, if not decades, to recover from such an event. Yet, only one year later, Chile’s economy had reached a six percent annual growth rate.

In Leadership Dispatches, Michael Useem, Howard Kunreuther, and Erwann Michel-Kerjan look at how the nation’s leaders—in government, business, religion, academia, and beyond—facilitated Chile’s recovery. They attribute Chile’s remarkable comeback to a two-part formula consisting of strong national leadership on the one hand, and deeply rooted institutional practices on the other. Coupled with strategic, deliberative thinking, these levers enabled Chile to bounce back quickly and exceed its prior national performance. The authors make the case that the Chilean story contains lessons for a broad range of organizations and governments the world over.

Large-scale catastrophes of many kinds—from technological meltdowns to disease pandemics—have been on the rise in recent years. Now is the time to seek ideas and guidance from other leaders who have triumphed in the wake of a disaster. In this vein, Leadership Dispatches is both a remarkable story of resilience and an instructive look at how those with the greatest responsibility for a country, company, or community should lead.

Michael Useem is William and Jaclyn Egan Professor of Management at The Wharton School, where he is also Director of the Center for Leadership and Change Management. Howard Kunreuther is James G. Dinan Professor of Decision Sciences and Public Policy at The Wharton School. Erwann Michel-Kerjan is Executive Director of the Center for Risk Management and Decision Processes at the Wharton School.
The Strategic Career
Let Business Principles Guide You

BILL BARNETT

“Barnett’s book fills a major gap in both strategic and career thinking, namely how to apply strategic principals to find a true ‘calling’ in one’s work. Through thoughtful integration of his own strategic experience and the extensive research he draws on, Barnett provides invaluable insights to those facing career choices.”

—JON R. KATZENBACH, Senior Executive Advisor, Strategy& and co-author of The Wisdom of Teams

We often hear that finding the work we are meant for will multiply our accomplishments and enable us to attain new levels of personal satisfaction. Yet, many who are planning their careers find that the job market has shifted to the advantage of employers, whether as a result of the recession, globalization, IT-driven productivity, or other changes in the business landscape.

Faced with these tough circumstances, it is more critical than ever for professionals to create a plan of attack and make sound decisions as they navigate their careers.

The Strategic Career provides readers with the ultimate guide to career choices—both short-term and long. While other authors approach career development from the perspective of psychology and counseling, Bill Barnett demonstrates how business strategy concepts can successfully guide us as we chart our careers. Drawing on two decades of experience leading McKinsey & Company’s Strategy Practice, as well as his popular Career Strategy courses at Yale and Rice University, he approaches the construction of a long-term career plan by looking at the five main challenges professionals will face: developing and reaching long-term targets, surfacing opportunities, assessing career decisions, and staying on track. Underpinning his advice with research and illustrating it with vivid stories from others’ successes, Barnett lays out practical, step-by-step processes to help readers realize their goals. Complete with a program to help you develop your own plan and over 100 specific activities to guide you, The Strategic Career is the ideal companion on your professional pathway.

Bill Barnett teaches career strategy at Rice University’s Jones Graduate School of Business. He was formerly Director of McKinsey & Company, Inc., where he led the firm’s Strategy Practice.
When faced with complex challenges or uncertain outcomes, many leaders turn to trusted management tools that have worked in simpler situations. These practices assume that a right answer can be found, that the power to predict and plan the future is within reach, that tasks can be broken down reasonably to produce controllable outcomes. But, what are leaders to do when this isn’t the case?

In complex situations, leaders need to concentrate on the present more than the future, look more toward the possible than the probable, and carry out small-scale experiments to learn what might work. Rather than one-size-fits-all tips and tricks, Simple Habits for Complex Times offers up three integral practices that enable leaders to navigate unknown terrain. By taking multiple perspectives, asking different questions, and seeing more of the system within which they must work, leaders can better understand themselves, their role, and the world around them. As they grow, these habits enhance their performance and enable them to solve increasingly common, sticky business issues with greater acumen.

Through storytelling and hands-on activities, authors Jennifer Garvey Berger and Keith Johnston guide readers as they cultivate these habits through the exploration of common paradoxes that leaders face every day. Leaders can sort through their immediate challenges as they read, making it eminently easier to find time to develop their skill. Whether in large or small organizations, in government or the private sector, in the U.S. or overseas, leaders will find this book to be an essential guide to keep near their desks.

“Garvey Berger and Johnston are superb teachers! Simple Habits for Complex Times is a perfect blend of ‘story’ and ‘lesson.’ You’ll keep turning the pages and the pages will turn you into a better leader.”

—ROBERT KEGAN, Harvard University and co-author of Immunity to Change
The Miracle of Analogy

or The History of Photography, Part 1

KAJA SILVERMAN

“A masterly account of how photography strengthens the bonds that connect us with others and the world, this book argues that each picture holds within the instant of its making an opportunity to see anew the dense and entangled relationships that ground our understanding of what it means to be here.”

—PAUL CHAN, artist

“This is a lovely, intriguing book, powerfully argued, compellingly illustrated—a major provocation. Challenging all the ways we’re so used to thinking about photography, its richly textured counter-history invites us to rethink the very meaning of the ‘analogue’ in the contemporary digital age.”

—REBECCA COMAY, University of Toronto

The Miracle of Analogy is the first of a two-volume reconceptualization of photography. It argues that photography originates in what is seen, rather than in the human eye or the camera lens, and that it is the world’s primary way of revealing itself to us. Neither an index, representation, nor copy, as conventional studies would have it, the photographic image is an analogy. This principle obtains at every level of its being: a photograph analogizes its referent, the negative from which it is generated, every other print that is struck from that negative, and all of its digital “offspring.”

Photography is also unstoppably developmental, both at the level of the individual image and of medium. The photograph moves through time, in search of other “kin,” some of which may be visual, but others of which may be architectural, philosophical, or literary. Finally, photography develops with us, and in response to us. It assumes historically legible forms, but when we divest them of their saving power, as we always seem to do, it goes elsewhere.

The present volume focuses on the nineteenth century and some of its contemporary progeny. It begins with the camera obscura, which morphed into chemical photography and lives on in digital form, and ends with Walter Benjamin. Key figures discussed along the way include Nicéphore Niépce, Louis Daguerre, William Fox-Talbot, Jeff Wall, and Joan Fontcuberta.

Kaja Silverman is Keith L. and Katherine Sachs Professor of Contemporary Art at the University of Pennsylvania. She is the author, most recently, of Flesh of My Flesh (2009).
Connected
How Trains, Genes, Pineapples, Piano Keys, and a Few Disasters Transformed Americans at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century
STEVEN CASSEDY

2014 Independent Publisher Book Awards
Gold Medal in U. S. History

“If you lived at the end of the nineteenth century, you increasingly lived in networks. You traveled everywhere by a network of railroads. You received news of political events or financial markets around the globe in daily newspapers. Whether from distant shores or closer to home, your food reached you via established routes. Your home was physically connected to an array of pipes and wires which provided municipal services, and health became a public concern. Science newly claimed you were connected to apes and religion told you were connected to God.

Connected focuses on the decades from the end of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth to bring to life the dramatic transformation in self-conception that Americans underwent. Having formerly considered themselves members of small communities, they now found themselves living in networks, which arose out of scientific and technological innovations. This unconventional account transports readers through these new networks, bridging research across a host of disciplines. Where previous histories of this era focus on alienation and dislocation that new technologies caused, Steven Cassidy’s eclectic, spirited narrative shows that ordinary, informed Americans were more connected to their fellow citizens than ever.

Steven Cassidy is Professor of Slavic and Comparative Literature at University of California, San Diego. He has published in a variety of fields, including Russian literature, French literature, philosophy and history of religion, Jewish studies, philosophy, history of science, history of music, history of ideas, and American studies. His books include Dostoevsky’s Religion (Stanford, 2005) and Flight from Eden: The Origins of Modern Literary Criticism and Theory (1990).
How Culture Shapes the Climate Change Debate
Andrew J. Hoffman

Though the scientific community largely agrees that climate change is underway, debates about this issue remain fiercely polarized. These conversations have become a rhetorical contest, one opposing sides try to achieve victory playing on fear, distrust, and intolerance. At its heart, this split no longer concerns carbon dioxide, greenhouse gases, or climate modeling; rather, it is the product of contrasting, deeply entrenched worldviews. This brief examines what causes people to reject or accept the scientific consensus on climate change. Synthesizing evidence from sociology, psychology, and political science, Andrew J. Hoffman clearly explains the opposing cultural lenses through which science is interpreted. How Culture Shapes the Climate Change Debate makes a powerful case for a more scientifically literate public, a more socially engaged scientific community, and a more thoughtful mode of public discourse.

Andrew J. Hoffman is Professor of Sustainable Enterprise and Director of the Frederick A. and Barbara M. Erb Institute for Global Sustainable Enterprise at the University of Michigan.

Foreclosed America
Isaac William Martin and Christopher Niedt

From 2007 to 2012, almost five percent of American adults—about ten million people—lost their homes because they could not make mortgage payments. The scale of this home mortgage crisis is unprecedented—and it’s not over. Foreclosures still displace more American homeowners every year than at any time before the twenty-first century. The dispossession and forced displacement of American families affects their health, educational success, and access to jobs. It continues to block any real recovery in the hardest-hit communities.

While we now know a lot about how this crisis affected the global economy, we still know very little about how it affected the people who lost their homes. Foreclosed America offers the first representative portrait of those people—who they are, how and where they live after losing their homes, and what they have to say about their finances, their neighborhoods, and American politics. It is a sobering picture of Americans down on their luck, and of a crisis that is testing American democracy.

