The Princeton Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought

Edited by Gerhard Bowering
Patricia Crone, Wadad Kadi, Devin J. Stewart, Muhammad Qasim Zaman, associate editors
Mahan Mirza, assistant editor

The first encyclopedia of Islamic political thought from the birth of Islam to today, this comprehensive, authoritative, and accessible reference provides the context needed for understanding contemporary politics in the Islamic world and beyond. With more than 400 alphabetically arranged entries written by an international team of specialists, the volume focuses on the origins and evolution of Islamic political ideas and related subjects, covering central terms, concepts, personalities, movements, places, and schools of thought across Islamic history. Fifteen major entries provide a synthetic treatment of key topics, such as Muhammad, jihad, authority, gender, culture, minorities, fundamentalism, and pluralism. Incorporating the latest scholarship, this is an indispensable resource for students, researchers, journalists, and anyone else seeking an informed perspective on the complex intersection of Islam and politics.

- Includes more than 400 concise, alphabetically arranged entries
- Features 15 in-depth entries on key topics
- Contains 7 historical and contemporary maps of Muslim empires, postcolonial nation-states, populations, and settlements
- Guides readers to further research through bibliographies, cross-references, and an index

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DECEMBER

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672 pages. 7 maps. 8 x 10.
REFERENCE ISLAMIC STUDIES POLITICS

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Camille Saint-Saëns—and His World
Edited by Jann Pasler

Camille Saint-Saëns—perhaps the foremost French musical figure of the late nineteenth century and a composer who wrote in nearly every musical genre, from opera and the symphony to film music—is now being rediscovered after a century of modernism overshadowed his earlier importance. In a wide-ranging and trenchant series of essays, articles, and documents, Camille Saint-Saëns and His World deconstructs the multiple realities behind the man and his music. Topics range from intimate glimpses of the private and playful Saint-Saëns, to the composer’s interest in astronomy and republican politics, his performances of Mozart and Rameau over eight decades, and his extensive travels around the world. This collection also analyzes the role he played in various musical societies and his complicated relationship with such composers as Liszt, Massenet, Wagner, and Ravel. Featuring the best contemporary scholarship on this crucial, formative period in French music, Camille Saint-Saëns and His World restores the composer to his vital role as innovator and curator of Western music.

The contributors are Byron Adams, Leon Botstein, Jean-Christophe Branger, Michel Duchesneau, Katharine Ellis, Annegret Fauser, Yves Gérard, Dana Gooley, Carolyn Guzski, Carol Hess, D. Kern Holoman, Léo Houziaux, Florence Launay, Stéphane Leteuré, Martin Marks, Mitchell Morris, Jann Pasler, William Peterson, Michael Puri, Sabina Teller Ratner, Laure Schnapper, Marie-Gabrielle Soret, Michael Stegemann, and Michael Strasser.

Jann Pasler is professor of music at the University of California, San Diego. Her books include Writing through Music: Essays on Music, Culture, and Politics and Composing the Citizen: Music as Public Utility in Third Republic France.

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MUSIC

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
**Mozart’s Grace**

**Scott Burnham**

It is a common article of faith that Mozart composed the most beautiful music we can know. But few of us ask why. Why does the beautiful in Mozart stand apart, as though untouched by human hands? At the same time, why does it inspire intimacy rather than distant admiration, love rather than awe? And how does Mozart’s music create and sustain its buoyant and ever-renewable effects? In *Mozart’s Grace*, Scott Burnham probes a treasury of passages from many different genres of Mozart’s music, listening always for the qualities of Mozartean beauty: beauty held in suspension; beauty placed in motion; beauty as the uncanny threshold of another dimension, whether inwardly profound or outwardly transcendent; and beauty as a time-stopping, weightless suffusion that comes on like an act of grace.

Throughout the book, Burnham engages musical issues such as sonority, texture, line, harmony, dissonance, and timing, and aspects of large-scale form such as thematic returns, retransitions, and endings. Vividly describing a range of musical effects, Burnham connects the ways and means of Mozart’s music to other domains of human significance, including expression, intimation, interiority, innocence, melancholy, irony, and renewal. We follow Mozart from grace to grace, and discover what his music can teach us about beauty and its relation to the human spirit. The result is a newly inflected view of our perennial attraction to Mozart’s music, presented in a way that will speak to musicians and music lovers alike.

**Scott Burnham** is the Scheide Professor of Music History at Princeton University. His books include *Beethoven Hero* (Princeton) and *Sounding Values*.

“Concentrating on music’s effects, this distinctive and original book focuses on the most important elements of Mozart’s music. Moving beyond conventional analysis and using the figurative powers of language with skill and imagination, Burnham’s personal and carefully conceived book will be read and valued by lovers of Mozart’s art.”

—Karol Berger, author of *Bach’s Cycle, Mozart’s Arrow: An Essay on the Origins of Musical Modernity*

“This virtuosic and deeply touching book distills a lifetime of listening to Mozart into a powerful work of appreciation. Writing from an unapologetically personal point of view, Burnham examines certain passages in detail to describe how a particularly Mozartean beauty comes about. This book is a real gift.”

—Mary Hunter, Bowdoin College

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MUSIC

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
**FELLOW MEN**
Fellowship and the Problem of the Group in Nineteenth-Century French Painting

**BRIDGET ALSDORF**

Focusing on the art of Henri Fantin-Latour (1836–1904) and his colleagues Gustave Courbet, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Frédéric Bazille, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *Fellow Men* argues for the importance of the group as a defining subject of nineteenth-century French painting. Through close readings of some of the most ambitious paintings of the realist and impressionist generation, Bridget Alsdorf offers new insights into how French painters understood the shifting boundaries of their social world, and reveals the fragile masculine bonds that made up the avant-garde.

A dedicated realist who veered between extremes of sociability and hermetic isolation, Fantin-Latour painted group dynamics over the course of two decades, from 1864 to 1885. This was a period of dramatic change in French history and art—events like the Paris Commune and the rise and fall of impressionism raised serious doubts about the power of collectivism in art and life. Fantin-Latour’s monumental group portraits, and related works by his friends and colleagues from the 1850s through the 1880s, represent varied visions of collective identity and test the limits of association as both a social and artistic pursuit. By examining the bonds and frictions that animated their social circles, Fantin-Latour and his cohort developed a new pictorial language for the modern group: one of fragmentation, exclusion, and willful withdrawal into interior space that nonetheless presented individuality as radically relational.

**Bridget Alsdorf** is an assistant professor in the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

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**FRIENDS AT A BRUSHWOOD GATE**
Essays on East Asian Art in Honor of Professor Yoshiaki Shimizu

**EDITED BY GREGORY P. A. LEVINE, ANDREW M. WATSKY & GENNIFFER WEISENFELD**

Yoshiaki Shimizu, one of the foremost scholars of Japanese art history, taught at Princeton University for more than twenty-five years, during which time he trained many students who have become respected professors and museum professionals. *Friends at a Brushwood Gate* gathers original essays by thirteen of these students, in honor of Shimizu’s extraordinary career at Princeton as well as his teaching at other institutions and his work as curator of Japanese art at the Freer-Sackler Gallery in Washington, D.C. Ranging in topic from premodern Buddhist, narrative, and ink painting in Japan and East Asia to modern and contemporary Japanese painting, prints, and popular visual images, these essays present innovative research that draws attention to remarkable works of Japanese art and their fascinating historical contexts and modern interpretations. Including reinterpretations of well-known works and richly developed accounts of their meaning and function in historical, religious, and cultural contexts, this volume also provides a state-of-the-field portrait of Japanese art studies today.

**Gregory P. A. Levine** is associate professor of Japanese art and architecture and Buddhist visual cultures at the University of California, Berkeley. **Andrew M. Watsky** is professor of Japanese art history at Princeton University. **Gennifer Weisenfeld** is associate professor of modern Japanese art history and visual culture at Duke University.

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**PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**

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384 pages. 120 color illus.
24 halftones. 8 ½ x 11.
**ART ASIAN STUDIES**
After Art

David Joselit

Art as we know it is dramatically changing, but popular and critical responses lag behind. In this trenchant illustrated essay, David Joselit describes how art and architecture are being transformed in the age of Google. Under the dual pressures of digital technology, which allows images to be reformatted and disseminated effortlessly, and the exponential acceleration of cultural exchange enabled by globalization, artists and architects are emphasizing networks as never before. Some of the most interesting contemporary work in both fields is now based on visualizing patterns of dissemination after objects and structures are produced, and after they enter into, and even establish, diverse networks. Behaving like human search engines, artists and architects sort, capture, and reformat existing content. Works of art crystallize out of populations of images, and buildings emerge out of the dynamics of the circulation patterns they will house.

Examining the work of architectural firms such as OMA, Reiser + Umemoto, and Foreign Office, as well as the art of Matthew Barney, Ai Weiwei, Sherrie Levine, and many others, After Art provides a compelling and original theory of art and architecture in the age of global networks.

David Joselit is the Carnegie Professor of the History of Art at Yale University. His books include American Art Since 1945 (Thames & Hudson) and Feedback: Television against Democracy.

"Pertinent and intelligent, After Art will be of great interest to art historians and readers of contemporary art and media theory."
—Sylvia Lavin, author of Kissing Architecture

Point offers a new cadence to architecture’s contemporary conversation. Situated between the pithy polemic and the heavily footnoted tome, Point publishes extended essays. Each essay in this series hones a single point while situating it within a broader discursive landscape, and thereby simultaneously focusing and fueling architectural criticism. These short books, written by leading critics, theorists, historians, and practitioners, engage the major issues concerning architecture and design today. The agility of Point’s format permits the series to take the pulse of the field, address and further develop current issues, and turn these issues outward to an informed, interested public.
HEART BEATS
Everyday Life and the Memorized Poem
Catherine Robson

Many people in Great Britain and the United States can recall elderly relatives who remembered long stretches of verse learned at school decades earlier, yet most of us were never required to recite in class. Heart Beats is the first book to examine how poetry recitation came to assume a central place in past curricular programs, and to investigate when and why the once-mandatory exercise declined. Telling the story of a lost pedagogical practice and its wide-ranging effects on two sides of the Atlantic, Catherine Robson explores how recitation altered the ordinary people who committed poems to heart, and changed the worlds in which they lived.

Heart Beats begins by investigating recitation’s progress within British and American public educational systems over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and weighs the factors that influenced which poems were most frequently assigned. Robson then scrutinizes the recitational fortunes of three short works that were once classroom classics: Felicia Hemans’s “Casabianca,” Thomas Gray’s “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” and Charles Wolfe’s “Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna.” To conclude, the book considers W. E. Henley’s “Invictus” and Rudyard Kipling’s “If—,” asking why the idea of the memorized poem arouses such different responses in the United States and Great Britain today.

