A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

A great editor once said that good publishing is always about something. At Princeton, what we’re about is meeting the challenge of creating a list with a singular personality, while drawing books from fields as different and divergent as applied mathematics, classics, natural history, and financial economics. We seek to publish a list that, as John Henry Newman described the work of education, “takes a connected view of old and new, past and present, far and near, and which has an insight into the influence of all these one on another; without which there is no whole.” We believe our Fall 2009 list meets this challenge with a special flair.

Princeton books have long been distinguished by intellectual originality and thrust, and nowhere on our Fall list is this trait better displayed than in Mark Johnston’s Saving God: Religion after Disability or Avishai Margalit’s On Compromise and Rotten Compromises, or—from a whole different part of the scholarly forest—Peter Paret’s The Cognitive Challenge of War: Prussia 1806.

Princeton books also frequently speak to different audiences at once, by bridging separate disciplines and through the kind of writing that makes the best scholarship accessible to general readers. In this catalog, Adrienne Mayor’s The Poison King: The Life and Legend of Mithradates, Rome’s Deadliest Enemy offers an exciting story for readers interested in ancient history while also providing intellectual grist for scholars and students of classics and history of science. Similarly, Carlos Eire’s A Very Brief History of Eternity will engage not only readers interested in history and religion, but also philosophers and sociologists, and their students.

Finally, we are especially proud to publish titles that are both timely and timeless. Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff’s 2009 list meets this challenge with a special flair. The Poison King: The Life and Legend of Mithradates, Rome’s Deadliest Enemy offers an exciting story for readers interested in ancient history while also providing intellectual grist for scholars and students of classics and history of science. Similarly, Carlos Eire’s A Very Brief History of Eternity will engage not only readers interested in history and religion, but also philosophers and sociologists, and their students.

The Fall list, like those before it and those we are preparing for the future, comes about as the result of sustained editorial effort, but also through continuous consultation with every part of the Press, with our Editorial Board, and with our many advisors and partners, especially at Princeton University. We thank all parties in this ongoing effort.

Peter J. Dougherty, Director
Crossing the Finish Line
Completing College at America’s Public Universities

William G. Bowen, Matthew M. Chingos & Michael S. McPherson

Long revered for their dedication to equal opportunity and affordability, public universities play a crucial role in building our country’s human capital. And yet—a sobering fact—less than 60 percent of the students entering four-year colleges in America today are graduating. Why is this happening and what can be done? Crossing the Finish Line, the most important book on higher education to appear since The Shape of the River, provides the most detailed exploration ever of the crisis of college completion at America’s public universities. This groundbreaking book sheds light on such serious issues as dropout rates linked to race, gender, and socioeconomic status.

Probing graduation rates at twenty-one flagship public universities and four statewide systems of public higher education, the authors focus on the progress of students in the entering class of 1999—from entry to graduation, transfer, or withdrawal. They examine the effects of parental education, family income, race and gender, high school grades, test scores, financial aid, and characteristics of universities attended (especially their selectivity). The conclusions are compelling: minority students and students from poor families have markedly lower graduation rates—and take longer to earn degrees—even when other variables are taken into account. Noting the strong performance of transfer students and the effects of financial constraints on student retention, the authors call for improved transfer and financial aid policies, and suggest ways of improving the sorting processes that match students to institutions.

An outstanding combination of evidence and analysis, Crossing the Finish Line should be read by everyone who cares about the nation’s higher education system.

William G. Bowen is president emeritus of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and Princeton University. Matthew M. Chingos is a PhD student in the Department of Government at Harvard University and research associate at the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Michael S. McPherson is president of the Spencer Foundation and former president of Macalester College.

“Crossing the Finish Line provides a new and rich source of data. Highly original, the book is by far the most detailed examination ever made of the socioeconomic factors that go into explaining differential rates of public college attendance and completion.”
—David W. Breneman, Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy, University of Virginia

SEPTEMBER
Cloth $27.95T
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392 pages. 97 line illus. 9 tables. 6 x 9.
EDUCATION ■ PUBLIC POLICY
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Scroogenomics
Why You Shouldn’t Buy Presents for the Holidays

Joel Waldfogel

Christmas is a time of seasonal cheer, family get-togethers, holiday parties, and … gift giving. Lots and lots— and lots— of gift giving. It’s hard to imagine any Christmas without this time-honored custom. But let’s stop to consider the gifts we receive—the rooster sweater from Grandma or the singing fish from Uncle Mike. How many of us get gifts we like? How many of us give gifts not knowing what recipients want? Did your cousin really look excited about that jumping alarm clock? Lively and informed, Scroogenomics illustrates how our consumer spending generates vast amounts of economic waste—to the shocking tune of eighty-five billion dollars each winter. Economist Joel Waldfogel provides solid explanations to show us why it’s time to stop the madness and think twice before buying gifts for the holidays.

When we buy for ourselves, every dollar we spend produces at least a dollar in satisfaction, because we shop carefully and purchase items that are worth more than they cost. Gift giving is different. We make less informed choices, max out on credit to buy gifts worth less than the money spent, and leave recipients less than satisfied, creating what Waldfogel calls “deadweight loss.” Waldfogel indicates that this waste isn’t confined to Americans—most major economies share in this orgy of wealth destruction. While recognizing the difficulties of altering current trends, Waldfogel offers viable gift-giving alternatives.

By reprioritizing our gift-giving habits, Scroogenomics proves that we can still maintain the economy without gouging our wallets, and reclaim the true spirit of the holiday season.

Joel Waldfogel is the Ehrenkranz Professor and Chair of Business and Public Policy at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of The Tyranny of the Market and has been a columnist for Slate.
Throughout history, rich and poor countries alike have been lending, borrowing, crashing—and recovering—their way through an extraordinary range of financial crises. Each time, the experts have chimed, “this time is different”—claiming that the old rules of valuation no longer apply and that the new situation bears little similarity to past disasters. This book proves that premise wrong. Covering sixty-six countries across five continents, This Time Is Different presents a comprehensive look at the varieties of financial crises, and guides us through eight astonishing centuries of government defaults, banking panics, and inflationary spikes—from medieval currency debasements to today’s subprime catastrophe. Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff, leading economists whose work has been influential in the policy debate concerning the current financial crisis, provocatively argue that financial combustions are universal rites of passage for emerging and established market nations. The authors draw important lessons from history to show us how much—or how little—we have learned.

Using clear, sharp analysis and comprehensive data, Reinhart and Rogoff document that financial fallouts occur in clusters and strike with surprisingly consistent frequency, duration, and ferocity. They examine the patterns of currency crashes, high and hyperinflation, and government defaults on international and domestic debts—as well as the cycles in housing and equity prices, capital flows, unemployment, and government revenues around these crises. While countries do weather their financial storms, Reinhart and Rogoff prove that short memories make it all too easy for crises to recur.

An important book that will affect policy discussions for a long time to come, This Time Is Different exposes centuries of financial missteps.

Carmen M. Reinhart is professor of economics at the University of Maryland. She recently coedited The First Global Financial Crisis of the 21st Century and is a regular lecturer at the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Kenneth Rogoff is the Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy and professor of economics at Harvard University. He is the coauthor of Foundations of International Macroeconomics, and a frequent commentator for NPR, the Wall Street Journal, and the Financial Times.

“This Time Is Different is a tremendously exciting, topical, and controversial book on the history of debt and default. This one belongs on everyone’s shelf.”
—Barry Eichengreen, author of The European Economy since 1945

NOVEMBER
Cloth $29.95
978-0-691-14216-6
400 pages. 62 line illus. 30 tables. 6 x 9.
POPULAR ECONOMICS • FINANCE
PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
No Enchanted Palace
The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations

Mark Mazower

No Enchanted Palace traces the origins and early development of the United Nations, one of the most influential yet perhaps least understood organizations active in the world today. Acclaimed historian Mark Mazower forces us to set aside the popular myth that the UN miraculously rose from the ashes of World War II as the guardian of a new and peaceful global order, offering instead a strikingly original interpretation of the UN’s ideological roots, early history, and changing role in world affairs.

Mazower brings the founding of the UN brilliantly to life. He shows how the UN’s creators envisioned a world organization that would protect the interests of empire, yet how this imperial vision was decisively reshaped by the postwar reaffirmation of national sovereignty and the unanticipated rise of India and other former colonial powers. This is a story told through the clash of personalities, such as South African statesman Jan Smuts, who saw in the UN a means to protect the old imperial and racial order; Raphael Lemkin and Joseph Schechtman, Jewish intellectuals at odds over how the UN should combat genocide and other atrocities; and Jawaharlal Nehru, India’s first prime minister, who helped transform the UN from an instrument of empire into a forum for ending it.

A much-needed historical reappraisal of the early development of this vital world institution, No Enchanted Palace reveals how the UN outgrew its origins and has exhibited an extraordinary flexibility that has enabled it to endure to the present day.

Mark Mazower is the Ira D. Wallach Professor of History and World Order Studies at Columbia University. His many books include Hitler’s Empire: How the Nazis Ruled Europe (Penguin); Salonica, City of Ghosts: Christians, Muslims, and Jews, 1430–1950 (HarperCollins); and Dark Continent: Europe’s Twentieth Century (Knopf).
Ten Hills Farm
The Forgotten History of Slavery in the North

C. S. Manegold

Ten Hills Farm tells the powerful saga of five generations of slave owners in colonial New England. Settled in 1630 by John Winthrop, governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Ten Hills Farm, a six-hundred-acre estate just north of Boston, passed from the Winthrops to the Ushers, to the Royalls—all prominent dynasties tied to the Native American and Atlantic slave trades. In this mesmerizing narrative, C. S. Manegold exposes how the fortunes of these families—and the fate of Ten Hills Farm—were bound to America’s most tragic and tainted legacy.

Manegold follows the compelling tale from the early seventeenth to the early twenty-first century, from New England, through the South, to the sprawling slave plantations of the Caribbean. John Winthrop, famous for envisioning his “city on the hill” and lauded as a paragon of justice, owned slaves on that ground and passed the first law in North America condoning slavery. Each successive owner of Ten Hills Farm—from John Usher, who was born into money, to Isaac Royall, who began as a humble carpenter’s son and made his fortune in Antigua—would depend upon slavery’s profits until the 1780s, when Massachusetts abolished the practice. In time, the land became a city, its questionable past discreetly buried, until now.

Challenging received ideas about America and the Atlantic world, Ten Hills Farm digs deep to bring the story of slavery in the North full circle—from concealment to recovery.

C. S. Manegold is the author of In Glory’s Shadow: The Citadel, Shannon Faulkner, and a Changing America (Knopf). As a reporter with the New York Times, Newsweek, and the Philadelphia Inquirer, she received numerous national awards and was part of the New York Times team honored with a Pulitzer Prize in 1994.

“C. S. Manegold’s admirable clarity, dazzling intelligence, and resourceful reporting well serve the story of the North’s participation in U.S. slavery. Ten Hills Farm is a feat of historical excavation, and Manegold’s contribution to the study of this period of our nation’s past is significant.”
—Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Harvard University

NOVEMBER
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AMERICAN HISTORY

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A MAGNIFICENT ONE-VOLUME ABRIDGEMENT OF ONE OF THE GREATEST LITERARY BIOGRAPHIES OF OUR TIME

Dostoevsky
A Writer in His Time

Joseph Frank

With a new introduction by the author

Joseph Frank’s award-winning, five-volume Dostoevsky is widely recognized as the best biography of the writer in any language—and one of the greatest literary biographies of the past half-century. Now Frank’s monumental, 2500-page work has been skillfully abridged and condensed in this single, highly readable volume with a new introduction by the author. Carefully preserving the original work’s acclaimed narrative style and combination of biography, intellectual history, and literary criticism, Dostoevsky: A Writer in His Time illuminates the writer’s works—from his first novel Poor Folk to Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov—by setting them in personal, historical, and above all ideological context. More than a biography in the usual sense, this is a cultural history of nineteenth-century Russia, providing both a rich picture of the world in which Dostoevsky lived and a major reinterpretation of his life and work.

Joseph Frank is professor emeritus of Slavic and comparative literature at Stanford and Princeton. The five volumes of his Dostoevsky biography, published between 1976 and 2002, won a National Book Critics Circle Award, a Los Angeles Times book prize, two James Russell Lowell Prizes, two Christian Gauss Awards, and other honors. In 2008, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies awarded Frank its highest honor.

Awards for the volumes of Joseph Frank’s Dostoevsky:

Winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award for Biography
Winner of the Los Angeles Times Book Prize
Winner of two James Russell Lowell Prizes
Winner of two Christian Gauss Awards

Acclaim for the volumes of Joseph Frank’s Dostoevsky:

“In his aim of elucidating the setting within which Dostoevsky wrote—personal on the one hand, social, historical, cultural, literary, and philosophical on the other—Frank has succeeded triumphantly.”
—J. M. Coetzee, New York Review of Books

“This extraordinary biography succeeds in making both irony and great ideas wholly alive, immediately accessible to us. It is a great work, both of scholarship and of art.”
—A. S. Byatt, Sunday Times (London)

“Magnificent…. A deeply absorbing account.”
—James Wood, New Republic

DECEMBER
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BIOGRAPHY • LITERATURE
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The Poison King
The Life and Legend of Mithradates, Rome’s Deadliest Enemy

Adrienne Mayor

Machiavelli praised his military genius. European royalty sought out his secret elixir against poison. His life inspired Mozart’s first opera, while for centuries poets and playwrights recited bloody, romantic tales of his victories, defeats, intrigues, concubines, and mysterious death. But until now no modern historian has recounted the full story of Mithradates, the ruthless king and visionary rebel who challenged the power of Rome in the first century BC. In this richly illustrated book—the first biography of Mithradates in fifty years—Adrienne Mayor combines a storyteller’s gifts with the most recent archaeological and scientific discoveries to tell the tale of Mithradates as it has never been told before.

The Poison King describes a life brimming with spectacle and excitement. Claiming Alexander the Great and Darius of Persia as ancestors, Mithradates inherited a wealthy Black Sea kingdom at age 14 after his mother poisoned his father. He fled into exile and returned in triumph to become a ruler of superb intelligence and fierce ambition. Hailed as a savior by his followers and feared as a second Hannibal by his enemies, he envisioned a grand Eastern empire to rival Rome. After massacring 80,000 Roman citizens in 88 BC, he seized Greece and modern-day Turkey. Fighting some of the most spectacular battles in ancient history, he dragged Rome into a long round of wars and threatened to invade Italy itself. His uncanny ability to elude capture and surge back after devastating losses unnerved the Romans, while his mastery of poisons allowed him to foil assassination attempts and eliminate rivals.

The Poison King is a gripping account of one of Rome’s most relentless but least understood foes.

Adrienne Mayor is the author of Greek Fire, Poison Arrows, and Scorpion Bombs: Biological and Chemical Warfare in the Ancient World (Overlook) and The First Fossil Hunters: Paleontology in Greek and Roman Times (Princeton). She is a visiting scholar in classics and history of science at Stanford University.
In this book, Mark Johnston argues that God needs to be saved not only from the distortions of the “undergraduate atheists” (Richard Dawkins, Christopher Hitchens, and Sam Harris) but, more importantly, from the idolatrous tendencies of religion itself. Each monotheistic religion has its characteristic ways of domesticating True Divinity, of taming God’s demands so that they do not radically threaten our self-love and false righteousness. Turning the monotheistic critique of idolatry on the monotheisms themselves, Johnston shows that much in these traditions must be condemned as false and spiritually debilitating.

A central claim of the book is that supernaturalism is idolatry. If this is right, everything changes; we cannot place our salvation in jeopardy by tying it essentially to the supernatural cosmologies of the ancient Near East. Remarkably, Johnston rehabilitates the ideas of the Fall and of salvation within a naturalistic framework; he then presents a conception of God that both resists idolatry and is wholly consistent with the deliverances of the natural sciences.

Princeton University Press is publishing Saving God in conjunction with Johnston’s forthcoming book Surviving Death, which takes up the crux of supernaturalist belief, namely, the belief in life after death.

Mark Johnston is the Walter Cerf Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University.
What is eternity? Is it anything other than a purely abstract concept, totally unrelated to our lives? A mere hope? A frightfully uncertain horizon? Or is it a certainty, shared by priest and scientist alike, and an essential element in all human relations?

In A Very Brief History of Eternity, Carlos Eire, the historian and National Book Award–winning author of Waiting for Snow in Havana, has written a brilliant short history of eternity in Western culture. Tracing the idea from ancient times to the present, Eire examines the rise and fall of five different conceptions of eternity, exploring how they developed and how they have helped shape individual and collective self-understanding.

A book about lived beliefs and their relationship to social and political realities, A Very Brief History of Eternity is also about unbelief, and the tangled and often rancorous relation between faith and reason. Its subject is the largest subject of all, one that has taxed minds great and small for centuries, and will forever be of human interest, intellectually, spiritually, and viscerally.

Carlos Eire is the author of the memoir Waiting for Snow in Havana (Free Press), which won the National Book Award for nonfiction in 2003, and a number of works of religious history, including From Madrid to Purgatory and War Against the Idols. He is the Riggs Professor of History and Religious Studies at Yale University.

“Carlos Eire doesn’t disappoint. The breadth of detail, the depth of imagination, the ability to synthesize and to identify the telling example—and all for such an impossibly expansive topic as eternity—are astonishing. We get glimpses throughout of the creativity that graced his memoir of Cuba, and evidence everywhere of his massive learning.”

— Craig Harline, author of Sunday: A History of the First Day from Babylonia to the Super Bowl

NOVEMBER

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250 pages, 16 halftones, 2 line illus, 2 tables. 5 ½ x 8 ½.
RELIGION ■ HISTORY

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THE COGNITIVE CHALLENGE OF WAR
Prussia 1806

Peter Paret

Responding to the enemy’s innovation in war presents problems to soldiers and societies of all times. This book traces Napoleon’s victory over Prussia in 1806 and Prussia’s effort to recover from defeat to show how in one particular historical episode operational analyses together with institutional and political decisions eventually turned defeat to victory.

The author moves from a comparative study of French and Prussian forces to campaign narrative and strategic analysis. He examines processes of change in institutions and doctrine, as well as their dependence on social and political developments, and interprets works of art and literature as indicators of popular and elite attitudes toward war, which influence the conduct of war and the kind and extent of military innovation. In the concluding chapter he addresses the impact of 1806 on two men who fought on opposing sides in the campaign and sought a new theoretical understanding of war—Henri Jomini and Carl von Clausewitz.

Fields of history that are often kept separate are brought together in this book, which seeks to replicate the links between different areas of thought and action as they exist in reality and shape events.

Peter Paret is professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study. He has written widely on the history of war and society and on the relationship of art, society, and politics. He is the author of Clausewitz and the State (Princeton), now in its third revised edition. Most recently he gave the 2008 Lees Knowles Lectures at Cambridge University, on which this book is based, and was guest curator for the spring 2009 exhibition Myth and Modernity at the Princeton University Art Museum.
Delete: The Virtue of Forgetting in the Digital Age

Viktor Mayer-Schönberger

Delete looks at the surprising phenomenon of perfect remembering in the digital age, and reveals why we must reintroduce our capacity to forget. Digital technology empowers us as never before, yet it has unforeseen consequences as well. Potentially humiliating content on Facebook is enshrined in cyberspace for future employers to see. Google remembers everything we’ve searched for and when. The digital realm remembers what is sometimes better forgotten, and this has profound implications for us all.

In Delete, Viktor Mayer-Schönberger traces the important role that forgetting has played throughout human history, from the ability to make sound decisions unencumbered by the past to the possibility of second chances. The written word made it possible for humans to remember across generations and time, yet now digital technology and global networks are overriding our natural ability to forget—the past is ever present, ready to be called up at the click of a mouse. Mayer-Schönberger examines the technology that’s facilitating the end of forgetting—digitization, cheap storage and easy retrieval, global access, and increasingly powerful software—and describes the dangers of everlasting digital memory, whether it’s outdated information taken out of context or compromising photos the Web won’t let us forget. He explains why information privacy rights and other fixes can’t help us, and proposes an ingeniously simple solution—expiration dates on information—that may.

Delete is an eye-opening book that will help us remember how to forget in the digital age.

Viktor Mayer-Schönberger is associate professor and director of the Information and Innovation Policy Research Centre at the National University of Singapore’s Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. He is the coeditor of Governance and Information Technology.

“Human society has taken for granted the fact of forgetting. Technology has made us less able to forget, and this change, as Mayer-Schönberger nicely demonstrates, will have a profound effect on society. We as a culture must think carefully and strategically about this incredibly significant problem. Delete will spark a debate we need to have.”

—Lawrence Lessig, author of Remix: Making Art and Commerce Thrive in the Hybrid Economy
“William Homer’s edition of Thomas Eakins’s Paris letters is a welcome contribution to the literature on (and by) one of our greatest painters. Nothing could be more impressive than the sheer imaginative and intellectual energy—also the constant good humor—with which the young Eakins meets the challenge waiting for him in Gérôme’s studio as he takes the first crucial steps toward mastering the art of painting. More than ever, all admirers of Eakins’s art are in Homer’s debt.”
—Michael Fried, author of Why Photography Matters as Art as Never Before

The most revealing and interesting writings of American artist Thomas Eakins are the letters he sent to family and friends while he was a student in Paris between 1866 and 1870. This book presents all these letters in their entirety for the first time; in fact, this is the first edition of Eakins’s correspondence of any kind. Edited and annotated by Eakins authority William Innes Homer, this book provides a treasure trove of new information, revealing previously hidden facets of Eakins’s personality, providing a much richer picture of his artistic development, and casting fresh light on his much-debated psychosexual makeup. The book is illustrated with the small, gemlike drawings Eakins included in his correspondence, as well as photographs and paintings.

In these letters, Eakins speaks openly and frankly about human relationships, male companionship, marriage, and women (one letter begins, “Dear Mommy, What an unromantic thing a fat woman is asleep in bed”). In vivid, charming, and sometimes comic detail, he describes his impressions of Paris—from the training he received in the studio of Jean-Léon Gérôme to the museums, concerts, and popular entertainments that captured his imagination. And he discusses with great insight contemporary aesthetic and scientific theories, as well as such unexpected subjects as language structure, musical composition, and ice-skating technique. Also published here for the first time are the letters and notebook Eakins wrote in Spain following his Paris sojourn.

This long-overdue volume provides an indispensable portrait of a great American artist as a young man.

William Innes Homer is H. Rodney Sharp Professor Emeritus of Art History at the University of Delaware. His many books include Thomas Eakins: His Life and Art (Abbeville), Stieglitz and the Photo-Secession, 1902 (Viking Studio), and Alfred Stieglitz and the American Avant-Garde (Little, Brown).
The Best Laid Schemes
Selected Poetry and Prose of Robert Burns

Robert Burns
Edited by Robert Crawford & Christopher MacLachlan

There are more statues of Robert Burns in the United States than there are of any American poet. Scotland’s favorite poet has been loved by generations of Americans—from Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman to Robert Frost, Maya Angelou, and Bob Dylan. Now this book makes Burns’s greatest poetry more accessible to American readers than ever before. This is the only comprehensive selection of his work that has discreet line-by-line marginal glossing of the Scots, archaic, and obscure words, allowing readers to understand and enjoy the poems without constantly having to turn to footnotes or a glossary. Newly edited from manuscripts and early printed texts, this definitive, wide-ranging collection also introduces some recently discovered verses—and it is the only edition to present a substantial selection of Burns’s important prose writings, including letters and key statements about his art. Edited and annotated by acclaimed Burns biographer Robert Crawford and textual expert Christopher MacLachlan, the book also includes a substantial introduction that puts the poet in biographical, historical, and cultural context.

The Best Laid Schemes demonstrates like no other collection why Burns is considered one of the world’s greatest poets of love and democracy—and why he continues to entertain, move, and intrigue readers two and a half centuries after his birth.

Robert Crawford is professor of modern Scottish literature at the University of St. Andrews. His many books include The Bard: Robert Burns, A Biography (Princeton). Christopher MacLachlan is senior lecturer in English at St. Andrews and the editor of Before Burns: Eighteenth-Century Scottish Poetry.

“This is an attractively presented collection with a beautifully written introduction to the life and work of the poet. . . . [The editors] have done a great deal to reveal again the charm and complexity of one of the world’s greatest ever poets of love.”
—Alexander McCall Smith, Telegraph

JUNE

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LITERATURE II POETRY

For sale only in the United States and the Philippines

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Boulevard of Broken Dreams

Why Public Efforts to Boost Entrepreneurship and Venture Capital Have Failed—and What to Do About It

Josh Lerner

Silicon Valley, Singapore, Tel Aviv—the global hubs of entrepreneurial activity all bear the marks of government investment. Yet, for every public intervention that spurs entrepreneurial activity, there are many failed efforts, wasting untold billions in taxpayer dollars. When has governmental sponsorship succeeded in boosting growth, and when has it fallen terribly short? Should the government be involved in such undertakings at all? Boulevard of Broken Dreams is the first extensive look at the ways governments have supported entrepreneurs and venture capitalists across decades and continents. Josh Lerner, one of the foremost experts in the field, provides valuable insights into why some public initiatives work while others are hobbled by pitfalls, and he offers suggestions for how public ventures should be implemented in the future.