Isaac William Martin is Professor of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego. Christopher Niedt is Associate Professor of Sociology at Hofstra University.

We Are All Migrants
Gregory Feldman

Political Action and the Ubiquitous Condition of Migrant-hood

Now more than ever, questions of citizenship, migrancy, and political action are vital. In this powerful and polemical book, Gregory Feldman argues that We Are All Migrants. By investigating the history and traditions of “migration,” Feldman shows how the term’s modern meaning is inseparable from the rise of the mass public, the isolation of the laboring individual, and the proliferation of rationalized practices of public administration. In today’s world people experience conditions commonly understood as the life of a proverbial “migrant”: rootless, uncertain, atomized, and disempowered. This book looks beyond the legal and social differences between a citizen and a migrant so that we can understand how, contrary to appearances, the lives of both are similarly conditioned.

Gregory Feldman is adjunct professor in the School for International Studies at Simon Fraser University.

March 112 pages, 1 figure, 2 illustrations Paper $12.99 (£9.99) S 9780804794220 eBook 9780804795050 General Interest/Business

March 128 pages, 22 tables, 14 figures Paper $12.99 (£9.99) S 9780804795135 eBook 9780804795784 Sociology

May 112 pages, 3 illustrations Paper $12.99 (£9.99) S 9780804789332 eBook 9780804795883 Anthropology
Critiques of wilderness policy have shown that nature reserves are used ideologically in the construction of American national identity. This no longer enough. The contemporary problem of wilderness demands examination of how profoundly nature-in-reserve influences something more fundamental, namely what counts as being well, having a life, and having a future. But what is wellness for the citizens to whom the parks are said to collectively and democratically belong? And how does the presence of foreigners threaten this wellness? Recent critiques of the Wilderness Act focus exclusively on its ecological effects. This obscures the political dimensions of wilderness policy, specifically the problematic way it enables some unjust social structures. Tracing the challenges that migration and indigenousness currently pose to the national park system and the Wilderness Act, Grebowicz foregrounds concerns with social justice against the environmental and aesthetic ones that have traditionally shaped these environments.

With photographs by Jacqueline Schlossman.

Margret Grebowicz is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Goucher College.

Familiar modes of problem solving may be efficient, but they often prevent us from discovering innovative solutions to more complex problems. To create meaningful change, we must train ourselves to discover previously unseen variables in day-to-day challenges. The Design of Insight is intended to be a personal problem-solving platform for decision makers and advisors who seek answers to critical business questions. It introduces an approach that uses multiple “problem-solving languages” to systematically expand our understanding of problem framing and high quality problem solving. Useful as a critical thinking approach or a think-out-loud document for strategic teams, this brief is a resource for enriching and implementing thoughtful management practices.

Mihnea C. Moldoveanu is Professor of Business Economics, Desautels Professor of Integrative Thinking, Director of the Desautels Centre of Integrative Thinking, and Founder and Director of the Mind Brain Behavior Hive at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of Management. Olivier Leclerc is Director (Senior Partner) in McKinsey’s West Coast office.
China’s Futures: PRC Elites Debate Economics, Politics, and Foreign Policy
Daniel C. Lynch

China’s Futures cuts through the sometimes confounding and unfounded speculation of international pundits and commentators to provide readers with an important yet overlooked set of complex views concerning China’s future: views originating within China itself. Daniel Lynch seeks to answer the simple but rarely asked question: how do China’s own leaders and other elite figures assess their country’s future?

Many Western social scientists, business leaders, journalists, technocrats, analysts, and policymakers convey confident predictions about the future of China’s rise. Every day, the business, political, and even entertainment news is filled with stories and commentary not only on what is happening in China now but also what will happen in the future. Typically missing from these accounts is how people of power and influence in China imagine their country’s developmental course.

In China’s Futures, Lynch traces the varying possible national trajectories based on how China’s own specialists are evaluating their country’s current course. His book is the first to assess the strengths and weaknesses of “predictioneering” in Western social science as applied to China. It does so by examining Chinese debates in five critical issue-areas concerning China’s trajectory: the economy, domestic political processes and institutions, communication and the Internet (arrival of the “network society”), foreign policy strategy, and international soft-power (cultural) competition.

Daniel C. Lynch is Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Southern California.

Digital Militarism
Israel’s Occupation in the Social Media Age
Adi Kuntsman and Rebecca L. Stein

Israel’s occupation has been transformed in the social media age. Over the last decade, military rule in the Palestinian territories grew more bloody and entrenched. In the same period, Israelis became some of the world’s most active social media users. In Israel today, violent politics are interwoven with global networking practices, protocols, and aesthetics. Israeli soldiers carry smartphones into the field of military operations, sharing mobile uploads in real time. Official Israeli military spokesmen announce wars on Twitter. And civilians encounter state violence first on their newsfeeds and mobile screens.

Across the globe, the ordinary tools of social networking have become indispensable instruments of warfare and violent conflict. This book traces the rise of Israeli digital militarism in this global context—both the reach of social media into Israeli military theaters and the occupation’s impact on everyday Israeli social media culture. Today, social media functions as a crucial theater in which the Israeli military occupation is supported and sustained.

Adi Kuntsman is Lecturer in Information and Communications at Manchester Metropolitan University, and author of Figurations of Violence and Belonging: Queerness, Migranthood and Nationalism in Cyberspace and Beyond (2009). Rebecca L. Stein is the Nicholas J. & Theresa M. Leonardy Associate Professor of Anthropology at Duke University, and author of Itineraries in Conflict: Israelis, Palestinians, and the Political Lives of Tourism (2008).
Racism has never been simple. It wasn’t more obvious in the past, and it isn’t less potent now. From the birth of the United States to the contemporary police shooting death of an unarmed Black youth, *Beneath the Surface of White Supremacy* investigates ingrained practices of racism, as well as unquestioned assumptions in the study of racism, to upend and deepen our understanding.

In this unsettling book, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the notorious 1857 Supreme Court case, casts a shadow over current immigration debates and the “war on terror.” The story of a 1924 massacre of Filipino sugar workers in Hawai’i pairs with statistical relentlessness of Black economic suffering to shed light on hidden dimensions of mass ignorance and indifference. The histories of Asians, Blacks, Latina/os, and Natives relate in knotty ways. State violence and colonialism come to the fore in taking measure of the United States, past and present, while the undue importance of assimilation and colorblindness recedes. Ultimately, Moon-Kie Jung challenges the dominant racial common sense and develops new concepts and theory for radically rethinking and resisting racisms.


The capitalist market, progressives bemoan, is a cold monster: it disrupts social bonds, erodes emotional attachments, and imposes an abstract utilitarian rationality. But what if such halLowed critiques are completely misleading? This book argues that the production of new sources of faith and enchantment is crucial to the dynamics of the capitalist economy. Distinctively secular patterns of attraction and attachment give modern institutions a binding force that was not available to more traditional forms of rule. Elaborating his alternative approach through an engagement with the semiotics of money and the genealogy of economy, Martijn Konings uncovers capitalism’s emotional and theological content in order to understand the paradoxical sources of cohesion and legitimacy that it commands. In developing this perspective, he draws on pragmatist thought to rework and revitalize the Marxist critique of capitalism.

*Martijn Konings is Senior Lecturer and Australian Research Council DECRA Fellow in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Sydney.*
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The Anthropology of Policy series promotes innovative methodological and theoretical approaches to the study of policy. The series challenges the assumption that policy is a top-down, linear and rational process, and a field of study primarily for policy professionals. Books in the series analyze the contradictory nature and effects of policy, including the intricate ways in which people engage with policy, the meanings it holds for different local, regional, national, and internationally-based actors and the complex relationships and social worlds that it produces.
Navigating Austerity addresses a key policy question of our era: what happens to society and the environment when austerity dominates political and economic life? To get to the heart of this issue, Laura Bear tells the stories of boatmen, shipyard workers, hydrographers, port bureaucrats, and river pilots on the Hooghly River, a tributary of the Ganges that flows into the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean. Through their accounts, Bear traces the hidden currents of state debt crises and their often devastating effects.

Bear reveals how bureaucrats, entrepreneurs, and workers navigate austerity policies. Their attempts to reverse the decline of ruined public infrastructures, environments, and urban spaces lead Bear to argue for a radical rethinking of economics according to a social calculus. This is a critical measure derived from the ethical concerns of people affected by national policies. It places issues of redistribution and inequality at the fore of public and environmental plans. Concluding with proposals for restoring more just long-term social obligations, Bear suggests new practices of state financing and ways to democratize fiscal policy. Sited on a single body of water flowing with rhythms of circulation, renewal, and transformation, this ambitious and accessible book will be of interest to specialists and general readers.

Laura Bear is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the London School of Economics and has carried out fieldwork in India for twenty years.

Drugs, Thugs, and Diplomats examines the U.S. policymaking process in the design, implementation, and consequences of Plan Colombia, as the aid package came to be known.

Winifred Tate explores the rhetoric and practice of foreign policy by the U.S. State Department, the Pentagon, Congress, and the U.S. military Southern Command. Tate’s ethnography uncovers how policymakers’ utopian visions and emotional entanglements play a profound role in their efforts to orchestrate and impose social transformation abroad. She argues that U.S. officials’ zero tolerance for illegal drugs provided the ideological architecture for the subsequent militarization of domestic drug policy abroad. The U.S. also ignored Colombian state complicity with paramilitary brutality, presenting them as evidence of an absent state and the authentic expression of a frustrated middle class. For rural residents of Colombia living under paramilitary dominion, these denials circulated as a form of state terror. Tate’s analysis examines how oppositional activists and the policy’s targets—civilians and local state officials in southern Colombia—attempted to shape aid design and delivery, revealing the process and effects of human rights policymaking.

