Asked recently about the future direction of scholarship, an emi-
inent scholar replied with immediate and decisive assuredness:
“Splintering, splintering, and more splintering!” He was talking
about how the dual forces of scholarly specialization and techno-
logical innovation have driven academic discourse into ever more
internalized microdiscussions. The drive to cross-disciplinary
discourse has brought with it a thousand-and-one unanticipated
subdisciplinary conversations, each unto itself.

But as this drive to specialized discourse forges ahead, knowledge
continues to demand great generalization and synthesis. A whole
needs to be created from the sum of the increasingly pulverized
parts. More than ever, this is what great scholarly books are all
about—galvanizing and guiding the larger intellectual conversa-
tion. And this is exactly what Princeton’s spring 2010 list promises.

Among the highlights, Nobel Prize–winner George Akerlof and his
coauthor Rachel Kranton bring insights from throughout the social
sciences to enliven the ever-evolving dismal science in Identity Eco-
nomics: How Our Identities Shape Our Work, Wages, and Well-Being.
Also making an important contribution on the topic of well-being,
former Harvard president Derek Bok draws on a generation of
exciting research into what makes people happy in order to outline
the policy lessons for countries and communities in The Politics of
Happiness: What Government Can Learn from the New Research on
Well-Being.

When we turn from the politics of happiness to the soul of politics,
we find distinguished philosopher Martha Nussbaum making a
powerful case for the enduring value of humanistic education as the
indispensable civilizing force in Not for Profit: Why Democracy Needs
the Humanities. And in Taming the Gods: Religion and Democracy on
Three Continents, Ian Buruma draws on a vast array of sources to
explore the intricate relationship of faith and politics in Asia, North
America, and Europe.

Finally, Pulitzer Prize–winning poet C. K. Williams’s On Whit-
man illuminates the mysterious wellsprings of Leaves of Grass, the
“unconscious” of much of today’s poetry, while Helen Vendler, in
her recent A. W. Mellon Lectures in the Fine Arts, explores the phe-
nomenon of literary production late in life in Last Looks, Last Books:
Stevens, Plath, Lowell, Bishop, Merrill.

As ever, thanks to all the great synthesizers throughout the Press
who have contributed so well to the creation of this excellent list.
During the past forty years, thousands of studies have been carried out on the subject of happiness. Some have explored the levels of happiness or dissatisfaction associated with typical daily activities, such as working, seeing friends, or doing household chores. Others have tried to determine the extent to which income, family, religion, and other factors are associated with the satisfaction people feel about their lives. The Gallup organization has begun conducting global surveys of happiness, and several countries are considering publishing periodic reports on the growth or decline of happiness among their people. One nation, tiny Bhutan, has actually made “Gross National Happiness” the central aim of its domestic policy. How might happiness research affect government policy in the United States—and beyond? In The Politics of Happiness, former Harvard president Derek Bok examines how governments could use happiness research in a variety of policy areas to increase well-being and improve the quality of life for all their citizens.

Bok first describes the principal findings of happiness researchers. He considers how reliable the results appear to be and whether they deserve to be taken into account in devising government policies. Recognizing both the strengths and weaknesses of happiness research, Bok looks at the policy implications for economic growth, equality, retirement, unemployment, health care, mental illness, family programs, education, and government quality, among other subjects.

Timely and incisive, The Politics of Happiness sheds light on what makes people happy and the vital role government policy could play in fostering satisfaction and well-being.

Derek Bok is the 300th Anniversary Research Professor at Harvard University. From 1971 to 1991, he served as Harvard’s twenty-fifth president, and served again as interim president from 2006 to 2007. He is the author of The State of the Nation and The Trouble with Government, and coauthor of The Shape of the River (Princeton).
Identity Economics
How Our Identities Shape Our Work, Wages, and Well-Being

George A. Akerlof & Rachel E. Kranton

In 1995, economist Rachel Kranton wrote future Nobel Prize–winner George Akerlof a letter insisting that his most recent paper was wrong. Identity, she argued, was the missing element that would help to explain why people—facing the same economic circumstances—would make different choices. This was the beginning of a fourteen-year collaboration—and of Identity Economics.

Identity economics is a new way to understand people’s decisions—at work, at school, and at home. With it, we can better appreciate why incentives like stock options work or do not; why some schools succeed and others don’t; why some cities and towns don’t invest in their futures—and much, much more.

Identity Economics bridges a critical gap in the social sciences. It brings identity and norms to economics. People’s notions of what is proper, and what is forbidden, and for whom, are fundamental to how hard they work, and how they learn, spend, and save. Thus people’s identity—their conception of who they are, and of who they choose to be—may be the most important factor affecting their economic lives. And the limits placed by society on people’s identity can also be crucial determinants of their economic well-being.

George A. Akerlof is the Koshland Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley, and 2001 Nobel Laureate in Economics. Rachel E. Kranton is Professor of Economics at Duke University. Akerlof is the coauthor, with Robert Shiller, of Animal Spirits: How Human Psychology Drives the Economy, and Why It Matters for Global Capitalism (see page 57).
An interview with George Akerlof and Rachel Kranton

What is identity economics and why does it matter?
The initiation ceremony at West Point; the riots in a New York State high school after judicially mandated busing; the Supreme Court case of a woman denied promotion at Price Waterhouse because of her masculine demeanor:

In *Identity Economics* we use these and many other examples to demonstrate a basic principle. Who we are—our identity—goes hand in hand with our ideas of how we, and others, should behave.

*Identity Economics* introduces an easy, natural way to incorporate this principle into economic thinking. Identity economics matters because identity and norms influence the many large and small decisions we make every day—decisions that profoundly affect our work, wages, and well-being. This new economics builds a sturdier account of the economy and institutions. We understand how successful firms like Goldman Sachs operate; why U.S. education is ineffective; and why minority poverty is so persistent.

How should *Identity Economics* change the way economists view human behavior?
Let’s consider an example: Work incentives. Economists have built a theory of work incentives, which has been applied widely in the U.S. financial industry. The theory is that a company achieves high worker performance by finding the right mix of wages and bonuses. But he who rides the tiger’s back usually ends up inside: Overreliance on monetary incentives is dangerous, because workers who care only about their compensation will game the system. They will do what it takes to get the bonus, whether or not it is good for the firm.

Identity economics suggests a different key to work incentives: If employees identify with the firm, they will advance its goals even in the absence of monetary incentives. We see this in many companies and in the military, where what matters is people’s belief in their firm’s mission and goals and the camaraderie in their work groups. Identity economics gives a new focus to work incentives—on workers’ identities, and norms, and on the social situation.

What is new about identity economics, and how does it fit into the larger field of economics?
Economists today consider a wide variety of reasons for economic decisions. We no longer explain economic behavior simply as coming from fully informed rational decisions about consumption and income. Economics is evolving and getting closer to understanding real people making decisions in real time. Information economics studies who knows what and when. Behavioral economics studies how psychological factors affect decision making.

Identity economics is the next step in this evolution. It emphasizes the social context. It brings day-to-day life into economics. It examines who people are, whom they are interacting with, and in what situation. Identity economics gives economists a new understanding of why people behave as they do. Economics pervades how policymakers, the public, and the press talk and think. The new perspective provided by identity economics should lead to a richer economics, and a more useful economics, for improving institutions and society.
Barack Obama, in his acclaimed campaign speech discussing the troubling complexities of race in America today, quoted William Faulkner’s famous remark, “The past isn’t dead and buried. In fact, it isn’t even past.” In *Not Even Past*, award-winning historian Thomas Sugrue examines the paradox of race in Obama’s America and how President Obama intends to deal with it.

Obama’s journey to the White House undoubtedly marks a watershed in the history of race in America. Yet even in what is being hailed as the post–civil rights era, racial divisions—particularly between blacks and whites—remain deeply entrenched in American life. Sugrue traces Obama’s evolving understanding of race and racial inequality throughout his career, from his early days as a community organizer in Chicago, to his time as an attorney and scholar, to his spectacular rise to power as a charismatic and savvy politician, to his dramatic presidential campaign. Sugrue looks at Obama’s place in the contested history of the civil rights struggle; his views about the root causes of black poverty in America; and the incredible challenges confronting his historic presidency.

Does Obama’s presidency signal the end of race in American life? In *Not Even Past*, a leading historian of civil rights, race, and urban America offers a revealing and unflinchingly honest assessment of the culture and politics of race in the age of Obama, and of our prospects for a postracial America.

Thomas J. Sugrue is the Edmund J. and Louise W. Kahn Professor of History and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. His books include *Sweet Land of Liberty: The Forgotten Struggle for Civil Rights in the North* and *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit* (Princeton).
Taming the Gods
Religion and Democracy on Three Continents
Ian Buruma

For eight years the president of the United States was a born-again Christian, backed by well-organized evangelicals who often seemed intent on erasing the church-state divide. In Europe, the increasing number of radicalized Muslims is creating widespread fear that Islam is undermining Western-style liberal democracy. And even in polytheistic Asia, the development of democracy has been hindered in some countries, particularly China, by a long history in which religion was tightly linked to the state.

Ian Buruma is the first writer to provide a sharp-eyed look at the tensions between religion and politics on three continents. Drawing on many contemporary and historical examples, he argues that the violent passions inspired by religion must be tamed in order to make democracy work.

Comparing the United States and Europe, Buruma asks why so many Americans—and so few Europeans—see religion as a help to democracy. Turning to China and Japan, he disputes the notion that only monotheistic religions pose problems for secular politics. Finally, he reconsiders the story of radical Islam in contemporary Europe, from the case of Salman Rushdie to the murder of Theo van Gogh. Sparing no one, Buruma exposes the follies of the current culture war between defenders of “Western values” and “multiculturalists,” and explains that the creation of a democratic European Islam is not only possible, but necessary.

Presenting a challenge to dogmatic believers and dogmatic secularists alike, Taming the Gods powerfully argues that religion and democracy can be compatible—but only if religious and secular authorities are kept firmly apart.

Ian Buruma is the Henry R. Luce Professor of Democracy, Human Rights, and Journalism at Bard College. His many books include Anglomania (Random House), Inventing Japan (Modern Library), and Murder in Amsterdam (Penguin), which won a Los Angeles Times Book Award. He is a regular contributor to many publications, including the New York Review of Books, the New Yorker, the Guardian, and the Financial Times.

Praise for Ian Buruma:

“Ian Buruma addresses questions of political philosophy, moral accountability and mass psychology in the most rigorous possible way: journalistically.”
—New York Times Book Review

“Buruma is one of the planet’s wisest heads and best writers about the politics of national identity, civilization, and culture.”
—Strobe Talbott, president, Brookings Institution

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Fault Lines
How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World Economy

Raghuram G. Rajan

Economist Raghuram Rajan warned about the global financial crisis long before it hit, but few listened. Now, as the world struggles to recover, it’s tempting to blame the crisis on just a few greedy bankers who took irrational risks and left the rest of us to foot the bill. In Fault Lines, Rajan argues that serious flaws in the economy are also to blame, and warns that a potentially more devastating crisis awaits us if they aren’t fixed. Can we risk not listening to him a second time?

Rajan shows how the individual choices that collectively brought about the economic meltdown—made by bankers, government officials, and ordinary homeowners—were rational responses to a flawed global financial order in which the incentives to take on risk are incredibly out of step with the dangers those risks pose. He traces the deepening fault lines in a system overly dependent on American consumption to power the world economy and stave off a global downturn; a system where America’s thin social safety net has created tremendous political pressure to keep job creation robust, because jobs are the primary provider of health and other benefits; and where the U.S. financial sector, with its skewed incentives, is the critical but unstable link between an over-stimulated America and an underconsuming world.

Rajan demonstrates how inequalities in U.S. incomes, education, and health care are putting all of us into deeper financial peril, and he outlines sensible reforms to ensure a more stable world economy and to restore lasting prosperity.

Raghuram G. Rajan is the Eric J. Gleacher Distinguished Service Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and former chief economist at the International Monetary Fund. He is the coauthor of Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists: Unleashing the Power of Financial Markets to Create Wealth and Spread Opportunity (Princeton).

Praise for Raghuram G. Rajan and Luigi Zingales’s Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists:

“Raghuram G. Rajan and Luigi Zingales … argue persuasively that free markets ‘cannot flourish without the very visible hand of government.’”
—Alan Murray, Wall Street Journal

“Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists will dismay both titans of industry and their foes across the barricades…. It’s written for the rest of us.”
—Peter Coy, BusinessWeek
An interview with Raghuram Rajan

What inspired you to write this book?

The financial crisis that started in 2008 is a wake-up call that we need to answer immediately. The angry crowd with pitchforks wants to get at bankers and mortgage brokers. But if we focus on the few bad apples, we miss the point that this was a systemic crisis, where the usual checks and balances didn’t work. And the problems are not just in the financial system. I argue that everyone played some role in bringing on this crisis—governments, politicians, regulators, bankers, academics, and, yes, we ourselves.

What needs to be reformed?

In the United States, we have to create a better safety net. There are clear improvements we must make, such as moving to a universal healthcare system that delivers quality care at much lower cost. We also need to work on improving access to quality education, especially at the elementary and secondary levels, because inequality in education sets the stage for a lifetime of inequality. Growing levels of inequality increase levels of conflict and anxiety about the rest of the world. Politicians respond with bad policies such as easy credit, which encourages consumption and obscures the lack of income growth, leaving people even less prepared to face global competition. We should tackle the problem at the source.

At the global level, countries need to become less addicted to exports, so that they can pull along with the United States in getting the global economy out of its periodic ruts. We need to revamp our global organizations completely so that they can help countries accept their international economic responsibilities. I lay out an agenda of changes, drawing on my experience as chief economist of the International Monetary Fund.

Lastly, the financial sector needs reform. I propose a set of reforms that seeks to ensure the vibrancy of the financial sector—and its support of entrepreneurship, competition, and real innovation—while discouraging its tendency to take too much risk.

The needed reforms are not easy. But they are not impossible either.

Do you think it is possible to have a financial system that is crash proof?