Discussing the complex history of Silicon Valley and other pioneering centers of venture capital, Lerner uncovers the extent of government influence in prompting growth. He examines the public strategies used to advance new ventures, points to the challenges of these endeavors, and reveals the common flaws undermining far too many programs—poor design, a lack of understanding for the entrepreneurial process, and problems in implementation. Lerner explains why governments cannot dictate how venture markets evolve, and why they must balance their positions as catalysts with an awareness of their limited ability to stimulate the entrepreneurial sector.

As governments worldwide seek to spur economic growth in ever more aggressive ways, Boulevard of Broken Dreams offers an important caution. The book argues for a careful approach to government support of entrepreneurial activities, so that the mistakes of earlier efforts are not repeated.

Josh Lerner is the Jacob H. Schiff Professor of Investment Banking at Harvard Business School, with a joint appointment in finance and entrepreneurial management. He is the co-author of, among other books, Innovation and Its Discontents (Princeton) and The Venture Capital Cycle.

THE KAUFFMAN FOUNDATION SERIES ON INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Inventing the Job of President
Leadership Style from George Washington to Andrew Jackson

Fred I. Greenstein

From George Washington’s decision to buy time for the new nation by signing the less-than-ideal Jay Treaty with Great Britain in 1795 to George W. Bush’s order of a military intervention in Iraq in 2003, the matter of who is president of the United States is of the utmost importance. In this book, Fred Greenstein examines the leadership styles of the earliest presidents, men who served at a time when it was by no means certain that the American experiment in free government would succeed.

In his groundbreaking book *The Presidential Difference*, Greenstein evaluated the personal strengths and weaknesses of the modern presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt. Here, he takes us back to the very founding of the republic to apply the same yardsticks to the first seven presidents from Washington to Andrew Jackson, giving his no-nonsense assessment of the qualities that did and did not serve them well in office. For each president, Greenstein provides a concise history of his life and presidency and evaluates him in the areas of public communication, organizational capacity, political skill, policy vision, cognitive style, and emotional intelligence. Washington, for example, used his organizational prowess—honed as a military commander and plantation owner—to lead an orderly administration. In contrast, John Adams was erudite but emotionally volatile, and his presidency was an organizational disaster.

Inventing the Job of President explains how these early presidents and their successors shaped the American presidency we know today and helped the new republic prosper despite profound challenges at home and abroad.


“Captivating. Inventing the Job of President teaches about the past so that old events take on a contemporary significance. It is a book that introduces readers to the wonders—and good fortune—of this nation’s first decades. Greenstein is hands down the best, most careful, and wisest presidential scholar.”

— William Ker Muir, Jr., author of *The Bully Pulpit: The Presidential Leadership of Ronald Reagan*
Across much of the world today, Muslim women of all ages are increasingly turning to wearing the veil. Is this trend a sign of rising piety or a way of asserting Muslim pride? And does the veil really provide women freedom from sexual harassment? Written in the form of letters addressing all those interested in this issue, Questioning the Veil examines the inconsistent and inadequate reasons given for the veil, and points to the dangers and limitations of this highly questionable cultural practice. Marnia Lazreg, a preeminent authority in Middle East women’s studies, combines her own experiences growing up in a Muslim family in Algeria with interviews and the real-life stories of other Muslim women to produce this nuanced argument for doing away with the veil.

Lazreg stresses that the veil is not included in the five pillars of Islam, asks whether piety sufficiently justifies veiling, explores the adverse psychological effects of the practice on the wearer and those around her, and pays special attention to the negative impact of veiling for young girls. Lazreg’s provocative findings indicate that far from being spontaneous, the trend toward wearing the veil has been driven by an organized and growing campaign that includes literature, DVDs, YouTube videos, and courses designed by some Muslim men to teach women about their presumed rights under the veil.

An incisive mix of the personal and political, supported by meticulous research, Questioning the Veil will compel all readers to reconsider their views of this controversial and sensitive topic.

Marnia Lazreg is professor of sociology at the Graduate Center and Hunter College, City University of New York. Her books include The Eloquence of Silence: Algerian Women in Question and Torture and the Twilight of Empire: From Algiers to Baghdad (Princeton).
On Compromise and Rotten Compromises

Avishai Margalit

When is political compromise acceptable—and when is it fundamentally rotten, something we should never accept, come what may? What if a rotten compromise is politically necessary? Compromise is a great political virtue, especially for the sake of peace. But, as Avishai Margalit argues, there are moral limits to acceptable compromise even for peace. But just what are those limits? At what point does peace secured with compromise become unjust? Focusing attention on vitally important questions that have received surprisingly little attention, Margalit argues that we should be concerned not only with what makes a just war, but also with what kind of compromise allows for a just peace.

Examining a wide range of examples, including the Munich Agreement, the Yalta Conference, and Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, Margalit provides a searching examination of the nature of political compromise in its various forms. Combining philosophy, politics, and history, and written in a vivid and accessible style, On Compromise and Rotten Compromises is full of surprising new insights about war, peace, justice, and sectarianism.

Avishai Margalit’s most recent book (with Ian Buruma) is Occidentalism: The West in the Eyes of Its Enemies (Penguin). His other books include The Ethics of Memory and The Decent Society. A professor emeritus of philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Margalit is a regular contributor to the New York Review of Books and a professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

“This book will stimulate wide discussion because compromise—when to make them, when to resist them—is a vital subject in political life, and because Avishai Margalit is universally respected for his analytical skills and moral discernment. The examples give the book historical depth and importance, and the writing is sprightly, precise, and accessible, with memorable turns of phrase. The book reeled me in and held my attention for the duration.”
—Michael Ignatieff, author of The Lesser Evil: Political Ethics in an Age of Terror

NOVEMBER

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POLITICS ● PHILOSOPHY

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
THE VOLCANO THAT HAS FASCINATED SCIENTISTS,
WRITERS, AND POETS FOR TWO MILLENNIA

“Capricious, vibrant, and volatile, Vesuvius has been and remains one of the world’s most dangerous volcanoes. In its rage, it has destroyed whole cities and buried thousands alive. In its calm, its ashes have fertilized the soil, providing for the people who have lived in its shadows. For over two millennia, the dynamic presence of this volcano has fascinated scientists, artists, writers, and thinkers, and inspired religious fervor, Roman architecture, and Western literature. In Vesuvius, Alwyn Scarth draws from the latest research, classical and eyewitness accounts, and a diverse range of other sources to tell the riveting story of this spectacular natural phenomenon.

Scarth follows Vesuvius across time, examining the volcano’s destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 AD, its eruptions during the Counter-Reformation that were viewed as God’s punishment of sinners, and the building of the world’s first volcano observatory on Vesuvius in the 1840s. Scarth explores the volcano’s current position overlooking a population of more than three million people and the complex attitudes maintained by the residents, at once reverent, protective, and fearful. He also considers the next major eruption of Vesuvius, which experts have indicated could be the most powerful since 1631. The longer Vesuvius remains dormant, the more violent its reawakening will be, and despite scientific advances for predicting when this might occur, more people are vulnerable than ever before.

Exploring this celebrated wonder from scientific, historical, and cultural perspectives, Vesuvius provides a colorful portrait of a formidable force of nature.

Alwyn Scarth is the author of numerous books, including Savage Earth (HarperCollins), Vulcan’s Fury, and La Catastrophe.

Alwyn Scarth

Vesuvius
A Biography

Capricious, vibrant, and volatile, Vesuvius has been and remains one of the world’s most dangerous volcanoes. In its rage, it has destroyed whole cities and buried thousands alive. In its calm, its ashes have fertilized the soil, providing for the people who have lived in its shadows. For over two millennia, the dynamic presence of this volcano has fascinated scientists, artists, writers, and thinkers, and inspired religious fervor, Roman architecture, and Western literature. In Vesuvius, Alwyn Scarth draws from the latest research, classical and eyewitness accounts, and a diverse range of other sources to tell the riveting story of this spectacular natural phenomenon.

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Megadisasters
The Science of Predicting the Next Catastrophe

Florin Diacu

Can we predict cataclysmic disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or stock market crashes? The Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 claimed more than 200,000 lives. Hurricane Katrina killed over 1,800 people and devastated the city of New Orleans. The recent global financial crisis has cost corporations and ordinary people around the world billions of dollars. Megadisasters is a book that asks why catastrophes such as these catch us by surprise, and reveals the history and groundbreaking science behind efforts to forecast major disasters and minimize their destruction.

Each chapter of this exciting and eye-opening book explores a particular cataclysmic event and the research surrounding it, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, rapid climate change, collisions with asteroids or comets, pandemics, and financial crashes. Florin Diacu tells the harrowing true stories of people impacted by these terrible events, and of the scientists racing against time to predict when the next big disaster will strike. He describes the mathematical models that are so critical to understanding the laws of nature and foretelling potentially lethal phenomena, the history of modeling and its prospects for success in the future, and the enormous challenges to scientific prediction posed by the chaos phenomenon, which is the high instability that underlies many processes around us.

Yielding new insights into the perils that can touch every one of us, Megadisasters shows how the science of predicting disasters holds the promise of a safer and brighter tomorrow.

Florin Diacu is professor of mathematics and former director of the Pacific Institute for the Mathematical Sciences at the University of Victoria in Canada. He is the coauthor of Celestial Encounters: The Origins of Chaos and Stability and the coeditor of Classical and Celestial Mechanics (both Princeton).

“In Megadisasters, Florin Diacu takes the reader on a gripping tour of all the forces of nature that wreak havoc on our species, forcing us all, in the end, to cherish every day that Earth does not manage to kill us.”
— Neil deGrasse Tyson, author of The Pluto Files
An earthquake can strike without warning and wreak horrific destruction and death, whether it’s the cataclysmic 2008 Sichuan quake in China that killed tens of thousands or a future great earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in California, which scientists know is inevitable. Yet despite rapid advances in earthquake science, seismologists still can’t predict when the Big One will hit. Predicting the Unpredictable is the first book to explain why, exploring the fact and fiction behind the science—and pseudoscience—of earthquake prediction.

Susan Hough traces the continuing quest by seismologists to forecast the time, location, and magnitude of future quakes—a quest fraught with controversies, spectacular failures, and occasional apparent successes. She brings readers into the laboratory and out into the field with the pioneers who have sought to develop reliable methods based on observable phenomena such as small earthquake patterns and electromagnetic signals. Hough describes attempts that have raised hopes only to collapse under scrutiny, as well as approaches that seem to hold future promise. She recounts stories of strange occurrences preceding massive quakes, such as changes in well water levels and mysterious ground fogs. She also ventures to the fringes of pseudoscience to consider ideas outside the scientific mainstream, from the enduring belief that animals can sense impending earthquakes to amateur YouTube videos purporting to show earthquake lights prior to large quakes.

This book is an entertaining and accessible foray into the world of earthquake prediction, one that illuminates the unique challenges of predicting the unpredictable.

Susan Hough is a seismologist with the Southern California Earthquake Center and a fellow of the American Geophysical Union. Her books include Richter’s Scale and Earthshaking Science (both Princeton).
Heaven’s Touch
From Killer Stars to the Seeds of Life, How We Are Connected to the Universe

James B. Kaler

Did you know that as you read these words showers of high-speed particles from exploding stars are raining down on you? As you gaze into the starry sky, you might feel isolated from the Universe around you—but you’re not. This book reveals the startling ways life on Earth is touched by our cosmic environment, and demonstrates why without such contact, life itself wouldn’t be possible.

Heaven’s Touch embarks on an unforgettable journey across the cosmos, beginning in near space with a look at the gentle ebb and flow of lunar and solar tides. Acclaimed astronomer James Kaler describes their subtle effects on our world and also explores the Sun’s more potent influences, such as solar storms that cause auroras, give comets their tails, and knock out power grids on Earth. He ventures across the Solar System to consider how the planets can act to produce climate change, even global disaster. Kaler shows how Jupiter’s gravity can throw asteroids toward potentially devastating collision with Earth, and how even our whole Galaxy might hurl comet storms at us. He then takes us into deepest space to describe the cosmic rays launched at us from exploding stars, and considers not just how these explorers might harm us, but how they also join together in the creation of stars and how they serve to populate the Universe with the very building blocks of life.

Informative and entertaining, Heaven’s Touch reveals how intimately connected we really are with the dynamic Universe in which we live.

James B. Kaler is professor emeritus of astronomy at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. His many books include The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Stars and The Hundred Greatest Stars.

“Jim Kaler, who has passionately and expertly described the stars and their vagaries, now brings the whole Universe—from the tides through hypernovae and gamma-ray bursts—to general readers. His writing is not only clear and straightforward but also correct and up to date, addressing both standard topics and the latest astronomical goodies.”

—Jay M. Pasachoff, Williams College
How might Hercules, the most famous of the Greek heroes, have used mathematics to complete his astonishing Twelve Labors? From conquering the Nemean Lion and cleaning out the Augean Stables, to capturing the Erymanthean Boar and entering the Underworld to defeat the three-headed dog Cerberus, Hercules and his legend are the inspiration for this book of fun and original math puzzles.

While Hercules relied on superhuman strength to accomplish the Twelve Labors, Mythematics shows how math could have helped during his quest. How does Hercules defeat the Lernean Hydra and stop its heads from multiplying? Can Hercules clean the Augean Stables in a day? What is the probability that the Cretan Bull will attack the citizens of Marathon? How does Hercules deal with the terrifying Kraken? Michael Huber’s inventive math problems are accompanied by short descriptions of the Twelve Labors, taken from the writings of Apollodorus, who chronicled the life of Hercules two thousand years ago. Tasks are approached from a mathematical modeling viewpoint, requiring varying levels of knowledge, from basic logic and geometry to differential and integral calculus. Mythematics provides helpful hints and complete solutions, and the appendixes include a brief history of the Hercules tale, a review of mathematics and equations, and a guide to the various disciplines of math used throughout the book.

An engaging combination of ancient mythology and modern mathematics, Mythematics will enlighten and delight mathematics and classics enthusiasts alike.

Michael Huber is associate professor of mathematics at Muhlenberg College.
Mrs. Perkins's Electric Quilt
And Other Intriguing Stories of Mathematical Physics

Paul J. Nahin

What does quilting have to do with electric circuit theory? The answer is just one of the fascinating ways that best-selling popular math writer Paul Nahin illustrates the deep interplay of math and physics in the world around us in his latest book of challenging mathematical puzzles, Mrs. Perkins's Electric Quilt. With his trademark combination of intriguing mathematical problems and the historical anecdotes surrounding them, Nahin invites readers on an exciting and informative exploration of some of the many ways math and physics combine to create something vastly more powerful, useful, and interesting than either is by itself.

In a series of brief and largely self-contained chapters, Nahin discusses a wide range of topics in which math and physics are mutually dependent and mutually illuminating, from Newtonian gravity and Newton's laws of mechanics to ballistics, air drag, and electricity. The mathematical subjects range from algebra, trigonometry, geometry, and calculus to differential equations, Fourier series, and theoretical and Monte Carlo probability. Each chapter includes problems—some three dozen in all—that challenge readers to try their hand at applying what they have learned. Just as in his other books of mathematical puzzles, Nahin discusses the historical background of each problem, gives many examples, includes MATLAB codes, and provides complete and detailed solutions at the end.

Mrs. Perkins's Electric Quilt will appeal to students interested in new math and physics applications, teachers looking for unusual examples to use in class—and anyone who enjoys popular math books.

Paul J. Nahin is the author of many best-selling popular math books, including Digital Dice, Chases and Escapes, Dr. Euler's Fabulous Formula, When Least is Best, Duelling Idiots and Other Probability Puzzlers, and An Imaginary Tale (all Princeton). He is professor emeritus of electrical engineering at the University of New Hampshire.

“I greatly enjoyed this delightful book, which nicely mixes elegant mathematics, intriguing physics, interesting history and personalities, and useful numerical simulation. The book applies these in order to examine a wide range of fascinating and fun phenomena, from trajectory motion to electrical networks to random walks, in new and different ways.”

—Lawrence Weinstein, coauthor of Guesstimation: Solving the World’s Problems on the Back of a Cocktail Napkin

OCTOBER
Cloth $29.95T
978-0-691-13540-3
424 pages. 84 line illus. 6 x 9.
POPULAR MATHEMATICS

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Mathletics is a remarkably entertaining book that shows readers how to use simple mathematics to analyze a range of statistical and probability-related questions in professional baseball, basketball, and football, and in sports gambling.

How does professional baseball evaluate hitters? Is a singles hitter like Wade Boggs more valuable than a power hitter like David Ortiz? Should NFL teams pass or run more often on first downs? Could professional basketball have used statistics to expose the crooked referee Tim Donaghy? Does money buy performance in professional sports?

In Mathletics, Wayne Winston describes the mathematical methods that top coaches and managers use to evaluate players and improve team performance, and gives math enthusiasts the practical tools they need to enhance their understanding and enjoyment of their favorite sports—and maybe even gain the outside edge to winning bets. Mathletics blends fun math problems with sports stories of actual games, teams, and players, along with personal anecdotes from Winston’s work as a sports consultant. Winston uses easy-to-read tables and illustrations to illuminate the techniques and ideas he presents, and all the necessary math concepts—such as arithmetic, basic statistics and probability, and Monte Carlo simulations—are fully explained in the examples.

After reading Mathletics, you will understand why baseball teams should almost never bunt, why football overtime systems are unfair, why points, rebounds, and assists aren’t enough to determine who’s the NBA’s best player—and much, much more.

Wayne L. Winston is professor of operations and decision technologies at Indiana University’s Kelley School of Business. He has been a consultant to major corporate and sports organizations, including USA Diving and the Dallas Mavericks.
In 1835, during his voyage on H M S Beagle, Charles Darwin spent several weeks in Galápagos exploring the islands and making extensive notes on their natural history. Darwin in Galápagos is the first book to recreate Darwin’s historic visit to the islands, following in his footsteps day by day and island by island as he records all that he observes around him.

Thalia Grant and Gregory Estes meticulously retrace Darwin’s island expeditions, taking you on an unforgettable guided tour. Drawing from Darwin’s original notebooks and logs from the Beagle, the latest findings by Darwin scholars and modern science, and their own intimate knowledge of the archipelago, Grant and Estes offer rare insights into Darwin’s thinking about evolution in the context of the actual locales that inspired him. They introduce Darwin as a young naturalist in England and onboard the Beagle and then put you in his shoes as he explores remote places in the islands. They identify the unique animals and plants he observed and collected, and describe dramatic changes to the islands since Darwin’s time. They also explore the importance of Darwin’s observations and collections to the development of his thinking after the voyage.

Ideal for visitors to Galápagos and a delight for armchair travelers, Darwin in Galápagos is generously illustrated with color and black-and-white photographs and line drawings, as well as detailed maps of Darwin’s island itinerary and informative box features on the archipelago’s natural history.

K. Thalia Grant is a naturalist with extensive knowledge of Darwin and Galápagos. She has conducted ecological and historical research on the islands since 1973 and has lived there since 1995. Gregory B. Estes has worked as a naturalist in Galápagos since 1982, leading island trips, lecturing on Darwin, and conducting research. Grant and Estes organize educational trips to the islands and work as consultants for film groups.

“This volume provides a timely and interesting account of a key moment in Charles Darwin’s life—and, it might be said, in the history of evolutionary biology. It is especially valuable to encounter the deep local knowledge that the authors bring to the locations they describe. The route Darwin took around the islands comes alive in this book.”

—Janet Browne, author of Charles Darwin: The Power of Place
“An essential volume for anyone who knows Lincoln or, more crucially, thinks he knows Lincoln, this eye-opening collection—so carefully selected, judiciously edited, and wisely assembled—fully evokes the complexities of the mid-nineteenth century and its most famous American personality. Henry Louis Gates, Jr.’s piercing introduction is a dazzling piece of original, provocative, and in the end deeply felt scholarship.”

— Harold Holzer, cochairman of the U.S. Lincoln Bicentennial Commission

Generations of Americans have debated the meaning of Abraham Lincoln’s views on race and slavery. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation, authorized the use of black troops during the Civil War, supported a constitutional amendment to outlaw slavery, and eventually advocated giving the vote to black veterans and to what he referred to as “very intelligent negroes.” But he also harbored grave doubts about the intellectual capacity of African Americans, publicly used the n-word until at least 1862, enjoyed “darky” jokes and blackface minstrel shows, and long favored permanent racial segregation and the voluntary “colonization” of freed slaves in Africa, the Caribbean, or South America. In this book—the first complete collection of Lincoln’s important writings on both race and slavery—readers can explore these contradictions through Lincoln’s own words. Acclaimed Harvard scholar and documentary filmmaker Henry Louis Gates, Jr., presents the full range of Lincoln’s views, gathered from his private letters, speeches, official documents, and even race jokes, arranged chronologically from the late 1830s to the 1860s.

Complete with definitive texts, rich historical notes, and Gates’s original introduction, this book charts the progress of a war within Lincoln himself. We witness his struggles with conflicting aims and ideas—a hatred of slavery and a belief in the political equality of all men, but also antiblack prejudices and a determination to preserve the Union even at the cost of preserving slavery. We also watch the evolution of his racial views, especially in reaction to the heroic fighting of black Union troops.

At turns inspiring and disturbing, Lincoln on Race and Slavery is indispensable for understanding what Lincoln’s views meant for his generation—and what they mean for our own.

Henry Louis Gates, Jr., is the Alphonse Fletcher University Professor and director of the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University. His PBS documentary Looking for Lincoln marked the February 2009 bicentennial of Lincoln’s birth. Donald Yacovone has written and edited a number of books, including Freedom’s Journey: African American Voices of the Civil War.

AN ALTERNATE SELECTION OF THE HISTORY BOOK CLUB, MILITARY BOOK CLUB, AND BLACK EXPRESSIONS BOOK CLUB
Animal Spirits
How Human Psychology Drives the Economy, and Why It Matters for Global Capitalism

George A. Akerlof & Robert J. Shiller

The global financial crisis has made it painfully clear that powerful psychological forces are imperiling the wealth of nations today. From blind faith in ever-rising housing prices to plummeting confidence in capital markets, “animal spirits” are driving financial events worldwide. In this book, acclaimed economists George Akerlof and Robert Shiller challenge the economic wisdom that got us into this mess, and put forward a bold new vision that will transform economics and restore prosperity.

Akerlof and Shiller reassert the necessity of an active government role in economic policymaking by recovering the idea of animal spirits, a term John Maynard Keynes used to describe the gloom and despondence that led to the Great Depression and the changing psychology that accompanied recovery. Like Keynes, Akerlof and Shiller know that managing these animal spirits requires the steady hand of government—simply allowing markets to work won’t do it. In rebuilding the case for a more robust, behaviorally informed Keynesianism, they detail the most pervasive effects of animal spirits in contemporary economic life—such as confidence, fear, bad faith, corruption, a concern for fairness, and the stories we tell ourselves about our economic fortunes—and show how Reaganomics, Thatcherism, and the rational expectations revolution failed to account for them.

Animal Spirits offers a road map for reversing the financial misfortunes besetting us today. Read it and learn how leaders can channel animal spirits—the powerful forces of human psychology that are afoot in the world economy today.

George A. Akerlof is the Daniel E. Koshland Sr. Distinguished Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. He was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in economics.

Robert J. Shiller is the best-selling author of Irrational Exuberance and The Subprime Solution (both Princeton). He is the Arthur M. Okun Professor of Economics at Yale University.

“This] is a fine book at exactly the right time…. [It] carries its ambition lightly—but is ambitious nonetheless.”
—Clive Crook, Financial Times

“Animal Spirits is a welcome addition to our Hannitized national economic debate…. [The book is] aimed squarely at the general reader, and rightly so: Macroeconomics is now everybody’s business—the banks are playing with our money.”
—Andrew Rosenblum, New York Observer

MARCH 2009

Cloth $24.95
978-0-691-14233-3
248 pages. 6 x 9.