Focusing on vital connections between poems, individuals, and their communities, Heart Beats is an important study of the history and power of memorized poetry.

Catherine Robson is an associate professor in the English Department at New York University. She is the author of Men in Wonderland: The Lost Girlhood of the Victorian Gentleman (Princeton).

MORGANTINA STUDIES, VOLUME VI
The Hellenistic and Roman Fine Pottery
Shelley C. Stone

Excavation of the ancient city of Morgantina in southeastern Sicily since 1955 has recovered an extraordinary quantity and variety of pottery, both locally made and imported. This volume presents the fine-ware pottery dating between the second half of the fourth century BCE, when Morgantina was a thriving inland center closely tied to the Hellenistic east through Syracuse, and the first half of the first century CE, when Morgantina had been reduced to a dwindling Roman provincial town that would soon be abandoned. Bearing gloss and often paint or relief, these fine ceramics were mostly tableware, and together they provide a well-defined picture of the evolving material culture of an important urban site over several centuries. And since virtually all these vessels come from dated deposits, this volume provides wide-ranging contributions to the chronology of Hellenistic and early Roman pottery.

An introductory chapter sketches out a comprehensive history of the city, discusses the many well-dated archaeological deposits that contained the excavated pottery, and defines the major fabrics of the ceramics found at the site. The bulk of the volume consists of a scholarly presentation of more than 1,500 pottery vessels, analyzing their shapes, fabrics, chronology, decoration, and techniques of fabrication.

Shelley C. Stone is professor of art history at California State University, Bakersfield, and has been a staff member of the excavations at Morgantina in Sicily since 1977. He has published on Greek and Roman pottery, Roman costume and sculpture, and Sicilian history. He is currently working on the publication of the Hellenistic and Roman plain pottery and the lamps found at Morgantina.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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LITERATURE

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1,000 line illus. 8 ½ x 11.
ARCHAEOLOGY • ANCIENT HISTORY
Warriors of the Cloisters
The Central Asian Origins of Science in the Medieval World

Christopher I. Beckwith

Warriors of the Cloisters tells how key cultural innovations from Central Asia revolutionized medieval Europe and gave rise to the culture of science in the West. Medieval scholars rarely performed scientific experiments, but instead contested issues in natural science, philosophy, and theology using the recursive argument method. This highly distinctive and unusual method of disputation was a core feature of medieval science, the predecessor of modern science. We know that the foundations of science were imported to Western Europe from the Islamic world, but until now the origins of such key elements of Islamic culture have been a mystery.

In this provocative book, Christopher I. Beckwith traces how the recursive argument method was first developed by Buddhist scholars and was spread by them throughout ancient Central Asia. He shows how the method was adopted by Islamic Central Asian natural philosophers—most importantly by Avicenna, one of the most brilliant of all medieval thinkers—and transmitted to the West when Avicenna’s works were translated into Latin in Spain in the twelfth century by the Jewish philosopher Ibn Dā‘ūd and others. During the same period the institution of the college was also borrowed from the Islamic world. The college was where most of the disputations were held, and became the most important component of medieval Europe’s newly formed universities. As Beckwith demonstrates, the Islamic college also originated in Buddhist Central Asia.

Using in-depth analysis of ancient Buddhist, Classical Arabic, and Medieval Latin writings, Warriors of the Cloisters transforms our understanding of the origins of medieval scientific culture.

Christopher I. Beckwith is professor of Central Eurasian studies at Indiana University, Bloomington. His books include Empires of the Silk Road: A History of Central Eurasia from the Bronze Age to the Present and The Tibetan Empire in Central Asia: A History of the Struggle for Great Power among Tibetans, Turks, Arabs, and Chinese during the Early Middle Ages (both Princeton).

“The insights contained in this book could not have come from anyone else but the inquisitive and resourceful Beckwith. Warriors of the Cloisters draws on research into an extraordinarily broad range of subjects and is certain to elicit debate.”
—S. Frederick Starr, Johns Hopkins University

Praise for Christopher I. Beckwith’s Empires of the Silk Road:

“[A] major contribution to Central Eurasian and world history.”
—Nicola Di Cosmo, Institute for Advanced Study

“[T]his is no mere survey. Beckwith systematically demolishes the almost universal presumption that the peoples and powers of Inner Asia were typically predatory raiders.”
—Edward Luttwak, New Republic

OCTOBER
Cloth $29.95
978-0-691-15531-9
192 pages. 6 x 9.
MEDIEVAL STUDIES
HISTORY OF SCIENCE WORL D HISTORY
The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein

Volume 13: The Berlin Years: Writings & Correspondence, January 1922–March 1923
Documentary Edition

Edited by Diana Kormos Buchwald, József Illy, Ze’ev Rosenkranz, & Tilman Sauer

The fifteen months covered in this latest volume are punctuated by the assassination of Einstein’s friend, the German foreign minister Walther Rathenau, which leads Einstein to fear for his own safety. He decides to depart Berlin, and briefly contemplates abandoning academic life altogether. In his detailed and poetic travel diary for his trip to the Far East, Palestine, and Spain—published here for the first time—Einstein makes no note of receiving the news that he has won the Nobel Prize in Physics. Among his numerous writings during this period, a paper on the Stern-Gerlach experiment, written with Paul Ehrenfest, shows with uncompromising clarity that the experiment posed a problem that could not be solved by contemporary quantum theory and anticipates, in a sense, what later would become known as the quantum measurement problem.

At the California Institute of Technology, Diana Kormos Buchwald is professor of history; József Illy, Ze’ev Rosenkranz, and Tilman Sauer are senior researchers in history.

Jed Z. Buchwald & Mordechai Feingold

Isaac Newton's *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended*, published in 1728, one year after the great man's death, unleashed a storm of controversy. And for good reason. The book presents a drastically revised timeline for ancient civilizations, contracting Greek history by five hundred years and Egypt's by a millennium. *Newton and the Origin of Civilization* tells the story of how one of the most celebrated figures in the history of mathematics, optics, and mechanics came to apply his unique ways of thinking to problems of history, theology, and mythology, and of how his radical ideas produced an uproar that reverberated in Europe’s learned circles throughout the eighteenth century and beyond.

Jed Buchwald and Mordechai Feingold reveal the manner in which Newton strove for nearly half a century to rectify universal history by reading ancient texts through the lens of astronomy, and to create a tight theoretical system for interpreting the evolution of civilization on the basis of population dynamics. It was during Newton's earliest years at Cambridge that he developed the core of his singular method for generating and working with trustworthy knowledge, which he applied to his study of the past with the same rigor he brought to his work in physics and mathematics. Drawing extensively on Newton’s unpublished papers and a host of other primary sources, Buchwald and Feingold reconcile Isaac Newton the rational scientist with Newton the natural philosopher, alchemist, theologian, and chronologist of ancient history.

Jed Z. Buchwald is the Doris and Henry Dreyfuss Professor of History at the California Institute of Technology. Mordechai Feingold is professor of history at the California Institute of Technology.
**Unrivalled Influence**
Mothers and Daughters in the Medieval Greek World

Judith Herrin

*Unrivalled Influence* explores the exceptional roles that women played in the vibrant cultural and political life of medieval Byzantium. Written by one of the world’s foremost historians of the Byzantine millennium, this landmark book evokes the complex and exotic world of Byzantium’s women, from empresses and saints to uneducated rural widows. Drawing on a diverse range of sources, Judith Herrin sheds light on the importance of marriage in imperial statecraft, the tense coexistence of empresses in the imperial court, and the critical relationships of mothers and daughters. She looks at women’s interactions with eunuchs, the in-between gender in Byzantine society, and shows how women defended their rights to hold land. Herrin describes how they controlled their inheritances, participated in urban crowds demanding the dismissal of corrupt officials, followed the processions of holy icons and relics, and marked religious feasts with liturgical celebrations, market activity, and holiday pleasures. The vivid portraits that emerge here reveal how women exerted an unrivalled influence on the patriarchal society of Byzantium, and remained active participants in the many changes that occurred throughout the empire’s millennial history.

*Unrivalled Influence* brings together Herrin’s finest essays on women and gender written throughout the long span of her esteemed career. This volume includes three new essays published here for the very first time and a new general introduction by Herrin. She also provides a concise introduction to each essay that describes how it came to be written and how it fits into her broader views about women and Byzantium.

**Margins and Metropolis across the Byzantine Millennium**
Essays on an Empire

Judith Herrin

This volume explores the political, cultural, and ecclesiastical forces that linked the metropolis of Byzantium to the margins of its far-flung empire. Focusing on the provincial region of Hellas and Peloponnnesos in central and southern Greece, Judith Herrin shows how the prestige of Constantinople was reflected in the military, civilian, and ecclesiastical officials sent out to govern the provinces. She evokes the ideology and culture of the center by examining different aspects of the imperial court, including diplomacy, ceremony, intellectual life, and relations with the church. Particular topics treat the transmission of mathematical manuscripts, the burning of offensive material, and the church’s role in distributing philanthropy.

Herrin contrasts life in the capital with provincial life, tracing the adaptation of a largely rural population to rule by Constantinople from the early medieval period onward. The letters of Michael Choniates, archbishop of Athens from 1182 to 1205, offer a detailed account of how this highly educated cleric coped with life in an imperial backwater, and demonstrate a synthesis of ancient Greek culture and medieval Christianity that was characteristic of the Byzantine elite.

This collection of essays spans the entirety of Herrin’s influential career and draws together a significant body of scholarship on problems of empire. It features a general introduction, two previously unpublished essays, and a concise introduction to each essay that describes how it came to be written and how it fits into her broader analysis of the unusual brilliance and longevity of Byzantium.

Judith Herrin is the Constantine Leventis Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Hellenic Studies at King’s College London. She is the author of *Byzantium: The Surprising Life of a Medieval Empire*, *Women in Purple: Rulers of Medieval Byzantium*, and *The Formation of Christendom* (all Princeton).

**JANUARY**

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**HISTORY**

**JANUARY**

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**HISTORY**
**Nasser’s Gamble**

How Intervention in Yemen Caused the Six Day War and the Decline of Egyptian Power

**Jesse Ferris**

*Nasser’s Gamble* draws on declassified documents from six countries and original material in Arabic, German, Hebrew, and Russian to present a new understanding of Egypt’s disastrous five-year intervention in Yemen, which Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser later referred to as “my Vietnam.” Jesse Ferris argues that Nasser’s attempt to export the Egyptian revolution to Yemen played a decisive role in destabilizing Egypt’s relations with the Cold War powers, tarnishing its image in the Arab world, ruining its economy, and driving its rulers to instigate the fatal series of missteps that led to war with Israel in 1967.