North Korea has a crash-proof financial system, but I am not sure we would wish it on any country. We have to recognize that crashes can happen. We can reduce their likelihood, but we also have to create better private-sector buffers to minimize their effect on Main Street and taxpayers when they do occur.
In this short and powerful book, celebrated philosopher Martha Nussbaum makes a passionate case for the importance of the liberal arts at all levels of education.

Historically, the humanities have been central to education because they have rightly been seen as essential for creating competent democratic citizens. But recently, Nussbaum argues, thinking about the aims of education has gone disturbingly awry both in the United States and abroad. Anxiously focused on national economic growth, we increasingly treat education as though its primary goal were to teach students to be economically productive rather than to think critically and become knowledgeable and empathetic citizens. This shortsighted focus on profitable skills has eroded our ability to criticize authority, reduced our sympathy with the marginalized and different, and damaged our competence to deal with complex global problems. And the loss of these basic capacities jeopardizes the health of democracies and the hope of a decent world.

In response to this dire situation, Nussbaum argues that we must resist efforts to reduce education to a tool of the gross national product. Rather, we must work to reconnect education to the humanities in order to give students the capacity to be true democratic citizens of their countries and the world.

Drawing on the stories of troubling—and hopeful—educational developments from around the world, Nussbaum offers a manifesto that should be a rallying cry for anyone who cares about the deepest purposes of education.

Martha C. Nussbaum is the Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics in the Philosophy Department, Law School, and Divinity School at the University of Chicago. She is the author of many books, including *Hiding from Humanity: Disgust, Shame, and the Law* (Princeton).
The Great Brain Race
How Global Universities Are Reshaping the World

Ben Wildavsky

In *The Great Brain Race*, former *U.S. News & World Report* education editor Ben Wildavsky presents the first popular account of how international competition for the brightest minds is transforming the world of higher education—and why this revolution should be welcomed, not feared. Every year, nearly three million international students study outside of their home countries, a forty percent increase since 1999. Newly created or expanded universities in China, India, and Saudi Arabia are competing with the likes of Harvard and Oxford for faculty, students, and research preeminence. Satellite campuses of Western universities are springing up from Abu Dhabi and Singapore to South Africa. Wildavsky shows that as international universities strive to become world-class, the new global education marketplace is providing more opportunities to more people than ever before.

Drawing on extensive reporting in China, India, the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, Wildavsky chronicles the unprecedented international mobility of students and faculty, the rapid spread of branch campuses, the growth of for-profit universities, and the remarkable international expansion of college rankings. Some university and government officials see the rise of worldwide academic competition as a threat, going so far as to limit student mobility or thwart cross-border university expansion. But Wildavsky argues that this scholarly marketplace is creating a new global meritocracy, one in which the spread of knowledge benefits everyone—both educationally and economically.

Ben Wildavsky is a senior fellow in research and policy at the Kauffman Foundation and a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution. Previously, he was education editor of *U.S. News & World Report*, economic policy correspondent for the *National Journal*, higher education reporter for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and executive editor of the *Public Interest*. He has written for the *Washington Post* and the *Wall Street Journal*, among other publications.

“This interesting and provocative book is onto a key issue in contemporary higher education, as colleges and universities trip over each other in an effort to be seen as leaders in the international arena. Wildavsky knows the higher education terrain very well.”

—David W. Breneman, Batten School of Leadership and Public Policy, University of Virginia
Mystery Cults of the Ancient World

Hugh Bowden

This is the first book to describe and explain all of the ancient world’s major mystery cults—one of the most intriguing but least understood aspects of Greek and Roman religion. In the nocturnal Mysteries at Eleusis, participants dramatically reenacted the story of Demeter’s loss and recovery of her daughter Persephone; in the Bacchic cult, bands of women ran wild in the Greek countryside to honor Dionysus; and in the mysteries of Mithras, men came to understand the nature of the universe and their place within it through frightening initiation ceremonies and astrological teachings. These cults were an important part of life in the ancient Mediterranean world, but their actual practices were shrouded in secrecy, and many of their features have remained unclear until now.

By richly illustrating the evidence from ancient art and archaeology, and drawing on enlightening new work in the anthropology and cognitive science of religion, Mystery Cults of the Ancient World allows readers to imagine as never before what it was like to take part in these ecstatic and life-changing religious rituals—and what they meant to those who participated in them. Stunning images of Greek painted pottery, Roman frescoes, inscribed gold tablets from Greek and South Italian tombs, and excavated remains of religious sanctuaries help show what participants in these initiatory cults actually did and experienced.

A fresh and accessible introduction to a fascinating subject, this is a book that will interest general readers, as well as students and scholars of classics and religion.

Hugh Bowden is senior lecturer in ancient history at King’s College London. He is the author of Classical Athens and the Delphic Oracle and general editor of “The Times” Ancient Civilizations (HarperCollins).
Makers of Ancient Strategy
From the Persian Wars to the Fall of Rome

Edited by Victor Davis Hanson

In this prequel to the now-classic Makers of Modern Strategy, Victor Davis Hanson, a leading scholar of ancient military history, gathers prominent thinkers to explore key facets of warfare, strategy, and foreign policy in the Greco-Roman world. From the Persian Wars to the final defense of the Roman Empire, Makers of Ancient Strategy demonstrates that the military thinking and policies of the ancient Greeks and Romans remain surprisingly relevant for understanding conflict in the modern world.

The book reveals that much of the organized violence witnessed today—such as counterterrorism, urban fighting, insurgencies, preemptive war, and ethnic cleansing—has ample precedent in the classical era. The book examines the preemption and unilateralism used to instill democracy during Epaminondas’s great invasion of the Peloponnesus in 369 BC, as well as the counterinsurgency and terrorism that characterized Rome’s battles with insurgents such as Spartacus, Mithridates, and the Cilician pirates. The collection looks at the urban warfare that became increasingly common as more battles were fought within city walls, and follows the careful tactical strategies of statesmen as diverse as Pericles, Demosthenes, Alexander, Pyrrhus, Caesar, and Augustus. Makers of Ancient Strategy shows how Greco-Roman history sheds light on wars of every age.

In addition to the editor, the contributors are David L. Berkey, Adrian Goldsworthy, Peter J. Heather, Tom Holland, Donald Kagan, John W. I. Lee, Susan Mattern, Barry Strauss, and Ian Worthington.

Victor Davis Hanson is the Martin and Ilie Anderson Senior Fellow in Classics and Military History at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. He is a recipient of the National Humanities Medal. His many books include A War Like No Other and Between War and Peace (both Random House). He is a syndicated columnist for Tribune Media Services, and is the current codirector of the group on military history and contemporary conflict at the Hoover Institution.

“Though the technology has changed, the nature of war and strategy has remained constant over the chasm of the centuries and millennia. This book makes the ancient Greeks and Romans relevant to our modern conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Scholars will find much to argue about in these lively essays; lay readers much to be fascinated with.”

—Robert D. Kaplan, author of Warrior Politics: Why Leadership Demands a Pagan Ethos

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A Short History of the Jews

Michael Brenner
Translated by Jeremiah Riemer

A Short History of the Jews is the story of the Jewish people told in a sweeping and powerful historical narrative. Michael Brenner chronicles the Jewish experience from Biblical times to today, tracing what is at heart a drama of migration and change, yet one that is also deeply rooted in tradition. He surveys the latest scholarly perspectives in Jewish history, making this short history the most learned yet broadly accessible book available on the subject.

Brenner takes readers from the mythic wanderings of Moses to the unspeakable atrocities of the Holocaust; from the Babylonian exile to the founding of the modern state of Israel; and from the Sephardic communities under medieval Islam to the shtetls of eastern Europe and the Hasidic enclaves of modern-day Brooklyn. This richly illustrated book is full of fascinating and often personal stories of exodus and return, from that told about Abraham, who brought his newfound faith into the land of Canaan, to that of Holocaust survivor Esther Barkai, who lived on a kibbutz established on a German estate seized from the Nazi Julius Streicher as she awaited resettlement in Israel. Brenner traces the major events, developments, and personalities that have shaped Jewish history down through the centuries, and highlights the important contributions Jews have made to the arts, politics, religion, and science.

Breathtaking in scope, A Short History of the Jews is a compelling blend of storytelling and scholarship that brings the history of the Jewish people marvelously to life.

Michael Brenner is professor of Jewish history and culture at the University of Munich. His books include Zionism: A Brief History and After the Holocaust: Rebuilding Jewish Lives in Postwar Germany (Princeton).

“The Story of the Jewish People

Michael Brenner with a broad competence in Jewish history, which makes him one of the few Jewish historians able to handle a volume of such large scope. His book has a novel approach that sets it apart from other one-volume histories. It is intended as a first book in Jewish history for readers with little knowledge of the subject. The style is extraordinarily readable.”
—Michael A. Meyer, author of Judaism within Modernity

JULY

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THE REBBE
The Life and Afterlife of Menachem Mendel Schneerson

SAMUEL HEILMAN & MENACHEM FRIEDMAN

From the 1950s until his death in 1994, Menachem Mendel Schneerson—revered by his followers worldwide simply as the Rebbe—built the Lubavitcher movement from a relatively small sect within Hasidic Judaism into the powerful force in Jewish life that it is today. Swept away by his expectation that the Messiah was coming, he came to believe that he could deny death and change history.

Samuel Heilman and Menachem Friedman paint an unforgettable portrait of Schneerson, showing how he reinvented himself from an aspiring French-trained electrical engineer into a charismatic leader who believed that he and his Lubavitcher Hasidic emissaries could transform the world. They reveal how his messianic convictions ripened and how he attempted to bring the ancient idea of a day of redemption onto the modern world’s agenda. Heilman and Friedman also trace what happened after the Rebbe’s death, by which time many of his followers had come to think of him as the Messiah himself.

The Rebbe tracks Schneerson’s remarkable life from his birth in Russia, to his student days in Berlin and Paris, to his rise to global renown in New York, where he developed and preached his powerful spiritual message from the group’s gothic mansion in Crown Heights, Brooklyn. This compelling book demonstrates how Schneerson’s embrace of traditionalism and American-style modernity made him uniquely suited to his messianic mission.

Samuel Heilman is Distinguished Professor of Sociology at Queens College and holds the Harold Proshansky Chair in Jewish Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. His books include Sliding to the Right: The Contest for the Future of American Jewish Orthodoxy. Menachem Friedman is professor emeritus of sociology at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. His books include Society and Religion: Non-Zionist Orthodoxy in Palestine.

“Brilliant, well-researched, and sure to be controversial, The Rebbe is the most important biography of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson ever to appear. Samuel Heilman and Menachem Friedman, two of the world’s foremost sociologists of religion, have produced a landmark study of Chabad, religious messianism, and one of the greatest spiritual figures of the twentieth century.”

—Jonathan D. Sarna, author of American Judaism: A History

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PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Empire for Liberty
A History of American Imperialism from Benjamin Franklin to Paul Wolfowitz

Richard H. Immerman

How could the United States, a nation founded on the principles of liberty and equality, have produced Abu Ghraib, torture memos, Plamegate, and warrantless wiretaps? Did America set out to become an empire? And if so, how has it reconciled its imperialism—and in some cases, its crimes—with the idea of liberty so forcefully expressed in the Declaration of Independence? Empire for Liberty tells the story of men who used the rhetoric of liberty to further their imperial ambitions, and reveals that the quest for empire has guided the nation’s architects from the very beginning—and continues to do so today.

Historian Richard Immerman paints nuanced portraits of six exceptional public figures who manifestly influenced the course of American empire: Benjamin Franklin, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Seward, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Foster Dulles, and Paul Wolfowitz. Each played a pivotal role as empire builder, and, with the exception of Adams, did so without occupying the presidency. Taking readers from the founding of the republic to the war on terror, Immerman shows how each individual’s influence arose from a keen sensitivity to the concerns of his times; how the trajectory of American empire was relentless if not straight; and how these shrewd and powerful individuals shaped their rhetoric about liberty to suit their needs.

But as Immerman demonstrates in this timely and provocative book, liberty and empire were on a collision course. And in the war on terror and the occupation of Iraq, they violently collided.

Richard H. Immerman is the Edward J. Buthusiem Family Distinguished Faculty Fellow in History and the Marvin Wachman Director of the Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy at Temple University. His books include John Foster Dulles: Piety, Pragmatism, and Power in U.S. Foreign Policy and The CIA in Guatemala: The Foreign Policy of Intervention.
The Rise and Fall of Modern American Conservatism
A Short History

David Farber

The Rise and Fall of Modern American Conservatism tells the gripping story of perhaps the most significant political force of our time through the lives and careers of six leading figures at the heart of the movement. David Farber traces the history of modern conservatism from its revolt against New Deal liberalism, to its breathtaking resurgence under Ronald Reagan, to its spectacular defeat with the election of Barack Obama.

Farber paints vivid portraits of Robert Taft, William F. Buckley Jr., Barry Goldwater, Phyllis Schlafly, Ronald Reagan, and George W. Bush. He shows how these outspoken, charismatic, and frequently controversial conservative leaders were united by a shared insistence on the primacy of social order, national security, and economic liberty. Farber demonstrates how they built a versatile movement capable of gaining and holding power, from Taft’s opposition to the New Deal to Buckley’s founding of the National Review as the intellectual standard-bearer of modern conservatism; from Goldwater’s crusade against leftist politics and his failed 1964 bid for the presidency to Schlafly’s rejection of feminism in favor of traditional gender roles and family values; and from Reagan’s city upon a hill to conservatism’s downfall with Bush’s ambitious presidency.

The Rise and Fall of Modern American Conservatism provides rare insight into how conservatives captured the American political imagination by claiming moral superiority, downplaying economic inequality, relishing bellicosity, and embracing nationalism. This concise and accessible history reveals how these conservative leaders discovered a winning formula that enabled them to forge a powerful and formidable political majority.

David Farber is professor of history at Temple University. His many books include Taken Hostage: The Iran Hostage Crisis and America’s First Encounter with Radical Islam and What They Think of Us: International Perceptions of the United States since 9/11 (both Princeton).