POPULAR ECONOMICS • CURRENT AFFAIRS
Combining informative and accessible text, up-to-date maps, and—above all—stunning color photographs, these are the best and most lavishly illustrated photographic guides to the birds of eastern and western North America. All of the images have been carefully selected to convey both the sheer beauty and the key identification features of each bird, and many of the photos are larger than those found in other guides. Wherever possible, a variety of plumages are pictured, providing visual coverage and usefulness matching any artwork-illustrated field guide. And many of the images are state-of-the-art digital photographs by Brian Small, one of North America’s finest bird photographers. These pictures, many seen here for the first time, reproduce a previously unimaginable level of detail. Finally, the ranges of nearly all species are shown on maps from the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, the authority on North American birding. New and experienced birders alike will find this guide indispensable: the clear layout will help novices easily identify the birds they see, while the superb photographs will help seasoned birders confirm identifications.
THE FINEST, MOST LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC GUIDES TO THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

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- Birds of Eastern North America covers entire eastern half of mainland North America and the arctic and subarctic territorial islands of the United States and Canada
- Birds of Western North America covers entire western half of mainland North America (excluding Mexico) and the arctic and subarctic territorial islands of the United States and Canada (excluding Hawaii)

**Paul Sterry** is a highly regarded and best-selling wildlife author and photographer. He is the author or coauthor of more than 50 books, including the HarperCollins Complete North American Wildlife and the Collins Complete British Birds. **Brian E. Small** is a leading nature photographer and author, and the photo editor of Birding magazine. He has been the principal photographer for many photographic field guides, including The Smithsonian Field Guide to the Birds of North America (HarperCollins) and Birds of North America (Houghton Mifflin).

**October**

**Paper** $18.95
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**Cloth** $45.00
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336 pages. 1,118 color photos. 405 maps. 5 ½ x 8.

FIELD GUIDES ■ BIRDS

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Shorebirds of North America, Europe, and Asia

A Photographic Guide

Richard Chandler

Shorebirds are prized among birders for their stunning plumages, evocative calls and songs, extensive migration patterns, and the unique challenges they pose for identification. Shorebirds of North America, Europe, and Asia is an illustrated guide to all 134 shorebird species found in the Northern Hemisphere, written by one of the world’s leading shorebird experts. It features more than 850 stunning color photographs and a color distribution map for every species. Detailed species accounts describe key identification features, age and sex differences, variations in plumage, similar species, status, habitat, and distribution. This easy-to-use guide also includes comprehensive primers on plumage patterns and terminology, molting, feeding and other behaviors, and much more. This premier illustrated guide is suitable for field use and a must-have for armchair naturalists.

“Chandler has devoted his life to studying and photographing shorebirds and is truly an expert and an authority. The numerous high quality illustrations in this guide are one of its most stunning features. Readers will find them to be of immense value when trying to identify an unfamiliar shorebird or plumage, as well as simply being a pleasure to look at.”
—Wayne R. Petersen, Massachusetts Audubon Society

August
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448 pages. 850+ color photos.
134 color maps. 6 x 9.
FIELD GUIDES • BIRDS

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PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Mammals of North America

Second Edition

Roland W. Kays & Don E. Wilson

The best-selling field guide that “sets new standards” (New Scientist) and “makes all other field guides for mammals of the United States . . . and Canada obsolete” (Journal of Mammalogy) is now even better. Covering 20 species recognized since 2002 and including 13 new color plates, this fully revised edition of Mammals of North America illustrates all 462 known mammal species in the United States and Canada—each in beautiful color and accurate detail. With a more up-to-date species list than any other guide, improved facing-page descriptions, easier-to-read distribution maps, updated common and scientific names, and track and scat illustrations, this slim, light, and easy-to-use volume is the must-have source for identifying North American mammals.

Roland Kays and Don Wilson have scoured the technical literature to pull out the key differences between similar species, and illustrated these whenever possible, making the guide useful to amateur naturalists and professional zoologists alike. Casual animal watchers will appreciate the overview of mammal diversity and the tips on identifying animals they can spy in their binoculars, while scientists will appreciate the exacting detail needed to distinguish similar species, including illustrations of shrew teeth, bat toes, and whale dorsal fins.

- The best-illustrated and easiest-to-use field guide to North American mammals
- Beautiful and accurate color illustrations of all 462 mammals found in the United States and Canada—including 20 species recognized since 2002
- 112 color plates—including 13 new ones
- Key identification information—fully revised—on facing pages
- The most current taxonomy/species list
- Fully revised, easy-to-read range maps
- Illustrations of tracks, scat, and whale and dolphin dive sequences

Roland W. Kays is the curator of mammals at the New York State Museum. Don E. Wilson is a senior scientist at the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History. His books include The Smithsonian Book of North American Mammals and Mammal Species of the World.

Praise for the first edition:

“(M)akes all other field guides for mammals of the United States (exclusive of Hawaii) and Canada obsolete.”
—Jerry R. Choate, Journal of Mammalogy

“(S)ets new standards in field guides. A must for any biological traveller to the US or Canada, as well as for residents.”
—Adrian Barnett, New Scientist

PRINCETON FIELD GUIDES

November

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248 pages. 112 color illus. 102 line illus. 460 maps. 5 x 8.

FIELD GUIDES MAMMALS

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Jamaica is home to more than 300 bird species, including about 25 endemics, making the island one of today’s most desirable birding destinations. A Photographic Guide to the Birds of Jamaica covers every species, including vagrants, and is specially designed for easy, at-a-glance reference in the field. This unique illustrated guide features 650 stunning color photographs as well as detailed species accounts that describe key identification features, voice, habitat, confusion species, status, and distribution. There is also a distribution map for resident and migrant birds. On the bookshelf or in the coat pocket, this is a one-of-a-kind photographic guide to the birds of Jamaica.

- Covers every bird species in Jamaica
- Features 650 color photographs
- Describes key identification features, voice, habitat, and more
- Provides a distribution map for resident and migrant birds
- Designed for easy, at-a-glance reference

**Ann Haynes-Sutton** is a zoologist, tour leader, and photographer in Jamaica, where she has lived for more than thirty years. She and her late husband **Robert Sutton** have written extensively on Jamaican birdlife. **Audrey Downer**, who died in 2008, was a renowned ornithologist and expert on the birds of Jamaica.

**Susan Myers** is an experienced birder and naturalist based in Melbourne, Australia. She has led tours throughout Asia for Victor Emanuel Nature Tours for more than fifteen years.
Birds of Europe
Second Edition

Lars Svensson,
Dan Zetterström &
Killian Mullarney

Since it was first published a decade ago, Birds of Europe has become the definitive field guide to the diverse birdlife found in Europe. Now this superb guide has been brought fully up to date with revised text and maps along with added illustrations. Uniquely designed for easy use in the field, this expanded edition covers all 722 species found in the region as well as 23 introduced species or variants and 103 very rare visitors. Detailed species accounts describe key identification features, voice, habitat, range, and size. More than 3,500 full-color illustrations depict every species and all major plumage variations, and color distribution maps provide breeding, wintering, and migration ranges for every species.

Complete with an introduction to each group of birds that addresses major problems of observation and identification, this new edition is the ultimate field guide to Europe’s fascinating birdlife.

- Expanded and fully updated
- Covers all 722 species found in Europe, 23 introduced species or variants, and 103 very rare visitors
- Features more than 3,500 color illustrations that depict every species
- Includes detailed species accounts
- Provides color distribution maps for every species
- Color plates face text and maps for at-a-glance identification

Lars Svensson is one of Europe’s foremost field ornithologists. Dan Zetterström and Killian Mullarney are two of Europe’s leading bird artists.

“The richest and the most comprehensive of the current guides.”
—Times (London)

“If you are birding in Europe, you must have this guide. It should be on the shelf of many North American bird watchers, especially those who live along the Atlantic coast, where many European birds are found.”
—Bird Watcher’s Digest
Birds of the Horn of Africa

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, and Socotra

Nigel Redman, Terry Stevenson & John Fanshawe

Birds of the Horn of Africa is the first field guide to the more than 1,000 species of resident, migrant, and vagrant birds found in northeast Africa. This comprehensive, easy-to-use guide features more than 2,600 illustrations on 213 full-color plates, and a color distribution map for every species. Detailed species accounts on facing pages include descriptions of key identification features, similar species, geographical variation, habitat, status, and voice. This field-ready guide also includes a glossary, identification tips, and information about bird habitats.

Trogons

A Natural History of the Trogonidae

Joseph M. Forshaw
Illustrated by Albert Earl Gilbert

This is the definitive natural history of the spectacularly beautiful tropical birds known as the trogons, a family that includes the legendary Resplendent Quetzal, the sacred bird of the ancient Mayans and Aztecs. A collaboration between renowned ornithologist Joseph Forshaw and eminent bird artist Albert Gilbert, Trogons combines science and art to create an unprecedented picture of a threatened bird family. With its large format, more than 40 full-color plates, and state-of-the-art five-color printing, this limited-edition book promises to become a classic and a collector’s item.

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Nigel Redman is a publisher and bird tour leader who has visited Africa many times. Terry Stevenson and John Fanshawe are the authors of Birds of East Africa (Princeton) and have many years of experience leading bird tours and conducting conservation work in Africa.

Joseph M. Forshaw is one of Australia’s leading ornithologists and the author of many acclaimed books, including Parrots of the World: An Identification Guide (Princeton). Albert Earl Gilbert, one of the world’s foremost bird artists, is past president of the Society of Animal Artists. He has illustrated many books, including Curassows and Related Birds and the Reader’s Digest Book of North American Birds.

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The Princeton Encyclopedia of American Political History

Edited by Michael Kazin
Rebecca Edwards & Adam Rothman, associate editors

An essential resource for anyone interested in U.S. history and politics, this two-volume encyclopedia covers the major forces that have shaped American politics from the founding to today. Broad in scope, the book addresses both the traditional topics of political history—such as eras, institutions, political parties, presidents, and founding documents—and the wider subjects of current scholarship, including military, electoral, and economic events, as well as social movements, popular culture, religion, education, race, gender, and more.

Each article, specially commissioned for this book, goes beyond basic facts to provide readers with crucial context, expert analysis, and informed perspectives on the evolution of American politics. Written by more than 170 leading historians and social scientists, The Princeton Encyclopedia of American Political History gives students, scholars, and researchers authoritative introductions to the subject’s most important topics and a first step to further research.

- Features 190 entries, organized alphabetically and written by a distinguished team of scholars
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- Traces the history of political institutions, parties, and founding documents
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- Explores the influence of mass culture, from political cartoons to the Internet
- Includes bibliographies, cross-references, appendixes, a comprehensive index, and more than 50 illustrations and maps

Michael Kazin is professor of history at Georgetown University and an expert in U.S. politics and social movements. His books include A Godly Hero: The Life of William Jennings Bryan (Knopf) and The Populist Persuasion: An American History (Basic). Rebecca Edwards is the Eloise Ellery Professor of History at Vassar College. Adam Rothman is associate professor of history at Georgetown University.

“I can think of no better introduction to American politics than The Princeton Encyclopedia of American Political History. The editors, led by the distinguished historian Michael Kazin, have done a superb job of balancing traditional and innovative approaches to their subject and in assembling essays that are authoritative, insightful, and accessible. This work will quickly become an indispensable guide to the political institutions, ideas, issues, and movements that have shaped and sometimes convulsed the United States across its history. A major accomplishment.”
—Gary Gerstle, Vanderbilt University

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The Origin Then and Now
An Interpretive Guide to the Origin of Species

David N. Reznick
With an introduction by Michael Ruse

Charles Darwin’s Origin of Species is one of the most widely cited books in modern science. Yet tackling this classic can be daunting for students and general readers alike because of Darwin’s Victorian prose and the complexity and scope of his ideas. The “Origin” Then and Now is a unique guide to Darwin’s masterwork, making it accessible to a much wider audience by deconstructing and reorganizing the Origin in a way that allows for a clear explanation of its key concepts. The Origin is examined within the historical context in which it was written, and modern examples are used to reveal how this work remains a relevant and living document for today.

In this eye-opening and accessible guide, David Reznick shows how many peculiarities of the Origin can be explained by the state of science in 1859, helping readers to grasp the true scope of Darwin’s departure from the mainstream thinking of his day. He reconciles Darwin’s concept of species with our current concept, which has advanced in important ways since Darwin first wrote the Origin, and he demonstrates why Darwin’s theory unifies the biological sciences under a single conceptual framework much as Newton did for physics. Drawing liberally from the facsimile of the first edition of the Origin, Reznick enables readers to follow along as Darwin develops his ideas.

The “Origin” Then and Now is an indispensable primer for anyone seeking to understand Darwin’s Origin of Species and the ways it has shaped the modern study of evolution.

David N. Reznick is professor of biology at the University of California, Riverside.

“This is a beautiful book—the best book I have ever read dealing with the Origin. It will move many people, experts and lay readers alike.”
—Lee Alan Dugatkin, author of Principles of Animal Behavior

“This book is unquestionably essential reading for students and others approaching the Origin for the first time.”
—Kurt Schwenk, University of Connecticut
The Invention of Enterprise
Entrepreneurship from Ancient Mesopotamia to Modern Times

Edited by David S. Landes, Joel Mokyr & William J. Baumol

Whether hailed as heroes or cast as threats to social order, entrepreneurs—and their innovations—have had an enormous influence on the growth and prosperity of nations. For the first time, The Invention of Enterprise gathers leading economic historians to explore the entrepreneur's role in society from antiquity to the present. Addressing social and institutional influences from a historical perspective, each chapter examines entrepreneurship during a particular period and in an important geographic location.

The book provides a sweeping history of enterprise in Mesopotamia and Neo-Babylon; carries the reader through the Islamic Middle East; offers insights into the entrepreneurial history of China, Japan, and colonial India; and describes the crucial role of the entrepreneur in innovative activity in the Western world, from the medieval period to today. While acknowledging the critical contributions of entrepreneurship, the authors discuss why entrepreneurial activities are not always productive and may even sabotage prosperity. They examine the institutions and restrictions that have enabled or impeded innovation, and the incentives for the adoption and dissemination of inventions. They also describe the wide variations and similar developments in global entrepreneurial activity during different historical periods, as well as entrepreneurship's role in economic growth. The book is filled with examples that provide lessons for promoting and successfully pursuing entrepreneurship today while contributing to the welfare of society.

The Invention of Enterprise lays out a definitive picture of the central place of innovation in our world.

David S. Landes is the Coolidge Professor of History and professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University. Joel Mokyr is the Robert Strotz Professor of Arts and Sciences and professor of economics and history at Northwestern University. William J. Baumol is the Harold Price Professor of Entrepreneurship at New York University's Stern School of Business.

“There are other books on the history of entrepreneurship, but The Invention of Enterprise offers a substantial and fresh approach. These top-notch economic historians cover a vast geographic span and broad period of time.”
— William J. Hausman, College of William and Mary
“This is a major contribution to historical studies, as well as the study of technological change and economic history. Headrick asks a set of questions that are infrequently discussed, and analyzes them in an interesting way. This will be an important and widely cited book.”
—Stanley L. Engerman, University of Rochester

For six hundred years, the nations of Europe and North America have periodically attempted to coerce, invade, or conquer other societies. They have relied on their superior technology to do so, yet these technologies have not always guaranteed success. Power over Peoples examines Western imperialism’s complex relationship with technology, from the first Portuguese ships that ventured down the coast of Africa in the 1430s to America’s conflicts in the Middle East today.

Why did the sailing vessels that gave the Portuguese a century-long advantage in the Indian Ocean fail to overcome Muslim galleys in the Red Sea? Why were the same weapons and methods that the Spanish used to conquer Mexico and Peru ineffective in Chile and Africa? Why didn’t America’s overwhelming air power assure success in Iraq and Afghanistan? In Power over Peoples, Daniel Headrick traces the evolution of Western technologies—from muskets and galleons to jet planes and smart bombs—and sheds light on the environmental and social factors that have brought victory in some cases and unforeseen defeat in others. He shows how superior technology translates into greater power over nature and sometimes even other peoples, yet how technological superiority is no guarantee of success in imperialist ventures—because the technology only delivers results in a specific environment, or because the society being attacked responds in unexpected ways.

Breathtaking in scope, Power over Peoples is a revealing history of technological innovation, its promise and limitations, and its central role in the rise and fall of empire.

Daniel R. Headrick is professor emeritus of social science and history at Roosevelt University. His books include The Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century and The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History.
There are unique periods in history when a single year witnesses the total transformation of international relations. The year 1989 was one such crucial watershed. This book uses previously unavailable sources to explore the momentous events following the fall of the Berlin Wall twenty years ago and the effects they have had on our world ever since.

Based on documents, television broadcasts, and interviews from many different locations including Moscow, Berlin, Bonn, Paris, and Washington, 1989 describes how Germany unified, NATO expansion began, and Russia got left on the periphery of the new Europe. Mary Sarotte explains that while it was clear past a certain point that the Soviet Bloc would crumble, there was nothing inevitable about what would follow. A wide array of political players—from leaders like Mikhail Gorbachev, Helmut Kohl, George H. W. Bush, and James Baker, to organizations like NATO and the European Community, as well as courageous individual dissidents—all proposed courses of action and models for the future. In front of global television cameras, a competition ensued, ultimately won by those who wanted to ensure that the "new" order looked very much like the old. Sarotte explores how the aftermath of this fateful victory, and Russian resentment of it, continue to shape world politics today.

Presenting diverse perspectives from the political elite as well as ordinary citizens, 1989 is compelling reading for anyone who cares about international relations past, present, or future.

Mary Elise Sarotte is associate professor of international relations at the University of Southern California. Her previous work includes the books Dealing with the Devil and German Military Reform and European Security. She has served as a White House Fellow and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.
WHY NOT SOCIALISM?
G. A. COHEN

Is socialism desirable? Is it even possible? In this concise book, one of the world’s leading political philosophers presents with clarity and wit a compelling moral case for socialism and argues that the obstacles in its way are exaggerated.

There are times, G. A. Cohen notes, when we all behave like socialists. On a camping trip, for example, campers wouldn’t dream of charging each other to use a soccer ball or for fish that they happened to catch. Campers do not give merely to get, but relate to each other in a spirit of equality and community. Would such socialist norms be desirable across society as a whole? Why not? Whole societies may differ from camping trips, but it is still attractive when people treat each other with the equal regard that such trips exhibit.

But, however desirable it may be, many claim that socialism is impossible. Cohen writes that the biggest obstacle to socialism isn’t, as often argued, intractable human selfishness—it’s rather the lack of obvious means to harness the human generosity that is there. Lacking those means, we rely on the market. But there are many ways of confining the sway of the market: there are desirable changes that can move us toward a socialist society in which, to quote Albert Einstein, humanity has “overcome and advanced beyond the predatory stage of human development.”

Codes of the Underworld
How Criminals Communicate

Diego Gambetta

How do criminals communicate with each other? Unlike the rest of us, people planning crimes can’t freely advertise their goods and services, nor can they rely on formal institutions to settle disputes and certify quality. They face uniquely intense dilemmas as they grapple with the basic problems of whom to trust, how to make themselves trusted, and how to handle information without being detected by rivals or police. In this book, one of the world’s leading scholars of the mafia ranges from ancient Rome to the gangs of modern Japan, from the prisons of Western countries to terrorist and pedophile rings, to explain how despite these constraints, many criminals successfully stay in business.

Diego Gambetta shows that as villains balance the lure of criminal reward against the fear of dire punishment, they are inspired to unexpected feats of subtlety and ingenuity in communication. He uncovers the logic of the often bizarre ways in which inveterate and occasional criminals solve their dilemmas, such as why the tattoos and scars etched on a criminal’s body function as lines on a professional résumé, why inmates resort to violence to establish their position in the prison pecking order, and why mobsters are partial to nicknames and imitate the behavior they see in mafia movies. Even deliberate self-harm and the disclosure of their crimes are strategically employed by criminals to convey important messages.

By deciphering how criminals signal to each other in a lawless universe, this gruesomely entertaining and incisive book provides a quantum leap in our ability to make sense of their actions.

Diego Gambetta is Official Fellow of Nuffield College and professor of sociology at the University of Oxford. He is the author of The Sicilian Mafia: The Business of Private Protection and editor of Making Sense of Suicide Missions.

“Codes of the Underworld persuasively answers new and provocative questions raised from Gambetta’s extensive experience in the study of criminal behavior. He introduces and illuminates a vast field of strategic communication where trust cannot be taken for granted. There is nothing comparable in print, and the book’s interpretations will carry well beyond the field of conventional crime.”

—Thomas C. Schelling, Nobel Prize-winning economist

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368 pages. 5 line illus. 3 tables. 6 x 9.
SOCIOLOGY

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Democracy, free thought and expression, religious tolerance, individual liberty, political self-determination of peoples, sexual and racial equality—these values have firmly entered the mainstream in the decades since they were enshrined in the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. But if these ideals no longer seem radical today, their origin was very radical indeed—far more so than most historians have been willing to recognize. In *A Revolution of the Mind*, Jonathan Israel, one of the world’s leading historians of the Enlightenment, traces the philosophical roots of these ideas to what were the least respectable strata of Enlightenment thought—what he calls the Radical Enlightenment.

Originating as a clandestine movement of ideas that was almost entirely hidden from public view during its earliest phase, the Radical Enlightenment matured in opposition to the moderate mainstream Enlightenment dominant in Europe and America in the eighteenth century. During the revolutionary decades of the 1770s, 1780s, and 1790s, the Radical Enlightenment burst into the open, only to provoke a long and bitter backlash. *A Revolution of the Mind* shows that this vigorous opposition was mainly due to the powerful impulses in society to defend the principles of monarchy, aristocracy, empire, and racial hierarchy—principles linked to the upholding of censorship, church authority, social inequality, racial segregation, religious discrimination, and far-reaching privilege for ruling groups.

In telling this fascinating history, *A Revolution of the Mind* reveals the surprising origin of our most cherished values—and helps explain why in certain circles they are frequently disapproved of and attacked even today.

Jonathan Israel is professor of modern history at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He is in the process of finishing a monumental three-volume history of the Radical Enlightenment, the first two volumes of which, *Radical Enlightenment* and *Enlightenment Contested*, have already been published.
How Terrorism Ends
Understanding the Decline and Demise of Terrorist Campaigns

Audrey Kurth Cronin

Amid the fear following 9/11 and other recent terror attacks, it is easy to forget the most important fact about terrorist campaigns: they always come to an end—and often far more quickly than expected. Contrary to what many assume, when it comes to dealing with terrorism it may be more important to understand how it ends than how it begins. Only by understanding the common ways in which terrorist movements have died out or been eradicated in the past can we hope to figure out how to speed the decline of today’s terrorist groups, while avoiding unnecessary fears and costly overreactions.

In How Terrorism Ends, Audrey Kurth Cronin examines how terrorist campaigns have met their demise over the past two centuries, and applies these enduring lessons to outline a new strategy against al-Qaeda.

This book answers questions such as: How long do terrorist campaigns last? When does targeting the leadership finish a group? When do negotiations lead to the end? Under what conditions do groups transition to other forms of violence, such as insurgency or civil war? How and when do they succeed or fail, and then disappear? Examining a wide range of historical examples—including the anti-tsarist Narodnaya Volya, the Provisional IRA, Peru’s Shining Path, Japan’s Aum Shinrikyo, and various Palestinian groups—Cronin identifies the ways in which almost all terrorist groups die out, including decapitation (catching or killing the leader), negotiation, repression, and implosion.

How Terrorism Ends is the only comprehensive book on its subject and a rarity among all the books on terrorism—at once practical, optimistic, rigorous, and historical.

Audrey Kurth Cronin is professor of strategy at the U.S. National War College in Washington, DC, and senior associate in the Changing Character of War program at the University of Oxford. She is the author of Ending Terrorism: Lessons for Defeating al-Qaeda and the coauthor of Attacking Terrorism: Elements of a Grand Strategy.
“If You Leave Us Here, We Will Die”
How Genocide Was Stopped in East Timor

Geoffrey Robinson

This is a book about a terrible spate of mass violence. It is also about a rare success in bringing such violence to an end. “If You Leave Us Here, We Will Die” tells the story of East Timor, a half-island that suffered genocide after Indonesia invaded in 1975, and which was again laid to waste after the population voted for independence from Indonesia in 1999. Before international forces intervened, more than half the population had been displaced and 1,500 people killed. Geoffrey Robinson, an expert in Southeast Asian history, was in East Timor with the United Nations in 1999 and provides a gripping first-person account of the violence, as well as a rigorous assessment of the politics and history behind it.

Robinson debunks claims that the militias committing the violence in East Timor acted spontaneously, attributing their actions instead to the calculation of Indonesian leaders, and to a “culture of terror” within the Indonesian army. He argues that major powers—notably the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom—were complicit in the genocide of the late 1970s and the violence of 1999. At the same time, Robinson stresses that armed intervention supported by those powers in late 1999 was vital in averting a second genocide. Advocating accountability, the book chronicles the failure to bring those responsible for the violence to justice.

A riveting narrative filled with personal observations, documentary evidence, and eyewitness accounts, “If You Leave Us Here, We Will Die” engages essential questions about political violence, international humanitarian intervention, genocide, and transitional justice.