Winifred Tate is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Colby College.
The mass graves from our long human history of genocide, massacres, and violent conflict form an underground map of atrocity that stretches across the planet’s surface. In the past few decades, due to rapidly developing technologies and a powerful global human rights movement, the scientific study of those graves has become a standard facet of post-conflict international assistance. Digging for the Disappeared provides readers with a window into this growing but little-understood aspect of human rights work, including the dangers and sometimes unexpected complications that arise as evidence is gathered and the dead are identified.

Adam Rosenblatt examines the ethical, political, and historical foundations of the rapidly growing field of forensic investigation, from the graves of the “disappeared” in Latin America to genocides in Rwanda and from the former Yugoslavia to post-Saddam Hussein Iraq. In the process, he illustrates how forensic teams strive to balance the needs of war crimes tribunals, transitional governments, and the families of the missing in post-conflict nations. Digging for the Disappeared draws on interviews with key players in the field to present a new way to analyze and value the work forensic experts do at mass graves, shifting the discussion from an exclusive focus on the rights of the living to a rigorous analysis of the care of the dead.

Adam Rosenblatt is Assistant Dean for Global Engagement and Assistant Professor of Global Studies, Core Division, at Champlain College.
Pontius Pilate is one of the most enigmatic figures in Christian theology. The only non-Christian to be named in the Nicene Creed, he is presented as a cruel colonial overseer in secular accounts, as a conflicted judge convinced of Jesus’s innocence in the Gospels, and as either a pious Christian or a virtual demon in later Christian writings. This book takes Pilate’s role in the trial of Jesus as a starting point for investigating the function of legal judgment in Western society and the ways that such judgment requires us to adjudicate the competing claims of the eternal and the historical. Coming just as Agamben is bringing his decades-long *Homo Sacer* project to an end, *Pilate and Jesus* sheds considerable light on what is at stake in that series as a whole. At the same time, it stands on its own, perhaps more than any of the author’s recent works. It thus serves as a perfect starting place for readers who are curious about Agamben’s approach but do not know where to start.

Giorgio Agamben is a contemporary Italian philosopher and political theorist whose works have been translated into numerous languages. His most recent title with Stanford University Press is *Opus Dei* (2013).

With stop-and-frisk laws, new immigration policies, and cuts to social welfare programs, majorities in the United States have increasingly supported intensified forms of punishment and marginalization against Black, Latino, Arab and Muslim people in the United States, even as a majority of citizens claim to support “color-blindness” and racial equality. With this book, Paula Ioanide examines how emotion has prominently figured into these contemporary expressions of racial discrimination and violence. How U.S. publics dominantly feel about crime, terrorism, welfare, and immigration often seems to trump whatever facts and evidence say about these politicized matters.

Through four case studies—the police brutality case of Abner Louima; the exposure of torture at Abu Ghraib; the demolition of New Orleans public housing units following Hurricane Katrina; and a proposed municipal ordinance to deny housing to undocumented immigrants in Escondido, California—Ioanide shows how racial fears are perpetuated, and how these widespread fears have played a central role in justifying the expansion of our military and prison system and the ongoing divestment from social welfare. But Ioanide also argues that within each of these cases there is opportunity for new mobilizations, for ethical witnessing: we must also popularize desires for justice and increase people’s receptivity to the testimonies of the oppressed by reorganizing embodied and unconscious structures of feeling.

*Paula Ioanide is Associate Professor at the Center for the Study of Culture, Race & Ethnicity at Ithaca College.*

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Philosophy
Collective memory transforms historical events into political myths. In this book, Tamir Sorek considers the development of collective memory and national commemoration among the Palestinian citizens of Israel. He charts the popular politicization of four key events—the Nakba, the 1956 Kafr Qasim Massacre, the 1976 Land Day, and the October 2000 killing of thirteen Palestinian citizens in Israel—and investigates a range of commemorative sites, including memorial rallies, monuments, poetry, the education system, political summer camps, and individual historical remembrance. These sites have become battlefields between diverse social forces and actors—including Arab political parties, the Israeli government and security services, local authorities, grassroots organizations, journalists, and artists—over representations of the past.

Palestinian commemorations are uniquely tied to Palestinian encounters with the Israeli state apparatus, with Jewish-Israeli citizens of Israel, and by their position as Israeli citizens themselves. Reflecting longstanding tensions between Palestinian citizens and the Israeli state, as well as growing pressures across Palestinian societies within and beyond Israel, these moments of commemoration distinguish Palestinian citizens not only from Jewish citizens, but also from Palestinians elsewhere. Ultimately, Sorek shows that Palestinian citizens have developed commemorations and a collective memory that offers both moments of protest and points of dialogue, that is both cautious and circuitous.

Tamir Sorek is Associate Professor of Sociology and Israel Studies at the University of Florida.

Police Encounters: Security and Surveillance in Gaza under Egyptian Rule
Ilana Feldman

Palestinian Commemoration in Israel: Calendars, Monuments, and Martyrs
Tamir Sorek
Gaining Freedoms reveals a new locus for global political change: everyday urban contestation. Cities are often assumed hotbeds of socio-economic division, but this assessment overlooks the importance of urban space and the everyday activities of urban life for empowerment, emancipation, and democratization. Through proximity, neighborhoods, streets, and squares can create unconventional power contestations over lifestyle and consumption. And through struggle, negotiation, and cooperation, competing claims across groups can become platforms to defend freedom and rights from government encroachments.

Drawing on more than seven years of fieldwork in three contested urban sites—a downtown neighborhood and a university campus in Istanbul, and a Turkish neighborhood in Berlin—Berna Turam shows how democratic contestation echoes through urban space. Countering common assumptions that Turkey is strongly polarized between Islamists and secularists, she illustrates how contested urban space encourages creative politics—the kind of politics that advance rights, expression, and representation shared between pious and secular groups. Exceptional moments of protest, like the recent Gezi protests that bookend this study, offer clear external signs of upheaval and disruption, but it is the everyday contestation and interaction that forge alliances and inspire change. Ultimately, Turam argues that the process of democratization is not the reduction of conflict, but rather the capacity to form new alliances out of conflict.

Berna Turam is Associate Professor of Sociology and International Affairs at Northeastern University.

Today, there are over 200,000,000 women business owners around the world. Many of these entrepreneurs are not doing business as usual, nor are they simply leaning in. Rather, they are tapping into feminine capital—the unique skills and sensibilities that they have cultivated as women—to create enviable successes.

Drawing on four decades of award-winning research, Feminine Capital reveals how women are harnessing different approaches to doing business. Barbara Orser and Catherine Elliott delineate the pillars of feminine capital and offer new insight into the ways that gender can influence entrepreneurial decision-making. They find that leveraging feminine capital can help women to create distinctive brands, build new markets, and drive profits—all while leveling the playing field in business. In doing so, women are changing our social and economic landscape, one venture at a time.

Case studies of women entrepreneurs bring key concepts and lessons to life, while learning aids, diagnostic tools, and checklists help readers to construct innovative business models, refine start-up plans, and hone growth strategies. Feminine Capital bridges the gap between entrepreneurship and feminism for women business owners, the professionals who support them, and students and scholars who study them.

Barbara Orser is Vice Dean (Career Development) of the University of Ottawa’s Telfer School of Management. Catherine Elliott is Assistant Professor at the University of Ottawa’s Telfer School of Management.
Innovations in pricing can be transformative, but to reach their potential companies must devote equal attention to technical and organizational capabilities. Most firms, however, only pay attention to the technical dimensions of pricing, severely limiting the success of their initiatives. To remedy this, *The Pricing Journey* provides an integrated guide to the organizational, social, and behavioral aspects of pricing—drawing on principles of socio-technical change. Based on extensive qualitative and quantitative research in an array of firms around the world, Stephan M. Liozu provides a practical roadmap for management teams aiming to reach a new level of pricing power.

Liozu introduces the 5 C model of transformation, which relies on change, capabilities, champions, confidence, and center-led organizational design to create effective and lasting pricing strategies. Anchoring his recommendations in research and practice, Liozu describes specific capabilities that foster on the road to pricing excellence. This book prepares pricing and marketing professionals to be true strategic partners, while contributing to the study of pricing transformation.

*Stephan M. Liozu is Founder of Value Innoruption Advisors. He teaches at Case Western Reserve University’s Weatherhead School of Management, where he draws on over 20 years of global business experience to introduce disruptive approaches to strategy, innovation, and value management.*

If we can carry in our pockets more computing power than the Apollo program needed to put a man on the moon, why can’t we solve problems like climate change, famine, or poverty? The answer lies, in part, in the distinctive challenges of creating innovations that address today’s pressing environmental and social problems. In this groundbreaking book, Andrew Hargadon shows why sustainable innovation—the development of financially viable products that support a healthy environment and communities—is so difficult when compared to creating the next internet ventures or mobile apps that disregard these criteria.

While other books treat innovation across sectors equally, Hargadon argues that most effective innovation strategies hinge on attention to the context in which they are pursued. Instead of relying on a stale set of “best practices,” executives must craft their own strategies based on the particulars of their industries and markets. But, there are some rules of the road that foster a triple bottom line; this book provides a research-based framework that outlines the critical capabilities necessary to drive sustainable innovation: a long-term commitment, nexus work, science and policy expertise, recombinant innovation, and robust design, drawing on a wide range of historical and contemporary examples.