“A compelling book. With verve and skill, Farber offers a penetrating and persuasive concise history of modern American conservatism. This volume will prove immensely valuable to anyone interested in recent American politics.”
—Bruce J. Schulman, author of The Seventies: The Great Shift in American Culture, Society, and Politics

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Nothing Less than Victory
Decisive Wars and the Lessons of History

John David Lewis

The goal of war is to defeat the enemy’s will to fight. But how this can be accomplished is a thorny issue. Nothing Less than Victory provocatively shows that aggressive, strategic military offenses can win wars and establish lasting peace, while defensive maneuvers have often led to prolonged carnage, indecision, and stalemate. Taking an ambitious and sweeping look at six major wars, from antiquity to World War II, John David Lewis shows how victorious military commanders have achieved long-term peace by identifying the core of the enemy’s ideological, political, and social support for a war, fiercely striking at this objective, and demanding that the enemy acknowledges its defeat.

Lewis examines the Greco-Persian and Theban wars, the Second Punic War, Aurelian’s wars to reunify Rome, the American Civil War, and the Second World War. He considers successful examples of overwhelming force, such as the Greek mutilation of Xerxes’ army and navy, the Theban-led invasion of the Spartan homeland, and Hannibal’s attack against Italy—as well as failed tactics of defense, including Fabius’s policy of delay, McClellan’s retreat from Richmond, and Chamberlain’s appeasement of Hitler. Lewis shows that a war’s endurance rests in each side’s reasoning, moral purpose, and commitment to fight, and why an effectively aimed, well-planned, and quickly executed offense can end a conflict and create the conditions needed for long-term peace.

Recognizing the human motivations behind military conflicts, Nothing Less than Victory makes a powerful case for offensive actions in pursuit of peace.

John David Lewis is visiting associate professor of philosophy, politics, and economics at Duke University, and senior research scholar in history and classics at the Social Philosophy and Policy Center at Bowling Green State University. He is the author of Solon the Thinker: Political Thought in Archaic Athens and Early Greek Lawgivers.
Fascism, communism, genocide, slavery, racism, imperialism—the West has no shortage of reasons for guilt. And, indeed, since the Holocaust and the end of World War II, Europeans in particular have been consumed by remorse. But Pascal Bruckner argues that guilt has now gone too far. It has become a pathology, and even an obstacle to fighting today’s atrocities. Bruckner, one of France’s leading writers and public intellectuals, argues that obsessive guilt has obscured important realities. The West has no monopoly on evil, and has destroyed monsters as well as created them—leading in the abolition of slavery, renouncing colonialism, building peaceful and prosperous communities, and establishing rules and institutions that are models for the world. The West should be proud—and ready to defend itself and its values. In this, Europeans should learn from Americans, who still have sufficient self-esteem to act decisively in a world of chaos and violence. Lamenting the vice of anti-Americanism that grips so many European intellectuals, Bruckner urges a renewed transatlantic alliance, and advises Americans not to let recent foreign-policy misadventures sap their own confidence. This is a searing, provocative, and psychologically penetrating account of the crude thought and bad politics that arise from excessive bad conscience.

Pascal Bruckner is the award-winning author of eighteen books of fiction and nonfiction, including the novel Bitter Moon, which was made into a film by Roman Polanski. His other books include The Temptation of Innocence and The Tears of the White Man (Free Press) and the novels The Divine Child (Little, Brown) and Evil Angels (Grove).

“With eloquence, relish, and confidence, Pascal Bruckner confronts those whose morbid addiction to self-blame has begun to flirt with the suicidal. It’s not necessary to concur with him about what constitutes faith or the lack of it. More useful and surprising (and educational) is to compare his authentic quotations from Fanon with the currently received opinion of that author. This is a book that issues a challenge in every chapter, and in some chapters on every page.”
—Christopher Hitchens
In *Last Looks, Last Books*, the eminent critic Helen Vendler examines the ways in which five great modern American poets, writing their final books, try to find a style that does justice to life and death alike. With traditional religious consolations no longer available to them, these poets must invent new ways to express the crisis of death, as well as the paradoxical coexistence of a declining body and an undiminished consciousness. In *The Rock*, Wallace Stevens writes simultaneous narratives of winter and spring; in *Ariel*, Sylvia Plath sustains melodrama in cool formality; and in *Day by Day*, Robert Lowell subtracts from plenitude. In *Geography III*, Elizabeth Bishop is both caught and freed, while James Merrill, in *A Scattering of Salts*, creates a series of self-portraits as he dies, representing himself by such things as a Christmas tree, human tissue on a laboratory slide, and the evening/morning star. The solution for one poet will not serve for another; each must invent a bridge from an old style to a new one. Casting a last look at life as they contemplate death, these modern writers enrich the resources of lyric poetry.

Helen Vendler is the A. Kingsley Porter University Professor at Harvard University. Her many books include *Invisible Listeners: Lyric Intimacy in Herbert, Whitman, and Ashbery* (Princeton), as well as studies of Shakespeare, Keats, Yeats, Stevens, and Heaney. She is a frequent reviewer for the *New Republic*, the *New York Review of Books*, and other publications.
ON WHITMAN

C. K. WILLIAMS

In this book, Pulitzer Prize–winning poet C. K. Williams sets aside the mass of biography and literary criticism that have accumulated around the work and person of Walt Whitman, and attempts to go back to Leaves of Grass as he first encountered it, to explore why Whitman’s epic “continues to inspire and sometimes daunt” him. The result is a personal reassessment and appreciation of one master poet by another, as well as an unconventional and brilliant introduction—or reintroduction—to Whitman.

In brief, thematic chapters with many quotations from Leaves of Grass, Williams explores the innovations, originality, and sheer genius of the poetry that has become, as he puts it, “the unconscious” of much of the poetry of America and the world. Williams pays particular attention to the music of Whitman’s poetry, its blazing perception and enormous human sympathy, its affecting anecdotes, and its vast cast of characters, as well as to the radical nature of Whitman’s first-person speaker, his liberating attitude toward sex, and his unconventional ideas about death. While conveying the singularities of Whitman’s work, Williams also shows what Whitman had in common with other great poets of his time, such as Baudelaire, and the powerful influence Whitman had on later poets such as Eliot and Pound.

Beautifully written and rich with insight, this is a book that refreshes our ability to see Whitman in all his power.

C. K. Williams’s books of poetry have won the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award, the National Book Critics Circle Award, and the Ruth Lilly Lifetime Achievement Award. His Collected Poems (Farrar, Straus and Giroux) appeared in 2006. His other books include an essay collection, Poetry and Consciousness, and a memoir, Misgivings (Farrar, Straus and Giroux). He teaches creative writing and translation at Princeton University, and is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

WRITERS ON WRITERS

“This is the exuberant, true book of a poet, of two poets: a personal, illuminating, and beautiful demonstration of the truest reading.”
—Robert Pinsky

“This C. K. Williams captures Whitman with the impassioned erudition and discernment that only a master poet can deploy…. Through Williams’s electric, intimate encounter with the work and life of the ‘lovely old man,’ we feel that we are poetically partaking of Whitman’s genius and soul in this inspiring, enlivening, and unexpectedly moving volume.”
—Chang-rae Lee, author of Native Speaker

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LITERATURE • POETRY

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Angina Days
Selected Poems

Günter Eich
Translated and introduced by Michael Hofmann

This is the most comprehensive English translation of the work of Günter Eich, one of the most important German poets of the postwar period. The author of the POW poem “Inventory,” one of the most famous lyrics in the German language, Eich was rivaled only by Paul Celan as the leading poet in the generation after Gottfried Benn and Bertolt Brecht. Expertly translated and introduced by Michael Hofmann, this collection gathers eighty poems, many drawn from Eich’s later work and most of them translated here for the first time. The volume also includes the original German texts on facing pages.

As an early member of “Gruppe 47” (from which Günter Grass and Heinrich Böll later shot to prominence), Eich (1907–72) was at the vanguard of an effort to restore German as a language for poetry after the vitriol, propaganda, and lies of the Third Reich. Short and clear, these are timeless poems in which the ominousness of fairy tales meets the delicacy and suggestiveness of Far Eastern poetry. In his late poems, he writes frequently, movingly, and often wryly of infirmity and illness. “To my mind,” Hofmann writes, “there’s something in Eich of Paul Klee’s pictures: both are homemade, modest in scale, immediately delightful, inventive, cogent.”

Unjustly neglected in English, Eich finds his ideal translator here.

Michael Hofmann is an award-winning poet and translator. His Selected Poems (Farrar, Straus and Giroux) appeared in 2009.

“Angina Days is an extremely important book. Günter Eich is a highly significant German poet and Michael Hofmann is the master translator of contemporary German literature—both poetry and prose—into English. These pieces of Eich’s are powerful, bitter, and compressed poems in English, and they will enlarge the landscape of postwar German poetry for Anglophone readers. Eich and Hofmann meet in blessed conjunction.”

—Rosanna Warren, author of Departure: Poems

REPORT FROM A SPA
I haven’t tried the water yet, that can wait. But the redecorated station implies future, which makes me mulish. Corpuscle count and forest ozone, suspicion of the spa doctors. Nature is a form of negation. Better to stick to the ditties in the spa newsletter.
Pen of Iron
American Prose and the King James Bible

Robert Alter

The simple yet grand language of the King James Bible has pervaded American culture from the beginning—and its powerful eloquence continues to be felt even today. In this book, acclaimed biblical translator and literary critic Robert Alter traces some of the fascinating ways that American novelists—from Melville, Hemingway, and Faulkner to Bellow, Marilynne Robinson, and Cormac McCarthy—have drawn on the rich stylistic resources of the canonical English Bible to fashion their own strongly resonant styles and distinctive visions of reality. Showing the radically different manners in which the words, idioms, syntax, and cadences of this Bible are woven into *Moby-Dick*, *Absalom, Absalom!*, *The Sun Also Rises*, *Seize the Day*, *Gilead*, and *The Road*, Alter reveals the wide variety of stylistic and imaginative possibilities that American novelists have found in Scripture. At the same time, Alter demonstrates the importance of looking closely at the style of literary works, making the case that style is not merely an aesthetic phenomenon but is the very medium through which writers conceive their worlds.

Robert Alter has taught Hebrew and comparative literature at the University of California, Berkeley, since 1967. The author of more than twenty books, he has also published four volumes of Bible translation, most recently *The Book of Psalms: A Translation with Commentary* (Norton). In 2009, Alter received the Robert Kirsch Award from the *Los Angeles Times* for lifetime contribution to American letters.

“Alter’s remarkable book breathes new life into a long-neglected topic, the study of style. With the finesse that is his trademark, Alter shows the importance of all that is lost in translation. As it delineates the surprising ways in which the King James Bible has shaped American prose, *Pen of Iron* redirects current literary criticism and theory.”

—Gary Saul Morson, Northwestern University

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LITERATURE ■ RELIGION

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
HOW THE FATE OF THE JEWS HAS BEEN SHAPED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM

CAPITALISM AND THE JEWS

Jerry Z. Muller

The unique historical relationship between capitalism and the Jews is crucial to understanding modern European and Jewish history. But the subject has been addressed less often by mainstream historians than by anti-Semites or apologists. In this book Jerry Muller, a leading historian of capitalism, separates myth from reality to explain why the Jewish experience with capitalism has been so important and complex—and so ambivalent.

Drawing on economic, social, political, and intellectual history from medieval Europe through contemporary America and Israel, Capitalism and the Jews examines the ways in which thinking about capitalism and thinking about the Jews have gone hand in hand in European thought, and why anticapitalism and anti-Semitism have frequently been linked. The book explains why Jews have tended to be disproportionately successful in capitalist societies, but also why Jews have numbered among the fiercest anticapitalists and communists. The book shows how the ancient idea that money was unproductive led from the stigmatization of usury and the Jews to the stigmatization of finance and, ultimately, in Marxism, the stigmatization of capitalism itself. Finally, the book traces how the traditional status of the Jews as a diasporic merchant minority both encouraged their economic success and made them particularly vulnerable to the ethnic nationalism of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Providing a fresh look at an important but frequently misunderstood subject, Capitalism and the Jews will interest anyone who wants to understand the Jewish role in the development of capitalism, the role of capitalism in the modern fate of the Jews, or the ways in which the story of capitalism and the Jews has affected the history of Europe and beyond, from the medieval period to our own.

Jerry Z. Muller is professor of history at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC. His previous books include The Mind and the Market: Capitalism in Modern European Thought (Knopf) and Adam Smith in His Time and Ours (Princeton). His writing has appeared in the Wall Street Journal, the New Republic, and the Times Literary Supplement, among other publications.
THE WIND FROM THE EAST
French Intellectuals, the Cultural Revolution, and the Legacy of the 1960s

RICHARD WOLIN

Michel Foucault, Jean-Paul Sartre, Julia Kristeva, Phillipe Sollers, and Jean-Luc Godard. During the 1960s, a who’s who of French thinkers, writers, and artists, spurred by China’s Cultural Revolution, were seized with a fascination for Maoism. Combining a merciless exposé of left-wing political folly and cross-cultural misunderstanding with a spirited defense of the 1960s, The Wind from the East tells the colorful story of this legendary period in France. Richard Wolin shows how French students and intellectuals, inspired by their perceptions of the Cultural Revolution, and motivated by utopian hopes, incited grassroots social movements and reinvigorated French civic and cultural life.

Wolin’s riveting narrative reveals that Maoism’s allure among France’s best and brightest actually had little to do with a real understanding of Chinese politics. Instead, it paradoxically served as a vehicle for an emancipatory transformation of French society. French student leftists took up the trope of “cultural revolution,” applying it to their criticisms of everyday life. Wolin examines how Maoism captured the imaginations of France’s leading cultural figures, influencing Sartre’s “perfect Maoist moment”; Foucault’s conception of power; Sollers’s chic, leftist intellectual journal Tel Quel; as well as Kristeva’s book on Chinese women—which included a vigorous defense of foot-binding.

Recounting the cultural and political odyssey of French students and intellectuals in the 1960s, The Wind from the East illustrates how the Maoist phenomenon unexpectedly sparked a democratic political sea change in France.