Geoffrey Robinson is professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. His books include The Dark Side of Paradise: Political Violence in Bali. Before coming to UCLA, he worked for six years at Amnesty International’s headquarters in London. From June to November 1999, he served as a political affairs officer with the United Nations in Dili, East Timor.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY
Eric D. Weitz, Series Editor
Terror in Chechnya
Russia and the Tragedy of Civilians in War

Emma Gilligan

Terror in Chechnya is the definitive account of Russian war crimes in Chechnya. Emma Gilligan provides a comprehensive history of the second Chechen conflict of 1999 to 2005, revealing one of the most appalling human rights catastrophes of the modern era—one that has yet to be fully acknowledged by the international community. Drawing upon eyewitness testimony and interviews with refugees and key political and humanitarian figures, Gilligan tells for the first time the full story of the Russian military’s systematic use of torture, disappearances, executions, and other punitive tactics against the Chechen population.

In Terror in Chechnya, Gilligan challenges Russian claims that civilian casualties in Chechnya were an unavoidable consequence of civil war. She argues that racism and nationalism were substantial factors in Russia’s second war against the Chechens and the resulting refugee crisis. She does not ignore the war crimes committed by Chechen separatists and pro-Moscow forces. Gilligan traces the radicalization of Chechen fighters and sheds light on the Dubrovka and Beslan hostage crises, demonstrating how they undermined the separatist movement and in turn contributed to racial hatred against Chechens in Moscow.

A haunting testament of modern-day crimes against humanity, Terror in Chechnya also looks at the international response to the conflict, focusing on Europe’s humanitarian and human rights efforts inside Chechnya.

Emma Gilligan is assistant professor of Russian history and human rights at the University of Connecticut. She is the author of Defending Human Rights in Russia.

“... This book constitutes a major step forward in the study of war crimes and human rights violations during the second Russo-Chechen war. In Gilligan’s view, the principal objective of the Russian leadership was the subjugation and punishment of the Chechen populace. Her book is unprecedented in scope. Henceforth, those interested in this subject will turn first to this volume as a treasure trove of information.”
—John B. Dunlop, author of Russia Confronts Chechnya

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CURRENT EVENTS • HISTORY

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The Science of War
Defense Budgeting, Military Technology, Logistics, and Combat Outcomes

Michael E. O’Hanlon

The U.S. military is one of the largest and most complex organizations in the world. How it spends its money, chooses tactics, and allocates its resources have enormous implications for national defense and the economy. The Science of War is the only comprehensive textbook on how to analyze and understand these and other essential problems in modern defense policy.

Michael O’Hanlon provides undergraduate and graduate students with an accessible yet rigorous introduction to the subject. Drawing on a broad range of sources and his own considerable expertise as a defense analyst and teacher, he describes the analytic techniques the military uses in every crucial area of military science. O’Hanlon explains how the military budget works, how the military assesses and deploys new technology, develops strategy and fights wars, handles the logistics of stationing and moving troops and equipment around the world, and models and evaluates battlefield outcomes. His modeling techniques have been tested in Iraq and Afghanistan, including the methods he used to predict higher-than-anticipated troop fatalities in Iraq—controversial predictions that have since been vindicated.

The Science of War is the definitive resource on warfare in the twenty-first century.

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- Based on the author’s graduate-level courses at Princeton, Columbia, and Georgetown universities

Michael E. O’Hanlon is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who specializes in national security policy. His many books include A War Like No Other: The Truth about China’s Challenge to America and Hard Power: The New Politics of National Security.
Taming the Beloved Beast
How Medical Technology Costs Are Destroying Our Health Care System

Daniel Callahan

Technological innovation is deeply woven into the fabric of American culture, and is no less a basic feature of American health care. Medical technology saves lives and relieves suffering, and is enormously popular with the public, profitable for doctors, and a source of great wealth for industry. Yet its costs are rising at a dangerously unsustainable rate. The control of technology costs poses a terrible ethical and policy dilemma. How can we deny people what they may need to live and flourish? Yet is it not also harmful to let rising costs strangle our health care system, eventually harming everyone?

In Taming the Beloved Beast, esteemed medical ethicist Daniel Callahan confronts this dilemma head-on. He argues that we can’t escape it by organizational changes alone. Nothing less than a fundamental transformation of our thinking about health care is needed to achieve lasting and economically sustainable reform. The technology bubble, he contends, is beginning to burst.

Callahan weighs the ethical arguments for and against limiting the use of medical technologies, and he argues that reinining health care costs requires us to change entrenched values about progress and technological innovation. Taming the Beloved Beast shows that the cost crisis is as great as that of the uninsured. Only a government-regulated universal health care system can offer the hope of managing technology and making it affordable for all.

Daniel Callahan is senior researcher and president emeritus at the Hastings Center, which he cofounded, and an elected member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. His many books include Medicine and the Market.

“An extraordinarily clear and important contribution. Callahan argues that many new medical technologies yield only very marginal benefits relative to their high costs for the majority of those who receive them. This book should be of interest to everyone who is involved in any way with health care policy and health reform issues.”
— Leonard M. Fleck, Michigan State University
"I started reading this book with some skepticism, since I was doubtful that a convincing empirical case could be made for its key empirical proposition—that research universities should be led by top scholars. I was wrong. . . . The book should be read by people in the business of identifying university presidents, and also by students of leadership and organizational practice."

—William G. Bowen, former president of Princeton University and coauthor of The Shape of the River

Socrates in the Boardroom argues that world-class scholars, not administrators, make the best leaders of research universities. Amanda Goodall cuts through the rhetoric and misinformation swirling around this contentious issue—such as the assertion that academics simply don’t have the managerial expertise needed to head the world’s leading schools—using hard evidence and careful, dispassionate analysis. She shows precisely why experts need leaders who are experts like themselves.

Goodall draws from the latest data on the world’s premier research universities along with in-depth interviews with top university leaders both past and present, including University of Pennsylvania President Amy Gutmann; Derek Bok and Lawrence Summers, former presidents of Harvard University; John Hood, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford; Cornell University President David Skorton; and many others. Goodall explains why the most effective leaders are those who have deep expertise in what their organizations actually do. Her findings carry broad implications for the management of higher education, and she demonstrates that the same fundamental principle holds true for other important business sectors as well.

Experts, not managers, make the best leaders. Read Socrates in the Boardroom and learn why.

Amanda H. Goodall is a Leverhulme Fellow at Warwick Business School at the University of Warwick.
When Brute Force Fails
How to Have Less Crime and Less Punishment

Mark A. R. Kleiman

Since the crime explosion of the 1960s, the prison population in the United States has multiplied fivefold, to one prisoner for every hundred adults—a rate unprecedented in American history and unmatched anywhere in the world. Even as the prisoner head count continues to rise, crime has stopped falling, and poor people and minorities still bear the brunt of both crime and punishment. When Brute Force Fails explains how we got into the current trap and how we can get out of it: to cut both crime and the prison population in half within a decade.

Mark Kleiman demonstrates that simply locking up more people for lengthier terms is no longer a workable crime-control strategy. But, says Kleiman, there has been a revolution—largely unnoticed by the press—in controlling crime by means other than brute-force incarceration: substituting swiftness and certainty of punishment for randomized severity, concentrating enforcement resources rather than dispersing them, communicating specific threats of punishment to specific offenders, and enforcing probation and parole conditions to make community corrections a genuine alternative to incarceration. As Kleiman shows, “zero tolerance” is nonsense: there are always more offenses than there is punishment capacity. But, it is possible—and essential—to create focused zero tolerance, by clearly specifying the rules and then delivering the promised sanctions every time the rules are broken.

Brute-force crime control has been a costly mistake, both socially and financially. Now that we know how to do better, it would be immoral not to put that knowledge to work.

Mark A. R. Kleiman is professor of public policy at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of Against Excess: Drug Policy for Results and Marijuana: Costs of Abuse, Costs of Control.

“This is a terrific book on crime control, one that will inform experts and laypeople alike. Kleiman speaks about crime control with clarity and informed common sense.”
—Jim Leitzel, University of Chicago
Brahms and His World
Revised Edition
Edited by
Walter Frisch & Kevin C. Karnes

Since its first publication in 1990, Brahms and His World has become a key text for listeners, performers, and scholars interested in the life, work, and times of one of the nineteenth century’s most celebrated composers. In this substantially revised and enlarged edition, the editors remain close to the vision behind the original book while updating its contents to reflect new perspectives on Brahms that have developed over the past two decades. To this end, the original essays by leading experts are retained and revised, and supplemented by contributions from a new generation of Brahms scholars. Together, they consider such topics as Brahms’s relationship with Clara and Robert Schumann, his musical interactions with the “New German School” of Wagner and Liszt, his influence upon Arnold Schoenberg and other young composers, his approach to performing his own music, and his productive interactions with visual artists.

The essays are complemented by a new selection of criticism and analyses of Brahms’s works published by the composer’s contemporaries, documenting the ways in which Brahms’s music was understood by nineteenth- and early twentieth-century audiences. A new selection of memoirs by Brahms’s friends, students, and early admirers provides intimate glimpses into the composer’s working methods and personality. And a catalog of the music, literature, and visual arts dedicated to Brahms documents the breadth of influence exerted by the composer upon his contemporaries.

Walter Frisch is the H. Harold Gumm/Harry and Albert von Tilzer Professor of Music at Columbia University. Kevin C. Karnes is assistant professor of music history at Emory University.

Wagner and His World
Edited by Thomas S. Grey

Richard Wagner (1813–1883) aimed to be more than just a composer. He set out to redefine opera as a “total work of art” combining the highest aspirations of drama, poetry, the symphony, the visual arts, even religion and philosophy. Equally celebrated and vilified in his own time, Wagner continues to provoke debate today regarding his political legacy as well as his music and aesthetic theories. Wagner and His World examines his works in their intellectual and cultural contexts.

Seven original essays investigate such topics as music drama in light of rituals of naming in the composer’s works and the politics of genre; the role of leitmotif in Wagner’s reception; the urge for extinction in Tristan und Isolde as psychology and symbol; Wagner as his own stage director; his conflicted relationship with pianist-composer Franz Liszt; the anti-French satire Eine Kapitulation in the context of the Franco-Prussian War; and responses of Jewish writers and musicians to Wagner’s anti-Semitism. In addition to the editor, the contributors are Karol Berger, Leon Botstein, Lydia Goehr, Kenneth Hamilton, Katherine Syer, and Christian Thorau.

This book also includes translations of essays, reviews, and memoirs by champions and detractors of Wagner; glimpses into his domestic sphere in Tribschen and Bayreuth; and all of Wagner’s program notes to his own works. Introductions and annotations are provided by the editor and David Breckbill, Mary A. Cicora, James Deaville, Annegret Fauser, Steven Huebner, David Trippett, and Nicholas Vazsonyi.

Thomas S. Grey is professor of music at Stanford University. His books include Wagner’s Musical Prose: Texts and Contexts and The Cambridge Companion to Wagner.

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Portrait of a Priestess
Women and Ritual in Ancient Greece

Joan Breton Connelly

In this sumptuously illustrated book, Joan Breton Connelly gives us the first comprehensive cultural history of priestesses in the ancient Greek world. Using archaeological and textual evidence, Connelly challenges long-held beliefs about gender roles in the ancient world to show that priestesses were far more significant public figures than previously acknowledged. The remarkable picture that emerges reveals how women in religious office—unlike other areas of Greek society—enjoyed privileges and authority comparable to that of men. This paperback edition includes additional maps and a glossary.

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—Nigel Spivey, Financial Times

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—James Davidson, Times Literary Supplement

Joan Breton Connelly is professor of classics and art history at New York University.

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— Herbert Cahoon, Library Journal

Mircea Eliade (1907–1986) was the Sewell L. Avery Distinguished Service Professor of the History of Religion at the University of Chicago. His many books include The Myth of the Eternal Return, The Sacred and the Profane, and Shamanism.

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Judith Herrin is professor emeritus of late antique and Byzantine studies at King’s College London. She is the author of Women in Purple: Rulers of Medieval Byzantium and The Formation of Christendom.

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—William Dutton, Times Higher Education

Cass R. Sunstein is the Felix Frankfurter Professor at Harvard Law School. His many books include Worst-Case Scenarios, A Constitution of Many Minds, and, with Richard Thaler, Nudge.

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E. J. Dionne Jr.

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—William Dutton, Times Higher Education

E. J. Dionne Jr. is a syndicated columnist for the Washington Post, a regular political analyst on National Public Radio, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and a professor at Georgetown University.
The Next Justice
Repairing the Supreme Court Appointments Process

Christopher L. Eisgruber

The Supreme Court appointments process is broken, and the timing couldn’t be worse—for liberals or conservatives. We are likely to see the replacement of one or more justices in the very near future, and both President Obama and the Senate will need to make informed judgments about the next nominee to the Court—judgments that will be difficult to make well unless the appointments process is fixed now.

In The Next Justice, Christopher Eisgruber boldly proposes a way to do just that. Eisgruber describes a new and better method of deliberating on Court nominations—one that puts the burden on nominees to show that their judicial philosophies and politics are acceptable to senators and citizens alike. He also makes a new case for the virtue of judicial moderates.

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—New Yorker

“The appointment process could gain a lot from Mr. Eisgruber’s proposal…. The Next Justice makes a start, in the calm before the circus of the next nomination, toward the debate we must have if we are to overcome the ‘confusion.’”
—Daniel Sullivan, New York Sun

“[A] concise and lucid case for a more thoughtful and workable process.”
—Publishers Weekly

Christopher L. Eisgruber is provost and Laurence S. Rockefeller Professor of Public Affairs at Princeton University. He is the coauthor of Religious Freedom and the Constitution and the author of Constitutional Self-Government. He is a former New York University law professor and a former clerk for Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens and U.S. Court of Appeals judge Patrick E. Higginbotham.
American Moderns
Bohemian New York and the Creation of a New Century

Christine Stansell

In the early twentieth century, an exuberant brand of gifted men and women moved to New York City, not to get rich but to participate in a cultural revolution. For them, the city's immigrant neighborhoods—home to art, poetry, cafes, and cabarets in the European tradition—provided a place where the fancies and forms of a new America could be tested. Some called themselves Bohemians, some members of the avant-garde, but all took pleasure in the exotic, new, and forbidden.

In American Moderns, Christine Stansell tells the story of the most famous of these neighborhoods, Greenwich Village, which—thanks to cultural icons such as Eugene O'Neill, Isadora Duncan, and Emma Goldman—became a symbol of social and intellectual freedom. Stansell eloquently explains how the mixing of old and new worlds, politics and art, and radicalism and commerce so characteristic of New York shaped the modern American urban scene. American Moderns is both an examination and a celebration of a way of life that's been nearly forgotten.

“Stansell frames her book around three activities: talking, writing and loving. She compels readers to appreciate what was shockingly new in each activity—no small feat, since we now take (nearly) for granted the unfettered speech, print and sex that these early radicals found so daring.”
—Patricia Cline Cohen, New York Times

“[Stansell's] history of Greenwich Village between 1890 and 1920 never forgets that people who defy political convention and people who defy artistic convention gravitate toward each other whatever their differences.”
—Village Voice
Moral Clarity
A Guide for Grown-Up Idealists

Revised Edition

Susan Neiman

For years, moral language has been the province of the right, as the left has consoled itself with rudderless pragmatism. In this profound and powerful book, Susan Neiman reclaims the vocabulary of morality—good and evil, heroism and nobility—as a lingua franca for the twenty-first century. In constructing a framework for taking responsible action on today’s urgent questions, Neiman reaches back to the eighteenth century, retrieving a series of values—happiness, reason, reverence, and hope—held high by Enlightenment thinkers. In this thoroughly updated edition, Neiman reflects on how the moral language of the 2008 presidential campaign has opened up new political and cultural possibilities in America and beyond.

“Deep and important. . . . Neiman's particular skill lies in expressing sensitivity, intelligence and moral seriousness without any hint of oversimplification, dogmatism or misplaced piety. She clearly and unflinchingly sees life as it is, but also sees how it might be, and could be, if we recaptured some of the hopes and ideals that currently escape us.”
—Simon Blackburn, New York Times

“The problem with our liberal elites, [Neiman] insists, is lame metaphysics—a lack of philosophical nerve . . . Neiman is a subtle and energetic guide . . . [who] writes with verve and sometimes epigrammatic wit.”
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“Susan Neiman is a masterly storyteller. . . . [Her] retellings of the Odyssey and the Book of Job . . . are themselves worth the price of admission.”
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“[Moral Clarity] is concerned with the task of making philosophy timely and accessible again. . . . [A] lucid and impassioned study.”
—Richard Wolin, Dissent

Susan Neiman is director of the Einstein Forum. She is the author of Slow Fire: Jewish Notes from Berlin, The Unity of Reason: Rereading Kant, and Evil in Modern Thought.
“Globalization” has become a popular buzzword for explaining today’s world. But is this much-discussed phenomenon really an invention of modern times? In this work, Jürgen Osterhammel and Niels Petersson make the case that globalization is not so new, after all. Arguing that the world did not turn “global” overnight, the book traces the emergence of globalization over the past seven or eight centuries. In the end, the authors write, today’s globalization is part of a long-running transformation and not a new “global age” that is radically different from anything that came before.

“[Globalization] stands out in the proliferation of textbooks and surveys on world history and globalization…. [T]his is a quick and intelligent little book.”
—Michael Geyer, H-Net

“[Osterhammel and Petersson] have produced a short and extremely helpful introduction to the history of globalization.”
—Harold James, International History Review

Jürgen Osterhammel is professor of modern and contemporary history at the University of Konstanz. Niels P. Petersson is senior lecturer in history at Sheffield Hallam University.

International trade has shaped the modern world, yet until now no single book has traced the history of the international economy from its earliest beginnings to the present day. Power and Plenty fills this gap. Ronald Findlay and Kevin O’Rourke examine the successive waves of globalization and “deglobalization” that have occurred during the past thousand years, and show how war and peace have been critical determinants of international trade in the long run. Power and Plenty is a must-read for anyone seeking to understand the origins of today’s international economy.

—Economist

Ronald Findlay is the Ragnar Nurkse Professor of Economics at Columbia University. He is the author of Factor Proportions, Trade, and Growth and Trade, Development, and Political Economy. Kevin H. O’Rourke is professor of economics at Trinity College, Dublin. He is the coauthor of Globalization and History.
The Soulful Science
What Economists Really Do and Why It Matters
Revised Edition

Diane Coyle

For many, Thomas Carlyle’s put-down of economics as “the dismal science” rings true—especially in the aftermath of the crash of 2008. But Diane Coyle argues that economics today is more soulful than dismal, a more practical and human science than ever before. The Soulful Science describes the remarkable creative renaissance in economics, and how economic thinking is being applied to the paradoxes of everyday life.

This revised edition incorporates the latest developments in the field, including the rise of behavioral finance, the failure of carbon trading, and the growing trend of government bailouts. Coyle also discusses such major debates as the relationship between economic statistics and presidential elections, the boundary between private choice and public action, and who is to blame for today’s banking crisis.

Praise for Princeton’s previous editions:

“The simple aim of The Soulful Science is to describe what economists do, how the field has changed in the past 10 years or so, and why you should care. It succeeds admirably.”
—Financial Times

“This is an astonishing book: beautifully written.”
—Andrew Hilton, Financial World

“Coyle’s style is very accessible, and this book is an excellent survey of the frontiers of economics for the general reader.... The Soulful Science can be recommended highly.”
—Paul Ormerod, Times Higher Education Supplement

“Fluently written with the balance of a good novel, the result is a tour de force.”
—Donald Anderson, Business Economist

“The Soulful Science is... a grand whirlwind tour of modern economics, with fascinating vignettes of individual economists. It’s a trip worth taking.”
—David Colander, American Scientist

Diane Coyle is a writer and Harvard economics PhD. A member of the BBC Trust and the UK Competition Commission, and a visiting professor at the University of Manchester, she also runs an economic consulting firm, Enlightenment Economics.
Free Trade Under Fire
Third Edition
Douglas A. Irwin

Growing international trade has helped lift living standards around the world, and yet free trade is always under attack. Why has global trade become so controversial? Does free trade deserve its bad reputation?

In Free Trade Under Fire, Douglas Irwin sweeps aside the misconceptions that litter the debate over trade and gives the reader a clear understanding of the issues involved. This third edition has been thoroughly updated to include the latest developments in world trade—including the practice of off-shoring services, the impact of trade on wages, and the implications of trade with China.

Praise for Princeton's previous editions:

"[Irwin] sets out most of the anti-trade claims one by one and then marshals the evidence to show why it just ain't so... Compelling [and] cogent."
—Wall Street Journal

"[Irwin] successfully parries nearly all arguments leveled against free trade by its critics, and does so in an engaging style, which in itself makes for lively reading."
—Gene Epstein, Barron's

Douglas A. Irwin is professor of economics at Dartmouth College and the author of Against the Tide: An Intellectual History of Free Trade (Princeton).

The Price of Everything
A Parable of Possibility and Prosperity
Russell Roberts

Stanford University student and Cuban American tennis prodigy Ramon Fernandez, outraged when a nearby megastore hikes its prices the night of an earthquake, plans a campus protest against the price-gouging retailer. This retailer also happens to be a major donor to the university, leading Ramon into dialogue with provost and economics professor Ruth Lieber. Through his conversations with Ruth, Ramon learns there's more to price hikes than meets the eye, and is forced to reconsider everything he thought he knew. Ruth guides Ramon through the complexities of the modern American economy, giving him—and the reader—a new appreciation of the wondrous role that price plays in everyday life.

"[A] novella that is, remarkably, both didactic and romantic... If you read Russell Roberts's The Price of Everything: A Parable of Possibility and Prosperity you will see the world afresh."
—George Will, Newsweek

"[T]he best attempt to teach economics through fiction that the world has seen to date."
—Tyler Cowen, Marginal Revolution

Russell Roberts is professor of economics at George Mason University, the J. Fish and Lillian F. Smith Distinguished Scholar at George Mason's Mercatus Center, and a research fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution.
Fred Greenstein has long been one of our keenest observers of the modern presidency. In The Presidential Difference, he provides a fascinating and instructive account of the presidential qualities that have served well and poorly in the Oval Office, beginning with Franklin D. Roosevelt's first hundred days. Greenstein argues that a president's emotional intelligence is the most important quality in predicting his success or failure.

In this new edition, Greenstein assesses President George W. Bush in the wake of his two terms, and examines the leadership style of President Obama.

Praise for Princeton's previous editions:

“Remarkable... Moskos manages to capture a world that most people know only through the distorting prism of television and film.”
—Daniel Horan, Wall Street Journal

“Riveting... [A]n unsparing boys-in-blue procedural that succeeds on its own plentiful—and wonderfully sympathetic—merits.”
—Atlantic

Fred I. Greenstein is professor of politics emeritus at Princeton University. His books include Inventing the Job of President (see page 15) and The Hidden-Hand Presidency: Eisenhower as Leader.

Peter Moskos is assistant professor of law, police science, and criminal justice administration at the City University of New York’s John Jay College of Criminal Justice. He is a former Baltimore City police officer.
Torture and Democracy

Darius Rejali

This is the most comprehensive, and most chilling, study of modern torture yet written. Darius Rejali, one of the world’s leading experts on torture, takes the reader on an eye-opening tour of the Western world from the late nineteenth century to the aftermath of Abu Ghraib. As Rejali traces the development and application of torture techniques, he shows that democracies not only engaged in torture, they also invented some of the most gruesome modern methods. A brave and disturbing book, this is the benchmark against which all future studies of modern torture will be measured.

“Saul Bellow used to say that we are constantly looking for the book it is necessary to read next. On torture, this is it.”
—Alex Danchev, Times Higher Education

“[A] magisterial study of torture and how it has developed as a social and moral issue.”
—Scott Horton, Harper’s Magazine

Darius Rejali is professor of political science at Reed College and an internationally recognized expert on modern torture. He is the author of Torture and Modernity: Self, Society, and State in Modern Iran.

Andrew Gelman

On the night of the 2000 presidential election, Americans watched on television as polling results divided the nation’s map into red and blue states. Since then the color divide has become symbolic of a culture war that thrives on stereotypes—pickup-driving red-state Republicans and elitist blue-state Democrats. With wit and prodigious number crunching, Andrew Gelman debunks these and other political myths.

This expanded edition includes new data and easy-to-read graphics explaining the 2008 election. Red State, Blue State, Rich State, Poor State is a must-read for anyone seeking to make sense of today’s fractured political landscape.

“This is the Freakonomics-style analysis that every candidate and campaign consultant should read.”
—Robert Sommer, New York Observer

“Gelman works his way, state by state, to help us better understand the relationship of class, culture, and voting. The book is a terrific read and offers much insight into the changing electoral landscape.”
—Sudhir Venkatesh, Freakonomics blog

Andrew Gelman is professor of statistics and political science at Columbia University. His books include Teaching Statistics: A Bag of Tricks.
Patent Failure
How Judges, Bureaucrats, and Lawyers Put Innovators at Risk
James Bessen & Michael J. Meurer

In recent years, business leaders, policymakers, and inventors have complained that America’s patent system stifles innovation instead of fostering it. Is the patent system fundamentally broken, or can it be fixed with a few modest reforms? Moving beyond rhetoric, James Bessen and Michael Meurer provide the first authoritative and comprehensive look at the economic performance of patents in forty years. By showing how the patent system has fallen short in providing predictable legal boundaries, Patent Failure serves as a call for change in institutions and laws.