Viewing the Six Day War as an unintended consequence of the Saudi-Egyptian struggle over Yemen, Ferris demonstrates that the most important Cold War conflict in the Middle East was not the clash between Israel and its neighbors. It was the inter-Arab struggle between monarchies and republics over power and legitimacy. Egypt’s defeat in the “Arab Cold War” set the stage for the rise of Saudi Arabia and political Islam.

Bold and provocative, *Nasser’s Gamble* brings to life a critical phase in the modern history of the Middle East. Its compelling analysis of Egypt’s fall from power in the 1960s offers new insights into the decline of Arab nationalism, exposing the deep historical roots of the Arab Spring of 2011.

**Jesse Ferris** is vice president for strategy at the Israel Democracy Institute and a historian of the modern Middle East.

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**Facing Fear**

The History of an Emotion in Global Perspective

**Edited by Michael Laffan & Max Weiss**

Fear is ubiquitous but slippery. It has been defined as a purely biological reality, derided as an excuse for cowardice, attacked as a force for social control, and even denigrated as an unnatural condition that has no place in the disenchanted world of enlightened modernity. In these times of institutionalized insecurity and global terror, *Facing Fear* sheds light on the meaning, diversity, and dynamism of fear in multiple world-historical contexts, and demonstrates how fear universally binds us to particular presents but also to a broad spectrum of memories, stories, and states in the past.

From the eighteenth-century Peruvian Highlands and the Californian Borderlands to the urban cityscapes of contemporary Russia and India, this book collectively explores the wide range of causes, experiences, and explanations of this protean emotion. The volume contributes to the thriving literature on the history of emotions and destabilizes narratives that have often understood fear in very specific linguistic, cultural, and geographical settings. Rather, by using a comparative, multidisciplinary framework, the book situates fear in more global terms, breaks new ground in the historical and cultural analysis of emotions, and sets out a new agenda for further research.

In addition to the editors, the contributors are Alexander Etkind, Lisbeth Haas, Andreas Killen, David Lederer, Melani McAllister, Ronald Schechter, Marla Stone, Ravi Sundaram, and Charles Walker.

**Michael Laffan** is professor of history at Princeton University. His books include *The Makings of Indonesian Islam* (Princeton). **Max Weiss** is assistant professor of history and Near Eastern studies at Princeton University. He is the author of *In the Shadow of Sectarianism: Law, Shi’ism, and the Making of Modern Lebanon*.
The loyalty investigations triggered by the Red Scare of the 1940s and 1950s marginalized many talented women and men who had entered government service during the Great Depression seeking to promote social democracy as a means to economic reform. Their influence over New Deal policymaking and their alliances with progressive labor and consumer movements elicited a powerful reaction from conservatives, who accused them of being subversives. Landon Storrs draws on newly declassified records of the federal employee loyalty program—created in response to fears that Communists were infiltrating the U.S. government—to reveal how disloyalty charges were used to silence these New Dealers and discredit their policies.

Because loyalty investigators rarely distinguished between Communists and other leftists, many noncommunist leftists were forced to leave government or deny their political views. Storrs finds that loyalty defendants were more numerous at higher ranks of the civil service than previously thought, and that many were women, or men with accomplished leftist wives. Uncovering a forceful left-feminist presence in the New Deal, she shows how opponents on the Right exploited popular hostility to powerful women and their “effeminate” spouses. The loyalty program not only destroyed many promising careers, it prohibited discussion of social democratic policy ideas in government circles, narrowing the scope of political discourse to this day.

Through a gripping narrative based on remarkable new sources, Storrs demonstrates how the Second Red Scare undermined the reform potential of the New Deal and crippled the American welfare state.

Landon R. Y. Storrs is associate professor of history at the University of Iowa. She is the author of Civilizing Capitalism: The National Consumers’ League, Women’s Activism, and Labor Standards in the New Deal Era.

“This important book provides a fresh look at the chilling effect of the loyalty hearings in 1940s and 1950s America. Storrs argues that the anticomunist crusade had an impact above and beyond ruining lives. It changed the political discourse of the country, undermined any move toward social democracy, impeded feminism, and was far more corrosive than we think. The Second Red Scare and the Unmaking of the New Deal Left is an outstanding work of scholarship.”

—Allan M. Winkler, author of The Cold War
This volume opens on 13 November 1802, when Jefferson is in Washington, and closes on 3 March 1803, the final day of his second year as president. The central issue of these months is the closing of the right of deposit at New Orleans, an act that threatens the economic wellbeing of Westerners. Jefferson asks his old friend Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours to remind the French government of the strong friendship between the two nations. To disarm the political opposition, the president sends James Monroe, who is respected by the Federalists, to Europe as a special envoy with Robert Livingston in negotiating the dispute with France. Jefferson proposes a “bargain” that will result in the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. In a confidential message to Congress, Jefferson seeks $2,500 to send a small party of men to explore the Missouri River. Congress concurs, and Jefferson’s secretary Meriwether Lewis will lead the expedition. Settling the boundaries with Native American lands is a major theme of the volume. In reality, “settling” results in major cessions of Indian lands to the American government. During the months of this volume Jefferson never leaves the capital, even for a brief sojourn at Monticello. He does, however, enjoy a visit of six weeks from his daughters and two of his grandchildren. They participate in Washington society, capture the affection of Margaret Bayard Smith, and brighten Jefferson’s days.

Barbara B. Oberg, senior research scholar and lecturer with the rank of professor at Princeton University, is general editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

Volume Nine of the project documenting Thomas Jefferson’s last years presents 523 documents from 1 September 1815 to 30 April 1816. In this period, Jefferson makes three trips to Poplar Forest. During two visits to the Peaks of Otter, he measures their altitude and his calculations are reprinted in several newspapers. Jefferson welcomes the returning war hero Andrew Jackson in a visit to Poplar Forest and offers a toast at a public dinner in Lynchburg held in the general’s honor. With the end of the War of 1812, Jefferson uses European contacts to begin restocking his wine cellar and refilling his bookshelves. In a draft letter to Horatio G. Spafford, Jefferson indulges in a “tirade” against a pamphlet by a New England clergyman. Jefferson decides to drop the section from the letter but sends it to Richmond Enquirer publisher Thomas Ritchie with permission to publish it without Jefferson’s name. An anonymous letter in the Washington Daily National Intelligencer on the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution elicits a similarly anonymous response from Jefferson. His family circle grows with the birth of a great-granddaughter. Despite a report of his death, Jefferson continues to enjoy perfect health.

J. Jefferson Looney is editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series, which is sponsored by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Charlottesville, Virginia.
Ethnography and Virtual Worlds
A Handbook of Method

Tom Boellstorff, Bonnie Nardi, Celia Pearce & T. L. Taylor

With a foreword by George Marcus

*Ethnography and Virtual Worlds* is the only book of its kind—a concise, comprehensive, and practical guide for students, teachers, designers, and scholars interested in using ethnographic methods to study online virtual worlds, including both game and nongame environments. Written by leading ethnographers of virtual worlds, and focusing on the key method of participant observation, the book provides invaluable advice, tips, guidelines, and principles to aid researchers through every stage of a project, from choosing an online fieldsite to writing and publishing the results.

- Provides practical and detailed techniques for ethnographic research customized to reflect the specific issues of online virtual worlds, both game and nongame
- Draw on research in a range of virtual worlds, including Everquest, Second Life, There.com, and World of Warcraft
- Provides suggestions for dealing with institutional review boards, human subjects protocols, and ethical issues
- Guides the reader through the full trajectory of ethnographic research, from research design to data collection, data analysis, and writing up and publishing research results
- Addresses myths and misunderstandings about ethnographic research, and argues for the scientific value of ethnography

Tom Boellstorff is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Irvine. His books include *Coming of Age in Second Life: An Anthropologist Explores the Virtually Human*. Bonnie Nardi is professor of informatics at the University of California, Irvine. Her books include *My Life as a Night Elf Priest: An Anthropological Account of World of Warcraft*. Celia Pearce is assistant professor of digital media at Georgia Institute of Technology. Her books include *Communities of Play: Emergent Cultures in Multiplayer Games and Virtual Worlds*. T. L. Taylor is associate professor at the Center for Computer Games Research at the IT University of Copenhagen. Her books include *Play Between Worlds: Exploring Online Game Culture*.

“This might be the best thing I have ever read about ethnography. I love this book.”
—Lori Kendall, author of *Hanging Out in the Virtual Pub*

“Written by a very authoritative team, this is a distinctive guide, rich in practical advice grounded in the authors’ experiences.”
—Christine Hine, author of *Virtual Ethnography*
Muslim Nationalism and the New Turks
Jenny White

Turkey has leapt to international prominence as an economic and political powerhouse under its elected Muslim government, and is looked on by many as a model for other Muslim countries in the wake of the Arab Spring. This book reveals how Turkish national identity and the meanings of Islam and secularism have undergone radical changes in today’s Turkey, and asks whether the Turkish model should be viewed as a success story or cautionary tale.

Jenny White shows how Turkey’s Muslim elites have mounted a powerful political and economic challenge to the country’s secularists, developing an alternative definition of the nation based on a nostalgic revival of Turkey’s Ottoman past. These Muslim nationalists have pushed aside the republican ideal of a nation defined by purity of blood, language, and culture. They see no contradiction in pious Muslims running a secular state, and increasingly express their Muslim identity through participation in economic networks and a lifestyle of Islamic fashion and leisure. For many younger Turks, religious and national identities, like commodities, have become objects of choice and forms of personal expression.

This provocative book traces how Muslim nationalists blur the line between the secular and the Islamic, supporting globalization and political liberalism, yet remaining mired in authoritarianism, intolerance, and cultural norms hostile to minorities and women.

Jenny White is associate professor of anthropology at Boston University. She is the author of Islamist Mobilization in Turkey and Money Makes Us Relatives: Women’s Labor in Urban Turkey.

DECEMBER
Paper $24.95S
978-0-691-15518-0
Cloth $70.00S
978-0-691-15517-3
240 pages. 13 halftones. 6 x 9.
ANTHROPOLOGY • MIDDLE EAST STUDIES
In a culture that worships ceaseless striving, “settling” seems like giving up. But is it? On Settling defends the positive value of settling, explaining why this disdained practice is not only more realistic but more useful than an excessive ideal of striving. In fact, the book makes the case that we’d all be lost without settling—and that even to strive, one must first settle.