RICHARD WOLIN is Distinguished Professor of History, Comparative Literature, and Political Science at the City University of New York Graduate Center. His books, which include Heidegger’s Children and The Seduction of Unreason (both Princeton), have been translated into ten languages. His articles and reviews have appeared in Dissent, the Nation, and the New Republic.

“Wolin knows the contemporary French intellectual, political, and cultural scene, and he brings a fine balance of liberal sympathy for naïve student enthusiasms and skeptical distaste for intellectual fashions and their cynical camp followers.”
—Tony Judt, author of Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945

AUGUST

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Chasing Stars
The Myth of Talent and the Portability of Performance

Boris Groysberg

It is taken for granted in the knowledge economy that companies must employ the most talented performers to compete and succeed. Many firms try to buy stars by luring them away from competitors. But Boris Groysberg shows what an uncertain and disastrous practice this can be.

After examining the careers of more than a thousand star analysts at Wall Street investment banks, and conducting more than two hundred frank interviews, Groysberg comes to a striking conclusion: star analysts who change firms suffer an immediate and lasting decline in performance. Their earlier excellence appears to have depended heavily on their former firms’ general and proprietary resources, organizational cultures, networks, and colleagues. There are a few exceptions, such as stars who move with their teams and stars who switch to better firms. Female stars also perform better after changing jobs than their male counterparts do. But most stars who switch firms turn out to be meteors, quickly losing luster in their new settings.

Groysberg also explores how some Wall Street research departments are successfully growing, retaining, and deploying their own stars. Finally, the book examines how its findings apply to many other occupations, from general managers to football players.

Chasing Stars offers profound insights into the fundamental nature of outstanding performance. It also offers practical guidance to individuals on how to manage their careers strategically, and to companies on how to identify, develop, and keep talent.

Boris Groysberg is associate professor in the organizational behavior unit at Harvard Business School.

“This is a thoughtful and highly readable book with interesting and provocative implications.”
—Will Mitchell, Duke University’s Fuqua School of Business
A Short History of Celebrity

Fred Inglis

Love it or hate it, celebrity is one of the dominant features of modern life—and one of the least understood. Fred Inglis sets out to correct this problem in this entertaining and enlightening social history of modern celebrity, from eighteenth-century London to today’s Hollywood. Vividly written and brimming with fascinating stories of figures whose lives mark important moments in the history of celebrity, this book explains how fame has changed over the past two-and-a-half centuries.

Starting with the first modern celebrities in mid-eighteenth-century London, including Samuel Johnson and the Prince Regent, the book traces the changing nature of celebrity and celebrities through the age of the Romantic hero, the European fin de siècle, and the Gilded Age in New York and Chicago. In the twentieth century, the book covers the Jazz Age, the rise of political celebrities such as Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin, and the democratization of celebrity in the postwar decades, as actors, rock stars, and sports heroes became the leading celebrities.

Arguing that celebrity is a mirror reflecting some of the worst as well as some of the best aspects of modern history itself, Inglis considers how the lives of the rich and famous provide not only entertainment but also social cohesion and, like morality plays, examples of what—and what not—to do.

This book will interest anyone who is curious about the history that lies behind one of the great preoccupations of our lives.

Fred Inglis is Honorary Professor of Cultural History at the University of Warwick and a former member of the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He is the author of more than twenty books, including The Cruel Peace: Everyday Life in the Cold War (Basic). Inglis is also the editor of Clifford Geertz’s Life among the Anthros and Other Essays (see page 39).

“This is a fascinating, remarkable, and thought-provoking book. Its great value is that it doesn’t begin with Survivor, Big Brother, or Oprah. Instead, Fred Inglis extends his study back to the eighteenth century and gives attention to painting, gossip columns, and wartime dictators, among much else. Inglis is a powerful and engaging writer and this book is a pleasure to read.”

—Tara Brabazon, University of Brighton
Climate Change Justice

Eric A. Posner, David Weisbach

Climate change and justice are so closely associated that many take it for granted that a global climate treaty should—indeed, must—directly address both issues together. But, in fact, this would be a serious mistake, one that, by dooming effective international limits on greenhouse gases, would actually make the world’s poor and developing nations far worse off. This is the provocative and original argument of Climate Change Justice. Eric Posner and David Weisbach strongly favor both a climate change agreement and efforts to improve economic justice. But they make a powerful case that the best—and possibly only—way to get an effective climate treaty is to exclude measures designed to redistribute wealth or address historical wrongs against underdeveloped countries.

In clear language, Climate Change Justice proposes four basic principles for designing the only kind of climate treaty that will work—a forward-looking agreement that requires every country to make greenhouse-gas reductions but still makes every country better off in its own view. This kind of treaty has the best chance of actually controlling climate change and improving the welfare of people around the world.

Eric A. Posner and David Weisbach teach at the University of Chicago Law School.
How Enemies Become Friends
The Sources of Stable Peace

Charles A. Kupchan

Is the world destined to suffer endless cycles of conflict and war? Can rival nations become partners and establish a lasting and stable peace? How Enemies Become Friends provides a bold and innovative account of how nations escape geopolitical competition and replace hostility with friendship. Through compelling analysis and rich historical examples that span the globe and range from the thirteenth century through the present, foreign policy expert Charles Kupchan explores how adversaries can transform enmity into amity—and he exposes prevalent myths about the causes of peace.

Kupchan contends that diplomatic engagement with rivals, far from being appeasement, is critical to rapprochement between adversaries. Diplomacy, not economic interdependence, is the currency of peace; concessions and strategic accommodation promote the mutual trust needed to build an international society. The nature of regimes matters much less than commonly thought: countries, including the United States, should deal with other states based on their foreign policy behavior rather than on whether they are democracies. Kupchan demonstrates that similar social orders, and similar ethnicities, races, or religions help nations achieve stable peace. He considers many historical successes and failures, including the onset of friendship between the United States and Great Britain in the early twentieth century, the Concert of Europe, which preserved peace after 1815 but collapsed following revolutions in 1848, and the remarkably close partnership of the Soviet Union and China in the 1950s, which descended into open rivalry by the 1960s.

In a world where conflict among nations seems inescapable, How Enemies Become Friends offers critical insights for building lasting peace.

Charles A. Kupchan is professor of international affairs at Georgetown University and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. He served on the National Security Council during the Clinton presidency and is the author of The End of the American Era (Knopf).

“Theoretically ambitious and historically audacious, How Enemies Become Friends is an invaluable and timely contribution to our understanding of the causes of war and peace. Grounded in international relations scholarship and informed by an intimate knowledge of the actual practice of international security, Kupchan’s book deserves to be read by scholars and practitioners alike.”

—Michael Barnett, University of Minnesota

HOW NATIONS MOVE FROM WAR TO PEACE
How to Find a Habitable Planet

James Kasting

Ever since Carl Sagan first predicted that extraterrestrial civilizations must number in the millions, the search for life on other planets has gripped our imagination. Is Earth so rare that advanced life forms like us—or even the simplest biological organisms—are unique to the universe? *How to Find a Habitable Planet* describes how scientists are testing Sagan’s prediction, and demonstrates why Earth may not be so rare after all.

James Kasting has worked closely with NASA in its mission to detect habitable worlds outside our solar system, and in this book he introduces readers to the advanced methodologies being used in this extraordinary quest. He addresses the compelling questions that planetary scientists grapple with today: What exactly makes a planet habitable? What are the signatures of life astronomers should look for when they scan the heavens for habitable worlds? In providing answers, Kasting explains why Earth has remained habitable despite a substantial rise in solar luminosity over time, and why our neighbors, Venus and Mars, haven’t. If other Earth-sized planets endowed with enough water and carbon are out there, he argues, chances are good that some of those planets sustain life. Kasting describes the efforts under way to find them, and predicts that future discoveries will profoundly alter our view of the universe and our place in it.

This book is a must-read for anyone who has ever dreamed of finding other planets like ours—and perhaps even life like ours—in the cosmos.

*James Kasting* is Distinguished Professor of Geosciences at Pennsylvania State University. He is a renowned expert in planetary atmospheric evolution and is actively involved in the search by NASA for habitable planets outside our solar system. He is the coauthor of the introductory textbook *The Earth System*.

**SCIENCE ESSENTIALS**
The Little Book of String Theory

Steven S. Gubser

The Little Book of String Theory offers a short, accessible, and entertaining introduction to one of the most talked-about areas of physics today. String theory has been called the “theory of everything.” It seeks to describe all the fundamental forces of nature. It encompasses gravity and quantum mechanics in one unifying theory. But it is unproven and fraught with controversy. After reading this book, you’ll be able to draw your own conclusions about string theory.

Steve Gubser begins by explaining Einstein’s famous \( E = mc^2 \) equation, quantum mechanics, and black holes. He then gives readers a crash course in string theory and the core ideas behind it. In plain English and with a minimum of mathematics, Gubser covers strings, branes, string dualities, extra dimensions, curved space-time, quantum fluctuations, symmetry, and supersymmetry. He describes efforts to link string theory to experimental physics and uses analogies that nonscientists can understand. How does Chopin’s Fantasie-Impromptu relate to quantum mechanics? What would it be like to fall into a black hole? Why is dancing a waltz similar to contemplating a string duality? Find out in the pages of this book.

The Little Book of String Theory is the essential, most up-to-date beginner’s guide to this elegant, multidimensional field of physics.

Steven S. Gubser is professor of physics at Princeton University.

“This is an engaging and concise introduction to the main ideas in string theory. Gubser gives us a quick tour of the basic laws of physics as we understand them today, and then demonstrates how string theory seeks to go beyond them. He serves as an artful and attentive guide, as the reader explores the mysteries of quantum mechanics, black holes, strings, branes, supersymmetry, and extra dimensions in the pages of this book.”
—Juan Maldacena, Institute for Advanced Study

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POPULAR SCIENCE • PHYSICS

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
“Which candidate is the people’s choice?” It’s a simple question, and the answer is anything but. In Numbers Rule, George Szpiro tells the amazing story of the search for the fairest way of voting, deftly blending history, biography, and political skullduggery. Everyone interested in our too-fallible elections should read this book.”

—William Poundstone, author of Gaming the Vote: Why Elections Aren’t Fair (and What We Can Do About It)

Since the very birth of democracy in ancient Greece, the simple act of voting has given rise to mathematical paradoxes that have puzzled some of the greatest philosophers, statesmen, and mathematicians. Numbers Rule traces the epic quest by these thinkers to create a more perfect democracy and adapt to the ever-changing demands that each new generation places on our democratic institutions.

In a sweeping narrative that combines history, biography, and mathematics, George Szpiro details the fascinating lives and big ideas of great minds such as Plato, Pliny the Younger, Ramon Llull, Pierre Simon Laplace, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John von Neumann, and Kenneth Arrow, among many others. Each chapter in this riveting book tells the story of one or more of these visionaries and the problem they sought to overcome, like the Marquis de Condorcet, the eighteenth-century French nobleman who demonstrated that a majority vote in an election might not necessarily result in a clear winner. Szpiro takes readers from ancient Greece and Rome to medieval Europe, from the founding of the American republic and the French Revolution to today’s high-stakes elective politics. He explains how mathematical paradoxes and enigmas can crop up in virtually any voting arena, from electing a class president, a pope, or prime minister to the apportionment of seats in Congress.

Numbers Rule describes the trials and triumphs of the thinkers down through the ages who have dared the odds in pursuit of a just and equitable democracy.

George G. Szpiro, PhD, is a mathematician and journalist. He covers Israel and the Middle East for the Swiss daily newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung, for which he also writes an award-winning monthly column on mathematics. His books include Poincaré’s Prize: The Hundred-Year Quest to Solve One of Math’s Greatest Puzzles (Dutton).
**What’s Luck Got to Do with It?**

The History, Mathematics, and Psychology of the Gambler’s Illusion

Joseph Mazur

Why do so many gamblers risk it all when they know the odds of winning are against them? Why do they believe dice are “hot” in a winning streak? Why do we expect heads on a coin toss after several flips have turned up tails? *What’s Luck Got to Do with It?* takes a lively and eye-opening look at the mathematics, history, and psychology of gambling to reveal the most widely held misconceptions about luck. It exposes the hazards of feeling lucky, and uses the mathematics of predictable outcomes to show when our chances of winning are actually good.

Mathematician Joseph Mazur traces the history of gambling from the earliest known archaeological evidence of dice playing among Neolithic peoples to the first systematic mathematical studies of games of chance during the Renaissance, from government-administered lotteries to the glittering seductions of grand casinos, and on to the global economic crisis brought on by financiers’ trillion-dollar bets. Using plenty of engaging anecdotes, Mazur explains the mathematics behind gambling—including the laws of probability, statistics, betting against expectations, and the law of large numbers—and describes the psychological and emotional factors that entice people to put their faith in winning that ever-elusive jackpot despite its mathematical improbability.

As entertaining as it is informative, *What’s Luck Got to Do with It?* demonstrates the pervasive nature of our belief in luck and the deceptive psychology of winning and losing.

*Joseph Mazur* is professor emeritus of mathematics at Marlboro College. His books include *The Motion Paradox: The 2,500-Year-Old Puzzle behind All the Mysteries of Time and Space* and *Euclid in the Rainforest: Discovering Universal Truth in Logic and Math.*

“This is a fascinating book. It’s a fresh, funny, philosophical look at gambling by a mathematician who knows what he’s talking about, and who has quite obviously thought about gambling for a long time. Mazur isn’t afraid to make provocative, opinionated statements. I have not seen a gambling book like this before. I think it will attract a lot of readers.”

—Paul J. Nahin, author of *An Imaginary Tale*
“[Kaplan’s] storytelling approach entices nonscientists to venture into the world of parasites and appreciate their importance. The author’s sense of humor comes through on virtually every page.”
—Lillian F. Mayberry, University of Texas, El Paso

In *What’s Eating You?*, Eugene Kaplan recounts the true and harrowing tales of his adventures with parasites, and in the process introduces readers to the intimately interwoven lives of host and parasite.