“This is a pioneering and heroic effort to quantify the ways in which our patent system has failed to live up to its raison d’être: promoting innovation.”
—Eric Maskin, Albert O. Hirschman Professor of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study and Nobel Laureate in Economics

“[E]ssential reading for anyone interested in promoting a patent system that truly drives innovation for the U.S. economy.”
—Mark Chandler, senior vice president and general counsel, Cisco Systems

James Bessen, a former software developer and CEO, is lecturer at Boston University School of Law. Michael J. Meurer is the Michaels Faculty Research Scholar and a professor of law at Boston University.
Scattered throughout the Talmud, the founding document of rabbinic Judaism, are quite a few references to Jesus—and they’re not flattering. These stories are virulently anti-Christian: they mock Jesus’ birth from a virgin, fervently contest his claim to be the Messiah, and maintain that he was rightfully executed as a blasphemer and idolater. Yet, Peter Schäfer argues, these stories betray a remarkable familiarity with the Gospels. A departure from past scholarship, which has discounted the Talmudic stories of Jesus as unreliable distortions, Jesus in the Talmud posits a much more deliberate agenda behind these narratives.

“[Schäfer’s] great scholarship now provides Jews and Christians interested in developing a new and better relationship with a way to work through many of the hateful things that we have said about each other in the past.”
—David Novak, New Republic

“[In this] book Schäfer has proven himself not only a formidable scholar of ancient and medieval Jewish texts . . . but also a talented author from whose hands the text flows like the water to which the rabbis likened the Torah.”
—Galit Hasan-Rokem, Jewish Quarterly Review

Peter Schäfer is the Perelman Professor of Judaic Studies and director of the Program in Judaic Studies at Princeton University. His books include Mirror of His Beauty and Judeophobia.
After the Holocaust, survivors often reported feeling guilty for living when so many others had died, and in the 1960s psychoanalysts and psychiatrists in the United States helped make survivor guilt a defining feature of the “survivor syndrome.” Yet the idea of survivor guilt has always caused trouble, largely because it appears to imply that, by unconsciously identifying with the perpetrator, victims psychically collude with power.

In *From Guilt to Shame*, Ruth Leys has written the first genealogical-critical study of the concept of survivor guilt and the momentous but largely unrecognized significance of guilt’s replacement by shame.

“Ruth Leys’s new book is a brilliant interdisciplinary investigation of a striking cultural transformation.”
—Toril Moi, Duke University

“From Guilt to Shame is original and incisive, and Leys’s exposition of her provocative thesis is thoroughly persuasive.”
—Allan Young, McGill University

Ruth Leys is director of the Humanities Center and the Henry Wiesenfeld Professor at Johns Hopkins University. Her books include *Trauma: A Genealogy*. 

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“ ’This book presents much needed research into an era that needs even more examination.’
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“ ’Atina Grossmann has written a beautiful book.’
—Jan T. Gross, author of *Neighbors*

Atina Grossmann is professor of history at Cooper Union. She is the author of *Reforming Sex* and the coeditor of *Crimes of War*. 

WINNER OF THE 2008 GEORGE L. MOSSE PRIZE, AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Jews, Germans, and Allies
Close Encounters in Occupied Germany

Atina Grossmann

In the immediate aftermath of World War II, more than a quarter-million Jewish survivors of the Holocaust lived among their defeated persecutors in the chaotic society of Allied-occupied Germany. Drawing on the wealth of diary and memoir literature written by the people who lived in Berlin in the days following Germany’s surrender, Atina Grossmann examines how Germans and Jews competed for Allied favor, benefits, and victim status, and how they sought to restore normality—in work, in their relationships, and in their everyday encounters. A story full of gripping and unforgettable detail, Jews, Germans, and Allies bridges the divide that still exists today between German history and Jewish studies.

“ ’This book presents much needed research into an era that needs even more examination.’
—Jewish Book World

“ ’Atina Grossmann has written a beautiful book.’
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FROM GUILT TO SHAME
Auschwitz and After
Ruth Leys
Democratic Authority
A Philosophical Framework
David M. Estlund

Democracy is simply not logical. Why turn such important matters over to masses of people who have no expertise? Why shouldn’t we simply be ruled by those who know best?

In Democratic Authority, David Estlund argues that while some few people probably do know best, this can be used in political justification only if their expertise is acceptable from all reasonable points of view. Estlund’s theory avoids epistocracy, or rule by the most learned, offering instead the groundbreaking idea that democratic authority and legitimacy must depend partly on democracy’s tendency to make good decisions.

“A brilliant book, and indispensable reading for anyone interested in democratic theory. Estlund’s careful treatment of the ‘wisdom of crowds’ and the idea of deliberative democracy stands out as a particularly large advance. One of the very few truly major contributions to democratic theory in the last quarter century.”
— Cass R. Sunstein, Harvard Law School

David M. Estlund is professor of philosophy at Brown University.

Made with Words
Hobbes on Language, Mind, and Politics
Philip Pettit

Hobbes’s legacy is that of a political philosopher. But he also wrote extensively on language and mind, and on reasoning, personhood, and group formation. As Philip Pettit shows in Made with Words, this work is not only of immense interest in itself, it was also critical in shaping Hobbes’s political philosophy.

Written by one of today’s leading philosophers, Made with Words is both an original reinterpretation and a clear and lively introduction to Hobbes’s thought.

“Philipp Pettit is pre-eminent among political philosophers for integrating the study of language, of human nature and of such things as the nature of rules and meaning... Beautifully clear, consistently interesting.”
— Simon Blackburn, Times Higher Education

 “[Pettit] sheds a very distinctive light on Hobbes’s political insights, and genuinely adds new ideas to an oft-trampled field. Not only do we get a clearly organized and coherent explanation of the ideas, ... but we instantly know we’re in the hands of a writer who really knows his Hobbes.”
— Stuart Hannabuss, Library Review

Philip Pettit is the Laurance S. Rockefeller University Professor of Politics and Human Values at Princeton University. His books include The Common Mind, Republicanism and Rules, Reasons, and Norms.

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Insurgent Citizenship
Disjunctions of Democracy and Modernity in Brazil
James Holston

For two centuries, Brazilians have practiced a type of citizenship all too common among nation-states—one that is universally inclusive in national membership and yet massively inequitable in distributing rights and legalizing social differences. But since the 1970s, argues James Holston, residents of Brazil’s urban peripheries have formulated a new kind of citizenship that is destabilizing the old.

This book examines the insurgence of democratic citizenship in the urban peripheries of São Paulo, and how this new form of civic engagement became entangled with entrenched systems of inequality and violence. Holston shows how these new kinds of citizens expand democracy—even as new forms of violence and exclusion erode it.

“James Holston has written a landmark book. . . . A monumental achievement of engaged scholarship.”
—Jeremy Adelman, author of Sovereignty and Revolution in the Iberian Atlantic

“One of the best books I’ve ever read on Brazil or on citizenship.”
—Margaret Keck, Johns Hopkins University

James Holston is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of The Modernist City and the editor of Cities and Citizenship.
On May 11, 1857, Hindu and Muslim sepoys massacred British residents and native Christians in Delhi, setting off both the whirlwind of similar violence that engulfed Bengal in the following months and an answering wave of rhetorical violence in Britain, where the uprising against British rule in India was often portrayed as a clash between civilization and barbarity. Although by twentieth-century standards the number of victims was small, the Victorian public saw “the Indian Mutiny” of 1857–59 as an epochal event. In this provocative book, Christopher Herbert seeks to discover why. He offers a view of this episode—and of Victorian imperialist culture more generally—sharply at odds with the standard formulations of postcolonial scholarship.

“War of No Pity is a vital and vitally important work of literary, cultural, and historical criticism, one that no student of the Victorian period can afford not to know.”
—Stephen Arata, Victorian Studies

“A wonderful book.”
—David Simpson, University of California, Davis

Christopher Herbert is the Chester D. Tripp Professor of Humanities at Northwestern University. He is the author of three previous books, including Victorian Relativity: Radical Thought and Scientific Discovery.

Social anxiety about poverty surfaces with startling frequency in American literature. Yet, as Gavin Jones argues, poverty has been denied its due as a critical and ideological framework. Reading writers such as Herman Melville, Theodore Dreiser, Edith Wharton, James Agee, and Richard Wright in their historical contexts, Jones explores why they succeeded where literary critics have fallen short. Combining social theory with literary analysis, American Hungers shows how literature can become a crucial tool in understanding an economic and cultural condition that is at once urgent and elusive.

“Jones persuasively argues that the time has come for literary theory to address the issue of poverty—a category that lies ‘between’ the more frequently discussed categories of race, gender, and class—in US literature.”
—Choice

“American Hungers is the most intense, impassioned, and—in sum—important attempt to produce [a synthesis of race and class] that I know of.”
—Mark McGurl, University of California, Los Angeles

Gavin Jones is professor of English at Stanford University. He is the author of Strange Talk: The Politics of Dialect Literature in Gilded Age America.
Blockbuster action movies and best-selling thrillers—not to mention conventional explanations by social scientists—tell us that violence is natural under certain conditions, such as poverty, racial or ideological hatreds, or family pathologies. Randall Collins challenges this view, arguing that violent confrontation goes against human physiological hardwiring.

Collins guides readers into the very real and disturbing worlds of human discord, from domestic abuse and schoolyard bullying to muggings, violent sports, and armed conflicts. He draws upon video footage, cutting-edge forensics, and ethnography to examine violent situations up close as they actually happen. Violence overturns standard views about the root causes of violence and offers solutions for confronting it in the future.

“Violence is a rare academic work.... The writing is clear and direct ... and well illustrated with photographs and charts.”
— Graeme Wood, New York Sun

“Collins’s Violence is a sourcebook for the oft-ignored and usually unseen obvious: We humans are bad at violence, even if civilization makes us a bit better at it.”
— David D. Laitin, Science

Randall Collins is the Dorothy Swaine Thomas Professor of Sociology and a member of the department of criminology at the University of Pennsylvania.
Unlike many other countries, the United States has few constitutional guarantees of social welfare rights such as income, housing, or healthcare. This is in part because many Americans believe that the courts cannot possibly enforce such guarantees. However, recent innovations in constitutional design in other countries suggest that such rights can be judicially enforced—not by increasing the power of the courts but by decreasing it. In *Weak Courts, Strong Rights*, Mark Tushnet uses a comparative legal perspective to show how creating weaker forms of judicial review may actually allow for stronger social welfare rights under American constitutional law.

“Tushnet's ambitious agenda in *Weak Courts, Strong Rights* is equally important for political scientists and comparative legal scholars.”
— Theresa J. Squatrito, Comparative Political Studies

“Tushnet has done a remarkable job of analyzing and comparing existing forms of judicial review.... This is constitutional scholarship at its best.”
— R. J. Steamer, Choice

**Mark Tushnet** is the William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. His many books include *The New Constitutional Order* and *Taking the Constitution Away from the Courts* (both Princeton).
The Princeton Sourcebook in Comparative Literature
From the European Enlightenment to the Global Present

Edited by David Damrosch, Natalie Melas & Mbongiseni Buthelezi

As comparative literature reshapes itself in today’s globalizing age, it is essential for students and teachers to look deeply into the discipline’s history and its present possibilities. The Princeton Sourcebook in Comparative Literature is a wide-ranging anthology of classic essays and important recent statements on the mission and methods of comparative literary studies. This pioneering collection brings together thirty-two pieces, from foundational statements by Herder, Madame de Staël, and Nietzsche to work by a range of the most influential comparatists working today, including Lawrence Venuti, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, and Franco Moretti. Gathered here are manifestos and counterarguments, essays in definition, and debates on method by scholars and critics from the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, giving a unique overview of comparative study in the words of some of its most important practitioners. With selections extending from the beginning of comparative study through the years of intensive theoretical inquiry and on to contemporary discussions of the world’s literatures, The Princeton Sourcebook in Comparative Literature helps readers navigate a rapidly evolving discipline in a dramatically changing world.

David Damrosch is professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University and a past president of the American Comparative Literature Association. His books include How to Read World Literature and What is World Literature? (Princeton). Natalie Melas is associate professor of comparative literature at Cornell University and the author of All the Difference in the World: Postcoloniality and the Ends of Comparison. Mbongiseni Buthelezi is a doctoral student in English and comparative literature at Columbia.

“Combining classic essays with little-known pieces from across the centuries and around the world whose take on comparative literary study is especially pertinent to debates today, The Princeton Sourcebook in Comparative Literature will be an indispensable resource for debates about how to conceive of literary studies today and in the future, and a salutary reminder that for comparatists the questions posed by globalization have always been on the table.”
—Jonathan Culler, past president of the American Comparative Literature Association

“This is an excellent anthology of the main texts that define the field of comparative literature. These pieces show how the discipline has been organized in the past and where it is going in an age of increased globalization. The excellent introductions are concise, clear, and well written. This is a book that all students of comparative literature will want to read.”
—Jean-Michel Rabaté, University of Pennsylvania

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440 pages. 6 x 9.

LITERATURE

TRANSLATION/TRANSNATION
Emily Apter, Series Editor

press.princeton.edu
War at a Distance
Romanticism and the Making of Modern Wartime
Mary A. Favret

What does it mean to live during wartime away from the battle zone? What is it like for citizens to go about daily routines while their country sends soldiers to kill and be killed across the globe? Timely and thought-provoking, War at a Distance considers how those left on the home front register wars and wartime in their everyday lives, particularly when military conflict remains removed from immediate perception, available only through media forms. Looking back over two centuries, Mary Favret locates the origins of modern wartime in the Napoleonic era, and describes how global military operations affected the British populace, as the nation’s army and navy waged battles far from home for decades. She reveals that the literature and art produced in Britain during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries obsessively cultivated means for feeling as much as understanding such wars, and established forms still relevant today.

Mary A. Favret is associate professor of English at Indiana University. She is the author of Romantic Correspondence: Women, Politics and the Fiction of Letters.

The Spread of Novels
Translation and Prose Fiction in the Eighteenth Century
Mary Helen McMurrnan

Fiction has always been in a state of transformation and circulation: how does this history of mobility inform the emergence of the novel? The Spread of Novels explores the active movements of English and French fiction in the eighteenth century and argues that the new literary form of the novel was the result of a shift in translation. Demonstrating that translation was both the cause and means by which the novel attained success, Mary Helen McMurrnan shows how this period was a watershed in translation history, signaling the end of a premodern system of translation and the advent of modern literary exchange.

McMurrnan illuminates aspects of prose fiction translation history, including the radical revision of fiction’s origins from that of cross-cultural transfer to one rooted by nation; the contradictory pressures of the book trade, which relied on translators to energize the market, despite the increasing devaluation of their labor; and the dynamic role played by prose fiction translation in Anglo-French relations across the Channel and in the New World. McMurrnan examines French and British novels, as well as fiction that circulated in colonial North America, and she considers primary source materials by writers as varied as Frances Brooke, Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, and Françoise Graffigny. The Spread of Novels reassesses the novel’s embodiment of modernity and individualism, discloses the novel’s surprisingly unmodern characteristics, and recasts the genre’s rise as part of a burgeoning vernacular cosmopolitanism.

Mary Helen McMurrnan is assistant professor of English at the University of Western Ontario.
Making Waste
Leftovers and the Eighteenth-Century Imagination

Sophie Gee

Why was eighteenth-century English culture so fascinated with the things its society discarded? Why did Restoration and Augustan writers such as Milton, Dryden, Swift, and Pope describe, catalog, and memorialize the waste matter that their social and political worlds wanted to get rid of—from the theological dregs in Paradise Lost to the excrements in “The Lady’s Dressing Room” and the corpses of A Journal of the Plague Year? In Making Waste, the first book about refuse and its place in Enlightenment literature and culture, Sophie Gee examines the meaning of waste at the moment when the early modern world was turning modern.

Gee explains how English writers used contemporary theological and philosophical texts about unwanted and leftover matter to explore secular, literary relationships between waste and value. She finds that, in the eighteenth century, waste was as culturally valuable as it was practically worthless—and that waste paradoxically revealed the things that the culture cherished most.

The surprising central insight of Making Waste is that the creation of value always generates waste. Waste is therefore a sign—though a perverse one—that value and meaning have been made. Even when it appears to symbolize civic, economic, and political failure, waste is in fact restorative, a sign of cultural invigoration and imaginative abundance. Challenging the conventional association of Enlightenment culture with political and social improvement, and scientific and commercial progress, Making Waste has important insights for cultural and intellectual history as well as literary studies.


“This is a vivaciously written, multidimensional study of the problem and promise that waste posed to the eighteenth-century English imagination. It is surprisingly and commendably concise, given its topic, and it frames economic, political, anthropological, and historical analysis with a very fine literary sensibility—one that actively appreciates the role that imaginative writing played in the negotiation of a paradox that turns out to be constitutive of modern English identity.”
—Jayne Lewis, University of California, Irvine

“Making Waste is a pleasure to read—vividly, gracefully, wittily written. It will be a valuable contribution to eighteenth-century literary and cultural studies.”
—Cynthia Wall, University of Virginia
In politics, utopians do not have a monopoly on imagination. Even the most conservative defenses of the status quo, Raymond Geuss argues, require imaginative acts of some kind. In this collection of recent essays, including his most overtly political writing yet, Geuss explores the role of imagination in politics, particularly how imaginative constructs interact with political reality. He uses decisions about the war in Iraq to explore the peculiar ways in which politicians can be deluded and citizens can misunderstand their leaders. He also examines critically what he sees as one of the most serious delusions of western political thinking—the idea that a human society is always best conceived as a closed system obeying fixed rules. And, in essays on Don Quixote, museums, Celan’s poetry, Heidegger’s brother Fritz, Richard Rorty, and bourgeois philosophy, Geuss reflects on how cultural artifacts can lead us to embrace or reject conventional assumptions about the world. While paying particular attention to the relative political roles played by rule-following, utilitarian calculations of interest, and aspirations to lead a collective life of a certain kind, Geuss discusses a wide range of related issues, including the distance critics need from their political systems, the extent to which history can enlighten politics, and the possibility of utopian thinking in a world in which action retains its urgency.

Raymond Geuss teaches philosophy at the University of Cambridge. His most recent books are Philosophy and Real Politics, Outside Ethics, and Public Goods, Private Goods (all Princeton).

Taking Wittgenstein at His Word is an experiment in reading organized around a central question: What kind of interpretation of Wittgenstein’s later philosophy emerges if we adhere strictly to his claims that he is not in the business of presenting and defending philosophical theses and that his only aim is to expose persistent conceptual misunderstandings that lead to deep philosophical perplexities? Robert Fogelin draws out the therapeutic aspects of Wittgenstein’s later work by closely examining his account of rule-following and how he applies the idea in the philosophy of mathematics.

The first of the book’s two parts focuses on rule-following, Wittgenstein’s “paradox of interpretation,” and his naturalistic response to this paradox, all of which are persistent and crucial features of his later philosophy. Fogelin offers a corrective to the frequent misunderstanding that the paradox of interpretation is a paradox about meaning, and he emphasizes the importance of Wittgenstein’s often undervalued appeals to natural responses. The second half of the book examines how Wittgenstein applies his reflections on rule-following to the status of mathematical propositions, proofs, and objects, leading to remarkable, demystifying results.

Taking Wittgenstein at His Word shows that what Wittgenstein claims to be doing and what he actually does are much closer than is often recognized. In doing so, the book underscores fundamental—but frequently underappreciated—insights about Wittgenstein’s later philosophy.

Robert J. Fogelin is professor of philosophy and the Sherman Fairchild Professor Emeritus in the Humanities at Dartmouth College. His many books include Wittgenstein, Pyrrhonian Reflections on Knowledge and Justification, Walking the Tightrope of Reason, and A Defense of Hume on Miracles (Princeton).
Philosophical Logic

John P. Burgess

“This book is terrific. It covers the basics of philosophical logic in a lively, interesting, and informative way. Readers do not have to wade through pages and pages of technical material. Instead, they get the basics, and the big picture.”
—Stewart Shapiro, editor of The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Mathematics and Logic

“Nicely done and very useful for someone who wants a compact and accessible introduction to nonclassical logic.”
—Kit Fine, New York University

Philosophical Logic is a clear and concise critical survey of nonclassical logics of philosophical interest written by one of the world’s leading authorities on the subject. After giving an overview of classical logic, John Burgess introduces five central branches of nonclassical logic (temporal, modal, conditional, relevantistic, and intuitionistic), focusing on the sometimes problematic relationship between formal apparatus and intuitive motivation. Requiring minimal background and arranged to make the more technical material optional, the book offers a choice between an overview and in-depth study, and it balances the philosophical and technical aspects of the subject.

The book emphasizes the relationship between models and the traditional goal of logic, the evaluation of arguments, and critically examines apparatus and assumptions that often are taken for granted. Philosophical Logic provides an unusually thorough treatment of conditional logic, unifying probabilistic and model-theoretic approaches. It underscores the variety of approaches that have been taken to relevantistic and related logics, and it stresses the problem of connecting formal systems to the motivating ideas behind intuitionistic mathematics. Each chapter ends with a brief guide to further reading.

Philosophical Logic addresses students new to logic, philosophers working in other areas, and specialists in logic, providing both a sophisticated introduction and a new synthesis.

John P. Burgess is professor of philosophy at Princeton University. His books include Fixing Frege (Princeton) and Mathematics, Models, and Modality: Selected Philosophical Essays.
This is the first major work in English to explore at length the meaning, context, aims, and vital importance of Thomas Hobbes’s concepts of the law of nature and the right of nature. Hobbes remains one of the most challenging and controversial of early modern philosophers, and debates persist about the interpretation of many of his ideas, particularly his views about natural law and natural right. In this book, Perez Zagorin argues that these two concepts are the twin foundations of the entire structure of Hobbes’s moral and political thought.

Zagorin clears up numerous misconceptions about Hobbes and his relation to earlier natural law thinkers, in particular Hugo Grotius, and he reasserts the often-overlooked role of the Hobbesian law of nature as a moral standard from which even sovereign power is not immune. Because Hobbes is commonly thought to be primarily a theorist of sovereignty, political absolutism, and unitary state power, the significance of his moral philosophy is often underestimated and widely assumed to depend entirely on individual self-interest. Zagorin reveals Hobbes’s originality as a moral philosopher and his importance as a thinker who subverted and transformed the idea of natural law.


Perez Zagorin is the Joseph C. Wilson Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Rochester. His books include Thucydides: An Introduction for the Common Reader and How the Idea of Religious Tolerance Came to the West (both Princeton).

Wittgenstein famously remarked in 1923, “Darwin’s theory has no more relevance for philosophy than any other hypothesis in natural science.” Yet today we are witnessing a major revival of interest in applying evolutionary approaches to philosophical problems. Philosophy after Darwin is an anthology of essential writings covering the most influential ideas about the philosophical implications of Darwinism, from the publication of On the Origin of Species to today’s cutting-edge research.

Michael Ruse presents writings by leading modern thinkers and researchers—including some writings never before published—together with the most important historical documents on Darwinism and philosophy, starting with Darwin himself. Included here are Herbert Spencer, Friedrich Nietzsche, Thomas Henry Huxley, G. E. Moore, John Dewey, Konrad Lorenz, Stephen Toulmin, Karl Popper, Edward O. Wilson, Hilary Putnam, Philip Kitcher, Elliott Sober, and Peter Singer. Readers will encounter some of the staunchest critics of the evolutionary approach, such as Alvin Plantinga, as well as revealing excerpts from works like Jack London’s The Call of the Wild. Ruse’s comprehensive general introduction and insightful section introductions put these writings in context and explain how they relate to such fields as epistemology, philosophy of mind, philosophy of language, and ethics.

An invaluable anthology and sourcebook, Philosophy after Darwin traces philosophy’s complicated relationship with Darwin’s dangerous idea, and shows how this relationship reflects a broad movement toward a secular, more naturalistic understanding of the human experience.

Michael Ruse is the Lucyle T. Werkmeister Professor of Philosophy at Florida State University.
Emergency Politics
Paradox, Law, Democracy

Bonnie Honig

This book intervenes in contemporary debates about the threat posed to democratic life by political emergencies. Must emergency necessarily enhance and centralize top-down forms of sovereignty? Those who oppose executive branch enhancement often turn instead to law, insisting on the sovereignty of the rule of law or demanding that law rather than force be used to resolve conflicts with enemies. But are these the only options? Or are there more democratic ways to respond to invocations of emergency politics? Looking at how emergencies in the past and present have shaped the development of democracy, Bonnie Honig argues that democratic politics are always a struggle to weigh the value of necessities—food, security, and housing—against the achievement of a richer life across the full range of human aspirations. Emphasizing the connections between mere life and more life, emergence and emergency, Honig argues that emergencies call us to attend anew to a neglected paradox of democratic politics: that we need good citizens with aspirational ideals to make good politics while we need good politics to infuse citizens with idealism.