*Andrew Hargadon is the Charles J. Soderquist Chair in Entrepreneurship at the University of California, Davis. He is author of How Breakthroughs Happen (2003).*
Evaluation examines policies and programs across every arena of human endeavor, from efforts to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS to programs that drive national science policy. Relying on a vast array of methods, from qualitative interviewing to econometrics, it is a “transdiscipline,” as opposed to a formal area of academic study. Accounting for these challenges, *Evaluation Foundations Revisited* offers an introduction for those seeking to better understand evaluation as a professional field. While the acquisition of methods and methodologies to meet the needs of certain projects is important, the foundation of evaluative practice rests on understanding complex issues to balance. *Evaluation Foundations Revisited* is an invitation to examine the intellectual, practical, and philosophical nexus that lies at the heart of evaluation.

Thomas A. Schwandt shows how to critically engage with the assumptions that underlie how evaluators define and position their work, as well as how they argue for the usefulness of evaluation in society. He looks at issues such as the role of theory, how notions of value and valuing are understood, how evidence is used, how evaluation is related to politics, and what comprises scientific integrity. By coming to better understand the foundations of evaluation, readers will develop what Schwandt terms “a life of the mind of practice,” which enables evaluators to draw on a more holistic view to developed reasoned arguments and well fitted techniques.

Edward E. Lawler III is Distinguished Professor of Business and Director of the Center for Effective Organizations at the University of Southern California. John W. Boudreau is Professor and Research Director of Center for Effective Organizations at the University of Southern California.

*Global Trends in Human Resource Management: A Twenty-Year Analysis*

*Evaluation Foundations Revisited: Cultivating a Life of the Mind for Practice*

Since 1995, the University of California’s Center for Effective Organizations has conducted the definitive longitudinal study of human resource management in organizations. By analyzing new data every three years, the Center has been able to consistently chart changes in how HR is organized and managed, while providing guidance on how professionals in the field can drive firm performance. *Global Trends in Human Resource Management*, the seventh generation of this study, provides the Center’s newest findings about what makes HR successful and how it can add value to today’s organizations.

To adapt to the demands of a changing global marketplace, HR is increasingly required to span boundaries between its function, the organization as a whole, and the dynamic business environments within which it operates. Take, for instance, the role that HR has played in sustainability efforts or firms’ engagement with information technology. Tracking changes in a global same that shows how HR differs across Europe, the U.S., and Asia, this volume not only provides an assessment of HR within the firm, but also an international benchmark against which to measure a company’s practice.

*Global Trends in Human Resource Management* is an invitation to examine the intellectual, practical, and philosophical nexus that lies at the heart of evaluation.

Edward E. Lawler III is Distinguished Professor of Business and Director of the Center for Effective Organizations at the University of Southern California. John W. Boudreau is Professor and Research Director of Center for Effective Organizations at the University of Southern California.

*Global Trends in Human Resource Management: A Twenty-Year Analysis*

*Evaluation Foundations Revisited: Cultivating a Life of the Mind for Practice*
In *Ethics in Economics*, Jonathan B. Wight provides an overview of the role that ethical considerations play in economic debates. Whereas much of the field tends to focus on welfare outcomes, Wight calls for a deeper examination of the origin and evolution of our moral norms. He argues that economic life relies on three interrelated ethical systems: outcome-based, duty-based, and virtue-based. Integrating contemporary theoretical and applied research on ethics within a historical framework, Wight provides a thorough and accessible outline of all three schools, explaining how they fit or contrast with the economic welfare model. The book then uses these conceptual underpinnings to examine a range of contemporary topics, such as the 2008 financial crisis, the moral limits to markets, the findings of experimental economics, and the nature of economic justice. Wight’s analysis is guided by the innovative concept of ethical pluralism—the recognition that each system has appropriate applications, and that no one prevails. He makes the case that considering a wider moral framework, rather than concentrating on utility maximization, can lead to a richer understanding of human behavior and better policy decisions. An incisive overview in a blossoming area of interest within Economics, this book is ideal for undergraduates or uninitiated readers who seek an introduction to this topic.

*Jonathan B. Wight is Professor of Economics at the University of Richmond. He is the author of Saving Adam Smith: A Tale of Wealth, Transformation, and Virtue.*

In 2001, following the events of September 11 and the Anthrax attacks, the United States government began an aggressive campaign to secure the nation against biological catastrophe. Its agenda included building National Biocontainment Laboratories (NBLs), secure facilities intended for research on biodefense applications, at participating universities around the country. In *Community at Risk*, Thomas D. Beamish examines the civic response to local universities’ plans to develop NBLs in three communities: Roxbury, MA; Davis, CA; and Galveston, TX. At a time when the country’s anxiety over its security had peaked, reactions to the biolabs ranged from vocal public opposition to acceptance and embrace. Beamish argues that these divergent responses can be accounted for by the civic conventions, relations, and virtues specific to each locale. Clustered together, these elements provide a foundation for public dialogue. In contrast to conventional micro- and macro-level accounts of how risk is perceived and managed, Beamish’s analysis of each case reveals the pivotal role played by meso-level contexts and political dynamics. *Community at Risk* provides a new framework for understanding risk disputes and their prevalence in American civic life.

*Thomas D. Beamish is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis. He is the author of Silent Spill: The Organization of an Industrial Crisis.*
Race on the Move
Brazilian Migrants and the Global Reconstruction of Race
Tiffany D. Joseph

Race on the Move takes readers on a journey from Brazil to the United States and back again to consider how migration between the two countries is changing Brazilians’ understanding of race relations. Brazil once earned a global reputation as a racial paradise, and the United States is infamous for its overt social exclusion of nonwhites. Yet, given the growing Latino and multiracial populations in the United States, the use of quotas to address racial inequality in Brazil, and the flows of people between each country, contemporary race relations in each place are starting to resemble each other.

Tiffany Joseph interviewed residents of Governador Valadares, Brazil’s largest immigrant-sending city to the U.S., to ask how their immigrant experiences have transformed local racial understandings. Joseph identifies and examines a phenomenon—the transnational racial optic—through which migrants develop and ascribe social meaning to race in one country, incorporating conceptions of race from another. Analyzing the bi-directional exchange of racial ideals through the experiences of migrants, Race on the Move offers an innovative framework for understanding how race can be remade in immigrant-sending communities.

Tiffany D. Joseph is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Affiliated Faculty of Latin American and Caribbean Studies at Stony Brook University.

Pious Practice and Secular Constraints
Women in the Islamic Revival in Europe
Jeanette S. Jouili

The visible increase in religious practice among young European-born Muslims has provoked public anxiety. New government regulations seek not only to restrict Islamic practices within the public sphere, but also to shape Muslims’, and especially women’s, personal conduct. Pious Practice and Secular Constraints chronicles the everyday ethical struggles of women active in orthodox and socially conservative Islamic revival circles as they are torn between their quest for a pious lifestyle and their aspirations to counter negative representations of Muslims within the mainstream society.

Jeanette Jouili conducted fieldwork in France and Germany to investigate how pious Muslim women grapple with religious expression: for example, when to wear a headscarf, where to pray throughout the day, and how to maintain modest interactions between men and women. Her analysis stresses the various ethical dilemmas the women confront in negotiating these religious duties within a secular public sphere. In conversation with Islamic and Western thinkers, Jouili teases out the important ethical-political implications of these struggles, ultimately arguing that Muslim moral agency, surprisingly reinvigorated rather than hampered by the increasingly hostile climate in Europe, encourages us to think about the contribution of nonsecular civic virtues for shaping a pluralist Europe.

Jeanette S. Jouili is a visiting professor in the Department of International and Intercultural Studies at the College of Charleston.

Stanford Studies in Comparative Race and Ethnicity
Do political parties merely represent divisions in society? Until now, scholars and other observers have generally agreed that they do. But *Building Blocs* argues the reverse: that some political parties in fact shape divisions as they struggle to remake the social order. Drawing on the contributors’ expertise in Indonesia, India, the United States, Canada, Egypt, and Turkey, this volume demonstrates further that the success and failure of parties to politicize social differences has dramatic consequences for democratic change, economic development, and other large-scale transformations.

This politicization of divisions, or “political articulation,” is neither the product of a single charismatic leader nor the machinations of state power, but is instead a constant call and response between parties and would-be constituents. When articulation becomes inconsistent, as it has in Indonesia, partisan calls grow faint and the resulting vacuum creates the possibility for other forms of political expression. However, when political parties exercise their power of interpellation efficiently, they are able to silence certain interests such as those of secular constituents in Turkey. *Building Blocs* exposes political parties as the most influential agencies that structure social cleavages and invites further critical investigation of the related consequences.

*Cedric de Leon is Associate Professor of Sociology at Providence College. Manali Desai is Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Cambridge. Cihan Tügal is Associate Professor of Sociology at University of California, Berkeley.*

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This book is about the creative work of chefs at top restaurants in New York and San Francisco. Through interviews with chefs and observation in restaurant kitchens, Vanina Leschziner explores the question of how and why chefs make choices about the dishes they put on their menus. She answers this question by examining a range of topics: chefs’ careers, restaurant ratings and reviews, social networks, how chefs think about food and go about creating new dishes, and how status influences their work and careers.