Kaplan has spent his life traveling the globe exploring oceans and jungles, and incidentally acquiring parasites in his gut. Here, he leads readers on an unforgettable journey into the bizarre yet oddly beautiful world of parasites. In a narrative that is by turns frightening, disgusting, and laugh-out-loud funny, Kaplan describes how drinking contaminated water can cause a three-foot-long worm to burst from your arm; how he “gave birth” to a parasite the size and thickness of a pencil while working in Israel; why you should never wave a dead snake in front of your privates; and why fleas are attracted to his wife. Kaplan tells stories about leeches feasting on soldiers in Vietnam; sea cucumbers with teeth in their anuses that seem to encourage the entry of symbiotic fish; the habits of parasites that cause dysentery, river blindness, and other horrifying diseases—and much, much more. Along the way, he explains the underlying science, including parasite evolution and host-parasite physiology.

Informative, frequently lurid, and hugely entertaining, this beautifully illustrated book is a must-read for health-conscious travelers, and anyone who has ever wondered if they picked up a tapeworm from that last sushi dinner.

**Eugene H. Kaplan** is the Donald E. Axinn Endowed Distinguished Professor of Ecology and Conservation (emeritus) at Hofstra University. His many books include *Sensuous Seas: Tales of a Marine Biologist* (Princeton) and *A Field Guide to Southeastern and Caribbean Seashores* (Peterson Field Guides).
**GALAPAGOS**  
Islands Born of Fire  
Tenth Anniversary Edition

**TUI DE ROY**

Ever since Charles Darwin visited there in 1835, the Galapagos have fascinated us like no other spot on Earth. This richly illustrated book captures the ethereal, haunting quality of the Galapagos and of the birds and animals that make these islands their home. Acclaimed wildlife photographer and writer Tui De Roy has spent her life exploring the Galapagos and recording their secrets. Here, in spectacular full-color images and in her own words, she shares her intimate knowledge of the islands and her deep love and respect for the natural wonders they conceal.

De Roy takes readers from vibrant coastlines to sheltered interiors, photographing penguins, turtles, and marine iguanas. She visits active volcanic calderas, where life hangs in the balance each time the volcano remakes itself. De Roy follows the seasons of the giant tortoise, dives into the twilight world of sperm whales and hammerhead sharks, and treads on still-steaming volcanic crust. She also makes an impassioned plea for conservation.

This updated tenth-anniversary edition of De Roy’s celebrated book offers an unforgettable photographic tour of the Galapagos. Explore with her the incredible diversity of wildlife and habitats that rank these islands among the most fascinating and exotically beautiful places in the world.

- Features 245 stunning full-color photographs
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- Brings the natural wonders of the Galapagos to life

**Tui De Roy** is a world-renowned wildlife photographer, writer, and conservationist who grew up on the Galapagos and returns there frequently today. Her books include *Galapagos: Islands Lost in Time*; *The Andes: As the Condor Flies*; and *New Zealand: A Natural World Revealed*. She lives in New Zealand.

“[E]ngaging and inspirational… The author makes one appreciate the fragile beauty of the fiery isles.”  
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“The book is elegantly structured: each chapter emphasizes one distinct aspect of the Galapagos in the hope that by ‘displaying visually the essence of its splendid wildness,’ the volume can serve as an inspiration to ensure the survival of the islands’ threatened animals.”  
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*Sundev Gombobaatar* is assistant professor of zoology at the National University of Mongolia, specializing in raptor conservation, and vice president of the Mongolian Ornithological Society. *Axel Bräunlich* has lived and traveled extensively in Mongolia. He is involved with various conservation programs in the country and maintains a Web site on birding in Mongolia at birdsmongolia.blogspot.com.

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*Fernando Cornejo* is research associate and field research botanist at the Botanical Research Institute of Texas. *John Janovec* is research botanist and founding director of the Andes to Amazon Biodiversity Program at the Botanical Research Institute of Texas.

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Thomas S. Schulenberg is a research associate at the Cornell
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Daniel F. Lane and John P. O’Neill are illustrators and field or-
ithologists, and both are research associates at the Louisiana
State University Museum of Natural Science. Lane also leads
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throughout Peru before his death in 1993, was the premier
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Valérie Chansigaud holds a PhD in environmental science.

Valérie Chansigaud

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KEN SIMPSON is a well-known Australian birder and co-author of Birdwatching in Australia and New Zealand. He is a recipient of the Australian Natural History Medallion. NICOLAS DAY is a full-time wildlife artist and teacher. He exhibits regularly in galleries in Victoria, and his work has appeared in other books, including Birds of the Solomons, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia.

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Edited by Silvio Pons & Robert Service

The first book of its kind to appear since the end of the Cold War, this indispensable reference provides encyclopedic coverage of communism and its impact throughout the world in the twentieth century. With the opening of archives in former communist states over the past twenty years, scholars have found new material that has expanded and sometimes altered their understanding of communism as an ideological and political force. A Dictionary of 20th-Century Communism brings this scholarship to students, teachers, and scholars in related fields. In more than 400 concise entries, this book explains what communism was, the forms it took, and the enormous role it played in world history from the Russian Revolution through the collapse of the Soviet Union and beyond.

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“This important work helps bridge the gap between specialists’ knowledge about communism and the general public’s understanding—a gap that has only widened since the revolutions of 1989–1991. The dictionary’s entries are informative and reasonable, everything one wants in a work such as this.”
—Eric D. Weitz, University of Minnesota

Silvio Pons is professor of eastern European history at the University of Rome Tor Vergata and director of the Gramsci Institute Foundation in Rome. His books include The Soviet Union and Europe in the Cold War, 1943–1953 and Stalin and the Inevitable War, 1936–1941. Robert Service teaches Russian history at the University of Oxford. He is the author of Comrades!: A History of World Communism and A History of Twentieth-Century Russia, as well as biographies of Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky.

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REFERENCE ■ POLITICS ■ HISTORY

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AFGHANISTAN
A Cultural and Political History

THOMAS BARFIELD

Afghanistan traces the historic struggles and the changing nature of political authority in this volatile region of the world, from the Mughal Empire in the sixteenth century to the Taliban resurgence today.

Thomas Barfield introduces readers to the bewildering diversity of tribal and ethnic groups in Afghanistan, explaining what unites them as Afghans despite the regional, cultural, and political differences that divide them. He shows how governing these peoples was relatively easy when power was concentrated in a small dynastic elite, but how this delicate political order broke down in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when Afghanistan’s rulers mobilized rural militias to expel first the British and later the Soviets. Armed insurgency proved remarkably successful against the foreign occupiers, but it also undermined the Afghan government’s authority and rendered the country ever more difficult to govern as time passed. Barfield vividly describes how Afghanistan’s armed factions plunged the country into a civil war, giving rise to clerical rule by the Taliban and Afghanistan’s isolation from the world. He examines why the American invasion in the wake of September 11 toppled the Taliban so quickly, and how this easy victory lulled the United States into falsely believing that a viable state could be built just as easily.

Afghanistan is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand how a land conquered and ruled by foreign dynasties for more than a thousand years became the “graveyard of empires” for the British and Soviets, and what the United States must do to avoid a similar fate.

Thomas Barfield is professor of anthropology at Boston University. His books include The Perilous Frontier: Nomadic Empires and China, 221 BC to AD 1757; The Central Asian Arabs of Afghanistan; and Afghanistan: An Atlas of Indigenous Domestic Architecture.

“Barfield’s book will become the single best source on Afghan history and politics virtually overnight. His deep knowledge of Afghanistan enables him to range widely and knit together a very coherent narrative with a conceptual clarity that is pretty rare. A great deal of learning is evident here, but Barfield wears it lightly.”
—James C. Scott, author of Seeing Like a State

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CURRENT AFFAIRS II MIDDLE EAST

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Life among the Anthros and Other Essays

Clifford Geertz

Edited by Fred Inglis

Clifford Geertz (1926–2006) was perhaps the most influential anthropologist of our time, but his influence extended far beyond his field to encompass all facets of contemporary life. Nowhere were his gifts for directness, humor, and steady revelation more evident than in the pages of the New York Review of Books, where for nearly four decades he shared his acute vision of the world in all its peculiarity. This book brings together the finest of Geertz’s review essays from the New York Review along with a representative selection of later pieces written at the height of his powers, some that first appeared in periodicals such as Dissent, others never before published.

This collection exemplifies Geertz’s extraordinary range of concerns, beginning with his first essay for the Review in 1967, in which he reviews, with muffled hilarity, the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski. This book includes Geertz’s unflinching meditations on Western academia’s encounters with the non-Western world, and on the shifting and clashing places of societies in the world generally. Geertz writes eloquently and arresting about such major figures as Gandhi, Foucault, and Genet, and on topics as varied as Islam, globalization, feminism, and the failings of nationalism.

Life among the Anthros and Other Essays demonstrates Geertz’s uncommon wisdom and consistently keen and hopeful humor, confirming his status as one of our most important and enduring public intellectuals.

Clifford Geertz was professor emeritus in the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. His many books include The Interpretation of Cultures (Basic), Negara: The Theatre State in Nineteenth-Century Bali (Princeton), and Available Light: Anthropological Reflections on Philosophical Topics (Princeton). Fred Inglis is Honorary Professor of Cultural History at the University of Warwick and former member of the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study. He is the author of Clifford Geertz: Culture, Custom, and Ethics and A Short History of Celebrity (see page 25).

“A much needed collection. Its core is an excellent, judicious selection of Geertz’s essays in the New York Review of Books over more than three decades, plus other key articles that he published elsewhere. This is a remarkable retrospective on Geertz that is not available elsewhere and that captures his public intellectual role acutely and poignantly.” —George Marcus, University of California, Irvine

MAY

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978-0-691-14358-3
304 pages. 6 x 9.
ANTHROPOLOGY II PHILOSOPHY

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
“Donald Redford’s City of the Ram-Man will interest specialists and armchair archaeologists alike. Redford looks at even the most complex archaeological and historical data with the eye of a storyteller. He constantly weaves interesting and often little-known details into the warp of his story, and his work is a rare thing—a consummate fusion of solid scholarship and truly readable history.”
—Richard H. Wilkinson, author of The Complete Temples of Ancient Egypt

In this richly illustrated book, renowned archaeologist Donald Redford draws on the latest discoveries—including many of his own—to tell the story of the ancient Egyptian city of Mendes, home of the mysterious cult of the “fornicating ram who mounts the beauties.” Excavation by Redford and his colleagues over the past two decades has cast a flood of light on this strange center of worship and political power located in the Nile Delta. A sweeping chronological account filled with photographs, drawings, and informative sidebars, City of the Ram-Man is the first history of Mendes written for general readers.

Founded in the remote prehistoric past, inhabited continuously for 5,000 years, and abandoned only in the first-century BC, Mendes is a microcosm of ancient Egyptian history. City of the Ram-Man tells the city’s full story—from its founding, through its development of a great society and its brief period as the capital of Egypt, up to its final decline. Central to the story is millennia of worship dedicated to the lascivious ram-god. The book describes the discoveries of the great temple to the ram and the “Mansion of the Rams,” where the embalmed bodies of the avatars of the god were buried. It also discusses ancient Greek reports that these ram-gods occasionally ritually fornicated with women.

Vividly written and enriched throughout by Redford’s intimate knowledge of the remains of Mendes, City of the Ram-Man is a unique account of a long-lost monument of Egyptian history, religion, and culture.

Donald B. Redford is a historian and archaeologist who has worked extensively in Egypt since 1975, directing a number of important excavations, notably at Mendes and Karnak. A professor at Pennsylvania State University, he is the author of many books, including Akhenaten: The Heretic King (Princeton). He is also the editor of The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt.
The Zodiac of Paris
How an Improbable Controversy over an Ancient Egyptian Artifact Provoked a Modern Debate over Religion and Science

Jed Z. Buchwald & Diane Greco Josefowicz

The Dendera zodiac—an ancient bas-relief temple ceiling adorned with mysterious symbols of the stars and planets—was first discovered by the French during Napoleon’s campaign in Egypt, and quickly provoked a controversy between scientists and theologians. Brought to Paris in 1821 and ultimately installed in the Louvre, where it can still be seen today, the zodiac appeared to depict the nighttime sky from a time predating the Biblical creation, and therefore cast doubt on religious truth. The Zodiac of Paris tells the story of this incredible archeological find and its unlikely role in the fierce disputes over science and faith in Napoleonic and Restoration France.

The book unfolds against the turbulence of the French Revolution, Napoleon’s breathtaking rise and fall, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne. Drawing on newspapers, journals, diaries, pamphlets, and other documentary evidence, Jed Buchwald and Diane Greco Josefowicz show how scientists and intellectuals seized upon the zodiac to discredit Christianity, and how this drew furious responses from conservatives and sparked debates about the merits of scientific calculation as a source of knowledge about the past. The ideological battles would rage until the thoroughly antireligious Jean-François Champollion unlocked the secrets of Egyptian hieroglyphs—and of the zodiac itself. Champollion would prove the religious reactionaries right, but for all the wrong reasons.

The Zodiac of Paris brings Napoleonic and Restoration France vividly to life, revealing the lengths to which scientists, intellectuals, theologians, and conservatives went to use the ancient past for modern purposes.

Jed Z. Buchwald is the Doris and Henry Dreyfuss Professor of History at the California Institute of Technology. His books include The Creation of Scientific Effects: Heinrich Hertz and Electric Waves. Diane Greco Josefowicz teaches in the writing program at Boston University.

“This book makes a major contribution to European scientific, intellectual, and cultural history. Buchwald and Josefowicz have wrested from oblivion a subject that no previous author, French or English, has analyzed in this form or breadth. The Zodiac of Paris not only embodies interdisciplinarity at its very best, but also exposes the nineteenth-century roots of many concerns of the twenty-first century.”
—Darius A. Spieth, author of Napoleon’s Sorcerers
“Bracing reading. On Fact and Fraud is important because it combines a considered ethical stance and an analysis of the conditions under which fraud takes place with recognition of the all-too-real difficulties of handling, under pressure, hard-to-reproduce effects. This is a smart, deft book by someone deeply familiar with the moral and ethical complexities in contemporary science.”
—Peter Galison, Harvard University

Fraud in science is not as easy to identify as one might think. When accusations of scientific misconduct occur, truth can often be elusive, and the cause of a scientist’s ethical misstep isn’t always clear. On Fact and Fraud looks at actual cases in which fraud was committed or alleged, explaining what constitutes scientific misconduct and what doesn’t, and providing readers with the ethical foundations needed to discern and avoid fraud wherever it may arise.