Honig takes a broad approach to emergency, considering immigration politics, new rights claims, contemporary food politics and the infrastructure of consumption, and the limits of law during the Red Scare of the early twentieth century. Taking its bearings from Moses Mendelssohn, Franz Rosenzweig, and other Jewish thinkers, this is a major contribution to modern thought about the challenges and risks of democratic orientation and action in response to emergency.

Bonnie Honig is the Sarah Rebecca Roland Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University and a senior research professor at the American Bar Foundation in Chicago. Her books include Democracy and the Foreigner (Princeton) and Political Theory and the Displacement of Politics.

“By redescribing ‘emergency moments’ as typical of political life generally, this book makes a compelling case for the adequacy of democratic politics—when conceived in a rich, agonistic fashion—to meet and make moments both ordinary and extraordinary.”
—Danielle S. Allen, Institute for Advanced Study

“This is an exciting book. Its fresh and bold approach to such long-studied questions of politics as founding, membership, legitimation, rights, liberation, cosmopolitanism, exception, discretion, and law invites a fundamental shift in perspective that substantially advances political science.”
—Jill Frank, University of South Carolina

OCTOBER
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224 pages. 6 x 9.
POLITICAL THEORY
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A Cosmopolitanism of Nations

Giuseppe Mazzini's Writings on Democracy, Nation Building, and International Relations

Giuseppe Mazzini
Edited and with an introduction by
Stefano Recchia & Nadia Urbinati

This anthology gathers Giuseppe Mazzini's most important essays on democracy, nation building, and international relations, including some that have never before been translated into English. Mazzini (1805–1872) is best known today as the inspirational leader of the Italian Risorgimento. But, as this book demonstrates, he also made a vital contribution to the development of modern democratic and liberal internationalist thought. In fact, Stefano Recchia and Nadia Urbinati make the case that Mazzini ought to be recognized as the founding figure of what has come to be known as liberal Wilsonianism.

Giuseppe Mazzini

Stefano Recchia

Nadia Urbinati

Erica Benner

Machiavelli’s Ethics challenges the most entrenched understandings of Machiavelli, arguing that he was a moral and political philosopher who consistently favored the rule of law over that of men, that he had a coherent theory of justice, and that he did not defend the “Machiavellian” maxim that the ends justify the means. By carefully reconstructing the principled foundations of his political theory, Erica Benner gives the most complete account yet of Machiavelli’s thought. She argues that his difficult and puzzling style of writing owes far more to ancient Greek sources than is usually recognized, as does his chief aim: to teach readers not how to produce deceptive political appearances and rhetoric—but how to see through them. Drawing on a close reading of Greek authors—including Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, and Plutarch—Benner identifies a powerful and neglected key to understanding Machiavelli.

This important new interpretation is based on the most comprehensive study of Machiavelli’s writings to date, including a detailed examination of all of his major works—The Prince, The Discourses, The Art of War, and Florentine Histories. It helps explain why readers such as Bacon and Rousseau could see Machiavelli as a fellow moral philosopher, and how they could view The Prince as an ethical and republican text. By identifying a rigorous structure of principles behind Machiavelli’s historical examples, the book should also open up fresh debates about his relationship to later philosophers, including Rousseau, Hobbes, and Kant.

Erica Benner is fellow in ethics and history of philosophy at Yale University, and the author of Really Existing Nationalisms.

Erica Benner

NOVEMBER

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544 pages. 6 x 9.

POLITICAL THEORY • PHILOSOPHY • INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Stefano Recchia is a PhD candidate in political science at Columbia University. Nadia Urbinati is the Nell and Herbert M. Singer Professor of Contemporary Civilization and Professor of Political Theory at Columbia.

OCTOBER

Cloth $29.95
978-0-691-13611-0
280 pages. 6 x 9.

POLITICAL THEORY • HISTORY
In the spring of 1575, Holland’s Northern Quarter—the waterlogged peninsula stretching from Amsterdam to the North Sea—was threatened with imminent invasion by the Spanish army. Since the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt a few years earlier, the Spanish had repeatedly failed to expel the rebels under William of Orange from this remote region, and now there were rumors that the war-weary population harbored traitors conspiring to help the Spanish invade. In response, rebel leaders arrested a number of vagrants and peasants, put them on the rack, and brutally tortured them until they confessed and named their principals—a witch-hunt that eventually led to a young Catholic lawyer named Jan Jeroenszoon.

Treason in the Northern Quarter tells how Jan Jeroenszoon, through great personal courage and faith in the rule of law, managed to survive gruesome torture and vindicate himself by successfully arguing at trial that the authorities remained subject to the law even in times of war. Henk van Nierop uses Jan Jeroenszoon’s exceptional story to give the first account of the Dutch Revolt from the point of view of its ordinary victims—town burghers, fugitive Catholic clergy, peasants, and vagabonds. For them the Dutch Revolt was not a heroic struggle for national liberation but an ordinary dirty war, something to be survived, not won.

An enthralling account of an unsuspected story with surprising modern resonance, Treason in the Northern Quarter presents a new image of the Dutch Revolt, one that will fascinate anyone interested in the nature of revolution and civil war or the fate of law during wartime.

Henk van Nierop is professor of early modern history at the University of Amsterdam. He has written widely about the Dutch Revolt and the Dutch Golden Age, and his books include The Nobility of Holland: From Knights to Regents, 1500–1650.
A UNIQUE ACCOUNT OF A PEASANT GIRL'S MENTAL ILLNESS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

Hysteria Complicated by Ecstasy
The Case of Nanette Leroux

Jan Goldstein

Hysteria Complicated by Ecstasy offers a rare window into the inner life of a person ordinarily inaccessible to historians: a semiliterate peasant girl who lived almost two centuries ago, in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Eighteen-year-old Nanette Leroux fell ill in 1822 with a variety of incapacitating nervous symptoms. Living near the spa at Aix-les-Bains, she became the charity patient of its medical director, Antoine Despine, who treated her with hydrotherapy and animal magnetism, as hypnosis was then called. Jan Goldstein translates, and provides a substantial introduction to, the previously unpublished manuscript recounting Nanette’s strange illness—a manuscript coauthored by Despine and Alexandre Bertrand, the Paris physician who memorably diagnosed Nanette as suffering from “hysteria complicated by ecstasy.” While hysteria would become a fashionable disease among urban women by the end of the nineteenth century, the case of Nanette Leroux differs sharply from this pattern in its early date and rural setting.

Filled with intimate details about Nanette’s behavior and extensive quotations of her utterances, the case is noteworthy for the sexual references that contemporaries did not recognize as such; for its focus on the difference between biological and social time; and for Nanette’s fascination with the commodities available in the region’s nascent marketplace. Goldstein’s introduction brilliantly situates the text in its multiple contexts, examines it from the standpoint of early nineteenth-century medicine, and uses the insights of Foucault and Freud to craft a twenty-first-century interpretation.

A compelling, multilayered account of one young woman’s mental afflictions, Hysteria Complicated by Ecstasy is an extraordinary addition to the cultural and social history of psychiatry and medicine.

Jan Goldstein is the Norman and Edna Freehling Professor of History at the University of Chicago. Her books include The Post-Revolutionary Self: Politics and Psyche in France, 1750–1850 and Console and Classify: The French Psychiatric Profession in the Nineteenth Century.

“...This book is a tour de force of analysis and contextualization. Investigating a set of curative procedures derived from popular culture and medical science on behalf of a young peasant girl locked in the grip of a frequently immobilizing illness, Goldstein successfully casts light on the state of medicine, the condition of women and gender relations, and the society and culture of the Savoie region in the Restoration era.”
—Robert A. Nye, Oregon State University

NOVEMBER
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978-0-691-01186-8
264 pages. 14 halftones. 2 maps. 6 x 9.
EUROPEAN HISTORY ■ HISTORY OF SCIENCE

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The desegregation crisis in Little Rock is a landmark of American history: on September 4, 1957, after the Supreme Court struck down racial segregation in public schools, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus called up the National Guard to surround Little Rock Central High School, preventing black students from going in. On September 25, 1957, nine black students, escorted by federal troops, gained entrance. With grace and depth, Little Rock provides fresh perspectives on the individuals, especially the activists and policymakers, involved in these dramatic events. Mining a variety of documents, including newspapers, memoirs, personal papers, and interviews, Karen Anderson examines American racial politics in relation to changes in youth culture, sexuality, gender relations, and economics, and she locates the conflicts of Little Rock within the larger political and historical context.

Anderson considers how white groups at the time, including middle class women and the working class, shaped American race and class relations. She documents white women’s political mobilizations and, exploring political resentments, sexual fears, and religious affiliations, illuminates the reasons behind segregationists’ missteps and blunders. Anderson explains how the business elite in Little Rock retained power in the face of opposition, and identifies the moral failures of business leaders and moderates who sought the appearance of federal compliance rather than actual racial justice, leaving behind a legacy of white flight, poor urban schools, and institutional racism.

Probing the conflicts of school desegregation in the mid-century South, Little Rock casts new light on connections between social inequality and the culture wars of modern America.

Karen Anderson is professor of history at the University of Arizona. She is the author of Wartime Women: Sex Roles, Family Relations, and the Status of Women During World War II and coauthor of Present Tense: The United States Since 1945.
The Papers of Thomas Jefferson
Volume 6: 11 March to 27 November 1813

Edited by J. Jefferson Looney

Volume Six of the definitive edition of Thomas Jefferson’s papers from the end of his presidency until his death presents 516 documents from 11 March to 27 November 1813. Although free from the cares of government, Jefferson cannot disassociate himself from politics entirely. He recommends to President James Madison during the War of 1812 that gunboats be used to protect the Chesapeake Bay, and writes to his congressional son-in-law, John Wayles Eppes, urging the repayment of the national debt and the reining in of the American banking system. Jefferson remains active and healthy, making trips to his beloved Poplar Forest estate, entertaining visitors at Monticello, and happily supervising the education of his grandchildren and other relations. His correspondence shows no signs of abating—he writes to John Waldo and John Wilson to discuss the improvement of English orthography, addresses Isaac McPherson as part of a plea for limits on government-sanctioned intellectual-property rights, and provides a study of Meriwether Lewis for Nicholas Biddle’s History of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark. Finally, this volume records the most intense period of correspondence between Jefferson and John Adams during their retirement. In an exchange of thirty-four letters, the two men reveal their hopes and fears for the nation.

J. Jefferson Looney is editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series, which is sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Charlottesville, Virginia.

THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON: RETIREMENT SERIES
J. Jefferson Looney, Editor

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The Great American Mission
Modernization and the Construction of an American World Order
David Ekbladh

The Great American Mission traces how America's global modernization efforts during the twentieth century were a means to remake the world in its own image. David Ekbladh shows that the emerging concept of modernization combined existing development ideas from the Depression. He describes how ambitious New Deal programs like the Tennessee Valley Authority became symbols of American liberalism's ability to marshal the social sciences, state planning, civil society, and technology to produce extensive social and economic change. For proponents, it became a valuable weapon to check the influence of menacing ideologies such as Fascism and Communism.

Modernization took on profound geopolitical importance as the United States grappled with these threats. After World War II, modernization remained a means to contain the growing influence of the Soviet Union. Ekbladh demonstrates how U.S.-led nation-building efforts in global hot spots, enlisting an array of nongovernmental groups and international organizations, were a basic part of American strategy in the Cold War.

However, a close connection to the Vietnam War and the upheavals of the 1960s would discredit modernization. The end of the Cold War further obscured modernization's mission, but many of its assumptions regained prominence after September 11 as the United States moved to contain new threats. Using new sources and perspectives, The Great American Mission offers new and challenging interpretations of America's ideological motivations and humanitarian responsibilities abroad.

Martin Klimke is a research fellow at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies at the University of Heidelberg.

Martin Klimke

Using previously classified documents and original interviews, The Other Alliance examines the channels of cooperation between American and West German student movements throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, and the reactions these relationships provoked from the U.S. government. Revising the standard narratives of American and West German social mobilization, Martin Klimke demonstrates the strong transnational connections between New Left groups on both sides of the Atlantic.

Klimke shows that the cold war partnership of the American and German governments was mirrored by a coalition of rebelling counterelites, whose common political origins and opposition to the Vietnam War played a vital role in generating dissent in the United States and Europe. American protest techniques such as the "sit-in" or "teach-in" became crucial components of the main organization driving student activism in West Germany—the German Socialist Student League—and motivated American and German student activists to construct networks against global imperialism. Klimke traces the impact that Black Power and Germany's unresolved National Socialist past had on the German student movement; he investigates how U.S. government agencies, such as the State Department's Interagency Youth Committee, advised American policymakers on confrontations with student unrest abroad; and he highlights the challenges student protesters posed to cold war alliances.

Exploring student protest movements on two continents, The Other Alliance is a pioneering work of transnational history.

The Other Alliance
Student Protest in West Germany and the United States in the Global 1960s
Martin Klimke

March Klimke

February 2023
Cloth $39.50
978-0-691-13127-6
352 pages. 30 halftones. 3 line illus. 6 x 9.
WORLD HISTORY

January 2023
Cloth $39.50
978-0-691-13330-0
384 pages. 17 halftones. 6 x 9.
WORLD HISTORY
The Lost World of Old Europe
Edited by David W. Anthony
With Jennifer Y. Chi

In the prehistoric Copper Age, long before cities, writing, or the invention of the wheel, Old Europe was among the most culturally rich regions in the world. Its inhabitants lived in prosperous agricultural towns. The ubiquitous goddess figurines found in their houses and shrines have triggered intense debates about women's roles. The Lost World of Old Europe is the accompanying catalog for an exhibition at New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World. This superb volume features essays by leading archaeologists as well as breathtaking color photographs cataloguing the objects, some illustrated here for the first time.

The heart of Old Europe was in the lower Danube valley, in contemporary Bulgaria and Romania. Old European coppersmiths were the most advanced metal artisans in the world. Their intense interest in acquiring copper, Aegean shells, and other rare valuables gave rise to far-reaching trading networks. In their graves, the bodies of Old European chieftains were adorned with pounds of gold and copper ornaments. Their funerals were without parallel in the Near East or Egypt. The exhibition represents the first time these rare objects have appeared in the United States.


David W. Anthony is professor of anthropology at Hartwick College. Jennifer Y. Chi is associate director for exhibitions and public programs at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University.
Recognizing Persius

Kenneth J. Reckford

Recognizing Persius is a passionate and in-depth exploration of the libellus—or little book—of six Latin satires left by the Roman satirical writer Persius when he died in AD 62 at the age of twenty-seven. In this comprehensive and reflectively personal book, Kenneth Reckford fleshes out the primary importance of this mysterious and idiosyncratic writer. Reckford emphasizes the dramatic power and excitement of Persius's satires—works that normally would have been recited before a reclining, feasting audience. In highlighting the satires’ remarkable honesty, Reckford shows how Persius converted Roman satire into a vehicle of self-exploration and self-challenge that remains relevant to readers today.

The book explores the foundations of Roman satire as a performance genre: from the dinner-party recitals of Lucilius, the founder of the genre, through Horace, to Persius’s more intense and inward dramatic monologues. Reckford argues that despite satire’s significant public function, Persius wrote his pieces first and mainly for himself. Reckford also provides the context for Persius’s life and work: his social responsibilities as a landowner; the interplay between his life, his Stoic philosophy, and his art; and finally, his incomplete struggle to become an honest and decent human being. Bringing the modern reader to a closer and more nuanced acquaintance with Persius’s work, Recognizing Persius reinstates him to the ranks of the first-rate satirists, alongside Horace and Juvenal.

Kenneth J. Reckford is the Kenan Professor Emeritus of Greek and Latin in the Department of Classics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His books include Aristophanes’ Old-And-New Comedy.
**Hearing and Knowing Music**

The Unpublished Essays of Edward T. Cone

**Edward T. Cone**
Edited by Robert P. Morgan

Edward T. Cone was one of the most important and influential music critics of the twentieth century. He was also a master lecturer skilled at conveying his ideas to broad audiences. *Hearing and Knowing Music* collects fourteen essays that Cone gave as talks in his later years and that were left unpublished at his death. Edited and introduced by Robert Morgan, these essays cover a broad range of topics, including music’s position in culture, musical aesthetics, the significance of opera as an art, setting text to music, the nature of twentieth-century harmony and form, and the practice of musical analysis. Fully matching the quality and style of Cone’s published writings, these essays mark a critical addition to his work, developing new ideas, such as the composer as critic; clarifying and modifying older positions, especially regarding opera and the nature of sung utterance; and adding new and often unexpected insights on composers and ideas previously discussed by Cone. In addition, there are essays, such as one on Debussy, that lead Cone into areas he had not previously examined. *Hearing and Knowing Music* represents the final testament of one of our most important writers on music.

Edward T. Cone (1917–2004) was professor emeritus of music at Princeton University, where he taught from 1947 until his retirement in 1985. He wrote two of the twentieth century’s most influential books about Western music, *Musical Forms and Musical Performance* (Norton) and *The Composer’s Voice*. Robert P. Morgan is professor emeritus of music at Yale University and the editor of Cone’s *Music: A View from Delft*, a collection of previously published essays.
Shell Shock Cinema
Weimar Culture and the Wounds of War

Anton Kaes

Shell Shock Cinema explores how the classical German cinema of the Weimar Republic was haunted by the horrors of World War I and the trauma of Germany’s humiliating defeat. In this exciting new book, Anton Kaes argues that masterworks such as The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari, Nosferatu, The Nibelungen, and Metropolis, even though they do not depict battle scenes or soldiers in combat, engaged the war and registered its tragic aftermath. These films reveal a wounded nation in post-traumatic shock, reeling from a devastating defeat that it never officially acknowledged, let alone accepted.

Kaes uses the term “shell shock”—coined during World War I to describe soldiers suffering from nervous breakdowns—as a metaphor for the psychological wounds that found expression in Weimar cinema. Directors like Robert Wiene, F. W. Murnau, and Fritz Lang portrayed paranoia, panic, and fear of invasion in films peopled with serial killers, mad scientists, and troubled young men. Combining original close analysis with extensive archival research, Kaes shows how this cinema of shell shock transformed extreme psychological states into visual expression; how it pushed the limits of cinematic representation with its fragmented story lines, distorted perspectives, and stark lighting; and how it helped create a modernist film language that anticipated film noir and remains incredibly influential today.

Cultural history at its most compelling, Shell Shock Cinema exposes how German film gave expression to the loss and acute grief that lay behind Weimar’s sleek façade.

Anton Kaes is the Class of 1939 Professor of German and Film Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of From Hitler to Heimat: The Return of History as Film and M, and the coeditor of The Weimar Republic Sourcebook.

“Shell Shock Cinema is a superb book. It bristles with insights and will be widely read. Anton Kaes is the leading scholar of German film. His book rises far above the usual writing on the subject because of the very extensive knowledge he brings to bear on each of the films, and the highly acute analyses he continually offers. This is cultural scholarship at its very best.”
—Eric D. Weitz, author of Weimar Germany

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FILM STUDIES • CULTURAL STUDIES

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Medieval Christianity in Practice provides readers with a sweeping look at the religious practices of the European Middle Ages. Comprising forty-two selections from primary source materials—each translated with an introduction and commentary by a specialist in the field—the collection illustrates the religious cycles, rituals, and experiences that gave meaning to medieval Christian individuals and communities.

This volume of Princeton Readings in Religions assembles sources reflecting different genres, regions, and styles, including prayer books, chronicles, diaries, liturgical books, sermons, hagiography, and handbooks for the laity and clergy. The texts represent the practices through which Christians conducted their individual, family, and community lives, and explores such life-cycle events as birth, confirmation, marriage, sickness, death, and burial. The texts also document religious practices related to themes of work, parish life, and devotions, as well as power and authority. Enriched by expert analysis and suggestions for further reading, Medieval Christianity in Practice gives students and general readers alike the necessary background and foundations for an appreciation of the creativity and multiplicity of medieval Christian religious culture.

Miri Rubin is professor of medieval and early modern history at Queen Mary, University of London. Her books include Mother of God: A History of the Virgin Mary, The Hollow Crown: A History of Britain in the Late Middle Ages, and Corpus Christi: The Eucharist in Late Medieval Culture.

For the past hundred years, much has been written about the early editions of Christian texts discovered in the region that was once Roman Egypt. Scholars have cited these papyrus manuscripts—containing the Bible and other Christian works—as evidence of Christianity's presence in that historic area during the first three centuries AD. In Early Christian Books in Egypt, distinguished papyrologist Roger Bagnall shows that a great deal of this discussion and scholarship has been misdirected, biased, and at odds with the realities of the ancient world. Providing a detailed picture of the social, economic, and intellectual climate in which these manuscripts were written and circulated, he reveals that the number of Christian books from this period is likely fewer than previously believed.

Bagnall explains why papyrus manuscripts have routinely been dated too early, how the role of Christians in the history of the codex has been misrepresented, and how the place of books in ancient society has been misunderstood. The author offers a realistic reappraisal of the number of Christians in Egypt during early Christianity, and provides a thorough picture of the economics of book production during the period in order to determine the number of Christian papyri likely to have existed. Supporting a more conservative approach to dating surviving papyri, Bagnall examines the dramatic consequences of these findings for the historical understanding of the Christian church in Egypt.

Roger S. Bagnall is professor of ancient history and director of the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University. His books include Egypt in Late Antiquity (Princeton).
Religious Experience Reconsidered
A Building-Block Approach to the Study of Religion and Other Special Things

Ann Taves

The essence of religion was once widely thought to be a unique form of experience that could not be explained in neurological, psychological, or sociological terms. In recent decades scholars have questioned the privileging of the idea of religious experience in the study of religion, an approach that effectively isolated the study of religion from the social and natural sciences. Religious Experience Reconsidered lays out a framework for research into religious phenomena that reclaims experience as a central concept while bridging the divide between religious studies and the sciences.

Ann Taves shifts the focus from “religious experience,” conceived as a fixed and stable thing, to an examination of the processes by which people attribute meaning to their experiences. She proposes a new approach that unites the study of religion with fields as diverse as neuroscience, anthropology, sociology, and psychology to better understand how these processes are incorporated into the broader cultural formations we think of as religious or spiritual. Taves addresses a series of key questions: how can we set up studies without obscuring contestations over meaning and value? What is the relationship between experience and consciousness? How can research into consciousness help us access and interpret the experiences of others? Why do people individually or collectively explain their experiences in religious terms? How can we set up studies that allow us to compare experiences across times and cultures?

Religious Experience Reconsidered demonstrates how methods from the sciences can be combined with those from the humanities to advance a naturalistic understanding of the experiences that people deem religious.

Ann Taves is professor of religious studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and president elect of the American Academy of Religion. Her books include Fits, Trances, and Visions: Experiencing Religion and Explaining Experience from Wesley to James (Princeton).

“How the Sciences of the Mind Can Advance the Study of Religion

‘Taves deals, at one and the same time, with two of the most pressing and contentious issues in the field of religious studies today: the viability of the term ‘religion’ as a category of critical scholarly inquiry, and the potential contributions and challenges of cognitive neuroscience to the humanistic study of religious experience. Religious Experience Reconsidered is an erudite, provocative, timely, and significant contribution to the theoretical underpinnings of the discipline of religious studies writ large.’
—Robert Sharf, University of California, Berkeley

‘This is a terrific book. The basic message is that cognitive science and neuroscience aren’t scary but useful, and humanists can not only understand the ideas but see their relevance, engage with their authors, and contribute to their literature. Taves exemplifies the interdisciplinary spirit in which such work must take place.’
—Tanya Marie Luhrmann, Stanford University

Religious Experience Reconsidered
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Maimonides in His World
Portrait of a Mediterranean Thinker

Sarah Stroumsa

While the great medieval philosopher, theologian, and physician Maimonides is acknowledged as a leading Jewish thinker, his intellectual contacts with his surrounding world are often described as related primarily to Islamic philosophy. Maimonides in His World challenges this view by revealing him to have wholeheartedly lived, breathed, and espoused the rich Mediterranean culture of his time.

Sarah Stroumsa argues that Maimonides is most accurately viewed as a Mediterranean thinker who consistently interpreted his own Jewish tradition in contemporary multicultural terms. Maimonides spent his entire life in the Mediterranean region, and the religious and philosophical traditions that fed his thought were those of the wider world in which he lived. Stroumsa demonstrates that he was deeply influenced not only by Islamic philosophy but by Islamic culture as a whole, evidence of which she finds in his philosophy as well as his correspondence and legal and scientific writings. She begins with a concise biography of Maimonides, then carefully examines key aspects of his thought, including his approach to religion and the complex world of theology and religious ideas he encountered among Jews, Christians, Muslims, and even heretics; his views about science; the immense and unacknowledged impact of the Almohads on his thought; and his vision of human perfection.