We may admire strivers and love the ideal of striving, but who of us could get through a day without settling? Real people, confronted with a complex problem, simply make do, settling for some resolution that, while almost certainly not the best that one could find by devoting limitless time and attention to the problem, is nonetheless good enough. Robert Goodin explores the dynamics of this process. These involve taking as fixed, for now, things that we reserve the right to reopen later (nothing is fixed for good, although events might always overtake us). We settle on some things in order to concentrate better on others. At the same time we realize we may need to come back later and reconsider those decisions. From settling on and settling for, to settling down and settling in, On Settling explains why settling is useful for planning, creating trust, and strengthening the social fabric—and why settling is different from compromise and resignation.

So, the next time you’re faced with a thorny problem, just settle. It’s no failure.

Robert E. Goodin is professor of government at the University of Essex and distinguished professor of philosophy and social and political theory at Australian National University.

“Settling is not addressed at length anywhere in philosophy, but after reading this book one wonders ‘why not?’ Engaging, elegant, and edifying, this terrific book shows the importance of settling, and the varieties of settling that people routinely engage in.”
—Cheshire Calhoun, Arizona State University

“This is an intellectually stimulating and entertaining book on a neglected subject: the value of settling. Clearly and accessibly written, it should appeal to a wide range of readers.”
—Catherine Lu, McGill University
Finding Oneself in the Other

G. A. Cohen
Edited by Michael Otsuka

This is the second of three volumes of posthumously collected writings of G. A. Cohen, who was one of the leading, and most progressive, figures in contemporary political philosophy. This volume brings together some of Cohen's most personal philosophical and nonphilosophical essays, many of them previously unpublished. Rich in first-person narration, insight, and humor, these pieces vividly demonstrate why Thomas Nagel described Cohen as a "wonderful raconteur."

The nonphilosophical highlight of the book is Cohen's remarkable account of his first trip to India, which includes unforgettable vignettes of encounters with strangers and reflections on poverty and begging. Other biographical pieces include his valedictory lecture at Oxford, in which he describes his philosophical development and offers his impressions of other philosophers, and "Isaiah's Marx, and Mine," a tribute to his mentor Isaiah Berlin. Other essays address such topics as the truth in "small-c conservatism," who can and can't condemn terrorists, and the essence of bullshit. A recurring theme is finding completion in relation to the world of other human beings. Engaging, perceptive, and empathetic, these writings reveal a more personal side of one of the most influential philosophers of our time.

G. A. Cohen (1941–2009) was the Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at All Souls College, University of Oxford, from 1985 to 2008. At the time of his death, he held the Quain Chair in Jurisprudence at University College London. His books include Karl Marx's Theory of History and Why Not Socialism? (both Princeton). Michael Otsuka is professor of philosophy at University College London.

Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks

Volume 6, Journals NB11–NB14

Søren Kierkegaard
Edited by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Alastair Hannay, David Kangas, Bruce H. Kirmmse, George Pattison, Joel D. S. Rasmussen, Vanessa Rumble & K. Brian Søderquist, in cooperation with the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre, Copenhagen

Volume 6 of this 11-volume series includes four of Kierkegaard's important "NB" journals (Journals NB11 through NB14), covering the months from early May 1849 to the beginning of 1850. At this time Denmark was coming to terms with the 1848 revolution that had replaced absolutism with popular sovereignty, while the war with the German states continued, and the country pondered exactly what replacing the old State Church with the Danish People's Church would mean. In these journals Kierkegaard reflects at length on political and, especially, on ecclesiastical developments. His brooding over the ongoing effects of his fight with the satirical journal Corsair continues, and he also examines and re-examines the broader personal and religious significance of his broken engagement with Regine Olsen.

Bruce H. Kirmmse of Connecticut College (emeritus) and the University of Copenhagen and K. Brian Søderquist of the University of Copenhagen are the General Editors of Kierkegaard's Journals and Notebooks, heading up a distinguished Editorial Board that includes Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Director Emeritus of the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre; Alastair Hannay of the University of Oslo (emeritus); David Kangas of Santa Clara University; George Pattison and Joel D. S. Rasmussen of Oxford University; and Vanessa Rumble of Boston College.

KIERKEGAARD'S JOURNALS AND NOTEBOOKS
Bruce H. Kirmmse and K. Brian Søderquist, General Editors

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FEBRUARY

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600 pages. 10 halftones. 7 x 10.

PHILOSOPHY • RELIGION
The Behavioral Foundations of Public Policy

Edited by Eldar Shafir

In recent years, remarkable progress has been made in behavioral research on a wide variety of topics, from behavioral finance, labor contracts, philanthropy, and the analysis of savings and poverty, to eyewitness identification and sentencing decisions, racism, sexism, health behaviors, and voting. Research findings have often been strikingly counterintuitive, with serious implications for public policymaking. In this book, leading experts in psychology, decision research, policy analysis, economics, political science, law, medicine, and philosophy explore major trends, principles, and general insights about human behavior in policy-relevant settings. Their work provides a deeper understanding of the many drivers—cognitive, social, perceptual, motivational, and emotional—that guide behaviors in everyday settings. They give depth and insight into the methods of behavioral research, and highlight how this knowledge might influence the implementation of public policy for the improvement of society.

This collection examines the policy relevance of behavioral science to our social and political lives, to issues ranging from health, environment, and nutrition, to dispute resolution, implicit racism, and false convictions. The book illuminates the relationship between behavioral findings and economic analyses, and calls attention to what policymakers might learn from this vast body of groundbreaking work.

Wide-ranging investigation into people’s motivations, abilities, attitudes, and perceptions finds that they differ in profound ways from what is typically assumed. The result is that public policy acquires even greater significance, since rather than merely facilitating the conduct of human affairs, policy actually shapes their trajectory.

Eldar Shafir is the William Stewart Tod Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs in the Department of Psychology and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University.

“From well-documented biases to important discrimination and intervention policies, this amazing collection takes a systematic approach to behavioral aspects of public policy and gathers together the best in the psychology of decision making and behavioral economics.”
—Uri Gneezy, University of California, San Diego

“Behavioral public policy is an emerging field, with a great deal of interesting work just beginning to be done. This book is a compilation of perspectives by a truly stellar collection of leading researchers in a range of social science disciplines. For graduate-level courses on public policy, it is difficult to imagine any book that is better for learning about this field.”
—Daniel J. Benjamin, Cornell University
“This unique handbook provides a very comprehensive overview of organizational economics, with a list of contributors that reads like a who’s who of top scholars in the economics profession. I can think of no other volume that even comes close. I predict that this book will be highly influential.” —Wouter Dessein, Columbia University

In even the most market-oriented economies, most economic transactions occur not in markets but inside managed organizations, particularly business firms. Organizational economics seeks to understand the nature and workings of such organizations and their impact on economic performance. This landmark book assembles the leading figures in organizational economics to present the first comprehensive view of both the current state of research in this fast-emerging field and where it might be headed.

The Handbook of Organizational Economics surveys the major theories, evidence, and methods used in the field. It displays the breadth of topics in organizational economics, including the roles of individuals and groups in organizations, organizational structures and processes, the boundaries of the firm, contracts between and within firms, and more.

The defining book on the subject, The Handbook of Organizational Economics is essential reading for researchers and students looking to understand this emerging field in economics.

- Presents the first comprehensive treatment of organizational economics
- Features contributions by leaders in the field
- Unifies and extends existing literatures
- Describes theoretical and empirical methods used today

Robert Gibbons is the Sloan Distinguished Professor of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the author of Game Theory for Applied Economists (Princeton). John Roberts is the John H. Scully Professor of Economics, Strategic Management, and International Business at Stanford University. He is the author of The Modern Firm: Organizational Design for Performance and Growth.
Microeconomic Foundations I
Choice and Competitive Markets

David M. Kreps

Microeconomic Foundations I develops the choice, price, and general equilibrium theory topics typically found in first-year theory sequences, but in deeper and more complete mathematical form than most standard texts provide. The objective is to take the reader from acquaintance with these foundational topics to something closer to mastery of the models and results connected to them.

- Provides a rigorous treatment of some of the basic tools of economic modeling and reasoning, along with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of these tools
- Complements standard texts
- Covers choice, preference, and utility; structural properties of preferences and utility functions; basics of consumer demand; revealed preference and Afriat’s Theorem; choice under uncertainty; dynamic choice; social choice and efficiency; competitive and profit-maximizing firms; expenditure minimization; demand theory (duality methods); producer and consumer surplus; aggregation; general equilibrium; efficiency and the core; GET, time, and uncertainty; and other topics
- Features a free web-based student’s guide, which gives solutions to approximately half the problems, and a limited-access instructor’s manual, which provides solutions to the rest of the problems
- Contains appendixes that review most of the specific mathematics employed in the book, including a from-first-principles treatment of dynamic programming

“Kreps sets out the theories of individual choice and competitive markets precisely yet readably, even entertainingly, while anticipating and carefully answering many of the questions of interpretation and motivation that even the best texts seldom fully answer. It is difficult to imagine a student, or scholar, who would not gain from this masterful treatment.”

—Vincent P. Crawford, University of Oxford

David M. Kreps is the Adams Distinguished Professor of Management at Stanford University’s Graduate School of Business. His books include A Course in Microeconomic Theory (Princeton), Game Theory and Economic Modelling, Notes on the Theory of Choice, and Microeconomics for Managers.
LECTURES ON BEHAVIORAL MACROECONOMICS

PAUL DE GRAUWE

In mainstream economics, and particularly in New Keynesian macroeconomics, the booms and busts that characterize capitalism arise because of large external shocks. The combination of these shocks and the slow adjustments of wages and prices by rational agents leads to cyclical movements. In this book, Paul De Grauwe argues for a different macroeconomic model—one that works with an internal explanation of the business cycle and factors in agents’ limited cognitive abilities. By creating a behavioral model that is not dependent on the prevailing concept of rationality, De Grauwe is better able to explain the fluctuations of economic activity that are an endemic feature of market economies. This new approach illustrates a richer macroeconomic dynamic that provides for a better understanding of fluctuations in output and inflation.

De Grauwe shows that the behavioral model is driven by self-fulfilling waves of optimism and pessimism, or animal spirits. Booms and busts in economic activity are therefore natural outcomes of a behavioral model. The author uses this to analyze central issues in monetary policies, such as output stabilization, before extending his investigation into asset markets and more sophisticated forecasting rules. He also examines how well the theoretical predictions of the behavioral model perform when confronted with empirical data.