In David Goodstein’s varied experience—as a physicist and educator, and as vice provost at Caltech, a job in which he was responsible for investigating all allegations of scientific misconduct—a deceptively simple question has come up time and again: what constitutes fraud in science? Here, Goodstein takes us on a tour of real controversies from the front lines of science and helps readers determine for themselves whether or not fraud occurred. Cases include, among others, those of Robert A. Millikan, whose historic measurement of the electron’s charge has been maligned by accusations of fraud; Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons and their “discovery” of cold fusion; Victor Ninov and the supposed discovery of element 118; Jan Hendrik Schön from Bell Labs and his work in semiconductors; and J. Georg Bednorz and Karl Müller’s discovery of high-temperature superconductivity, a seemingly impossible accomplishment that turned out to be real.

On Fact and Fraud provides a user’s guide to identifying, avoiding, and preventing fraud in science, along the way offering valuable insights into how modern science is practiced.

David Goodstein is the Frank J. Gilloon Distinguished Teaching and Service Professor in the Department of Physics at the California Institute of Technology. His books include Out of Gas: The End of the Age of Oil and Feynman’s Lost Lecture.
Great Books, Bad Arguments
Republic, Leviathan, and The Communist Manifesto

W. G. Runciman

Plato’s Republic, Hobbes’s Leviathan, and Marx’s Communist Manifesto are universally acknowledged classics of Western political thought. But how strong are the core arguments on which they base their visions of the good society that they want to bring into being? In this lively and provocative book, W. G. Runciman shows where and why they fail, even after due allowance has been made for the different historical contexts in which they wrote. Plato, Hobbes, and Marx were all passionately convinced that justice, peace, and order could be established if only their teachings were implemented and the right people put into power. But Runciman makes a powerful case to the effect that all three were irredeemably naïve in their assumptions about how human societies function and evolve and how human behavior could be changed. Yet despite this, Runciman insists that Republic, Leviathan, and The Communist Manifesto remain great books. Born of righteous anger and frustration, they are masterfully eloquent pleas for better worlds—worlds that Plato, Hobbes, and Marx cannot bring themselves to admit to be unattainable.

W. G. Runciman is a fellow of Trinity College, University of Cambridge. His books include The Social Animal and The Theory of Cultural and Social Selection.

“Why have Plato’s Republic, Hobbes’s Leviathan, and Marx’s Communist Manifesto retained their enduring appeal, despite their often wildly implausible assumptions about human motivation and political action? No one is more qualified to answer this question than Britain’s most eminent sociologist cum philosopher and historian, Gary Runciman. Great Books, Bad Arguments is not only lucid, but like the best detective fiction, keeps the reader guessing until the very end.”
—Gareth Stedman Jones, King’s College, University of Cambridge
Most people, including philosophers, tend to classify human motives as falling into one of two categories: the egoistic or the altruistic, the self-interested or the moral. According to Susan Wolf, however, much of what motivates us does not comfortably fit into this scheme. Often we act neither for our own sake nor out of duty or an impersonal concern for the world. Rather, we act out of love for objects that we rightly perceive as worthy of love—and it is these actions that give meaning to our lives. Wolf makes a compelling case that, along with happiness and morality, this kind of meaningfulness constitutes a distinctive dimension of a good life. Written in a lively and engaging style, and full of provocative examples, Meaning in Life and Why It Matters is a profound and original reflection on a subject of permanent human concern.

Susan Wolf is the Edna J. Koury Professor of Philosophy at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She is the author of Freedom within Reason.

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HUMAN VALUES
Stephen Macedo, Series Editor
Surviving Death

Mark Johnston

In this extraordinary book, Mark Johnston sets out a new understanding of personal identity and the self, thereby providing a purely naturalistic account of surviving death.

Death threatens our sense of the importance of goodness. The threat can be met if there is, as Socrates said, “something in death that is better for the good than for the bad.” Yet, as Johnston shows, all existing theological conceptions of the afterlife are either incoherent or at odds with the workings of nature. These supernaturalist pictures of the rewards for goodness also obscure a striking consilience between the philosophical study of the self and an account of goodness common to Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism: the good person is one who has undergone a kind of death of the self and who lives a life transformed by entering imaginatively into the lives of others, anticipating their needs and true interests. As a caretaker of humanity who finds his or her own death comparatively unimportant, the good person can see through death.

But this is not all. Johnston’s closely argued claims that there is no persisting self and that our identities are in a particular way “Protean” imply that the good survive death. Given the future-directed concern that defines true goodness, the good quite literally live on in the onward rush of humankind. Every time a baby is born a good person acquires a new face.

Mark Johnston is the Walter Cerf Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University and the author of Saving God: Religion after Idolatry (Princeton).

Praise for Surviving Death:

“This outstanding book presents original and indeed brave views…. [It] is also superbly written—pellucid, stylish, engaging, and at points richly humorous. A tour de force.”
—Michael Forster, University of Chicago

Praise for Saving God:

“[A] suggestive and cunning new book…. Johnston is humane, and philosophically nimble.”
—James Wood, New Yorker
The Brain and the Meaning of Life

Paul Thagard

Why is life worth living? What makes actions right or wrong? What is reality and how do we know it? The Brain and the Meaning of Life draws on research in philosophy, psychology, and neuroscience to answer some of the most pressing questions about life’s nature and value. Paul Thagard argues that evidence requires the abandonment of many traditional ideas about the soul, free will, and immortality, and shows how brain science matters for fundamental issues about reality, morality, and the meaning of life. The ongoing Brain Revolution reveals how love, work, and play provide good reasons for living.

Defending the superiority of evidence-based reasoning over religious faith and philosophical thought experiments, Thagard argues that minds are brains and that reality is what science can discover. Brains come to know reality through a combination of perception and reasoning. Just as important, our brains evaluate aspects of reality through emotions that can produce both good and bad decisions. Our cognitive and emotional abilities allow us to understand reality, decide effectively, act morally, and pursue the vital needs of love, work, and play. Wisdom consists of knowing what matters, why it matters, and how to achieve it.

The Brain and the Meaning of Life shows how brain science helps to answer questions about the nature of mind and reality, while alleviating anxiety about the difficulty of life in a vast universe. The book integrates decades of multidisciplinary research, but its clear explanations and humor make it accessible to the general reader.

Paul Thagard is professor of philosophy, psychology, and computer science at the University of Waterloo, Canada. His previous books include Mind: Introduction to Cognitive Science and Hot Thought: Mechanisms and Applications of Emotional Cognition.
Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay
Assessing the Economic Rise of China and India

Pranab Bardhan

The recent economic rise of China and India has attracted a great deal of attention—and justifiably so. Together, the two countries account for one-fifth of the global economy and are projected to represent a full third of the world’s income by 2025. Yet, many of the views regarding China and India’s market reforms and high growth have been tendentious, exaggerated, or oversimplified. Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay scrutinizes the phenomenal rise of both nations, and demolishes the myths that have accumulated around the economic achievements of these two giants in the last quarter century. Exploring the challenges that both countries must overcome to become true leaders in the international economy, Pranab Bardhan looks beyond short-run macroeconomic issues to examine and compare China and India’s major policy changes, political and economic structures, and current general performance.

Bardhan investigates the two countries’ economic reforms, each nation’s pattern and composition of growth, and the problems afflicting their agricultural, industrial, infrastructural, and financial sectors. He considers how these factors affect China and India’s poverty, inequality, and environment, how political factors shape each country’s pattern of burgeoning capitalism, and how significant poverty reduction in both countries is mainly due to domestic factors—not global integration, as most would believe. He shows how authoritarianism has distorted Chinese development while democratic governance in India has been marred by severe accountability failures.

Full of valuable insights, Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay provides a nuanced picture of China and India’s complex political economy at a time of startling global reconfiguration and change.

Pranab Bardhan is professor of economics at the University of California, Berkeley. His books include Scarcity, Conflicts, and Cooperation.

“Of the several books making general comparisons of the recent growth experiences of China and India, this one is the best I have read. It is full of useful data, it is a great source of information, and it contains insights that will be interesting to general readers.”
—Kaushik Basu, Cornell University
“The great credit crisis of 2007–9 begs the question: how much do we need to rethink central banking? The explosive issues include whether central banks should lean against asset bubbles, whether inflation targeting needs to be reconsidered, and whether strong independence is compatible with the expanding responsibilities assumed by central banks. There is no one more reliable than Davies and Green for guiding us through this minefield.”

—Barry Eichengreen, author of The European Economy since 1945

The crash of 2008 revealed that the world’s central banks had failed to offset the financial imbalances that led to the crisis, and lacked the tools to respond effectively. What lessons should central banks learn from the experience, and how, in a global financial system, should cooperation between them be enhanced? Banking on the Future provides a fascinating insider’s look into how central banks have evolved and why they are critical to the functioning of market economies. The book asks whether, in light of the recent economic fallout, the central banking model needs radical reform.

Supported by interviews with leading central bankers from around the world, and informed by the latest academic research, Banking on the Future considers such current issues as the place of asset prices and credit growth in anti-inflation policy, the appropriate role for central banks in banking supervision, the ways in which central banks provide liquidity to markets, the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of central banks, the culture and individuals working in these institutions, as well as the particular issues facing emerging markets and Islamic finance. Howard Davies and David Green set out detailed policy recommendations, including a reformulation of monetary policy, better metrics for financial stability, closer links with regulators, and a stronger emphasis on international cooperation.

Exploring a crucial sector of the global economic system, Banking on the Future offers new ideas for restoring financial strength to the foundations of central banking.

Howard Davies is director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Previously, he was chairman of the United Kingdom’s Financial Services Authority and deputy governor of the Bank of England. David Green has worked for almost forty years as a central banker and financial regulator, principally at the Bank of England and the Financial Services Authority. Davies and Green are the authors of Global Financial Regulation.
Balancing the Banks
Global Lessons from the Financial Crisis

Mathias Dewatripont, Jean-Charles Rochet & Jean Tirole
Translated by Keith Tribe

The financial crisis that began in 2007 in the United States swept the world, producing substantial bank failures and forcing unprecedented state aid for the crippled global financial system. Bringing together three leading financial economists to provide an international perspective, Balancing the Banks draws critical lessons from the causes of the crisis and proposes important regulatory reforms, including sound guidelines for the ways in which distressed banks might be dealt with in the future.

While some recent policy moves go in the right direction, others, the book argues, are not sufficient to prevent another crisis. The authors show the necessity of an adaptive prudential regulatory system that can better address financial innovation. Stressing the numerous and complex challenges faced by politicians, finance professionals, and regulators, and calling for reinforced international coordination (for example, in the treatment of distressed banks), the authors put forth a number of principles to deal with issues regarding the economic incentives of financial institutions, the impact of economic shocks, and the role of political constraints.

Offering a global perspective, Balancing the Banks should be read by anyone concerned with solving the current crisis and preventing another such calamity in the future.

Mathias Dewatripont is professor of economics at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ECARES and Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management), annual visiting professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and research director of the Center for Economic Policy and Research. Jean-Charles Rochet is professor of mathematics and economics at the University of Toulouse I. Jean Tirole is chairman of the Foundation Jean-Jacques Laffont at the Toulouse School of Economics, scientific director of Toulouse’s Industrial Economics Institute, and annual visiting professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

“Three giants in the field have teamed up to offer their insightful perspectives on prudential regulation at a crucial time. The book is... mandatory reading for all policymakers and academics involved in the difficult subjects of banking regulation and crisis prevention.”
—Ricardo Caballero, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

“This is a very good book on the financial crisis by three of the best economists in the world.”
—Franklin Allen, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

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"Addiction by Design is an extremely enlightening ethnographic account of a little-studied form of gambling. The ethnography is rich and deep, shedding original light on the significance of addiction and gambling in American culture. Schüll offers a provocative and important study of the imperative some people feel to lose themselves in a machine. The story told in the book is absolutely riveting."
—Emily Martin, author of Bipolar Expeditions

"A gripping, insightful, and poignant analysis of the psychological power of machine gambling, read through the lens of an extraordinary collection of narratives and theoretical sources. Schüll illuminates the multiple, intersecting logics of the industry as a sociotechnical assemblage, showing how casino design, gambling machines, and gamblers are drawn together into a kind of integrated circuit aimed at maximizing the gamblers' entainment and the industry's profits."
—Lucy A. Suchman, author of Human-Machine Reconfigurations

Recent decades have seen a dramatic shift away from social forms of gambling played around roulette wheels and card tables to solitary gambling at electronic terminals. Addiction by Design takes readers into the intriguing world of machine gambling, an increasingly popular and absorbing form of play that blurs the line between human and machine, compulsion and control, risk and reward.

Drawing on fifteen years of field research in Las Vegas, anthropologist Natasha Dow Schüll shows how the mechanical rhythm of electronic gambling pulls players into a trancelike state they call the "machine zone," in which daily worries, social demands, and even bodily awareness fade away. Once in the zone, gambling addicts play not to win but simply to keep playing, for as long as possible—even at the cost of physical and economic exhaustion. In continuous machine play, gamblers seek to lose themselves while the gambling industry seeks profit. Schüll describes the strategic calculations behind game algorithms and machine ergonomics, casino architecture and "ambience management," player tracking and cash access systems—all designed to meet the market's desire for maximum "time on device." Her account moves from casino floors into gamblers' everyday lives, from gambling industry conventions and Gamblers Anonymous meetings to regulatory debates over whether addiction to gambling machines stems from the consumer, the product, or the interplay between the two.

Addiction by Design is a compelling inquiry into the intensifying traffic between people and machines of chance, offering clues to some of the broader anxieties and predicaments of contemporary life.