This insightful cultural biography restores Maimonides to his rightful place among medieval philosophers and affirms his central relevance to the study of medieval Islam.

Sarah Stroumsa is the Alice and Jack Ormut Professor of Arabic Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where she currently serves as rector.
**Mitzvah Girls**

Bringing Up the Next Generation of Hasidic Jews in Brooklyn

Ayala Fader

Mitzvah Girls is the first book about bringing up Hasidic Jewish girls in North America, providing an in-depth look into a closed community. Ayala Fader examines language, gender, and the body from infancy to adulthood, showing how Hasidic girls in Brooklyn become women responsible for rearing the next generation of nonliberal Jewish believers. To uncover how girls learn the practices of Hasidic Judaism, Fader looks beyond the synagogue to everyday talk in the context of homes, classrooms, and city streets.

Hasidic women complicate stereotypes of nonliberal religious women by collapsing distinctions between the religious and the secular. In this innovative book, Fader demonstrates that contemporary Hasidic femininity requires women and girls to engage with the secular world around them, protecting Hasidic men and boys who study the Torah. Even as Hasidic religious observance has become more stringent, Hasidic girls have unexpectedly become more fluent in secular modernity. They are fluent Yiddish speakers but switch to English as they grow older; they are increasingly modest but also fashionable; they read fiction and play games like those of mainstream American children but theirs have Orthodox Jewish messages; and they attend private Hasidic schools that freely adapt from North American public and parochial models. Investigating how Hasidic women and girls conceptualize the religious, the secular, and the modern, Mitzvah Girls offers exciting new insights into cultural production and change in nonliberal religious communities.

Ayala Fader is assistant professor of anthropology at Fordham University, Lincoln Center.
Can Islam Be French?
Pluralism and Pragmatism in a Secularist State

John R. Bowen

Can Islam Be French? is an anthropological examination of how Muslims are responding to the conditions of life in France. Following up on his book Why the French Don’t Like Headscarves, John Bowen turns his attention away from the perspectives of French non-Muslims to focus on those of the country’s Muslims themselves. Bowen asks not the usual question—how well are Muslims integrating in France?—but, rather, how do French Muslims think about Islam? In particular, Bowen examines how French Muslims are fashioning new Islamic institutions and developing new ways of reasoning and teaching. He looks at some of the quite distinct ways in which mosques have connected with broader social and political forces, how Islamic educational entrepreneurs have fashioned niches for new forms of schooling, and how major Islamic public actors have set out a specifically French approach to religious norms. All of these efforts have provoked sharp responses in France and from overseas centers of Islamic scholarship, so Bowen also looks closely at debates over how—and how far—Muslims should adapt their religious traditions to these new social conditions. He argues that the particular ways in which Muslims have settled in France, and in which France governs religions, have created incentives for Muslims to develop new, pragmatic ways of thinking about religious issues in French society.

John R. Bowen is the Dunbar-Van Cleve Professor in Arts & Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis. His books include Why the French Don’t Like Headscarves (Princeton) and Islam, Law and Equality in Indonesia.
Princeton Readings in Islamist Thought
Texts and Contexts from al-Banna to Bin Laden

Edited and with an introduction by
Roxanne L. Euben & Muhammad Qasim Zaman

This anthology of key primary texts provides an unmatched introduction to Islamist political thought from the early twentieth century to the present, and serves as an invaluable guide through the storm of polemic, fear, and confusion that swirls around Islamism today. Roxanne Euben and Muhammad Qasim Zaman gather a broad selection of texts from influential Islamist thinkers and place these figures and their writings in their multifaceted political and historical contexts. The selections presented here in English translation include writings of Ayatollah Khomeini, Usama bin Laden, Muslim Brotherhood founder Hasan al-Banna, and Moroccan Islamist leader Nadia Yassine, as well as the Hamas charter, an interview with a Taliban commander, and the final testament of 9/11 hijacker Muhammed Ata.

Illuminating the content and political appeal of Islamist thought, this anthology brings into sharp relief the commonalities in Islamist arguments about gender, democracy, and violence, but it also reveals significant political and theological disagreements among thinkers too often grouped together and dismissed as extremists or terrorists. No other anthology better illustrates the diversity of Islamist thought, the complexity of its intellectual and political contexts, or the variety of ways in which it relates to other intellectual and religious trends in the contemporary Muslim world.

Roxanne L. Euben is the Mildred Lane Kemper Professor of Political Science at Wellesley College. Muhammad Qasim Zaman is the Robert H. Niehaus ’77 Professor of Near Eastern Studies and Religion at Princeton University.

“A superb volume. No other anthology on Islamism provides this depth or breadth. The biographical notes that precede each selection are exceptionally beneficial. These notes do more than just introduce the authors; they explore the background, networks, and issues that link each writer with broad patterns of Islamic political thought.”
—Bruce Lawrence, editor of Messages to the World: The Statements of Osama bin Laden

“This volume is a real contribution. The selection of texts is first-rate, and the biographical introductions to the individual texts are extremely impressive.”
—Noah Feldman, author of The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State

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Muslim Lives in Eastern Europe
Gender, Ethnicity, and the Transformation of Islam in Postsocialist Bulgaria

Kristen Ghodsee

Muslim Lives in Eastern Europe examines how gender identities were reconfigured in a Bulgarian Muslim community following the demise of Communism and an influx of international aid from the Islamic world. Kristen Ghodsee conducted extensive ethnographic research among a small population of Pomaks, Slavic Muslims living in the remote mountains of southern Bulgaria. After Communism fell in 1989, Muslim minorities in Bulgaria sought to rediscover their faith after decades of state-imposed atheism. But instead of returning to their traditionally heterodox roots, isolated groups of Pomaks embraced a distinctly foreign type of Islam, which swept into their communities on the back of Saudi-financed international aid to Balkan Muslims, and which these Pomaks believe to be a more correct interpretation of their religion.

Ghodsee explores how gender relations among the Pomaks had to be renegotiated after the collapse of both Communism and the region’s state-subsidized lead and zinc mines. She shows how mosques have replaced the mines as the primary site for jobless and underemployed men to express their masculinity, and how Muslim women have encouraged this as a way to combat alcoholism and domestic violence. Ghodsee demonstrates how women’s embrace of this new form of Islam has led them to adopt more conservative family roles, and how the Pomaks’ new religion remains deeply influenced by Bulgaria’s Marxist-Leninist legacy, with its calls for morality, social justice, and human solidarity.

Kristen Ghodsee is associate professor of gender and women's studies at Bowdoin College.

Usable Theory
Analytic Tools for Social and Political Research

Dietrich Rueschemeyer

The project of twentieth-century sociology and political science—to create predictive scientific theory—resulted in few full-scale theories that can be taken off the shelf and successfully applied to empirical puzzles. Yet focused “theory frames” that formulate problems and point to relevant causal factors and conditions have produced vibrant, insightful, and analytically oriented empirical research. While theory frames alone cannot offer explanation or prediction, they guide empirical theory formation and give direction to inferences from empirical evidence. They are also responsible for much of the progress in the social sciences. In Usable Theory, distinguished sociologist Dietrich Rueschemeyer shows graduate students and researchers how to construct theory frames and use them to develop valid empirical hypotheses in the course of empirical social and political research. Combining new ideas as well as analytic tools derived from classic and recent theoretical traditions, the book enlarges the rationalist model of action by focusing on knowledge, norms, preferences, and emotions, and it discusses larger social formations that shape elementary forms of action. Throughout, Usable Theory seeks to mobilize the implicit theoretical social knowledge used in everyday life.

- Offers tools for theory building in social and political research
- Complements the rationalist model of action with discussions of knowledge, norms, preferences, and emotions
- Relates theoretical ideas to problems of methodology
- Situates elementary forms of action in relation to larger formations

Dietrich Rueschemeyer is professor emeritus of sociology at Brown University and a research professor at Brown’s Watson Institute for International Studies.
From the Ground Up
Translating Geography into Community through Neighbor Networks
Rick Grannis

Where do neighborhoods come from and why do certain resources and effects—such as social capital and collective efficacy—bundle together in some neighborhoods and not in others? From the Ground Up argues that neighborhood communities emerge from neighbor networks, and shows that these social relations are unique because of particular geographic qualities. Highlighting the linked importance of geography and children to the emergence of neighborhood communities, Rick Grannis models how neighboring progresses through four stages: when geography allows individuals to be conveniently available to one another; when they have passive contacts or unintentional encounters; when they actually initiate contact; and when they engage in activities indicating trust or shared norms and values.

Seamlessly integrating discussions of geography, household characteristics, and lifestyle, Grannis demonstrates that neighborhood communities exhibit dynamic processes throughout the different stages. He examines the households that relocate in order to choose their neighbors, the choices of interactions that develop, and the exchange of beliefs and influence that impact neighborhood communities over time. Grannis also introduces and explores two geographic concepts—t-communities and street islands—to capture the subtle features constraining residents’ perceptions of their environment and community.

Basing findings on thousands of interviews conducted through door-to-door canvassing in the Los Angeles area as well as other neighborhood communities, From the Ground Up reveals the different ways neighborhoods function and why these differences matter.

Rick Grannis is assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles.
"This original and important book contributes to our understanding of college admissions, as well as the interracial social experiences and growing economic inequality in selective higher education today. Particularly interesting are the simulations of what racial and class compositions might be under different types of admissions criteria, including race-blind and class-sensitive conditions."

—Caroline Hodges Persell, New York University

"I am impressed by the depth and breadth of this well-written and accessible book—it represents an important contribution to the literature about how race and class affect college admissions and student life."

—Elizabeth A. Duffy, Head Master, The Lawrenceville School

Against the backdrop of today's increasingly multicultural society, are America's elite colleges admitting and successfully educating a diverse student body? No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal pulls back the curtain on the selective college experience and takes a rigorous and comprehensive look at how race and social class impact each stage—from application and admission, to enrollment and student life on campus. Arguing that elite higher education contributes to both social mobility and inequality, the authors investigate such areas as admission advantages for minorities, academic achievement gaps tied to race and class, unequal burdens in paying for tuition, and satisfaction with college experiences.

The book’s analysis is based on data provided by the National Survey of College Experience, collected from more than nine thousand students who applied to one of ten selective colleges between the early 1980s and late 1990s. The authors explore the composition of applicant pools, factoring in background and “selective admission enhancement strategies”—including AP classes, test-prep courses, and extracurriculars—to assess how these strengthen applications. On campus, the authors examine roommate choices, friendship circles, and degrees of social interaction, and discover that while students from different racial and class circumstances are not separate in college, they do not mix as much as one might expect. The book encourages greater interaction among student groups and calls on educational institutions to improve access for students of lower socioeconomic status.

No Longer Separate, Not Yet Equal offers valuable insights into the intricate workings of America's elite higher education system.

Thomas J. Espenshade is professor of sociology at Princeton University. Alexandria Walton Radford completed her PhD in sociology at Princeton University and is a research associate in postsecondary education with MPR Associates Inc. in Washington, DC.
Despite the worldwide prestige of America’s doctoral programs in the humanities, all is not well in this area of higher education and hasn’t been for some time. The content of graduate programs has undergone major changes, while high rates of student attrition, long times to degree, and financial burdens prevail. In response, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation launched the Graduate Education Initiative (GEI) in 1991, the largest effort ever undertaken to improve doctoral programs in the humanities and related social sciences. The only book to focus exclusively on the current state of doctoral education in the humanities, 

Educating Scholars reports on the GEI’s success in reducing attrition and times to degree, the positive changes implemented by specific graduate programs, and the many challenges still to be addressed.

Over a ten-year period, the Foundation devoted almost eighty-five million dollars through the GEI to provide support for doctoral programs and student aid in fifty-four departments at ten leading universities. The authors examine data that tracked the students in these departments and in control departments, as well as information gathered from a retrospective survey of students. They reveal that completion and attrition rates depend upon financial support, the quality of advising, clarity of program requirements, and each department’s expectations regarding the dissertation. The authors consider who earns doctoral degrees, what affects students’ chances of finishing their programs, and how successful they are at finding academic jobs.

Answering some of the most important questions being raised about American doctoral programs today, Educating Scholars will interest all those concerned about our nation’s intellectual future.

Ronald G. Ehrenberg is the Irving M. Ives Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations and Economics at Cornell University and director of the Cornell Higher Education Research Institute. Harriet Zuckerman is senior vice president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and professor emerita of sociology at Columbia University. Jeffrey A. Groen is a research economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Sharon M. Brucker is a project coordinator at the Survey Research Center of Princeton University.

“This ambitious book addresses a hugely important topic in what is generally a set of neglected disciplines—the humanities. The conceptualization of the book is strong, and the findings of the graduate exit survey are an important and significant contribution to the field, capturing the perspective of the noncompleters as well as the completers.” —Debra W. Stewart, Council of Graduate Schools

“This is an important, timely, and well-written book. It is destined to become an authoritative reference on doctoral education.” —George E. Walker, Florida International University
International Trade with Equilibrium Unemployment

Carl Davidson & Steven J. Matusz

Most standard economic models of international trade assume full employment, yet over the past two decades Carl Davidson and Steven Matusz have argued that this reliance on full-employment modeling is misleading and ill-equipped to tackle many important trade-related questions. This book brings together the authors’ pioneering work in creating models that more accurately reflect the real-world connections between international trade and labor markets.

The papers collected here present the theoretical and empirical foundations of equilibrium unemployment modeling, which the authors and their collaborators developed to give researchers and policymakers a more realistic picture of how international trade affects labor markets, and of how transnational differences in labor markets affect international trade. The papers address the shortcomings of standard models, describe the empirics that underlie equilibrium unemployment models, and illustrate how these new models can yield vital insights into the relationship between international trade and employment. This volume also includes an indispensable general introduction as well as concise section introductions that put the authors’ work in context and reveal the thinking behind their ideas.

Economists are only now realizing just how important these ideas are, which makes this book essential reading for researchers and students today.

Carl Davidson is professor of economics and chair of the Department of Economics at Michigan State University. Steven J. Matusz is professor of economics at Michigan State. They are the authors of International Trade and Labor Markets: Theory, Evidence, and Policy Implications.

Experimental Economics
Rethinking the Rules

Nicholas Bardsley, Robin Cubitt, Peter Moffatt, Graham Loomes, Chris Starmer & Robert Sugden

Since the 1980s, there has been explosive growth in the use of experimental methods in economics, leading to exciting developments in economic theory and policy. Despite this, the status of experimental economics remains controversial. In Experimental Economics, the authors draw on their experience and expertise in experimental economics, economic theory, the methodology of economics, philosophy of science, and the econometrics of experimental data to offer a balanced and integrated look at the nature and reliability of claims based on experimental research.

The authors explore the history of experiments in economics, provide examples of different types of experiments, and show that the growing use of experimental methods is transforming economics into a genuinely empirical science. They explain that progress is being held back by an uncritical acceptance of folk wisdom regarding how experiments should be conducted, a failure to acknowledge that different objectives call for different approaches to experimental design, and a misplaced assumption that principles of good practice in theoretical modeling can be transferred directly to experimental design. This book debates how such limitations might be overcome, and will interest experimental and nonexperimental economists, as well as philosophers of science concerned with the status of knowledge claims in economics.

Nicholas Bardsley is senior research fellow at the National Centre for Research Methods, University of Southampton. Robin Cubitt is professor of economics and decision research, and Chris Starmer is professor of experimental economics, both at the University of Nottingham. Peter Moffatt is reader in econometrics, Graham Loomes is professor of economic behavior and decision theory, and Robert Sugden is professor of economics, all at the University of East Anglia.
Few issues are more central to our present predicaments than the relationship between economics and politics. After Adam Smith looks at how politics and political economy were articulated and altered in the century following the publication of Smith’s Wealth of Nations. It considers how grand ideas about the connections between individual liberty, free markets, and social and economic justice sometimes attributed to Smith are as much the product of gradual modifications and changes wrought by later writers.

Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, and other liberals, radicals, and reformers had a hand in conceptual transformations that culminated in the advent of neoclassical economics. The population problem, the declining importance of agriculture, the consequences of industrialization, the structural characteristics of civil society, the role of the state in economic affairs, and the possible limits to progress were questions that underwent significant readjustments as the thinkers who confronted them in different times and circumstances reworked the framework of ideas advanced by Smith. By exploring how questions Smith had originally grappled with were recast as the economy and the principles of political economy altered during the nineteenth century, this book demonstrates that we are as much the heirs of later images of Smith as we are of Smith himself.

Many writers helped shape different ways of thinking about economics and politics after Adam Smith. By ignoring their interventions we risk misreading our past—and also misusing it—when thinking about the choices at the interface of economics and politics that confront us today.

Murray Milgate is fellow and director of studies in economics at Queens’ College, University of Cambridge. Shannon C. Stimson is professor of political science and the history of political thought at the University of California, Berkeley.

“After Adam Smith is a superior piece of scholarship, engagingly written and impressively erudite. Milgate and Stimson are first-rate historians of economic ideas.”
—Ian Shapiro, Yale University

“This is a fascinating and elegant study of the development of political economy and its relationship to political thought. It is a major contribution to economic and political theory, and to the often-neglected but hugely important intersections between the two. It tells a compelling and original story, based on extensive scholarship as well as acute competence in economics.”
—Hannah Dawson, University of Edinburgh
Rules for the Global Economy

Horst Siebert

Rules for the Global Economy is a timely examination of the conditions under which international rules of globalization come into existence, enabling world economic and financial systems to function and stabilize. Horst Siebert, a leading figure in international economics, explains that these institutional arrangements, such as the ones that govern banking, emerge when countries fail to solve economic problems on their own and cede part of their sovereignty to an international order. Siebert demonstrates that the rules result from a trial-and-error process—and usually after a crisis—in order to prevent pointless transaction costs and risks.

Using an accessible and nonmathematical approach, Siebert links the rules to four areas: international trade relations, factor movements, financial flows, and the environment. He looks at the international division of labor in the trade of goods and services; flow of capital; diffusion of technology; migration of people, including labor and human capital; protection of the global environment; and stability of the monetary-financial system. He discusses the role of ethical norms and human rights in defining international regulations, and argues that the benefits of any rules system should be direct and visible. Comprehensively supporting rules-based interactions among international players, the book considers future issues of the global rules system.

Horst Siebert is the Heinz Nixdorf Professor in European Integration and Economic Policy at Johns Hopkins University’s SAIS Bologna Center in Italy. His books include The World Economy, Economics of the Environment, and The German Economy (Princeton).

August

Cloth $49.50S
978-0-691-13336-2
328 pages. 6 x 9.

ECONOMICS  _POLITICAL SCIENCE  _INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Quantitative Techniques for Competition and Antitrust Analysis

Peter Davis & Eliana Garcés

This book combines practical guidance and theoretical background for analysts using empirical techniques in competition and antitrust investigations. Peter Davis and Eliana Garcés show how to integrate empirical methods, economic theory, and broad evidence about industry in order to provide high-quality, robust empirical work that is tailored to the nature and quality of data available and that can withstand expert and judicial scrutiny. Davis and Garcés describe the toolbox of empirical techniques currently available, explain how to establish the weight of pieces of empirical work, and make some new theoretical contributions.

The book consistently evaluates empirical techniques in light of the challenge faced by competition analysts and academics—to provide evidence that can stand up to the review of experts and judges. The book’s integrated approach will help analysts clarify the assumptions underlying pieces of empirical work, evaluate those assumptions in light of industry knowledge, and guide future work aimed at understanding whether the assumptions are valid. Throughout, Davis and Garcés work to expand the common ground between practitioners and academics.

Peter Davis is deputy chairman of the United Kingdom’s Competition Commission. He previously served on the faculties of MIT Sloan and the London School of Economics. He holds a PhD in economics from Yale University. Eliana Garcés is a member of the cabinet of the European Commissioner for Consumer Affairs. She was previously a member of the Chief Economist’s Team within the European Commission’s Directorate General for Competition. She holds a PhD in economics from the University of California, Los Angeles.

January

Cloth $90.00S
978-0-691-14257-9
560 pages. 100 line illus. 6 x 9.

ECONOMICS
Princeton Readings in American Politics offers an exciting and challenging new way to learn about American politics. It brings together political science that has stood the test of time and recent cutting-edge analyses to acquaint undergraduate and graduate students with the substantive, conceptual, and methodological foundations they need to make sense of American politics today.

Princeton Readings in American Politics features writings by such eminent scholars as Larry M. Bartels, Robert Dahl, Martha Derthick, Howard Gillman, Jacob Hacker, Kay L. Schlozman, Deborah Stone, Marta Tienda, and Kent Weaver, among others. The book is organized in sections that cover the major American political institutions—the presidency, Congress, the courts—as well as core topics such as political parties, macroeconomic management, voting and elections, policymaking, public opinion, and federalism. Richard Valelly provides an insightful general introduction to political science as a vibrant form of inquiry, as well as a succinct, informative introduction to each reading.

Rigorous yet accessible, Princeton Readings in American Politics can serve as a primary textbook or as a supplement to standard introductory texts.

- Offers an exciting new way to learn about American politics
- Features accessible scholarship by leading political scientists
- Covers all the major topics
- Serves as a primary textbook or supplementary reader for undergraduate and graduate students

Richard M. Valelly is the Claude C. Smith '14 Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College.

OCTOBER

Paper $45.00S
978-0-691-12472-8

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978-0-691-12471-1

672 pages. 45 line illus.
43 tables. 1 map. 7 x 10.

POLITICAL SCIENCE
Modern presidents are usually depicted as party “predators” who neglect their parties, exploit them for personal advantage, or undercut their organizational capacities. Challenging this view, Presidential Party Building demonstrates that every Republican president since Dwight D. Eisenhower worked to build his party into a more durable political organization while every Democratic president refused to do the same. Yet whether they supported their party or stood in its way, each president contributed to the distinctive organizational trajectories taken by the two parties in the modern era.

Unearthing new archival evidence, Daniel Galvin reveals that Republican presidents responded to their party’s minority status by building its capacities to mobilize voters, recruit candidates, train activists, provide campaign services, and raise funds. From Eisenhower’s “Modern Republicanism” to Richard Nixon’s “New Majority” to George W. Bush’s hopes for a partisan realignment, Republican presidents saw party building as a means of forging a new political majority in their image. Though they usually met with little success, their efforts made important contributions to the GOP’s cumulative organizational development. Democratic presidents, in contrast, were primarily interested in exploiting the majority they inherited, not in building a new one. Until their majority disappeared during Bill Clinton’s presidency, Democratic presidents eschewed party building and expressed indifference to the long-term effects of their actions. Presidential Party Building brings these dynamics into sharp relief.

Daniel J. Galvin is assistant professor of political science at Northwestern University.

Conventional wisdom holds that the American military is overwhelmingly conservative and Republican, and extremely political. Our Army paints a more complex picture, demonstrating that while army officers are likely to be more conservative, rank-and-file soldiers hold political views that mirror those of the American public as a whole, and army personnel are less partisan and politically engaged than most civilians.

Assumptions about political attitudes in the U.S. Army are based largely on studies focusing on the senior ranks, yet these senior officers comprise only about 6 percent of America’s fighting force. Jason Dempsey provides the first random-sample survey that also covers the social and political attitudes held by enlisted men and women in the army. Uniting these findings with those from another unique survey he conducted among cadets at the United States Military Academy on the eve of the 2004 presidential election, Dempsey offers the most detailed look yet at how service members of all ranks approach politics. He shows that many West Point cadets view political conservatism as part of being an officer, raising important questions about how the army indoctrinates officers politically. But Dempsey reveals that the rank-and-file army is not nearly as homogeneous as we think—or as politically active—and that political attitudes across the ranks are undergoing a substantial shift.

Our Army adds needed nuance to our understanding of a profession that seems increasingly distant from the average American.

Jason K. Dempsey is a major in the U.S. Army and is currently serving in Afghanistan. He has a PhD in political science from Columbia University and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy.
Fighting for Democracy
Black Veterans and the Struggle Against White Supremacy in the Postwar South

Christopher S. Parker

Fighting for Democracy shows how the experiences of African American soldiers during World War II and the Korean War influenced many of them to challenge white supremacy in the South when they returned home. Focusing on the motivations of individual black veterans, this groundbreaking book explores the relationship between military service and political activism. Christopher Parker draws on unique sources of evidence, including interviews and survey data, to illustrate how and why black servicemen who fought for their country in wartime returned to America prepared to fight for their own equality.

Parker discusses the history of African American military service and how the wartime experiences of black veterans inspired them to contest Jim Crow. Black veterans gained courage and confidence by fighting their nation’s enemies on the battlefield and racism in the ranks. Viewing their military service as patriotic sacrifice in the defense of democracy, these veterans returned home with the determination and commitment to pursue equality and social reform in the South. Just as they had risked their lives to protect democratic rights while abroad, they risked their lives to demand those same rights on the domestic front.