- Develops a behavioral macroeconomic model that assumes agents have limited cognitive abilities
- Shows how booms and busts are characteristic of market economies
- Explores the larger role of the central bank in the behavioral model

Paul De Grauwe is professor of international economics at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is the author or coauthor of several books, including The Exchange Rate in a Behavioral Finance Framework (Princeton) and Economics of Monetary Union.

FROM NEIGHBORHOODS TO NATIONS

The Economics of Social Interactions

YANNIS M. IOANNIDES

Just as we learn from, influence, and are influenced by others, our social interactions drive economic growth in cities, regions, and nations—determining where households live, how children learn, and what cities and firms produce. From Neighborhoods to Nations synthesizes the recent economics of social interactions for anyone seeking to understand the contributions of this important area. Integrating theory and empirics, Yannis Ioannides explores theoretical and empirical tools that economists use to investigate social interactions, and he shows how a familiarity with these tools is essential for interpreting findings. The book makes work in the economics of social interactions accessible to other social scientists, including sociologists, political scientists, and urban planning and policy researchers.

Focusing on individual and household location decisions in the presence of interactions, Ioannides shows how research on cities and neighborhoods can explain communities’ composition and spatial form, as well as changes in productivity, industrial specialization, urban expansion, and national growth. The author examines how researchers address the challenge of separating personal, social, and cultural forces from economic ones. Ioannides provides a toolkit for the next generation of inquiry, and he argues that quantifying the impact of social interactions in specific contexts is essential for grasping their scope and use in informing policy.

Revealing how empirical work on social interactions enriches our understanding of cities as engines of innovation and economic growth, From Neighborhoods to Nations carries ramifications throughout the social sciences and beyond.

Yannis M. Ioannides is the Max and Herta Neubauer Professor of Economics at Tufts University.

NOVEMBER

CLOTH $65.00S
978-0-691-12685-2
552 pages. 14 line illus. 7 tables. 6 x 9.
ECONOMICS • NETWORKS
Public Capital, Growth, and Welfare
Analytical Foundations for Public Policy

Pierre-Richard Agénor

In the past three decades, developing countries have made significant economic and social progress, from improved infant mortality rates to higher life expectancy. Yet, 1.3 billion people continue to live in extreme poverty in the developing world, leading policymakers to place a renewed emphasis on policies that could promote economic efficiency and the productivity of the poor. How should these policies be sequenced and implemented to spur growth? Would a large, front-loaded increase in public infrastructure investment yield the desired growth-promoting effect?

Taking a rigorous look at this kind of investment and its outcomes, this book explores the different channels through which public capital in infrastructure may affect growth and human welfare, and develops a series of formal models for understanding how these channels operate. Bringing together a vast amount of research in one unifying framework, Pierre-Richard Agénor finds that in considering investment in infrastructure, a variety of externalities need to be factored into analytical models and introduced in policy debates. Lack of access to infrastructure not only constrains the expansion of markets and private investment, it may also hinder the achievement of health and education targets. Ease of access, conversely, promotes innovation and empowers women by allowing them to reallocate their time to productive uses.

Laying a solid foundation of economic facts and ideas, Public Capital, Growth, and Welfare provides a comprehensive look at the critical role of public capital in development.

Pierre-Richard Agénor is the Hallsworth Professor of International Macroeconomics and Development Economics at the University of Manchester and codirector of the Centre for Growth and Business Cycle Research. He is the coauthor of Development Macroeconomics (Princeton) and author of The Economics of Adjustment and Growth, among other books.

“As the developed world stands on the precipice of another deep recession, this book reminds us all that infrastructure investment is a powerful growth accelerator for the poorest nations on earth. Agénor lays solid foundations for intelligent public debates about development policy in a book that weaves together empirical evidence, economic intuition, and rigorous theory. The outcome is an ideal reference for those who study, teach, and work in the fields of economic growth, development, and poverty alleviation.”
—Costas Azariadis, Washington University in St. Louis

“Infrastructure is increasingly becoming recognized as an important determinant of economic growth and economic welfare. Drawing in part on his past research, Agénor has provided a comprehensive treatment, emphasizing the widespread externalities permeating from infrastructure throughout the economy. This clearly written book is an important contribution and essential reading for anyone wishing to acquire state-of-the-art knowledge of this crucial area.”
—Stephen J. Turnovsky, University of Washington
Our path of economic development has generated a growing list of environmental problems including the disposal of nuclear waste, exhaustion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, climate change, and polluted land, air, and water. All these environmental problems raise the crucial challenge of determining what we should and should not do for future generations. It is also central to other policy debates, including, for example, the appropriate level of public debt, investment in public infrastructure, investment in education, and the level of funding for pension benefits and for research and development. Today, the judge, the citizen, the politician, and the entrepreneur are concerned with the sustainability of our development. The objective of *Pricing the Planet’s Future* is to provide a simple framework to organize the debate on what we should do for the future.

A key element of analysis by economists is the discount rate—the minimum rate of return required from an investment project to make it desirable to implement. Christian Gollier outlines the basic theory of the discount rate and the various arguments that favor using a smaller discount rate for more distant cash flows.

With principles that can be applied to many policy areas, *Pricing the Planet’s Future* offers an ideal framework for dynamic problems and decision making.

**Christian Gollier** is professor of economics at the University of Toulouse and director of the Toulouse School of Economics. He is the author of *The Economics of Risk and Time* and the coauthor of *Economic and Financial Decisions under Risk* (Princeton).

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Understanding the dynamic evolution of the yield curve is critical to many financial tasks, including pricing financial assets and their derivatives, managing financial risk, allocating portfolios, structuring fiscal debt, conducting monetary policy, and valuing capital goods. Unfortunately, most yield curve models tend to be theoretically rigorous but empirically disappointing, or empirically successful but theoretically lacking. In this book, Francis Diebold and Glenn Rudebusch propose two extensions of the classic yield curve model of Nelson and Siegel that are both theoretically rigorous and empirically successful. The first extension is the dynamic Nelson-Siegel model (DNS), while the second takes this dynamic version and makes it arbitrage-free (AFNS). Diebold and Rudebusch show how these two models are just slightly different implementations of a single unified approach to dynamic yield curve modeling and forecasting. They emphasize both descriptive and efficient-markets aspects, they pay special attention to the links between the yield curve and macroeconomic fundamentals, and they show why DNS and AFNS are likely to remain of lasting appeal even as alternative arbitrage-free models are developed.

Based on the Econometric and Tinbergen Institutes Lectures, *Yield Curve Modeling and Forecasting* contains essential tools with enhanced utility for academics, central banks, governments, and industry.

**Francis X. Diebold** is the Paul F. and Warren S. Miller Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and professor of finance and statistics at the university’s Wharton School. **Glenn D. Rudebusch** is executive vice president and director of economic research at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

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**DECEMBER**

**Yield Curve Modeling and Forecasting**

The Dynamic Nelson-Siegel Approach

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296 pages. 27 line illus. 10 tables. 6 x 9.

ECONOMICS ■ FINANCE

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**FEBRUARY**

**Pricing the Planet’s Future**

The Economics of Discounting in an Uncertain World

**Christian Gollier**

**Cloth $40.00S**

978-0-691-14680-5

176 pages. 12 line illus. 6 tables. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2.

ECONOMICS ■ FINANCE
The Roman Market Economy

Peter Temin

The quality of life for ordinary Roman citizens at the height of the Roman Empire probably was better than that of any other large group of people living before the Industrial Revolution. The Roman Market Economy uses the tools of modern economics to show how trade, markets, and the Pax Romana were critical to ancient Rome’s prosperity.

Peter Temin, one of the world’s foremost economic historians, argues that markets dominated the Roman economy. He traces how the Pax Romana encouraged trade around the Mediterranean, and how Roman law promoted commerce and banking. Temin shows that a reasonably vibrant market for wheat extended throughout the empire, and suggests that the Antonine Plague may have been responsible for turning the stable prices of the early empire into the persistent inflation of the late. He vividly describes how various markets operated in Roman times, from commodities and slaves to the buying and selling of land. Applying modern methods for evaluating economic growth to data culled from historical sources, Temin argues that Roman Italy in the second century was as prosperous as the Dutch Republic in its golden age of the seventeenth century.

The Roman Market Economy reveals how economics can help us understand how the Roman Empire could have ruled seventy million people and endured for centuries.

Peter Temin is the Gray Professor Emeritus of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His books include The World Economy between the World Wars.

“Economic historians have actively studied medieval and early modern Europe for decades, but few have ventured back as far as Peter Temin does here. He demonstrates that economic arguments apply just as well to the ancient world, and that even quite general propositions can be tested against evidence from antiquity.”

—François R. Velde, coauthor of The Big Problem of Small Change

“This is a very important book, and I know of no other quite like it. Temin’s scholarship promotes and illustrates the relevance of economic theory to the study of Roman history. The Roman Market Economy contains plenty of claims that are controversial, but that’s what will energize the debate.”

—Walter Scheidel, coeditor of The Oxford Handbook of Roman Studies
**WHY AUSTRALIA PROSPERED**

The Shifting Sources of Economic Growth

**IAN W. MCLEAN**

This book is the first comprehensive account of how Australia attained the world’s highest living standards within a few decades of European settlement, and how the nation has sustained an enviable level of income to the present. Beginning with the Aboriginal economy at the end of the eighteenth century, Ian McLean argues that Australia’s remarkable prosperity across nearly two centuries was reached and maintained by several shifting factors. These included imperial policies, favorable demographic characteristics, natural resource abundance, institutional adaptability and innovation, and growth-enhancing policy responses to major economic shocks, such as war, depression, and resource discoveries.

Natural resource abundance in Australia played a prominent role in some periods and faded during others, but overall, and contrary to the conventional view of economists, it was a blessing rather than a curse. McLean shows that Australia’s location was not a hindrance when the international economy was centered in the North Atlantic, and became a positive influence following Asia’s modernization. Participation in the world trading system, when it flourished, brought significant benefits, and during the interwar period when it did not, Australia’s protection of domestic manufacturing did not significantly stall growth. McLean also considers how the country’s notorious origins as a convict settlement positively influenced early productivity levels, and how British imperial policies enhanced prosperity during the colonial period. He looks at Australia’s recent resource-based prosperity in historical perspective, and reveals striking elements of continuity that have underpinned the evolution of the country’s economy since the nineteenth century.