Chefs at top restaurants must balance the demand to deliver complex and creative dishes against the challenges of running a profitable business in an industry with exceptionally high costs and low profit margins. Creating a distinctive and original culinary style enables them to stand out in the market, but making familiar food that many customers want ensures that they can stay in business. Chefs must make choices between these competing pressures. In explaining how they do so, this book analyzes, more generally, how people in creative occupations navigate contexts that are rife with uncertainty, high pressures, and contradicting forces.

*Vanina Leschziner is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto.*
Immigration is among the most prominent, enduring, and contentious features of our globalized world. Rights, Deportation, and Detention in the Age of Immigration Control focuses on what is arguably the most contested, dynamic, and evolving set of immigration policies—immigration control—by analyzing state efforts to deter so-called “unwanted” immigration. It addresses three of the most salient aspects of immigration control: the denial of rights to non-citizens, their physical removal and exclusion from the polity through deportation, and their deprivation of liberty and freedom of movement in immigration detention.

In examining the machinery of immigration control, Tom Wong argues that increased international migration has broadly reaffirmed and entrenched the sovereign right of states to keep out the immigrant other. This has led to a tightening of citizenship and a narrowing of the boundaries of political and societal inclusion—raising, in turn, concerns about the human rights of non-citizens, particularly today when migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees are increasingly criminalized, detained, and deported with minimal regard for their basic rights. Consequently, the book also explores the human rights implications of immigration control. In addition to answering the question of why states do what they do, the book describes contemporary trends in immigration control, analyzes the determinants of these trends, and examines whether efforts to deter unwanted immigration are actually working.

Tom K. Wong is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego.

Networked Regionalism as Conflict Management

Anna Ohanyan is Chair of the Department of Political Science and International Studies at Stonehill College.

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Political Science/Sociology
The Islamic Republic of Iran faced a favorable strategic environment following the U.S. invasions of Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. Its leadership attempted to exploit this window of opportunity by assertively seeking to expand Iran’s interests throughout the Middle East. It fell far short, however, of fulfilling its long-standing ambition of becoming the dominant power in the Persian Gulf and a leading regional power in the broader Middle East.

In Squandered Opportunity, Thomas Juneau develops a variant of neoclassical realism, a theory of foreign policy mistakes, to explore the causes and consequences of Iran’s sub-optimal performance. He argues that while rising power drove Iranian assertiveness—as most variants of realism would predict—the peculiar nature of Iran’s power and the intervention of specific domestic factors caused Iran’s foreign policy to deviate, sometimes significantly, from what would be considered the potential optimal outcomes.

Juneau explains that this sub-optimal foreign policy led to important and negative consequences for the country. Despite some gains, Iran failed to maximize its power, its security, and its influence in three crucial areas: the Arab-Israeli conflict, Iraq, and the nuclear program. Juneau also predicts that, as the window of opportunity steadily closes for Iran, its power, security, and influence will likely continue to decline in coming years.

Thomas Juneau is an Assistant Professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa and a former analyst with Canada’s Department of National Defence.

South Korea of the 1970s is characterized by many as the “dark age for democracy.” Most scholarship on South Korea’s democracy movement and civil society has focused on the “student revolution” in 1960 and the large protest cycles in the 1980s, followed by Korea’s transition to democracy in 1987. But in his pioneering analysis of South Korea’s political and social history of the 1970s, Paul Chang highlights the importance of understanding the emergence and evolution of the democracy movement in this oft-ignored decade.

Protest Dialectics provides readers with an in-depth understanding of the numerous events in the 1970s that laid the groundwork for the 1980s democracy movement in South Korea and the formation of today’s civil society. Chang shows how the narrative of the 1970s as democracy’s “dark age” obscures the important material and discursive developments that became the foundations for the movement in the 1980s which, in turn, paved the way for the institutionalization of civil society after transition in 1987. To correct for these oversights in the literature and to better understand the origins of South Korea’s vibrant social movement sector, this book presents a comprehensive analysis of the emergence and evolution of the democracy movement in the 1970s.

Paul Y. Chang is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Harvard University.
In 1898, Qing dynasty emperor Guangxu ordered a series of reforms to correct the political, economic, cultural, and educational weaknesses exposed by China’s defeat by Japan in the First Sino-Japanese War. The “Hundred Days Reform” has received a great deal of attention from historians who have focused on the well-known male historical actors, but until now the Qing women reformers have received almost no consideration. In this book, historian Nanxiu Qian reveals the contributions of the active, optimistic, and self-sufficient women reformers of the late Qing Dynasty.

Qian examines the late Qing reforms from the perspective of Xue Shaohui, a leading woman writer who openly argued against male reformers’ approach that subordinated women’s issues to larger national concerns, instead prioritizing women’s self-improvement over national empowerment. Drawing upon intellectual and spiritual resources from the freewheeling, xianyuan (worthy ladies) model of the Wei-Jin period of Chinese history (220–420) and the culture of women writers of late imperial China, and open to Western ideas and knowledge, Xue and the reform-minded members of her social and intellectual networks went beyond the inherited Confucian pattern in their quest for an ideal womanhood and an ideal social order.

Demanding equal political and educational rights with men, women reformers challenged leading male reformers’ purpose of achieving national “wealth and power,” intending instead to unite women of all nations in an effort to create a just and harmonious new world.

Nanxiu Qian is Associate Professor of Chinese Literature at Rice University.

Global Talent
Skilled Labor as Social Capital in Korea
Gi-Wook Shin and Joon Nak Choi

Politics, Poetics, and Gender in Late Qing China
Xue Shaohui (1866–1911) and the Era of Reform
Nanxiu Qian

Global Talent seeks to examine the utility of skilled foreigners beyond their human capital value by focusing on their social capital potential, especially their role as transnational bridges between host and home countries. Gi-Wook Shin and Joon Nak Choi build on an emerging stream of research that conceptualizes global labor mobility as a positive-sum game in which countries and businesses benefit from building ties across geographic space, rather than the zero-sum game implied by the “global war for talent” and “brain drain” metaphors.

The book empirically demonstrates its thesis by examination of the case of Korea: a state archetypical of those that have been embracing economic globalization while facing a demographic crisis—and one where the dominant narrative on the recruitment of skilled foreigners is largely negative. It reveals the unique benefits that foreign students and professionals can provide to Korea, by enhancing Korean firms’ competitiveness in the global marketplace and by generating new jobs for Korean citizens rather than taking them away. As this research and its key findings are relevant to other advanced societies that seek to utilize skilled foreigners for economic development, the arguments made in this book offer insights that extend well beyond the Korean experience.

Gi-Wook Shin is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center at Stanford University. Joon Nak Choi is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Management at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

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History/Literary Studies
Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens, 1835–1910) has had an intriguing relationship with China that is not as widely known as it should be. Although he never visited the country, he played a significant role both at home and abroad in speaking for the Chinese people. After his death, his Chinese adventures did not come to an end, for his body of works continued to travel through China in translation throughout the twentieth century. Were Twain alive today, he would be elated to know that he is widely studied and admired there, and that The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn alone has gone through no fewer than ninety different Chinese translations, traversing China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Looking at Twain in various Chinese contexts—his response to events involving the American Chinese community and to the Chinese across the Pacific, his posthumous journey through translation, and China’s reception of the author and his work, Mark Twain in China points to the repercussions of Twain in a global theater. It highlights the cultural specificity of concepts such as “race,” “nation,” and “empire,” and helps us rethink their alternative legacies in countries with dramatically different racial and cultural dynamics from the United States.

Selina Lai-Henderson is Research Assistant Professor of American Studies at The University of Hong Kong.

By his national affiliation and choice of genre, French novelist Gustave Flaubert can be considered emblematic of modernity. This book showcases his specific and highly refined imaginary as at once unique and symptomatic of an era. In particular, it contributes to the controversial discussion of modernity’s relationship to religion. At a time when new religious fundamentalisms throughout the world are on the rise, this has only become a more pressing issue.

Through this single acclaimed author, we realize that modernity can only be understood in terms of its critical rewriting of religious dogma. Strikingly, already in Flaubert, this rewriting emerges in conjunction with questions of the Orient and Orientalism. Flaubert’s Orient is an Other that is always already within Western society. By highlighting the complexity of the relation between religion, modernity, and the Oriental, Barbara Vinken’s discussion of these issues goes beyond simple binaries. Her Flaubert Postsecular is a model of scholarly research with far-reaching political implications.

Barbara Vinken is Professor of Literature and Romance Philology at the Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich. Her books include Fashion Zeitgeist: Trends and Cycles in the Fashion System (2004).
If America is a nation founded upon Enlightenment ideals, then why are so many of its most celebrated pieces of literature so dark? American Terror returns to the question of American literature’s distinctive tone of terror through a close study of three authors—Jonathan Edwards, Edgar Allan Poe, and Herman Melville—who not only wrote works of terror, but who defended, theorized, and championed it. Combining updated historical perspectives with close reading, Paul Hurh shows how these authors developed terror as a special literary affect informed by the way the concept of thinking becomes, in the wake of Enlightenment empiricism, increasingly defined by a set of austere mechanist processes, such as the scientific method and the algebraic functions of analytical logic. Rather than trying to find a feeling that would transcend thinking by subverting reason to emotion, these writers found in terror the feeling of thinking, the peculiar feeling of reason’s authority over emotional schemes. In so doing, they grappled with a shared set of enduring questions: What is the difference between thinking and feeling? When we know something, how do we know that we know it? Why does it seem impossible to reason oneself out of an irrational fear? And what becomes of the freedom of the will when we discover that affects can push it around?

Paul Hurh is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Arizona.