Natasha Dow Schüll is assistant professor in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Gaming the World
How Sports Are Reshaping Global Politics and Culture

Andrei S. Markovits & Lars Rensmann

Professional sports today have truly become a global force, a common language that anyone, regardless of their nationality, can understand. Yet sports also remain distinctly local, with regional teams and the fiercely loyal local fans that follow them. This book examines the twenty-first-century phenomenon of global sports, in which professional teams and their players have become agents of globalization while at the same time fostering deep-seated and antagonistic local allegiances and spawning new forms of cultural conflict and prejudice.

Andrei Markovits and Lars Rensmann take readers into the exciting global sports scene, showing how soccer, football, baseball, basketball, and hockey have given rise to a collective identity among millions of predominantly male fans in the United States, Europe, and around the rest of the world. They trace how these global—and globalizing—sports emerged from local pastimes in America, Britain, and Canada over the course of the twentieth century, and how regionalism continues to exert its divisive influence in new and potentially explosive ways. Markovits and Rensmann explore the complex interplay between the global and the local in sports today, demonstrating how sports have opened new avenues for dialogue and shared interest internationally even as they reinforce old antagonisms and create new ones.

Gaming the World reveals the pervasive influence of sports on our daily lives, making all of us citizens of an increasingly cosmopolitan world while affirming our local, regional, and national identities.

Andrei S. Markovits is the Karl W. Deutsch Collegiate Professor of Comparative Politics and German Studies at the University of Michigan. His books include Uncouth Nation: Why Europe Dislikes America and Offside: Soccer and American Exceptionalism (both Princeton). Lars Rensmann is DAAD Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan.

“This is an exciting book full of stimulating observation and wondrous detail. It illustrates convincingly the central role of sports in our contemporary cultural complex, highlighting their globalizing and cosmopolitan potential but also their national and local reference. The authors bring home their many powerful arguments through a stunning range of evidence.”

—Modris Eksteins, University of Toronto

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"This innovative book deals with a large and understudied area: Latino political behavior. Its argument regarding the diversity of the Latino community is important and the authors' attention to generational differences in the community is a rarity. Significant and original, this book covers more ground than any other work on the subject."
—Lisa García Bedolla, University of California, Berkeley

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT HISPANIC VOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

New Faces, New Voices
The Hispanic Electorate in America

Marisa A. Abrajano & R. Michael Alvarez

Making up 14.2 percent of the American population, Hispanics are now the largest minority group in the United States. Clearly, securing the Hispanic vote is more important to political parties than ever before. Yet, despite the current size of the Hispanic population, is there a clear Hispanic politics? Who are Hispanic voters? What are their political preferences and attitudes, and why? The first comprehensive study of Hispanic voters in the United States, New Faces, New Voices paints a complex portrait of this diverse and growing population.

Examining race, politics, and comparative political behavior, Marisa Abrajano and R. Michael Alvarez counter the preconceived notion of Hispanic voters as one homogenous group. The authors discuss the concept of Hispanic political identity, taking into account the ethnic, generational, and linguistic distinctions within the Hispanic population. They compare Hispanic registration, turnout, and participation to those of non-Hispanics, consider the socioeconomic factors contributing to Hispanics’ levels of political knowledge, determine what segment of the Hispanic population votes in federal elections, and explore the prospects for political relationships among Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Finally, the authors look at Hispanic opinions on social and economic issues, factoring in whether these attitudes are affected by generational status and ethnicity.

A unique and nuanced perspective on the Hispanic electoral population, New Faces, New Voices is essential for understanding the political characteristics of the largest and fastest growing group of minority voters in the United States.

Marisa A. Abrajano is assistant professor of political science at the University of California, San Diego. She is the author of Campaigning to the New American Electorate. R. Michael Alvarez is professor of political science at the California Institute of Technology. He is the coauthor of Electronic Elections (see page 81) and Hard Choices, Easy Answers (both Princeton).
**Who Cares?**

Public Ambivalence and Government Activism from the New Deal to the Second Gilded Age

**Katherine S. Newman & Elisabeth S. Jacobs**

Americans like to think that they look after their own, especially in times of hardship. Particularly for the Great Depression and the Great Society eras, the collective memory is one of solidarity and compassion for the less fortunate. *Who Cares?* challenges this story by examining opinion polls and letters to presidents from average citizens. This evidence, some of it little known, reveals a much darker, more impatient attitude toward the poor, the unemployed, and the disposessed during the 1930s and 1960s. Katherine Newman and Elisabeth Jacobs show that some of the social policies that Americans take for granted today suffered from declining public support just a few years after their inception. Yet Americans have been equally unenthusiastic about efforts to dismantle social programs once they are well established. Again contrary to popular belief, conservative Republicans had little public support in the 1980s and 1990s for their efforts to unravel the progressive heritage of the New Deal and the Great Society. Whether creating or rolling back such programs, leaders like Roosevelt, Johnson, Nixon, and Reagan often found themselves working against public opposition, and they left lasting legacies only by persevering despite it.

Timely and surprising, *Who Cares?* demonstrates not that Americans are callous but that they are frequently ambivalent about public support for the poor. It also suggests that presidential leadership requires bold action, regardless of opinion polls.

**Katherine S. Newman** is the Malcolm Forbes, Class of 1941, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs at Princeton University. Her many books include *The Missing Class: Portraits of the Near Poor in America* (with Victor Tan Chen) and *No Shame in My Game: The Working Poor in the Inner City*. **Elisabeth S. Jacobs** is a senior policy adviser to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress.

“Earth to Obama: Read this book, then come out fighting—for the people who have no other champion but a courageous President.”
—Bill Moyers

“This timely and important book shows that Americans are willing to support social programs that help the poor and unfortunate—but usually only after those programs have been up and rolling for years. A just society therefore depends on politicians with the courage to lead rather than pandering to current public opinion.”
—Robert B. Reich

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“This is an entirely original book that for the first time offers a sustained and persuasive argument for a distinct early modern period in Jewish history. Ruderman provides a synthetic account of the period based on a masterful command of the primary and secondary scholarship.”
—David Sorkin, University of Wisconsin–Madison

David B. Ruderman is the Joseph Meyerhoff Professor of Modern Jewish History and the Ella Darivoff Director of the Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. His many books include Jewish Enlightenment in an English Key and Connecting the Covenants.
Empires in World History
Power and the Politics of Difference

Jane Burbank & Frederick Cooper

Empires—vast states of territories and peoples united by force and ambition—have dominated the political landscape for more than two millennia. Empires in World History departs from conventional European and nation-centered perspectives to take a remarkable look at how empires relied on diversity to shape the global order. Beginning with ancient Rome and China and continuing across Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Africa, Jane Burbank and Frederick Cooper examine empires’ conquests, rivalries, and strategies of domination—with an emphasis on how empires accommodated, created, and manipulated differences among populations.

Burbank and Cooper examine Rome and China in the third century BCE, empires that sustained state power for centuries. They delve into the militant monotheism of Byzantium, the Islamic Caliphates, and the short-lived Carolingians, as well as the pragmatically tolerant rule of the Mongols and Ottomans, who combined religious protection with the politics of loyalty. Burbank and Cooper discuss the influence of empire on capitalism and popular sovereignty, the limitations and instability of Europe’s colonial projects, Russia’s repertoire of exploitation and differentiation, as well as the “empire of liberty”—devised by American revolutionaries and later extended across a continent and beyond.

With its investigation into the relationship between diversity and imperial states, Empires in World History offers a fresh approach to understanding the impact of empires on the past and present.

Jane Burbank is professor of history and Russian and Slavic studies at New York University. Her books include Intelligentsia and Revolution and Russian Peasants Go to Court. Frederick Cooper is professor of history at New York University. His books include Decolonization and African Society and Colonialism in Question.

“This is the single best book about the relationship of empires and nations that I can think of.”
—Kenneth Pomeranz, author of The Great Divergence

“[D]estined to become a classic: it tackles a huge and topical theme, and moves at a fast pace, from Rome and Han Dynasty China, right down to the present. The coverage is sweeping and balanced. A stunning accomplishment.”
—Jeremy Adelman, Princeton University
Wally Broecker is one of the world’s leading authorities on abrupt global climate change. More than two decades ago, he discovered the link between ocean circulation and climate change, in particular how shutdowns of the Great Ocean Conveyor—the vast network of currents that circulate water, heat, and nutrients around the globe—triggered past ice ages. Today, he is among the researchers exploring how our planet’s climate system can abruptly “flip-flop” from one state to another, and who are weighing the implications for the future. In The Great Ocean Conveyor, Broecker introduces readers to the science of abrupt climate change while providing a vivid, firsthand account of the field’s history and development.

Could global warming cause the conveyor to shut down again, prompting another flip-flop in climate? What were the repercussions of past climate shifts? How do we know such shifts occurred? Broecker shows how earth scientists study ancient ice cores and marine sediments to probe Earth’s distant past, and how they blend scientific detective work with the latest technological advances to try to predict the future.

He traces how the science has evolved over the years, from the blind alleys and wrong turns to the controversies and breathtaking discoveries. Broecker describes the men and women behind the science, and reveals how his own thinking about abrupt climate change has itself flip-flopped as new evidence has emerged.

Rich with personal stories and insights, The Great Ocean Conveyor opens a tantalizing window onto how earth science is practiced.

Wally Broecker is the Newberry Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia University. His books include Fixing Climate: What Past Climate Changes Reveal about the Current Threat—and How to Counter It and Chemical Oceanography. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.
The global financial crises of recent years have made it painfully clear that psychological forces can imperil the wealth of nations. From blind faith in ever-rising housing prices to plummeting confidence in capital markets, “animal spirits” drive financial events worldwide. In this book, acclaimed economists George Akerlof and Robert Shiller present a serious alternative to the standard economic theory that has failed to account for these essential human factors, and provide a radical new way to think about the economy.

Looking back to the prevalent despondence preceding the Great Depression and the changing psychology that accompanied recovery—which led John Maynard Keynes to coin the term “animal spirits”—Akerlof and Shiller reassert the necessity of an active government role in economic policymaking. In a new preface, they describe why our economic troubles may linger for some time—unless we are prepared to take further, decisive action.

“Two of the most creative and respected economic thinkers currently at work, George Akerlof and Robert Shiller, … [have written] a fine book at exactly the right time.”
—Clive Crook, Financial Times

“There is barely a page of Animal Spirits without a fascinating fact or insight.”
—John Lanchester, New Yorker

“A truly innovative and bold work. . . . At a time when plummeting confidence is dragging down the market and the economy, the authors’ focus on the psychological aspect of economics is incredibly important.”
—Michael Mandel, BusinessWeek

“Akerlof and Shiller are the first to try to rework economic theory for our times. The effort itself makes their book a milestone.”
—Louis Uchitelle, New York Times Book Review

George A. Akerlof is the Daniel E. Koshland Sr. Distinguished Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. He was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in economics. He is the coauthor of Identity Economics (see page 2). Robert J. Shiller is the best-selling author of Irrational Exuberance and The Subprime Solution (both Princeton). He is the Arthur M. Okun Professor of Economics at Yale University.
Winner of the 2006 Phi Beta Kappa Book Award in Science

With a new afterword by the author

Plows, Plagues, and Petroleum
How Humans Took Control of Climate

William F. Ruddiman

Mankind’s impact on our planet is an everyday fact of life—but did our active involvement in climate change really begin with the industrial revolution, as commonly believed? In this provocative book, William Ruddiman argues that our ancestors have actually been changing the climate for some 8,000 years.

Plows, Plagues, and Petroleum has sparked lively scientific debate since it was first published. In a new afterword, Ruddiman explores the main challenges posed to his hypothesis, and shows how recent investigations and findings ultimately strengthen the book’s original claims.

Praise for Princeton’s previous editions:

“If you’re not familiar with Ruddiman’s hypothesis, you should be…. Plows, Plagues, and Petroleum is excellent reading for scientist and nonscientist alike.”

—James White, Science

William F. Ruddiman is the author of Earth’s Climate: Past and Future, and has published many articles in Scientific American, Nature, and Science, as well as various scientific journals.
Can the quantum theory of fields and Einstein’s general theory of relativity be united into a single quantum theory of gravity? In *The Nature of Space and Time*, two of the world’s most famous physicists—Stephen Hawking and Roger Penrose—debate this essential question.

In a new afterword, the authors outline how recent developments have caused their positions to further diverge on a number of key issues, including the spatial geometry of the universe, inflationary versus cyclic theories of the cosmos, and the black-hole information-loss paradox.

*Praise for Princeton’s previous edition:*

“This elegant little volume provides a clear account of two approaches to some of the greatest unsolved problems of gravitation and cosmology.”
—John Barrow, New Scientist

Stephen Hawking is the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge. Roger Penrose is the Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford.

THE ISAAC NEWTON INSTITUTE SERIES OF LECTURES
In 2005, the Cassini-Huygens probe successfully parachuted down through the atmosphere of Titan, Saturn’s largest and most mysterious moon. One of the researchers who made that mission possible was Ralph Lorenz.

In Titan Unveiled, Lorenz, with Jacqueline Mitton, provides an insider’s account of the scientific community’s first close encounter with an alien landscape. Lorenz and Mitton describe Titan as a world strikingly like Earth, and tell how Titan may hold clues to the origins of life on our own planet and the possibility of life’s presence on other worlds. A new afterword brings readers up to date on Cassini’s ongoing exploration of Titan, describing the many new discoveries made since 2006.

“An engrossing firsthand account of one of humankind’s greatest adventures of recent years.”
—Fred Taylor, American Scientist

“A fascinating book.”
—Times Higher Education

Ralph Lorenz is a planetary scientist at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. Jacqueline Mitton is a writer, editor, and media consultant in astronomy.

The Universe in a Mirror tells the story of the Hubble Space Telescope and the visionaries responsible for its extraordinary accomplishments. Robert Zimmerman takes readers behind the scenes of one of the most ambitious scientific instruments ever sent into space. He shows how scientists from the 1950s through the 1980s variously fought to get the Hubble designed, approved, and built—only to have their hopes and reputations shattered when its mirror was found to be flawed. Illustrated with striking color images, The Universe in a Mirror describes how Hubble, and the men and women behind it, opened a rare window onto the universe, dazzling humanity with sights never before seen.