**IAN W. MCLEAN** is currently a visiting research fellow in economics at the University of Adelaide.

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**A TALE OF TWO CULTURES**

Qualitative and Quantitative Research in the Social Sciences

**GARY GOERTZ & JAMES MAHONEY**

Some in the social sciences argue that the same logic applies to both qualitative and quantitative methods. In *A Tale of Two Cultures*, Gary Goertz and James Mahoney demonstrate that these two paradigms constitute different cultures, each internally coherent yet marked by contrasting norms, practices, and toolkits. They identify and discuss major differences between these two traditions that touch nearly every aspect of social science research, including design, goals, causal effects and models, concepts and measurement, data analysis, and case selection. Although focused on the differences between qualitative and quantitative research, Goertz and Mahoney also seek to promote toleration, exchange, and learning by enabling scholars to think beyond their own culture and see an alternative scientific worldview. This book is written in an easily accessible style and features a host of real-world examples to illustrate methodological points.

**GARY GOERTZ** is professor of political science at the University of Arizona. His books include *Social Science Concepts: A User’s Guide* (Princeton). **JAMES MAHONEY** is the Fitzgerald Professor of Economic History and professor of political science and sociology at Northwestern University. His books include *Colonialism and Postcolonial Development: Spanish America in Comparative Perspective*.

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**OCTOBER**

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**POLITICAL SCIENCE** | **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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**THE PRINCETON ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD**

Joel Mokyr, Series Editor

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304 pages. 28 line illus. 2 tables. 6 x 9.

**ECONOMICS** | **HISTORY**
Accelerating Democracy
Matching Governance to Technological Change

John O. McGinnis

Successful democracies throughout history—from ancient Athens to Britain on the cusp of the industrial age—have used the technology of their time to gather information for better governance. Our challenge is no different today, but it is more urgent because the accelerating pace of technological change creates potentially enormous dangers as well as benefits. Accelerating Democracy shows how to adapt democracy to new information technologies that can enhance political decision making and enable us to navigate the social rapids ahead.

John O. McGinnis demonstrates how these new technologies combine to address a problem as old as democracy itself—how to help citizens better evaluate the consequences of their political choices. As society became more complex in the nineteenth century, social planning became a top-down enterprise delegated to experts and bureaucrats. Today, technology increasingly permits information to bubble up from below and filter through more dispersed and competitive sources. McGinnis explains how to use fast-evolving information technologies to more effectively analyze past public policy, bring unprecedented intensity of scrutiny to current policy proposals, and more accurately predict the results of future policy. But he argues that we can do so only if government keeps pace with technological change. For instance, it must revive federalism to permit different jurisdictions to test different policies so that their results can be evaluated, and it must legalize information markets to permit people to bet on what the consequences of a policy will be even before that policy is implemented.

Accelerating Democracy reveals how we can achieve a democracy that is informed by expertise and social-scientific knowledge while shedding the arrogance and insularity of a technocracy.

John O. McGinnis is the George C. Dix Professor of Constitutional Law at Northwestern University.

“This is an outstanding book with a timely argument. McGinnis makes the important point that information is accelerating and democratic governance needs to evolve in response to rapid changes in information technology and other scientific fields. The breadth of his analysis and the keen insights he provides at many levels of the problem are impressive.”

“McGinnis discusses the challenges and opportunities for governance created by the rapid advance of technology, and analyzes these issues in a manner that is new and distinct. Accelerating Democracy tackles an important subject that has not been properly addressed in the literature to date.”
—Glenn H. Reynolds, University of Tennessee
Fighting for
the Speakership
The House and the Rise of Party Government

Jeffery A. Jenkins &
Charles Stewart III

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the most powerful partisan figure in the contemporary U.S. Congress. How this came to be, and how the majority party in the House has made control of the speakership a routine matter, is far from straightforward. Fighting for the Speakership provides a comprehensive history of how Speakers have been elected in the U.S. House since 1789, arguing that the organizational politics of these elections were critical to the construction of mass political parties in America and laid the groundwork for the role they play in setting the agenda of Congress today.

Jeffery Jenkins and Charles Stewart show how the speakership began as a relatively weak office, and how votes for Speaker prior to the Civil War often favored regional interests over party loyalty. While struggle, contention, and deadlock over House organization were common in the antebellum era, such instability vanished with the outbreak of war, as the majority party became an “organizational cartel” capable of controlling with certainty the selection of the Speaker and other key House officers. This organizational cartel has survived Gilded Age partisan strife, Progressive Era challenge, and conservative coalition politics to guide speakership elections through the present day.

Jeffery A. Jenkins is associate professor of politics at the University of Virginia. Charles Stewart III is the Kenan Sahin Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Of Empires
and Citizens
Pro-American Democracy or No Democracy at All?

Amaney A. Jamal

In the post–Cold War era, why has democratization been slow to arrive in the Arab world? This book argues that to understand support for the authoritarian status quo in parts of this region—and the willingness of its citizens to compromise on core democratic principles—one must factor in how a strong U.S. presence and popular anti-Americanism weakens democratic voices. Examining such countries as Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Palestine, and Saudi Arabia, Amaney Jamal explores how Arab citizens decide whether to back existing regimes, regime transitions, and democratization projects, and how the global position of Arab states shapes people’s attitudes toward their governments.

While the Cold War’s end reduced superpower hegemony in much of the developing world, the Arab region witnessed an increased security and economic dependence on the United States. As a result, the preferences of the United States matter greatly to middle-class Arab citizens, not just the elite, and citizens will restrain their pursuit of democratization, rationalizing their backing for the status quo because of U.S. geostrategic priorities. Demonstrating how the preferences of an international patron serve as a constraint or an opportunity to push for democracy, Jamal questions bottom-up approaches to democratization, which assume that states are autonomous units in the world order. Jamal contends that even now, with the overthrow of some autocratic Arab regimes, the future course of Arab democratization will be influenced by the perception of American reactions. Concurrently, the United States must address the troubling sources of the region’s rising anti-Americanism.

Amaney A. Jamal is associate professor of politics at Princeton University.
MEETING AT GRAND CENTRAL
Understanding the Social and Evolutionary Roots of Cooperation

LEE CRONK & BETH L. LEECH

From the family to the workplace to the marketplace, every facet of our lives is shaped by cooperative interactions. Yet everywhere we look, we are confronted by proof of how difficult cooperation can be—snarled traffic, polarized politics, overexploited resources, social problems that go ignored. The benefits to oneself of a free ride on the efforts of others mean that collective goals often are not met. But compared to most other species, people actually cooperate a great deal. Why is this?

Meeting at Grand Central brings together insights from evolutionary biology, political science, economics, anthropology, and other fields to explain how the interactions between our evolved selves and the institutional structures we have created make cooperation possible. The book begins with a look at the ideas of Mancur Olson and George Williams, who shifted the question of why cooperation happens from an emphasis on group benefits to individual costs. It then explores how these ideas have influenced our thinking about cooperation, coordination, and collective action. The book persuasively argues that cooperation and its failures are best explained by evolutionary and social theories working together. Selection sometimes favors cooperative tendencies, while institutions, norms, and incentives encourage and make possible actual cooperation.

Meeting at Grand Central will inspire researchers from different disciplines and intellectual traditions to share ideas and advance our understanding of cooperative behavior in a world that is more complex than ever before.

Lee Cronk is professor of anthropology at Rutgers University. He is the author of That Complex Whole: Culture and the Evolution of Human Behavior. Beth L. Leech is associate professor of political science at Rutgers University. She is the coauthor of Basic Interests: The Importance of Groups in Politics and in Political Science (Princeton).

“This is a wonderful book. Ambitious and beautifully written, it unites our understanding of cooperation across disciplinary divides—especially evolutionary biology and social science—and offers extremely useful comparisons of the various theories of cooperation from different fields, describing their origins, advocates, and controversies.”
—Dominic Johnson, University of Edinburgh

“This book and Leech argue for greater cross-fertilization between evolutionary biology and the social sciences in the study of cooperation, coordination, and the provision of collective goods. Meeting at Grand Central has the potential to serve as a catalyst that helps bring such interdisciplinary work into the mainstream.”
—Amy R. Poteete, coauthor of Working Together: Collective Action, the Commons, and Multiple Methods in Practice

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POLITICAL SCIENCE ■
ANTHROPOLOGY ■
BIOLOGY

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THE SOLDIER AND THE CHANGING STATE
Building Democratic Armies in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas

ZOLTAN BARANY

_The Soldier and the Changing State_ is the first book to systematically explore, on a global scale, civil-military relations in democratizing and changing states. Looking at how armies supportive of democracy are built, Zoltan Barany argues that the military is the most important institution that states maintain, for without military elites who support democratic governance, democracy cannot be consolidated. Barany also demonstrates that building democratic armies is the quintessential task of newly democratizing regimes. But how do democratic armies come about? What conditions encourage or impede democratic civil-military relations? And how can the state ensure the allegiance of its soldiers?

Barany examines the experiences of developing countries and the armed forces in the context of major political change in six specific settings: in the wake of war and civil war, after military and communist regimes, and following colonialism and unification/apartheid. He evaluates the army-building and democratization experiences of twenty-seven countries and explains which predemocratic settings are most conducive to creating a military that will support democracy. Highlighting important factors and suggesting which reforms can be expected to work and fail in different environments, he offers practical policy recommendations to state-builders and democratizers.

Zoltan Barany is the Frank C. Erwin, Jr., Centennial Professor of Government at the University of Texas and the author of _Democratic Breakdown and the Decline of the Russian Military_ (Princeton).

ON GLOBAL JUSTICE

**Mathias Risse**

Debates about global justice have traditionally fallen into two camps. Statists believe that principles of justice can only be held among those who share a state. Those who fall outside this realm are merely owed charity. Cosmopolitans, on the other hand, believe that justice applies equally among all human beings. _On Global Justice_ shifts the terms of this debate and shows how both views are unsatisfactory. Stressing humanity’s collective ownership of the earth, Mathias Risse offers a new theory of global distributive justice—what he calls pluralist internationalism—where in different contexts, different principles of justice apply.

Arguing that statists and cosmopolitans seek overarching answers to problems that vary too widely for one single justice relationship, Risse explores who should have how much of what we all need and care about, ranging from income and rights to spaces and resources of the earth. He acknowledges that especially demanding redistributive principles apply among those who share a country, but those who share a country also have obligations of justice to those who do not because of a universal humanity, common political and economic orders, and a linked global trading system. Risse’s inquiries about ownership of the earth give insights into immigration, obligations to future generations, and obligations arising from climate change. He considers issues such as fairness in trade, responsibilities of the WTO, intellectual property rights, labor rights, whether there ought to be states at all, and global inequality, and he develops a new foundational theory of human rights.