This volume of correspondence, the last in a three-volume edition, spans a pivotal moment in American history: the mid-twentieth century, from the beginning of World War II, through the years of rebuilding and uneasy peace that followed, to the election of President John F. Kennedy. Robinson Jeffers published four important books during this period—Be Angry at the Sun (1941), Medea (1946), The Double Axe (1948), and Hungerfield (1954). He also faced changes to his hometown village of Carmel, experienced the rewards of being a successful dramatist in the United States and abroad, and endured the loss of his wife Una. Jeffers’ letters, and those of Una written in the decade prior to her death, offer a vivid chronicle of the life and times of a singular and visionary poet.

“The Collected Letters of Robinson Jeffers, with Selected Letters of Una Jeffers represents a truly important addition to American literary scholarship. Not only was Jeffers a great Modernist poet, he was the only major one writing from the western half of the United States. In these splendidly edited volumes of his and his wife’s letters, we are finally able to glimpse into the life and mind of this prophetic figure.”

—DANA GIOIA, University of Southern California, former Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts

Few global security issues stimulate more fervent passion than the application of brute force. Despite the fierce debate raging about it today, inadequate strategic understanding surrounds the issue, prompting the urgent need for Coercing Compliance—the first comprehensive systematic global analysis of 21st century, state-initiated internal and external applications of brute force.

Based on extensive case evidence, Robert Mandel assesses the short-term and long-term, the local and global, the military, political, economic, and social, and the state and human security impacts of brute force. He explicitly isolates the conditions under which brute force works best and worst by highlighting force initiator and force target attributes linked to brute force success and common but low-impact force legitimacy concerns. Mandel comes to two major overarching conclusions. First, that the modern global application of brute force shows a pattern of futility—but one that is more a function of states’ misapplication of brute force than of the inherent deficiencies of this instrument itself. Second, that the realm for successful application of state-initiated brute force is shrinking: for while state-initiated brute force can serve as a transitional short-run local military solution, it cannot by itself provide a long-run global strategic solution or serve as a cure for human security problems. Taking the evidence and his conclusions together, Mandel provides policy advice for managing brute force use in the modern world.

Robert Mandel is Chair and Professor in the International Affairs Department at Lewis & Clark College.

Powerful countries like the United States regularly employ economic sanctions as a tool for promoting their foreign policy interests. Yet this foreign policy tool has an uninspiring track record of success, with economic sanctions achieving their goals less than a third of the time they are imposed. The costs of these failed sanctions policies can be significant for the states that impose them, for their targets, and for the other countries they affect. Explaining economic sanctions’ high failure rate therefore constitutes a vital endeavor for academics and policymakers alike.

Busted Sanctions seeks to provide this explanation, and reveals that the primary cause of this failure is third-party spoilers, or sanctions busters, who undercut sanctioning efforts by providing their targets with extensive foreign aid or sanctions-busting trade. By quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing over 60 years of U.S. economic sanctions, Bryan Early shows that both types of third-party sanctions busters have played a major role in undermining U.S. economic sanctions. Surprisingly, his analysis also reveals that the United States’ closest allies are often its sanctions’ worst enemies. The book offers the first comprehensive explanation of why different types of sanctions busting occur and reveals the devastating effects it has on economic sanctions’ chances of success.

Bryan R. Early is an Assistant Professor at the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, University at Albany, SUNY, and the founding Director of the Project on International Security, Commerce, and Economic Statecraft at the Center for Policy Research.
The U.S. government has essentially two choices when dealing with adversarial states—isolate them or engage them. *Isolate or Engage* systematically examines the challenges to and opportunities for U.S. diplomatic relations with nine intensely adversarial states—China, Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, U.S.S.R./Russia, Syria, Venezuela, and Vietnam: states where the situation is short of conventional war and where the U.S. maintains limited or no formal diplomatic relations with the government.

In such circumstances, “public diplomacy”—the means by which the U.S. engages with citizens in other countries so they will push their own governments to adopt less hostile and more favorable views of U.S. foreign policies—becomes extremely important for shaping the context within which the adversarial government makes important decisions affecting U.S. national security interests. At a time when the norm of not talking to the enemy is a matter of public debate, the book examines the role of both traditional and public diplomacy with adversarial states and reviews the costs and benefits of U.S. diplomatic engagement with the publics of these countries. It concludes that while public diplomacy is not a panacea for easing conflict in interstate relations, it is one of many productive channels that a government can use in order to stay informed about the status of its relations with an adversarial state, and to seek to improve those relations.

*Geoffrey Wiseman is Professor of the Practice of International Relations, University of Southern California.*

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Chinese Hegemony: Grand Strategy and International Institutions in East Asian History joins a rapidly growing body of important literature that combines history and International Relations theory to create new perspectives on East Asian political and strategic behavior. The book explores the strategic and institutional dynamics of international relations in East Asian history when imperial China was the undisputed regional hegemon. It focuses in depth on two central aspects of Chinese hegemony at the time: the grand strategies China and its neighbors adopted in their strategic interactions and the international institutions they engaged in to maintain regional order—including but not limited to the tribute system.

Feng Zhang draws on both Chinese and Western intellectual traditions to develop a relational theory of grand strategy and fundamental institutions in regional relations. The theory is evaluated with three case studies of Sino-Korean, Sino-Japanese, and Sino-Mongol relations during China’s early Ming dynasty—when a type of Confucian expressive strategy was an essential feature of regional relations. He then explores the policy implications of this relational model for understanding and analyzing contemporary China’s rise and the changing East Asian order. The book suggests some historical lessons for understanding contemporary Chinese foreign policy and considers the possibility of a more relational and cooperative Chinese strategy in the future.

*Feng Zhang is a Fellow in the Department of International Relations in the Australian National University’s College of Asia and the Pacific.*

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**July** 320 pages, 1 table
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Security Studies/Political Science

**June** 236 pages, 13 tables, 2 figures, 1 map
Cloth $65.00 (£44.00) S 9780804795386
eBook 9780804795043
Security Studies/Asian Studies
In asymmetric interstate conflicts, great powers have the capability to coerce weak states by threatening their survival—but not vice versa. It is therefore the great power that decides whether to escalate a conflict into a crisis by adopting a coercive strategy.

In practice, however, the coercive strategies of the U.S. have frequently failed. In Coercion, Survival, and War Phil Haun chronicles 30 asymmetric interstate crises involving the U.S. from 1918 to 2003. The U.S. chose coercive strategies in 23 of these cases, but coercion failed half of the time: most often because the more powerful U.S. made demands that threatened the very survival of the weak state, causing it to resist as long as it had the means to do so. It is an unfortunate paradox, Haun notes, that, where the U.S. may prefer brute force to coercion, these power asymmetries may well lead it to first attempt coercive strategies that are expected to fail in order to justify the war it desires.

He concludes that, when coercion is preferred to brute force, there are clear limits as to what can be demanded. In such cases, he suggests, U.S. policymakers can improve the chances of success by matching appropriate threats to demands, by including other great powers in the coercive process, and by reducing a weak state leader’s reputational costs by giving him or her face-saving options.

Phil M. Haun is Professor of Aerospace Studies at Yale University and a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force.

The U.S. military maintains a significant presence across the Arabian Peninsula but it must now confront a new and emerging dynamic as most Gulf Cooperation Council countries have begun to diversify their political, economic, and security partnerships with countries other than the United States—with many turning to ascending powers such as China, Russia, and India. For Gulf Arab monarchies, the choice of security partner is made more complicated by increased domestic and regional instability stemming in part from Iraq, Syria, and a menacing Iran: factors that threaten to alter totally the Gulf’s current security dynamic.

Understanding the dynamics of base politicization in a Gulf host nation—or any other—is therefore vitally important for the U.S. today. Gulf National Security and the U.S. Military examines both Gulf Arab national security and U.S. military basing relations with Gulf Arab monarchy hosts from the Second World War to the present day. Three in-depth country cases—Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Oman—help explain the important questions posed by the author regarding when and why a host nation either terminated a U.S. military basing presence or granted U.S. military basing access.

The analysis of the cases offers a fresh perspective on how the United States has adapted to sometimes rapidly shifting regional security dynamics and factors that influence a host nation’s preference for eviction or renegotiation, based on its perception of internal versus external threats.

Geoffrey F. Gresh is an Associate Professor at the National Defense University in Washington, D.C.
Since the end of World War II, protests against U.S. military basing and related policies have occurred in several Asian host countries that are key U.S. allies. These protests are a matter of considerable concern to the United States as it attempts to project power across a world in which its basing policies remain highly contentious. Many episodes of contention raise important questions about the extent to which protests have and will influence policy regarding U.S. military bases in Asia. Protests Against U.S. Military Base Policy in Asia answers these questions by examining state response to twelve major protests in Asia since the end of World War II—in the Philippines, Okinawa, and South Korea.

Yuko Kawato lays out the conditions under which protesters’ normative arguments can and cannot persuade policy-makers to change base policy, and how protests can still generate some political or military incentives for policy-makers to adjust policy when persuasion fails. Kawato also shows that when policy-makers decide not to change policy, they can offer symbolic concessions to appear norm-abiding and to secure a smoother implementation of policies that protesters oppose. While the findings will be of considerable interest to academics and students, perhaps their largest impact will be on policy makers and activists, for whom Kawato offers recommendations for improving their decision-making and actions.

Yuko Kawato is a Research Fellow at the Asia Center, a think tank in Paris, France.

To Save the Children of Korea is the first book about the origins and history of international adoption. Although it has become a commonplace practice in the United States, we know very little about how or why it began, or how or why it developed into the practice that we see today.