Providing a sophisticated understanding of how war abroad impacts efforts for social change at home, Fighting for Democracy recovers a vital story about black veterans and demonstrates their distinct contributions to the American political landscape.

Christopher S. Parker is assistant professor of political science at the University of Washington, Seattle. He served in the U.S. Navy and Naval Reserve for ten years.
How Wars End

Dan Reiter

Why do some countries choose to end wars short of total victory while others fight on, sometimes in the face of appalling odds? How Wars End argues that two central factors shape war-termination decision making: information about the balance of power and the resolve of one’s enemy, and fears that the other side’s commitment to abide by a war-ending peace settlement may not be credible.

Dan Reiter explains how information about combat outcomes and other factors may persuade a warring nation to demand more or less in peace negotiations, and why a country might refuse to negotiate limited terms and instead tenaciously pursue absolute victory if it fears that its enemy might renege on a peace deal. He fully lays out the theory and then tests it on more than twenty cases of war-termination behavior, including decisions during the American Civil War, the two world wars, and the Korean War. Reiter helps solve some of the most enduring puzzles in military history, such as why Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, why Germany in 1918 renewed its attack in the West after securing peace with Russia in the East, and why Britain refused to seek peace terms with Germany after France fell in 1940.

How Wars End concludes with a timely discussion of twentieth-century American foreign policy, framing the Bush Doctrine’s emphasis on preventive war in the context of the theory.

Dan Reiter is professor and chair of political science at Emory University. He is the author of Crucible of Beliefs: Learning, Alliances, and World Wars and the coauthor of Democracies at War (Princeton).
Securing the Peace
The Durable Settlement of Civil Wars

Monica Duffy Toft

Timely and pathbreaking, Securing the Peace is the first book to explore the complete spectrum of civil war terminations, including negotiated settlements, military victories by governments and rebels, and stalemates and ceasefires. Examining the outcomes of all civil war terminations since 1940, Monica Toft develops a general theory of postwar stability, showing how third-party guarantees may not be the best option. She demonstrates that thorough security-sector reform plays a critical role in establishing peace over the long term.

Much of the thinking in this area has centered on third parties presiding over the maintenance of negotiated settlements, but the problem with this focus is that fewer than a quarter of recent civil wars have ended this way. Furthermore, these settlements have been precarious, often resulting in a recurrence of war. Toft finds that military victory, especially victory by rebels, lends itself to a more durable peace. She argues for the importance of the security sector—the police and military—and explains that victories are more stable when governments can maintain order. Toft presents statistical evaluations and in-depth case studies that include El Salvador, Sudan, and Uganda to reveal that where the security sector remains robust, stability and democracy are likely to follow.

An original and thoughtful reassessment of civil war terminations, Securing the Peace will interest all those concerned about resolving our world’s most pressing conflicts.

Monica Duffy Toft is associate professor of public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. She is the author of The Geography of Ethnic Violence (Princeton).

Capital Ideas
The IMF and the Rise of Financial Liberalization

Jeffrey M. Chwieroth

The right of governments to employ capital controls has always been the official orthodoxy of the International Monetary Fund, and the organization’s formal rules providing this right have not changed significantly since the IMF was founded in 1945. But informally, among the staff inside the IMF, these controls became heresy in the 1980s and 1990s, prompting critics to accuse the IMF of indiscriminately encouraging the liberalization of controls and precipitating a wave of financial crises in emerging markets in the late 1990s. In Capital Ideas, Jeffrey Chwieroth explores the inner workings of the IMF to understand how its staff’s thinking about capital controls changed so radically. In doing so, he also provides an important case study of how international organizations work and evolve.

Drawing on original survey and archival research, extensive interviews, and scholarship from economics, politics, and sociology, Chwieroth traces the evolution of the IMF’s approach to capital controls from the 1940s through 2008 and the first stages of the subprime credit crisis. He shows that IMF staff vigorously debated the legitimacy of capital controls and that these internal debates eventually changed the organization’s behavior—despite the lack of major rule changes. He also shows that the IMF exercised a significant amount of autonomy despite the influence of member states. Normative and behavioral changes in international organizations, Chwieroth concludes, are driven not just by new rules but also by the evolving makeup, beliefs, debates, and strategic agency of their staffs.

Jeffrey M. Chwieroth is senior lecturer in the Department of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science.
The Religious Left and Church-State Relations

Steven H. Shiffrin

In The Religious Left and Church-State Relations, noted constitutional law scholar Steven Shiffrin argues that the religious left, not the secular left, is best equipped to lead the battle against the religious right on questions of church and state in America today. Explaining that the chosen rhetoric of secular liberals is poorly equipped to argue against religious conservatives, Shiffrin shows that all progressives, religious and secular, must appeal to broader values promoting religious liberty. He demonstrates that the separation of church and state serves to protect religions from political manipulation while tight connections between church and state compromise the integrity of religious institutions.

Shiffrin discusses the pluralistic foundations of the religion clauses in the First Amendment and asserts that the clauses cannot be confined to the protection of liberty, equality, or equal liberty. He explores the constitutional framework of religious liberalism, applying it to controversial examples, including the Pledge of Allegiance, the government’s use of religious symbols, the teaching of evolution in public schools, and school vouchers. Shiffrin examines how the approaches of secular liberalism toward church-state relations have been misguided philosophically and politically, and he illustrates why theological arguments hold an important democratic position—not in courtrooms or halls of government, but in the public dialogue. The book contends that the great issue of American religious politics is not whether religions should be supported at all, but how religions can best be strengthened and preserved.

Steven H. Shiffrin is the Charles Frank Reavis Sr. Professor of Law at Cornell University. He is the author of Dissent, Injustice, and the Meanings of America and The First Amendment, Democracy, and Romance (both Princeton).

Beyond the Formalist-Realist Divide

The Role of Politics in Judging

Brian Z. Tamanaha

According to conventional wisdom in American legal culture, the 1870s to 1920s was the age of legal formalism, when judges believed that the law was autonomous and logically ordered, and that they mechanically deduced right answers in cases. In the 1920s and 1930s, the story continues, the legal realists discredited this view by demonstrating that the law is marked by gaps and contradictions, arguing that judges construct legal justifications to support desired outcomes. This often-repeated historical account is virtually taken for granted today, and continues to shape understandings about judging. In this groundbreaking book, esteemed legal theorist Brian Tamanaha thoroughly debunks the formalist-realist divide.

Drawing from extensive research into the writings of judges and scholars, Tamanaha shows how, over the past century and a half, jurists have regularly expressed a balanced view of judging that acknowledges the limitations of law and of judges, yet recognizes that judges can and do render rule-bound decisions. He reveals how the story about the formalist age was an invention of politically motivated critics of the courts, and how it has led to significant misunderstandings about judging. In this groundbreaking book, esteemed legal theorist Brian Tamanaha thoroughly debunks the formalist-realist divide.

Brian Z. Tamanaha is professor of law at Washington University School of Law. His books include On the Rule of Law and Law as a Means to an End.
Racial Justice in the Age of Obama
Roy L. Brooks

With the election of Barack Obama as the first black president of the United States, the issue of racial justice in America occupies center stage. Have black Americans finally achieved racial justice? Is government intervention no longer required? Racial Justice in the Age of Obama considers contemporary civil rights questions and theories, and offers fresh insights and effective remedies for race issues in America today.

While there are now unprecedented opportunities for talented African Americans, Roy Brooks shows that lingering deficiencies remain within the black community. Exploring solutions to these social ills, Brooks identifies competing civil rights theories and perspectives, organizing them into four distinct categories—traditionalism, reformism, limited separation, and critical race theory. After examining each approach, Brooks constructs the best civil rights theory for the Obama phase of the post–civil rights era. Brooks supports his theoretical model with strong statistics that break down the major racial groups along such demographics as income and education. He factors in the cultural and structural explanations for the nation’s racial divisions, and he addresses affirmative action, the failures of integration, the negative aspects of black urban culture, and the black community’s limited access to resources. The book focuses on African Americans, but its lessons are relevant for other groups, including Latinos, Asians, women, and gays and lesbians.

Racial Justice in the Age of Obama maps out today’s civil rights questions so that all groups can achieve equality at a time of unprecedented historical change.

Roy L. Brooks is Warren Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of San Diego. His many books include Atonement and Forgiveness: A New Model for Black Reparation and Integration or Separation?: A Strategy for Racial Equality.

“Brooks captures all the nuances of the causes and effects of racial disparities in the United States. The book is neither too broad nor too narrow, and strikes a sensible, coherent balance that fills a void in race-related texts. Examining issues of diversity, it adds another exciting dimension to the discussion about the world that we live in and what we aspire to as a nation.”
—Robin Barnes, University of Connecticut School of Law

“This excellent book will command the attention of a significant legal audience as well as other intellectuals interested in the race question. Well-researched and well-written, it will revise how the debate on race is addressed.”
—Alex Johnson, University of Virginia School of Law
Bright gamma-ray flares observed from sources far beyond our Milky Way Galaxy are best explained if enormous amounts of energy are liberated by black holes. The highest-energy particles in nature—the ultra-high-energy cosmic rays—cannot be confined by the Milky Way’s magnetic field, and must originate from sources outside our Galaxy. Understanding these energetic radiations requires an extensive theoretical framework involving the radiation physics and strong-field gravity of black holes. This book presents a systematic exposition of black-hole astrophysics and general relativity in order to understand how gamma rays, cosmic rays, and neutrinos are produced by black holes.

Beginning with Einstein’s special and general theories of relativity, the authors give a detailed mathematical description of fundamental astrophysical radiation processes, including Compton scattering of electrons and photons, synchrotron radiation of particles in magnetic fields, photohadronic interactions of cosmic rays with photons, gamma-ray attenuation, Fermi acceleration, and the Blandford-Znajek mechanism for energy extraction from rotating black holes. The book provides a basis for graduate students and researchers in the field to interpret the latest results from high-energy observatories, and helps resolve whether energy released by rotating black holes powers the highest-energy radiations in nature. The wide range of detail will make this book a standard reference for black-hole research.

Charles Dermer is a theoretical astrophysicist at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory. Govind Menon is professor of physics at Troy University.
Sex Allocation

Stuart West

Recent decades have witnessed an explosion of theoretical and empirical studies of sex allocation, transforming how we understand the allocation of resources to male and female reproduction in vertebrates, invertebrates, protozoa, and plants. In this landmark book, Stuart West synthesizes the vast literature on sex allocation, providing the conceptual framework the field has been lacking and demonstrating how sex-allocation studies can shed light on broader questions in evolutionary and behavioral biology.

West clarifies fundamental misconceptions in the application of theory to empirical data. He examines the field’s successes and failures, and describes the research areas where much important work is yet to be done. West reveals how a shared underlying theoretical framework unites findings of sex-ratio variation across a huge range of life forms, from malarial parasites and hermaphroditic worms to sex-changing fish and mammals. He shows how research on sex allocation has been central to many critical questions and controversies in evolutionary and behavioral biology, and he argues that sex-allocation research serves as a key testing ground for different theoretical approaches and can help resolve debates about social evolution, parent-offspring conflict, genomic conflict, and levels of selection.

Certain to become the defining book on the subject for the next generation of researchers, Sex Allocation explains why the study of sex allocation provides an ideal model system for advancing our understanding of the constraints on adaptation among all living things in the natural world.

Stuart West is professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Edinburgh.
Glimpses of Creatures in Their Physical Worlds

Steven Vogel

Glimpses of Creatures in Their Physical Worlds offers an eye-opening look into how the characteristics of the physical world drive the designs of animals and plants. These characteristics impose limits but also create remarkable and subtle opportunities for the functional biology of organisms. In particular, Steven Vogel examines the size and scale, and trade-offs among different physical processes. He pays attention to how the forms and activities of animals and plants reflect the materials available to nature, and he explores the unique constraints and possibilities provided by fluid flow, structural design, and environmental forces.

Each chapter of the book investigates a facet of the physical world, including the drag on small projectiles; the importance of diffusion and convection; the size-dependence of acceleration; the storage, conduction, and dissipation of heat; the relationship among pressure, flow, and choice in biological pumps; and how elongate structures tune their relative twistiness and bendiness. Vogel considers design-determining factors all too commonly ignored, and builds a bridge between the world described by physics books and the reality experienced by all creatures. Glimpses of Creatures in Their Physical Worlds contains a wealth of accessible information related to functional biology, and requires little more than a basic background in secondary-school science and mathematics.

Drawing examples from creatures of land, air, and water, the book demonstrates the many uses of biological diversity and how physical forces impact biological organisms.

Steven Vogel is James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Biology at Duke University.

DECEMBER

Paper $45.00S
978-0-691-13653-0

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978-0-691-13652-3

324 pages. 11 halftones. 100 line illus.
6 tables. 6 x 9.

BIOLOGY ❚ PHYSICS

The Theory of Island Biogeography Revisited

Edited by Jonathan B. Losos & Robert E. Ricklefs

Robert H. MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson’s The Theory of Island Biogeography, first published by Princeton in 1967, is one of the most influential books on ecology and evolution to appear in the past half century. By developing a general mathematical theory to explain a crucial ecological problem—the regulation of species diversity in island populations—the book transformed the science of biogeography and ecology as a whole. In The Theory of Island Biogeography Revisited, some of today’s most prominent biologists assess the continuing impact of MacArthur and Wilson’s book four decades after its publication. Following an opening chapter in which Wilson reflects on island biogeography in the 1960s, fifteen chapters evaluate and demonstrate how the field has extended and confirmed—as well as challenged and modified—MacArthur and Wilson’s original ideas. Providing a broad picture of the fundamental ways in which the science of island biogeography has been shaped by MacArthur and Wilson’s landmark work, The Theory of Island Biogeography Revisited also points the way toward exciting future research.

Jonathan B. Losos is professor in the Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology and the curator of herpetology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Robert E. Ricklefs is the Curators’ Professor of Biology at University of Missouri, St. Louis.

OCTOBER

Paper $35.00S
978-0-691-13807-7

Cloth $75.00S
978-0-691-13806-0

328 pages. 16 halftones. 50 line illus.
6 tables. 6 x 9.

BIOLOGY ❚ ECOLOGY
The Geographic Spread of Infectious Diseases
Models and Applications

Lisa Sattenspiel
With contributions from Alun Lloyd

The 1918–19 influenza epidemic killed more than fifty million people worldwide. The SARS epidemic of 2002–3, by comparison, killed fewer than a thousand. The success in containing the spread of SARS was due largely to the rapid global response of public health authorities, which was aided by insights resulting from mathematical models. Models enabled authorities to better understand how the disease spread and to assess the relative effectiveness of different control strategies. In this book, Lisa Sattenspiel and Alun Lloyd provide a comprehensive introduction to mathematical models in epidemiology and show how they can be used to predict and control the geographic spread of major infectious diseases.

Understanding and predicting species diversity in ecological communities is one of the great challenges in community ecology. Popular recent theory contends that the traits of species are “neutral” or unimportant to coexistence, yet abundant experimental evidence suggests that multiple species are able to coexist on the same limiting resource precisely because they differ in key traits, such as body size, diet, and resource demand. This book presents a new theory of coexistence that incorporates two important aspects of biodiversity in nature—scale and spatial variation in the supply of limiting resources.

Introducing an innovative model that uses fractal geometry to describe the complex physical structure of nature, Mark Ritchie shows how species traits, particularly body size, lead to spatial patterns of resource use that allow species to coexist. He explains how this criterion for coexistence can be converted into a “rule” for how many species can be “packed” into an environment given the supply of resources and their spatial variability. He then demonstrates how this rule can be used to predict a range of patterns in ecological communities, such as body-size distributions, species-abundance distributions, and species-area relations. Ritchie illustrates how the predictions closely match data from many real communities, including those of herbivores, grasshoppers, dung beetles, and birds.

Mark E. Ritchie is professor of biology at Syracuse University.

Biology 111

Scale, Heterogeneity, and the Structure and Diversity of Ecological Communities

Mark E. Ritchie

Understanding and predicting species diversity in ecological communities is one of the great challenges in community ecology. Popular recent theory contends that the traits of species are “neutral” or unimportant to coexistence, yet abundant experimental evidence suggests that multiple species are able to coexist on the same limiting resource precisely because they differ in key traits, such as body size, diet, and resource demand. This book presents a new theory of coexistence that incorporates two important aspects of biodiversity in nature—scale and spatial variation in the supply of limiting resources.

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Mark E. Ritchie is professor of biology at Syracuse University.
Robust Optimization
Aharon Ben-Tal, Laurent El Ghaoui & Arkadi Nemirovski

Robust optimization is still a relatively new approach to optimization problems affected by uncertainty, but it has already proved so useful in real applications that it is difficult to tackle such problems today without considering this powerful methodology. Written by the principal developers of robust optimization, and describing the main achievements of a decade of research, this is the first book to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date account of the subject.

Robust optimization is designed to meet some major challenges associated with uncertainty-affected optimization problems: to operate under lack of full information on the nature of uncertainty; to model the problem in a form that can be solved efficiently; and to provide guarantees about the performance of the solution.

The book starts with a relatively simple treatment of uncertain linear programming, proceeding with a deep analysis of the interconnections between the construction of appropriate uncertainty sets and the classical chance constraints (probabilistic) approach. It then develops the robust optimization theory for uncertain conic quadratic and semidefinite optimization problems and dynamic (multistage) problems. The theory is supported by numerous examples and computational illustrations.

An essential book for anyone working on optimization and decision making under uncertainty, Robust Optimization also makes an ideal graduate textbook on the subject.

Aharon Ben-Tal is professor of operations research at the Technion, Israel Institute for Technology. Laurent El Ghaoui is associate professor of electrical engineering and operations research at the University of California, Berkeley. Arkadi Nemirovski is professor of industrial and systems engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology.
Distributed Control of Robotic Networks
A Mathematical Approach to Motion Coordination Algorithms

Francesco Bullo, Jorge Cortés & Sonia Martínez

This self-contained introduction to the distributed control of robotic networks offers a distinctive blend of computer science and control theory. The book presents a broad set of tools for understanding coordination algorithms, determining their correctness, and assessing their complexity; and it analyzes various cooperative strategies for tasks such as consensus, rendezvous, connectivity maintenance, deployment, and boundary estimation. The unifying theme is a formal model for robotic networks that explicitly incorporates their communication, sensing, control, and processing capabilities—a model that in turn leads to a common formal language to describe and analyze coordination algorithms.

Written for first- and second-year graduate students in control and robotics, the book will also be useful to researchers in control theory, robotics, distributed algorithms, and automata theory. The book provides explanations of the basic concepts and main results, as well as numerous examples and exercises.

Francesco Bullo is professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Jorge Cortés is assistant professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering at the University of California, San Diego. Sonia Martínez is assistant professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering at the University of California, San Diego.

Linear Systems Theory
João P. Hespanha

Linear systems theory is the cornerstone of control theory and a well-established discipline that focuses on linear differential equations from the perspective of control and estimation. In this textbook, João Hespanha covers the key topics of the field in a unique lecture-style format, making the book easy to use for instructors and students. He looks at system representation, stability, controllability and state feedback, observability and state estimation, and realization theory. He provides the background for advanced modern control design techniques and feedback linearization, and examines advanced foundational topics such as multivariable poles and zeros, and LQG/LQR.

The textbook presents only the most essential mathematical derivations, and places comments, discussion, and terminology in sidebars so that readers can follow the core material easily and without distraction. Annotated proofs with sidebars explain the techniques of proof construction, including contradiction, contraposition, cycles of implications to prove equivalence, and the difference between necessity and sufficiency. Annotated theoretical developments also use sidebars to discuss relevant commands available in MATLAB, allowing students to understand these important tools. The balanced chapters can each be covered in approximately two hours of lecture time, simplifying course planning and student review. Solutions to the theoretical and computational exercises are also available.

Easy-to-use textbook in unique lecture-style format
Sidebars explain topics in further detail
Annotated proofs and discussions of MATLAB commands
Balanced chapters can each be taught in two hours of course lecture
Solutions to exercises available

João P. Hespanha is professor of electrical engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he is associate director of the Center for Control, Dynamical Systems and Computation.
Algebraic Geometry in Coding Theory and Cryptography
Harald Niederreiter & Chaoping Xing

This textbook equips graduate students and advanced undergraduates with the necessary theoretical tools for applying algebraic geometry to information theory, and it covers primary applications in coding theory and cryptography. Harald Niederreiter and Chaoping Xing provide the first detailed discussion of the interplay between nonsingular projective curves and algebraic function fields over finite fields. This interplay is fundamental to research in the field today, yet until now no other textbook has featured complete proofs of it. Niederreiter and Xing cover classical applications like algebraic-geometry codes and elliptic-curve cryptosystems as well as material not treated by other books, including function-field codes, digital nets, code-based public-key cryptosystems, and frameproof codes. Combining a systematic development of theory with a broad selection of real-world applications, this is the most comprehensive yet accessible introduction to the field available.

Harald Niederreiter is professor of mathematics and computer science at the National University of Singapore. Chaoping Xing is professor of mathematics at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. They are the authors of Rational Points on Curves over Finite Fields: Theory and Applications.

Matrices, Moments, and Quadrature with Applications
Gene Golub & Gérard Meurant

This computationally oriented book describes and explains the mathematical relationships among matrices, moments, orthogonal polynomials, quadrature rules, and the Lanczos and conjugate gradient algorithms. The book bridges different mathematical areas to obtain algorithms to estimate bilinear forms involving two vectors and a function of the matrix. The first part of the book provides the necessary mathematical background and explains the theory. The second part describes the applications and gives numerical examples of the algorithms and techniques developed in the first part.

Applications addressed in the book include computing elements of functions of matrices; obtaining estimates of the error norm in iterative methods for solving linear systems and computing parameters in least squares and total least squares; and solving ill-posed problems using Tikhonov regularization. This book will interest researchers in numerical linear algebra and matrix computations, as well as scientists and engineers working on problems involving computation of bilinear forms.

Gene Golub (1932–2007) was the Fletcher Jones Professor of Computer Science at Stanford University and the coauthor of Matrix Computations. Gérard Meurant, the author of three books on numerical linear algebra, has worked in scientific computing for almost four decades. He is retired from France’s Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique.

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Outer Billiards on Kites

Richard Evan Schwartz

Outer billiards is a basic dynamical system defined relative to a convex shape in the plane. B. H. Neumann introduced this system in the 1950s, and J. Moser popularized it as a toy model for celestial mechanics. All along, the so-called Moser-Neumann question has been one of the central problems in the field. This question asks whether or not one can have an outer billiards system with an unbounded orbit. The Moser-Neumann question is an idealized version of the question of whether, because of small disturbances in its orbit, the Earth can break out of its orbit and fly away from the Sun. In Outer Billiards on Kites, Richard Schwartz presents his affirmative solution to the Moser-Neumann problem. He shows that an outer billiards system can have an unbounded orbit when defined relative to any irrational kite. A kite is a quadrilateral having a diagonal that is a line of bilateral symmetry. The kite is irrational if the other diagonal divides the quadrilateral into two triangles whose areas are not rationally related. In addition to solving the basic problem, Schwartz relates outer billiards on kites to such topics as Diophantine approximation, the modular group, self-similar sets, polytope exchange maps, profinite completions of the integers, and solenoids—connections that together allow for a fairly complete analysis of the dynamical system.


The Ergodic Theory of Lattice Subgroups

Alexander Gorodnik & Amos Nevo

The results established in this book constitute a new departure in ergodic theory and a significant expansion of its scope. Traditional ergodic theorems focused on amenable groups, and relied on the existence of an asymptotically invariant sequence in the group, the resulting maximal inequalities based on covering arguments, and the transference principle. Here, Alexander Gorodnik and Amos Nevo develop a systematic general approach to the proof of ergodic theorems for a large class of non-amenable locally compact groups and their lattice subgroups. Simple general conditions on the spectral theory of the group and the regularity of the averaging sets are formulated, which suffice to guarantee convergence to the ergodic mean. In particular, this approach gives a complete solution to the problem of establishing mean and pointwise ergodic theorems for the natural averages on semisimple algebraic groups and on their discrete lattice subgroups. Furthermore, an explicit quantitative rate of convergence to the ergodic mean is established in many cases.

The topic of this volume lies at the intersection of several mathematical fields of fundamental importance. These include ergodic theory and dynamics of non-amenable groups, harmonic analysis on semisimple algebraic groups and their homogeneous spaces, quantitative non-Euclidean lattice point counting problems and their application to number theory, as well as equidistribution and non-commutative Diophantine approximation. Many examples and applications are provided in the text, demonstrating the usefulness of the results established.

Alexander Gorodnik is senior research fellow in mathematics at the University of Bristol. Amos Nevo is professor of mathematics at the Technion, Israel Institute for Technology.
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