Mathias Risse is professor of philosophy and public policy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.
Religion and liberty are often thought to be mutual enemies: if religion has a natural ally, it is authoritarianism—not republicanism or democracy. But in this book, Maurizio Viroli, a leading historian of republican political thought, challenges this conventional wisdom. He argues that political emancipation and the defense of political liberty have always required the self-sacrifice of people with religious sentiments and a religious devotion to liberty. This is particularly the case when liberty is threatened by authoritarianism: the staunchest defenders of liberty are those who feel a deeply religious commitment to it.

Viroli makes his case by reconstructing, for the first time, the history of the Italian “religion of liberty,” covering its entire span but focusing on three key examples of political emancipation: the free republics of the late Middle Ages, the Risorgimento of the nineteenth century, and the antifascist Resistenza of the twentieth century. In each example, Viroli shows, a religious spirit that regarded moral and political liberty as the highest goods of human life was fundamental to establishing and preserving liberty. He also shows that when this religious sentiment has been corrupted or suffocated, Italians have lost their liberty.

This book makes a powerful and provocative contribution to today’s debates about the compatibility of religion and republicanism.

Maurizio Viroli is professor of politics at Princeton University and professor of political communication at the University of Italian Switzerland in Lugano. His many books include Niccolò’s Smile: A Biography of Machiavelli, Machiavelli’s God (Princeton), and The Liberty of Servants: Berlusconi’s Italy (Princeton).

Hume’s Politics: Coordination and Crisis in the History of England

Andrew Sabl

Hume’s Politics provides a comprehensive examination of David Hume’s political theory, and is the first book to focus on Hume’s monumental History of England as the key to his distinctly political ideas. Andrew Sabl argues that conventions of authority are the main building blocks of Humean politics, and explores how the History addresses political change and disequilibrium through a dynamic treatment of coordination problems. Dynamic coordination, as employed in Hume’s work, explains how conventions of political authority arise, change, adapt to new social and economic conditions, improve or decay, and die. Sabl shows how Humean constitutional conservatism need not hinder—and may in fact facilitate—change and improvement in economic, social, and cultural life. He also identifies how Humean liberalism can offer a systematic alternative to neo-Kantian approaches to politics and liberal theory.

At once scholarly and accessibly written, Hume’s Politics builds bridges between political theory and political science. It treats issues of concern to both fields, including the prehistory of political coordination, the obstacles that must be overcome in order for citizens to see themselves as sharing common political interests, the close and counterintuitive relationship between governmental authority and civic allegiance, the strategic ethics of political crisis and constitutional change, and the ways in which the biases and injustices endemic to executive power can be corrected by legislative contestation and debate.

Andrew Sabl is associate professor of public policy and political science at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of Ruling Passions: Political Offices and Democratic Ethics (Princeton).
**Democratic Reason**

Politics, Collective Intelligence, and the Rule of the Many

Hélène Landemore

Individual decision making can often be wrong due to misinformation, impulses, or biases. Collective decision making, on the other hand, can be surprisingly accurate. In *Democratic Reason*, Hélène Landemore demonstrates that the very factors behind the superiority of collective decision making add up to a strong case for democracy. She shows that the processes and procedures of democratic decision making form a cognitive system that ensures that decisions taken by the many are more likely to be right than decisions taken by the few. Democracy as a form of government is therefore valuable not only because it is legitimate and just, but also because it is smart.

Landemore considers how the argument plays out with respect to two main mechanisms of democratic politics: inclusive deliberation and majority rule. In deliberative settings, the truth-tracking properties of deliberation are enhanced more by inclusiveness than by individual competence. Landemore explores this idea in the contexts of representative democracy and the selection of representatives. She also discusses several models for the “wisdom of crowds” channeled by majority rule, examining the trade-offs between inclusiveness and individual competence in voting. When inclusive deliberation and majority rule are combined, they beat less inclusive methods, in which one person or a small group decide. *Democratic Reason* thus establishes the superiority of democracy as a way of making decisions for the common good.

Hélène Landemore is assistant professor of political science at Yale University. She is the author of *Hume: Probability and Reasonable Choice*.

**JANUARY**

Cloth $39.50
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288 pages. 5 line illus. 5 tables. 6 x 9.
POLITICAL THEORY

**Framing Democracy**

A Behavioral Approach to Democratic Theory

Jamie Terence Kelly

The past thirty years have seen a surge of empirical research into political decision making and the influence of framing effects—the phenomenon that occurs when different but equivalent presentations of a decision problem elicit different judgments or preferences. During the same period, political philosophers have become increasingly interested in democratic theory, particularly in deliberative theories of democracy. Unfortunately, the empirical and philosophical studies of democracy have largely proceeded in isolation from each other. As a result, philosophical treatments of democracy have overlooked recent developments in psychology, while the empirical study of framing effects has ignored much contemporary work in political philosophy. In *Framing Democracy*, Jamie Terence Kelly bridges this divide by explaining the relevance of framing effects for normative theories of democracy.

Employing a behavioral approach, Kelly argues for rejecting the rational actor model of decision making and replacing it with an understanding of choice imported from psychology and social science. After surveying the wide array of theories that go under the name of democratic theory, he argues that a behavioral approach enables a focus on three important concerns: moral reasons for endorsing democracy, feasibility considerations governing particular theories, and implications for institutional design. Finally, Kelly assesses a number of methods for addressing framing effects, including proposals to increase the amount of political speech, mechanisms designed to insulate democratic outcomes from flawed decision making, and programs of public education.

The first book to develop a behavioral theory of democracy, *Framing Democracy* has important insights for democratic theory, the social scientific understanding of political decision making, economics, and legal theory.

Jamie Terence Kelly is assistant professor of philosophy at Vassar College.

**OCTOBER**

Cloth $35.00
978-0-691-15519-7
160 pages. 5 line illus. 6 x 9.
POLITICAL THEORY ▪ PHILOSOPHY
The Emergence of Organizations and Markets

Edited by John F. Padgett & Walter W. Powell

The social sciences have sophisticated models of choice and equilibrium but little understanding of the emergence of novelty. Where do new alternatives, organizational forms, and types of people come from? Combining biochemical insights about the origin of life with innovative and historically oriented social network analyses, John Padgett and Walter Powell develop a theory about the emergence of organizational, market, and biographical novelty from the coevolution of multiple social networks. They demonstrate that novelty arises from spillovers across intertwined networks and that although in the short run actors make relations, in the long run relations make actors.

This theory of novelty emerging from intersecting flows is developed through formal deductive modeling and a wide range of careful and original historical case studies. Padgett and Powell expand on the biochemical concept of autocatalysis—the chemical definition of life—and extend and apply constructivist thinking from chemistry to social processes of production and communication. Then Padgett and Powell, along with other colleagues, present a vast array of case studies. They first look at the emergence of organizational novelty in early capitalism and state formation, they examine the co-evolution of political mobilization and economic reform, and lastly, they explore contemporary high-tech capitalism and the development of the biotechnology industry, regional high-tech clusters, and the open source community.

John F. Padgett is professor of political science at the University of Chicago. Walter W. Powell is professor of education and (by courtesy) professor of sociology, organizational behavior, management science, communication, and public policy at Stanford University.

“This intellectual tour de force revolutionizes how we think about social transformations. It introduces a brilliant and surprisingly effective new model of explanation based on an analogy with the biochemistry of life-forms. The model’s utility is convincingly demonstrated in fascinating case studies, ranging from medieval Florence to contemporary Silicon Valley. Every social scientist interested in the problem of social change should read this book.”

—William H. Sewell, Jr., University of Chicago

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“This book is a superb compendium of original empirical findings on important trends in American social and economic life, all interpreted by leading scholars. Social Trends in American Life is the gold standard against which all other attempts to document social facts and social trends will be judged.”
—Stephen L. Morgan, Cornell University

“Social Trends in American Life represents a significant statement by many excellent scholars about many areas of change in American society over the past forty years. The treatment of attitude change is comprehensive and shows off the strengths of the unique national resource that is the General Social Survey.”
—Jeremy Freese, Northwestern University

Social Trends in American Life assembles a team of leading researchers to provide unparalleled insight into how American social attitudes and behaviors have changed since the 1970s. Drawing on the General Social Survey—a social science project that has tracked demographic and attitudinal trends in the United States since 1972—it offers a window into diverse facets of American life, from intergroup relations to political views and orientations, social affiliations, and perceived well-being.

Among the book’s many important findings are the greater willingness of ordinary Americans to accord rights of free expression to unpopular groups, to endorse formal racial equality, and to accept nontraditional roles for women in the workplace, politics, and the family. Some, but not all, signs indicate that political conservatism has grown, while a few suggest that Republicans and Democrats are more polarized. Some forms of social connectedness such as neighborly have declined, as has confidence in government, while participation in organized religion has softened. Despite rising standards of living, American happiness levels have changed little, though financial and employment insecurity has risen over three decades.

Social Trends in American Life provides an invaluable perspective on how Americans view their lives and their society, and on how these views have changed over the last two generations.

Peter V. Marsden is the Edith and Benjamin Geisinger Professor of Sociology, Harvard College Professor, and Dean of Social Science at Harvard University. He coedited the second edition of the Handbook of Survey Research.
Biophysics
Searching for Principles

William Bialek

Interactions between the fields of physics and biology reach back over a century, and some of the most significant developments in biology—from the discovery of DNA’s structure to imaging of the human brain—have involved collaboration across this disciplinary boundary. For a new generation of physicists, the phenomena of life pose exciting challenges to physics itself, and biophysics has emerged as an important subfield of this discipline. Here, William Bialek provides the first graduate-level introduction to biophysics aimed at physics students.

Bialek begins by exploring how photon counting in vision offers important lessons about the opportunities for quantitative, physics-style experiments on diverse biological phenomena. He draws from these lessons three general physical principles—the importance of noise, the need to understand the extraordinary performance of living systems without appealing to finely tuned parameters, and the critical role of the representation and flow of information in the business of life. Bialek then applies these principles to a broad range of phenomena, including the control of gene expression, perception and memory, protein folding, the mechanics of the inner ear, the dynamics of biochemical reactions, and pattern formation in developing embryos.

Featuring numerous problems and exercises throughout, Biophysics emphasizes the unifying power of abstract physical principles to motivate new and novel experiments on biological systems.