Arisssa Oh argues that international adoption began in the aftermath of the Korean War. First established as an emergency measure through which to evacuate mixed-race “GI babies,” it became a mechanism through which the Korean government exported its unwanted children: the poor, the disabled, or those lacking Korean fathers. Focusing on the legal, social, and political systems at work, this book shows how the growth of Korean adoption from the 1950s to the 1980s occurred within the context of the neocolonial US-Korea relationship, and was facilitated by crucial congruencies in American and Korean racial thought, government policies, and nationalisms. It also argues that the international adoption industry played an important but unappreciated part in the so-called Korean “economic miracle.”

Korean adoption served as a kind of template as international adoption began, in the late 1960s, to expand to new sending and receiving countries. Ultimately, Oh demonstrates that although Korea was not the first place that Americans adopted from internationally, it was the place where organized, systematic international adoption was born.

Arisssa H. Oh is Assistant Professor of History at Boston College.
From 1868–1872, German geologist Ferdinand von Richthofen went on an expedition to China. His reports on what he found there would transform Western interest in China from the land of porcelain and tea to a repository of immense coal reserves. By the 1890s, European and American powers battled with the Qing state and local elites for control over the rights to these valuable mineral deposits. As coal went from a useful commodity to the essential fuel of industrialization, this vast natural resource would prove integral to the struggle for political control of China.

Geology served both as the handmaiden to European imperialism and the rallying point of Chinese resistance to Western encroachment. In the late nineteenth century both foreign powers and the Chinese viewed control over mineral resources as the key to modernization and industrialization. When the first China Geological Survey began work in the 1910s, conceptions of natural resources had already shifted, and the Qing state expanded its control over mining rights, setting the precedent for the subsequent Republican and People’s Republic of China regimes.

In *Empires of Coal*, Shellen Xiao Wu argues that the changes specific to the late Qing were part of global trends in the nineteenth century, when the rise of science and industrialization destabilized global systems and caused widespread unrest and the toppling of ruling regimes around the world.

*Shellen Xiao Wu is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

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The Japanese passion for photography is almost a cliché, but how did it begin? Although Japanese art photography has been widely studied, this book is the first to demonstrate how photography became an everyday activity. Japan’s enthusiasm for photography emerged alongside a retail and consumer revolution that marketed products and activities that fit into a modern, tasteful, middle-class lifestyle. Kerry Ross examines the magazines and merchandise promoted to ordinary Japanese people in the early twentieth century that allowed Japanese consumers to participate in that lifestyle, and gave them a powerful tool to define its contours. Each chapter discusses a different facet of this phenomenon, from the revolution in retail camera shops, to the blizzard of socially constructive how-to manuals, to the vocabulary of popular aesthetics that developed from enthusiasts sharing photos. Ross looks at the quotidian activities that went into the entire picture-making process, activities not typically understood as photographic in nature, such as shopping for a camera, reading photography magazines, and even preserving one’s pictures in albums. These very activities, promoted and sponsored by the industry, embedded the camera in everyday life as both a consumer object and a technology for understanding modernity, making it the irresistible enterprise that Eastman encountered in his first visit to Japan in 1920, when he remarked that the Japanese people were “almost as addicted to the Kodak habit as ourselves.”

*Kerry Ross is Assistant Professor in the Department of History at DePaul University.*
B.R. Ambedkar, the author of India’s constitution, and Indian nationalist M.K. Gandhi, the two figures whose policies and legacies have most contributed to Indian democracy, are typically considered antagonists who held irreconcilable views of empire and political and social reform. As such, they are rarely studied together. This book reassesses their complex relationship, focusing on what it identifies as a mutual commitment to unconditional equality as inseparable from the struggle for sovereignty. These two thinkers inherited the concept of equality from Western humanism, but their ideas mark a radical turn in secular and humanist conceptions of politics. This history of their encounter traces the philosophical foundations of their thought in Indian and Western traditions, both religious and secular. But more than a study of an encounter, Radical Equality explores the paradoxes and risks of democracy in modern political thought. It is particularly attentive to slippages whereby their militant demands for egalitarian justice are compromised or contradicted by their own moral practices, and where the language of nonviolence lapses into that of force or sacrifice. Excavating the intellectual kinship of Ambedkar and Gandhi, Aishwary Kumar allows them to shed light on each other, even as he places them within a global constellation of moral political thinkers (Rousseau, Dewey, Marx, Nietzsche). The story of their struggle against inequality, violence, and empire thus transcends national boundaries and unfolds within a broader twentieth-century history of ideas.

Aishwary Kumar is Assistant Professor of History at Stanford University.

In the 20th century, historians began arguing for new ways of doing history. This “new history” movement called for a total history open to exploring every human activity. Instead of concentrating on the great deeds of statesmen and generals, new history considered the views and experiences of ordinary people. Instead of limiting themselves to official documents, new historians examined a greater variety of evidence, collaborating with sociologists, anthropologists, economists, linguists, and psychologists. Instead of traditional narratives, new history examined structures. Instead of claiming objective truth, new history acknowledged the prejudices associated with color, creed, class or gender.

In this newly revised and updated edition of The French Historical Revolution, renowned cultural historian Peter Burke provides a critical history of this movement most associated with the French journal Annales, from its foundation in 1929 to the present. From founding historians Lucien Febvre and Marc Bloch through the “new history” movement’s best-known champions Jacques Le Goff and Fernand Braudel to current practitioners Roger Chartier and Serge Gruzinski, Burke traces and analyzes the contributions of one of the most important historical movements of the last century.

Peter Burke is Professor Emeritus of Cultural History at Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge.
The Regional Cold Wars in Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East
Crucial Periods and Turning Points
Lorenz Lüthi

Beginning with Stalin's death in 1953 and ending with the dissolution of Soviet-U.S. antagonism in 1991, this book systematically explores the crucial turning points in the Cold War on all of its diverse fronts. The simplistic U.S. vs. Soviet analysis can obscure the fact that this war was fought by blocs of nations and in various regions around the world. Such a history lends itself to a collection of essays exploring the mutual interconnections of events in diverse regional Cold War theaters. “How do we understand the Cold War,” writes the editor, Lorenz Lüthi, “if from one direction, we narrow the focus of inquiry from the superpower conflict to the level of regional struggles, and widen the focus from individual country case studies to the sub-systemic level of the Cold War?”

The volume covers Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East in the crucial periods of the Cold War. Contributions are based on documents from China, India, the Arab Middle East, Serbia, the former Soviet Union, former East Germany, former Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and its contributors include many of the leading scholars in international Cold War history. Their work reveals the agency of smaller powers in the development and end of the Cold War, including Third World powers Egypt, Iraq, and Vietnam.

Lorenz M. Lüthi is an associate professor of the history of international relations at McGill University.

The Euromissile Crisis and the End of the Cold War
Edited by Leopoldo Nuti, Frederic Bozo, Marie-Pierre Rey, and Bernd Rother

In the late 1970s, new generations of nuclear delivery systems were proposed for deployment across Eastern and Western Europe. The ensuing controversy grew to become a key phase in the late Cold War. This book explores the origins, unfolding, and consequences of that crisis. Contributors from international relations, political science, sociology, and history draw on extensive research in a number of countries, often employing declassified documents from the West and from the newly opened state and party archives of many Soviet bloc countries. They cover especially Soviet-Warsaw Pact relations, U.S.-NATO relations, and the role of public opinion worldwide in relation to the crisis.

Leopoldo Nuti is director of the Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies and professor of the history of international relations at the University of Roma Tre. Frederic Bozo is a professor of contemporary history in the Department of European Studies at the Sorbonne Nouvelle (University of Paris III). Marie-Pierre Rey is a professor of Russian and Soviet history and director of the Research Slavic Center, University Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne. Bernd Rother is a researcher and deputy managing director of the Chancellor Willy Brandt Foundation.
This is the first biography of Sir Simonds D’Ewes, an English country gentleman, lawyer, Puritan, historian, and antiquarian who lived from 1602 to 1650. He left the most extensive archive of personal papers of any individual in early modern Europe, and this is the first thorough exploration of it. Biographies of his contemporaries usually emphasize either their public or private lives, but not both, because of the limitations of the sources. For D’Ewes, both are richly available and provide the basis for the most detailed description of a 17th century individual’s life from childhood until death that can be written. His relationships with his two young wives and their children and his parents, siblings, friends, and enemies are vividly portrayed. His life and thought before the Long Parliament, to which he was elected in 1640, are carefully analyzed, so that the mind of one of the Parliamentarian opponents of King Charles I’s policies can be understood more fully than that of any other MP. He collected one of the largest private libraries of books and manuscripts in England in his era and used them to pursue historical and antiquarian researches. Based firmly on the huge archive of D’Ewes’s letters and other writings, this book offers a remarkable portrait of a seventeenth-century life.

J. Sears McGee is Professor of History at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

The relationship between business and politics is crucial to understanding Mexican history, and Pesos and Politics explores this relationship from the mid-nineteenth century dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz through the Mexican Revolution. Historian Mark Wasserman argues that throughout this era, the course of successive regimes, there was an evolving enterprise system that had to balance the interests of the Mexican national elite, state and local governments, large foreign corporations, and individual foreign entrepreneurs. During and after the Revolution these groups were joined by organized labor and organized peasants.

Contrary to past assessments, Wasserman argues that no one of these groups was ever powerful enough to dominate another. Because Mexican governments and elites committed themselves to economic models that relied on foreign investment and technology, they had to reach a balance that simultaneously attracted foreign entrepreneurs, but did not allow them to become too powerful or too privileged.

Concentrating on the three most important sectors of the Mexican economy: mining, agriculture, and railroads, and employing a series of case studies of the careers of prominent Mexican business people and the operations of large U.S.-owned ranching and mining companies, Wasserman effectively demonstrates that Mexicans in fact controlled their economy from the 1880s through 1940; foreigners did not exploit the country; and, Mexicans established a system of relations that maintained checks and balances on all parties.

Mark Wasserman is Professor of History and Chair of the Department of History at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.
One hallmark feature of the post-civil rights United States is the reign of colorblindness over national conversations about race and law. But how should we understand colorblindness despite enduring racial hierarchy in American society? In Letters of the Law, Sora Han argues that colorblindness is a foundational fantasy of law that not only informs individual and collective ideas of race—but also structures the imaginative capacities of American legal interpretation. Han develops a critique of colorblindness by deconstructing the law’s central doctrines on due process, citizenship, equality, punishment and individual liberty, exposing how racial slavery and the ongoing struggle for abolition continue to haunt the law’s reliance on the fantasy of colorblindness.

Letters of the Law provides original readings of iconic Supreme Court cases on racial inequality—spanning Japanese internment to affirmative action, policing to prisoner rights, Jim Crow segregation to sexual freedom. Han offers new perspectives on many urgent social issues of our time, including mass incarceration, educational segregation, state intrusions on privacy, and neoliberal investments in citizenship. Ultimately, Han compels readers to reconsider how the diverse legacies of civil rights reform archived in American law might be rewritten as a heterogeneous practice of black freedom struggle.

Sora Y. Han is Assistant Professor of Criminology, Law and Society at University of California, Irvine.

Modern Hollywood is dominated by a handful of studios: Columbia, Disney, Fox, Paramount, Universal, and Warner Bros. Threatened by independents in the 1970s, they returned to power in the 1980s, ruled unquestioned in the 1990s, and in the new millennium are again besieged. But in the heyday of this new classical era, the major studios’ movies — their stories and styles — were astonishingly precise biographies of the studios that made them. Movies became product placements for their studios, advertising them to the industry, to their employees, and to the public at large. If we want to know how studios work—how studios think—we need to watch their films closely. How closely? Maniacally so. In a wide range of examples, The Studios after the Studios explores the gaps between story and backstory in order to excavate the hidden history of Hollywood’s second great studio era.

J.D. Connor is Assistant Professor of History of Art and Film Studies at Yale University.
Once a thriving community, by the late 1980s, 240,000 Jews had emigrated from Morocco. Today, fewer than 4,000 Jews remain. Despite a centuries-long presence, the Jewish narrative in Moroccan history has largely been suppressed through national historical amnesia, Jewish absence, and a growing dismay over the Palestinian conflict.

_Memories of Absence_ investigates how four successive generations remember the lost Jewish community. Moroccan attitudes toward the Jewish population have changed over the decades, and a new debate has emerged at the center of the Moroccan nation: Where does the Jew fit in the context of an Arab and Islamic monarchy? Can Jews simultaneously be Moroccans and Zionists? Drawing on oral testimony and stories, on rumor and humor, Aomar Boum examines the strong shift in opinion and attitude over the generations and increasingly anti-Semitic beliefs in younger people, whose only exposure to Jews has been through national historical amnesia, Jewish absence, and a growing dismay over the Palestinian conflict.

Aomar Boum is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles and Faculty Fellow at the Université Internationale de Rabat, Morocco.

**Memories of Absence**

_How Muslims Remember Jews in Morocco_  
_Aomar Boum_

What Is a Classic? revisits the famous question posed by critics from Sainte-Beuve and T. S. Eliot to J. M. Coetzee to ask how classics emanate from postcolonial histories and societies. Exploring definitive trends in twentieth- and twenty-first century English and Anglophone literature, Ankhi Mukherjee demonstrates the relevance of the question of the classic for the global politics of identifying and perpetuating so-called core texts. Emergent canons are scrutinized in the context of the wider cultural phenomena of book prizes, the translation and distribution of world literatures, and multimedia adaptations of world classics. Throughout, Mukherjee attunes traditional literary critical concerns to the value contestations mobilizing postcolonial and world literature. The breadth of debates and topics she addresses, as well as the book’s ambitious historical schema, which includes South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, and North America, set this study apart from related titles on the bookshelf today.

Ankhi Mukherjee is Associate Professor of English and a Tutorial Fellow of Wadham College, University of Oxford.

**What Is a Classic?**

_Postcolonial Rewriting and Invention of the Canon_  
_Ankhi Mukherjee_

In the mid-nineteenth century, the study of English literature began to be divided into courses that surveyed discrete “periods.” Since that time, scholars’ definitions of literature and their rationales for teaching it have changed radically. But the periodized structure of the curriculum has remained oddly unshaken, as if the exercise of contrasting one literary period with another has an importance that transcends the content of any individual course.

This explains how historical contrast became central to literary study and why it remained institutionally central in spite of critical controversy about literature itself. Organizing literary history around contrast rather than causal continuity helped literature departments separate themselves from departments of history. But critics’ long reliance on a rhetoric of contrasted movements and fateful turns has produced important blind spots in the discipline. In the twenty-first century, Underwood argues that today, literary study may need digital technology to develop new methods of reasoning about gradual, continuous change.

Ted Underwood is Professor and LAS Centennial Scholar of English at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

**Why Literary Periods Mattered**

_Historical Contrast and the Prestige of English Studies_  
_Ted Underwood_

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Literary Studies/History
There is a tendency by critics not to take poems by minority poets seriously, to apply a double standard, or to dismiss the role of race in their work. Thinking Its Presence calls for a radical rethinking of how we read American poetry.

Focusing on the work of five Asian American poets—Li-Young Lee, Marilyn Chin, John Yau, Mei-mei Berrsenbrugge, and Pamela Lu—this book contends that aesthetic forms are inseparable from social, political, and historical contexts in the writing and reception of all poetry. In the first sustained study of the formal properties in Asian American poetry across a range of aesthetic styles, Wang argues with conviction that minority poetry should be read with the same attention to language and form as writing by white poets.

Dorothy J. Wang is Associate Professor of American Studies in the Center for Foreign Languages, Literatures and Cultures at Williams College.

### Epinets
The Epistemic Structure and Dynamics of Social Networks

Miheea C. Moldoveanu and Joel A.C. Baum

Epinets presents a new way to think about social networks, that focuses on the knowledge underlying our social interactions. Guiding readers through the web of beliefs that networked individuals have about each other, this book illuminates the deeper character and influence of relationships among social network participants.

Drawing on artificial intelligence, the philosophy of language, and epistemic game theory, the authors formulate a lexicon and array of conceptual tools that enable readers to explain, predict, and shape the fabric and behavior of social networks. This book lays the groundwork for a leap forward in our understanding of human relations.

Miheea C. Moldoveanu is Professor of Business Economics, Desautels Professor of Integrative Thinking, Director of the Desautels Centre of Integrative Thinking, and Founder and Director of the Mind Brain Behavior Hive at the University of Toronto’s Rotman School of Management. Joel A.C. Baum is the George E. Connell Chair in Organizations and Society and Associate Dean, Faculty at the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto.

### Ivory Tower and Industrial Innovation
University-Industry Technology Transfer Before and After the Bayh-Dole Act

David C. Mowery, Richard R. Nelson, Bhaven N. Sampat, and Arvids A. Ziedonis

Since the early 1980s, universities in the U.S. have greatly expanded their patenting and licensing activities. Many claim that this surge contributed to the economic boom of the 1990s. And, many observers have attributed this trend to the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980. This book tests that conventional wisdom and assesses the effects of the Act, examining the diverse channels through which commercialization has occurred over the 20th century.

Better Left Unsaid is in the unseemly position of defending censorship from the central allegations that are traditionally leveled against it. Taking two genres generally presumed to have been stymied by the censor’s knife—the Victorian novel and classical Hollywood film—this book reveals the varied ways in which censorship, for all its blustery self-righteousness, can actually be good for sex, politics, feminism, and art.

As much as Victorianism is equated with such cultural impulses as repression and prudery, few scholars have explored the Victorian novel as a “censored” commodity—thanks, in large part, to the indirectness and intangibility of England’s literary censorship process. This indirection stands in sharp contrast to the explicit, detailed formality of Hollywood’s infamous Production Code of 1930. In comparing these two versions of censorship, Nora Gilbert explores the paradoxical effects of prohibitive practices. Rather than being ruined by censorship, Victorian novels and Hays Code films were stirred and stimulated by the very forces meant to restrain them.

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Nora Gilbert is Assistant Professor of English at the University of North Texas.

Interest in doing, funding, and studying interdisciplinary work has increased over recent years. But despite this growing enthusiasm, our collective understanding of the dynamics, rewards, and challenges of faculty conversations across disciplines remains murky. Through six case studies of interdisciplinary seminars for faculty, Interdisciplinary Conversations investigates pivotal interdisciplinary conversations and analyzes the factors that make them work.

Past discussions about barriers to interdisciplinary collaborations fixate on funding, the academic reward system, and the difficulties of evaluating research from multiple fields. This book uncovers barriers that are hidden: disciplinary habits of mind, disciplinary cultures, and interpersonal dynamics. Once uncovered, these barriers can be broken down by faculty members and administrators. While clarion calls for interdisciplinarity rise, this book lays out a clear vision of how to realize the creative potential of interdisciplinary conversations.

Myra H. Strober is a labor economist and Emerita Professor of Education and of Economics at Stanford University.
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