- Covers a range of biological phenomena from the physicist’s perspective
- Features 200 problems
- Draws on statistical mechanics, quantum mechanics, and related mathematical concepts
- Includes an annotated bibliography and detailed appendixes
- Instructor’s manual (available only to teachers)

William Bialek is the John Archibald Wheeler/Battelle Professor in Physics at Princeton University, where he is also a member of the multidisciplinary Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics. He is the coauthor of Spikes: Exploring the Neural Code.

“This book is full of insights that were new to me. It explores myriad questions that are both deep background themes in biology, and also fascinating to physicists. Bialek is a dean of this field, and an inspiring teacher.”
—Philip Nelson, University of Pennsylvania

“Bialek’s excellent book bears the stamp of both his originality and technical prowess. What I look for when I read a book is something unique that I know I won’t find anywhere else. Bialek delivers that in spades on a topic of great interest to scientists of all stripes.”
—Rob Phillips, California Institute of Technology

“This excellent book covers very original ground, providing an authoritative overview of important problems while linking strongly to the original literature. The topics are taken from real biology but build on the standard knowledge that a physics student should have. This indeed represents a great path to train interdisciplinary scientists—without losing the discipline.”
—Pietro Cicuta, University of Cambridge
Why You Hear What You Hear
An Experiential Approach to Sound, Music, and Psychoacoustics

Eric J. Heller

“Covering a massive amount of material, this sweeping book contains sophisticated concepts and an immense amount of information, and includes topics left out in other books on the same subject. Singular and unique, it has no worthy competitors.”
—William Bickel, University of Arizona

“This book—with its accessibility and breadth of scholarship—is an impressive work that I would recommend highly. This is a fantastic addition to the subject.”
—Paulo Bedaque, University of Maryland

Why You Hear What You Hear is the first book on sound for the nonspecialist to empower readers with a hands-on, ears-open approach that includes production, analysis, and perception of sound. The book makes possible a deep intuitive understanding of many aspects of sound, as opposed to the usual approach of mere description. This goal is aided by hundreds of original illustrations and examples, many of which the reader can reproduce and adjust using the same tools used by the author (e.g., very accessible applets for PC and Mac, and interactive web-based examples, simulations, and analysis tools found on the book’s website: whyyouhearwhatyouhear.com). Readers are positioned to build intuition by participating in discovery.

This truly progressive introduction to sound engages and informs amateur and professional musicians, performers, teachers, sound engineers, students of many stripes, and indeed anyone interested in the auditory world. The book does not hesitate to follow entertaining and sometimes controversial side trips into the history and world of acoustics, reinforcing key concepts. You will discover how musical instruments really work, how pitch is perceived, and how sound can be amplified with no external power source.

Sound is key to our lives, and is the most accessible portal to the vibratory universe. This book takes you there.

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Eric J. Heller is the Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Physics at Harvard University, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.
The Physics of Neutrinos

Vernon Barger, Danny Marfatia & Kerry Whisnant

The physics of neutrinos—uncharged elementary particles that are key to helping us better understand the nature of our universe—is one of the most exciting frontiers of modern science. This book provides a comprehensive overview of neutrino physics today and explores promising new avenues of inquiry that could lead to future breakthroughs.

The Physics of Neutrinos begins with a concise history of the field and a tutorial on the fundamental properties of neutrinos, and goes on to discuss how the three neutrino types interchange identities as they propagate from their sources to detectors. The book shows how studies of neutrinos produced by such phenomena as cosmic rays in the atmosphere and nuclear reactions in the solar interior provide striking evidence that neutrinos have mass, and it traces our astounding progress in deciphering the baffling experimental findings involving neutrinos. The discovery of neutrino mass offers the first indication of a new kind of physics that goes beyond the Standard Model of elementary particles, and this book considers the unanticipated patterns in the masses and mixings of neutrinos in the framework of proposed new theoretical models.

The Physics of Neutrinos maps out the ambitious future facilities and experiments that will advance our knowledge of neutrinos, and explains why the way forward in solving the outstanding questions in neutrino science will require the collective efforts of particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics, and cosmology.

Vernon Barger is professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is the coauthor of Collider Physics. Danny Marfatia is associate professor of physics at the University of Kansas. Kerry Whisnant is professor of physics at Iowa State University.

The First Galaxies in the Universe

Abraham Loeb & Steven R. Furlanetto

This book provides a comprehensive, self-contained introduction to one of the most exciting frontiers in astrophysics today: the quest to understand how the oldest and most distant galaxies in our universe first formed. Until now, most research on this question has been theoretical, but the next few years will bring about a new generation of large telescopes that promise to supply a flood of data about the infant universe during its first billion years after the big bang. This book bridges the gap between theory and observation. It is an invaluable reference for students and researchers on early galaxies.

The First Galaxies in the Universe starts from basic physical principles before moving on to more advanced material. Topics include the gravitational growth of structure, the intergalactic medium, the formation and evolution of the first stars and black holes, feedback and galaxy evolution, reionization, 21-cm cosmology, and more.

- Provides a comprehensive introduction to this exciting frontier in astrophysics
- Begins from first principles
- Covers advanced topics such as the first stars and 21-cm cosmology
- Prepares students for research using the next generation of large telescopes
- Discusses many open questions to be explored in the coming decade

Abraham Loeb is chair of the Astronomy Department and director of the Institute for Theory and Computation at Harvard University. Steven R. Furlanetto is associate professor of physics and astronomy at the University of California, Los Angeles.

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ASTROPHYSICS • COSMOLOGY
Population and Community Ecology of Ontogenetic Development

André M. de Roos & Lennart Persson

Most organisms show substantial changes in size or morphology after they become independent of their parents and have to find their own food. Furthermore, the rate at which these changes occur generally depends on the amount of food they ingest. In this book, André de Roos and Lennart Persson advance a synthetic and individual-based theory of the effects of this plastic ontogenetic development on the dynamics of populations and communities.

De Roos and Persson show how the effects of ontogenetic development on ecological dynamics critically depend on the efficiency with which differently sized individuals convert food into new biomass. Differences in this efficiency—or ontogenetic asymmetry—lead to bottlenecks in and thus population regulation by either maturation or reproduction. De Roos and Persson investigate the community consequences of these bottlenecks for trophic configurations that vary in the number and type of interacting species and in the degree of ontogenetic niche shifts exhibited by their individuals. They also demonstrate how insights into the effects of maturation and reproduction limitation on community equilibrium carry over to the dynamics of size-structured populations and give rise to different types of cohort-driven cycles.

Featuring numerous examples and tests of modeling predictions, this book provides a pioneering and extensive theoretical and empirical treatment of the ecology of ontogenetic growth and development in organisms.

André M. de Roos is professor of theoretical ecology at the University of Amsterdam. Lennart Persson is professor of aquatic ecology at Umeå University in Sweden.

Mathematical Tools for Understanding Infectious Disease Dynamics

Odo Diekmann, Hans Heesterbeek & Tom Britton

Mathematical modeling is critical to our understanding of how infectious diseases spread at the individual and population levels. This book gives readers the necessary skills to correctly formulate and analyze mathematical models in infectious disease epidemiology, and is the first treatment of the subject to integrate deterministic and stochastic models and methods.

Mathematical Tools for Understanding Infectious Disease Dynamics fully explains how to translate biological assumptions into mathematics to construct useful and consistent models, and how to use the biological interpretation and mathematical reasoning to analyze these models. It shows how to relate models to data through statistical inference, and how to gain important insights into infectious disease dynamics by translating mathematical results back to biology.

This comprehensive and accessible book also features numerous detailed exercises throughout; full elaborations to all exercises are provided.

- Covers the latest research in mathematical modeling of infectious disease epidemiology
- Integrates deterministic and stochastic approaches
- Teaches skills in model construction, analysis, inference, and interpretation

Odo Diekmann is professor of applied analysis in the Department of Mathematics at Utrecht University. Hans Heesterbeek is professor of theoretical epidemiology at Utrecht University. Tom Britton is professor of mathematical statistics at Stockholm University.

MONOGRAPHS IN POPULATION BIOLOGY, 51
Simon A. Levin and Henry S. Horn, Series Editors

FEBRUARY

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ECOLOGY ■ BIOLOGY

NOVEMBER

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568 pages. 53 line illus. 1 table. 7 x 10.
MATHEMATICS ■ BIOLOGY
Spin Glasses and Complexity

Daniel L. Stein & Charles M. Newman

Spin glasses are disordered magnetic systems that have led to the development of mathematical tools with an array of real-world applications, from airline scheduling to neural networks. *Spin Glasses and Complexity* offers the most concise, engaging, and accessible introduction to the subject, fully explaining what spin glasses are, why they are important, and how they are opening up new ways of thinking about complexity.

This one-of-a-kind guide to spin glasses begins by explaining the fundamentals of order and symmetry in condensed matter physics and how spin glasses fit into—and modify—this framework. It then explores how spin-glass concepts and ideas have found applications in areas as diverse as computational complexity, biological and artificial neural networks, protein folding, immune response maturation, combinatorial optimization, and social network modeling.

Providing an essential overview of the history, science, and growing significance of this exciting field, *Spin Glasses and Complexity* also features a forward-looking discussion of what spin glasses may teach us in the future about complex systems. This is a must-have book for students and practitioners in the natural and social sciences, with new material even for the experts.

Daniel L. Stein is professor of physics and mathematics at New York University’s Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. His books include *Spin Glasses and Biology*. Charles M. Newman is professor of mathematics at NYU’s Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. His books include *Topics in Disordered Systems*.

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The Gross-Zagier Formula on Shimura Curves

Xinyi Yuan, Shou-wu Zhang & Wei Zhang

This comprehensive account of the Gross-Zagier formula on Shimura curves over totally real fields relates the heights of Heegner points on abelian varieties to the derivatives of L-series. The formula will have new applications for the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture and Diophantine equations.

The book begins with a conceptual formulation of the Gross-Zagier formula in terms of incoherent quaternion algebras and incoherent automorphic representations with rational coefficients attached naturally to abelian varieties parametrized by Shimura curves. This is followed by a complete proof of its coherent analogue: the Waldspurger formula, which relates the periods of integrals and the special values of L-series by means of Weil representations. The Gross-Zagier formula is then reformulated in terms of incoherent Weil representations and Kudla’s generating series. Using Arakelov theory and the modularity of Kudla’s generating series, the proof of the Gross-Zagier formula is reduced to local formulas.

*The Gross-Zagier Formula on Shimura Curves* will be of great use to students wishing to enter this area and to those already working in it.

Xinyi Yuan is assistant professor of mathematics at Princeton University. Shou-wu Zhang is professor of mathematics at Princeton University and Columbia University. Wei Zhang is assistant professor of mathematics at Columbia University.