“A breezy behind-the-scenes account… A great story.”
—Dennis Overbye, New York Times

“[A] page-turner full of human drama.”
—Glenn Harlan Reynolds, Wall Street Journal

“Must reading for armchair astrophysicists.”
—Bryce Christensen, Booklist (starred review)

Robert Zimmerman is an award-winning science writer and historian. His books include Leaving Earth and Genesis: The Story of Apollo 8.
How Mathematicians Think
Using Ambiguity, Contradiction, and Paradox to Create Mathematics

William Byers

To many outsiders, mathematicians resemble computers, grimly grinding away with a strict formal logic. Yet mathematicians themselves often describe their most important breakthroughs as creative, intuitive responses to ambiguity, contradiction, and paradox. In this unique book, William Byers shows how nonlogical qualities, uncertainties, and conflicts spur rather than impede the development of mathematics. Ultimately, How Mathematicians Think shows that the nature of mathematical thinking can teach us a great deal about the human condition itself.

“Ambitious, accessible and provocative…. Everyone should read Byers.”
—Donal O’Shea, Nature

“This is a truly exceptional work…. [A] must-read book for every mathematics student and professor.”
—J. Mayer, Choice

William Byers is professor of mathematics at Concordia University in Montreal. He has published widely in mathematics journals.

A Certain Ambiguity
A Mathematical Novel

Gaurav Suri & Hartosh Singh Bal

While studying at Stanford in the late 1980s, Ravi Kapoor discovers that his grandfather, Vijay Sahni, was arrested under an obscure blasphemy law in a small New Jersey town in 1919. As Vijay is challenged to defend his belief that the certainty of mathematics can be extended to all human knowledge—including religion—Ravi struggles with the question of whether there can ever be absolute certainty in mathematics or life. Moving and enlightening, A Certain Ambiguity is a story about what it means to face the extent—and the limits—of human knowledge.

“A Certain Ambiguity is an amazing narrative that glows with a vivid sense of the beauty and wonder of mathematics.”
—Martin Gardner

“[A] brilliant and unusual novel.”
—New Scientist

Gaurav Suri, a partner at a global management consulting firm in San Francisco, holds a master’s degree in mathematics from Stanford. Hartosh Singh Bal, a leading independent journalist in New Delhi, holds a master’s degree in mathematics from New York University.
Pop Finance
Investment Clubs and the New Investor Populism

Brooke Harrington

During the 1990s, stock market investing—once the province of a privileged elite—became a mass activity, eventually involving more than half of Americans. *Pop Finance* is the first book to examine the origins of this mass movement and its impact on American cultural and economic conditions. Brooke Harrington follows the trajectory of this new market populism via the rise of investment clubs, through which millions of people across the socioeconomic spectrum became investors for the first time. Through long-term observation, in-depth interviews, and extensive survey data, Harrington shows how these new investors approached—and changed—financial markets.

“Pop Finance offers a lucid, lively, and literate portrait of an important and intriguing institution: the investment club.”
—James Baron, Administrative Science Quarterly

“Brooke Harrington has penned a lively and timely book looking at the role played by investment clubs in the emergent investor populism…. *Pop Finance* shows the limited capacity of investors—even organized, educated and motivated ones—to incorporate information and manage risk.”
—Jeffrey J. Sallaz, Contemporary Sociology

Brooke Harrington is the Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies.

From Higher Aims to Hired Hands
The Social Transformation of American Business Schools and the Unfulfilled Promise of Management as a Profession

Rakesh Khurana

Is management a profession? Can it be? Should it be? *From Higher Aims to Hired Hands* reveals how such questions have driven business education and shaped American management and society for more than a century. Rakesh Khurana shows that although university-based business schools were founded to train a professional class of managers in the mold of doctors and lawyers, they have since retreated from that goal, leaving a gaping moral hole at the center of business education and perhaps in management itself.

“A fascinating history of business education.”
—Economist

Rakesh Khurana is associate professor in organizational behavior at Harvard Business School. He is the author of *Searching for a Corporate Savior: The Irrational Quest for Charismatic CEOs* (Princeton).
Strangers play a central role in our everyday lives. Even the simple acts of buying food and clothing depend on an astonishing web of interaction that spans the globe. How did humans develop the ability to trust strangers with providing our most important needs? Drawing on insights from biology, anthropology, history, psychology, and literature, Paul Seabright explores how our evolved ability of abstract reasoning has allowed institutions like money, markets, cities, and the banking system to provide the foundation of social trust. 

*The Company of Strangers* shows us the remarkable strangeness, and fragility, of our everyday lives. This completely revised and updated edition includes a new chapter analyzing how the rise and fall of social trust explain the unsustainable boom in the global economy over the past decade and the financial crisis that succeeded it.

“[A] brilliant book.”
—Martin Wolf, Financial Times

“[A] clear, thought-provoking, and elegant book.”
—Howard Davies, Times Higher Education

“Why is everyday life so strange? Because, explains Mr. Seabright, it is so much at odds with what would have seemed, as recently as 10,000 years ago, our evolutionary destiny.”
—Economist

“An important and timely book. . . . It starts in the mists of prehistory but ends emphatically in the here and now.”
—Giles Whittell, Times (London)

Paul Seabright is professor of economics at the Toulouse School of Economics. He has been a fellow of All Souls College, University of Oxford and Churchill College, University of Cambridge.
Good and Plenty
The Creative Successes of American Arts Funding

Tyler Cowen

Americans agree about government arts funding in the way the women in the old joke agree about the food at the wedding: it’s terrible—and such small portions! Many either want to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts, or dramatically increase public arts funding. In this book, economist and arts-lover Tyler Cowen argues why the American way of funding the arts results not in the terrible and the small but in Good and Plenty—and how it could result in even more and better.

“A rare and much needed objective look at the topic of government funding for the arts. Avoiding the hyperbole often heard on both sides of the argument, Cowen offers a balanced overview of publicly funded art.”

—Art Times

“Cowan makes the point loudly and clearly: indirect subsidy favors the decentralization of artistic creativity, particularly as it involves nonprofit institutions, and a thousand flowers can (and do) bloom.”

—J. Mark Schuster, Journal of Cultural Economics

Tyler Cowen is professor at George Mason University. His books include Creative Destruction (Princeton) and Create Your Own Economy. He frequently writes for the New York Times, Slate, and the economics blog Marginal Revolution.
Economic Gangsters
Corruption, Violence, and the Poverty of Nations

Raymond Fisman & Edward Miguel

Meet the economic gangster. He’s the United Nations diplomat who uses his diplomatic immunity to double-park on New York City streets. He’s the Chinese smuggler who dodges tariffs by magically transforming frozen chickens into frozen turkeys. And, in the wrong set of circumstances, he might just be you.

In Economic Gangsters, Raymond Fisman and Edward Miguel follow the foreign aid money trail into the grasping hands of corrupt governments and shady underworld characters. Fisman and Miguel use economics to get inside the heads of these “gangsters,” and propose solutions that can make a difference to the world’s poor—including improving the way that the World Bank and other organizations distribute aid. In a new postscript, the authors look at how economists might use new tools to better understand, and fight back against, corruption and violence in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis.

“Economic Gangsters is a fascinating exploration of the dark side of economic development…. Rarely has a book on economics been this fun and this important.”
—Steven D. Levitt, coauthor of Freakonomics

“After decades of independence and billions in foreign aid, why are so many developing countries still mired in poverty? … This thorough, thoughtful guide to global corruption is an engaging, disarmingly upbeat read for fans of Freakonomics and Malcolm Gladwell.”
—PublishersWeekly.com (starred review)

“Smart and eminently readable.”
—Nicholas Kristof, NYTimes.com

Raymond Fisman is the Lambert Family Professor of Social Enterprise and director of the Social Enterprise Program at Columbia Business School. He is a columnist for Slate. Edward Miguel is professor of economics and director of the Center of Evaluations for Global Action at the University of California, Berkeley.
Religion in American Politics
A Short History
Frank Lambert

The delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention blocked the establishment of Christianity as a national religion, but they could not keep religion out of American politics. From the election of 1800, when Federalist clergymen charged that deist Thomas Jefferson was unfit to lead a “Christian nation,” to today, when some Democrats want to embrace the so-called Religious Left, religion has always been part of American politics. In Religion in American Politics, Frank Lambert tells the fascinating story of the uneasy relations between religion and politics from the founding to the twenty-first century.

“Religion in American Politics … traces the interplay between pulpits and the public square through nearly two centuries of U.S. history. Some things, [Lambert] writes, never change.”
—Daniel Burke, Washington Post

“Lambert’s richly-textured book provides a timely reminder of the divisiveness of religion and the wisdom of the Founding Fathers in keeping it out of national politics.”
—Henry L. Carrigan, Jr., ForeWord

Mark A. Noll is the Francis A. McAnaney Professor of History at the University of Notre Dame. His books include America’s God, The Civil War as a Theological Crisis, and The Scandal of the Evangelical Mind.

God and Race in American Politics
A Short History
Mark A. Noll

When the powerful forces of race and religion have converged, America has witnessed some of its greatest triumphs—and some of its most shameful failures. In God and Race in American Politics, Mark Noll reveals how this explosive mixture has profoundly influenced American political history.

Noll demonstrates how the Bible was used to validate both slavery and abolition, and how a common evangelical heritage supported both Jim Crow discrimination and the theology of liberation preached by Martin Luther King Jr. In probing such connections, Noll argues that the greatest transformations in American political history constitute an interconnected narrative of often-contradictory religious and moral complexities.

“[Noll] has produced yet another admirable synthesis of a huge body of American history and historiography…. Thoughtful Christian readers will find this work indispensable in understanding the big picture of race, religion, and politics in American history.”
—Paul Harvey, Christianity Today
The Case for Big Government

Jeff Madrick

Political conservatives have long believed that the best government is a small government. But if this is true, why have Americans experienced stagnant wages, rising health care costs, increasing unemployment, extreme economic inequality, and a devastating credit crisis under conservative leadership? In this perceptive and eye-opening book, Jeff Madrick proves that an engaged government—one with high taxes and wise regulations—is necessary to implement the social and economic changes that Americans desperately need.

Madrick explains why America must reject free market orthodoxy and adopt ambitious government-centered programs. He looks critically at today’s politicians and paints a devastating portrait of the nation’s declining social opportunities. A practical call to arms, The Case for Big Government asks for innovation, experimentation, and a willingness to take bold steps in order to ensure the nation’s vitality.

“[The Case for Big Government] challenges us to think anew about the responsibilities that government should meet in today’s competitive global economy.”
—Senator Edward M. Kennedy

“The Case for Big Government shows how yesterday’s contrari-anism can become today’s consensus…. Madrick makes the case that the nation faces social and economic challenges requiring higher taxes, increased public investment and more rigorous regulation of corporate conduct.”
—David Kusnet, New York Times Book Review

Jeff Madrick is a regular contributor to the New York Review of Books and a former economics columnist for the New York Times. He is editor of Challenge magazine and senior fellow at the New School’s Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE
Ruth O’Brien, Series Editor
Worshipping Walt
The Whitman Disciples

MICHAEL ROBERTSON

Long before Walt Whitman was established in the canon of American poetry, feminists, socialists, spiritual seekers, and supporters of same-sex passion saw him as an enlightened figure who fulfilled their religious, political, and erotic yearnings. Worshipping Walt is the first book to examine the Whitman disciples—the fascinating, eclectic group of nineteenth-century men and women who regarded Walt Whitman not simply as a poet but as a religious prophet.

“For some devoted readers in the late nineteenth century, Walt Whitman was a ‘man magnified to the dimensions of a god,’ and Leaves of Grass a divinely inspired gospel. In a series of entertaining and acutely observed biographies of the ‘Whitman disciples,’ Robertson situates their fervor in a complex religious landscape.”

—New Yorker

“Thoroughly researched, gracefully written, Worshipping Walt represents literary scholarship at its best.”

—Frank Wilson, Philadelphia Inquirer

Michael Robertson is professor of English at the College of New Jersey. He is the author of the award-winning Stephen Crane, Journalism, and the Making of Modern American Literature and the coeditor of Walt Whitman, Where the Future Becomes Present.

The Essential Frank Lloyd Wright
Critical Writings on Architecture

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT
Edited by Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer

Frank Lloyd Wright was the most iconoclastic of architects, and at the height of his career his output of writings about architecture was as prolific and visionary as his architecture itself. The Essential Frank Lloyd Wright is the only book that gathers all of his most significant essays, lectures, and articles.

Wright’s most critically important—and personally revealing—writings on every conceivable aspect of his craft are reprinted here in full. This beautifully illustrated volume is a must-have resource for architects and scholars, and a delight for general readers.

“[A] valuable record of Wright’s words…. Heartily recommended.”

—Peter Kaufman, Library Journal

“The Essential Frank Lloyd Wright … provides a wide array of material for anyone who wants to understand Wright in his own words.”

—Barrymore Laurence Scherer, Antiques

Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer is director of the Frank Lloyd Wright Archives at the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation. He is the author or editor of many books on Wright, including Frank Lloyd Wright and Lewis Mumford: Thirty Years of Correspondence.
The Best of All Possible Worlds
A Story of Philosophers, God, and Evil in the Age of Reason

Steven Nadler

In the spring of 1672, German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz arrived in Paris, home of France's two greatest philosopher-theologians of the period, Antoine Arnauld and Nicolas de Malebranche. The meeting of these three men represents a profoundly important moment in the history of philosophical and religious thought.

In The Best of All Possible Worlds, Steven Nadler tells the story of a clash between radically divergent worldviews. At its heart are the dramatic—and often turbulent—relationships between these brilliant and resolute individuals. Despite their wildly different views and personalities, the three philosophers shared a single, passionate concern: resolving the problem of evil. Why is it that, in a world created by an all-powerful, all-wise, and infinitely just God, there is sin and suffering? Why do bad things happen to good people, and good things to bad people?

The Best of All Possible Worlds brings to life a debate that obsessed its participants, captivated European intellectuals, and continues to inform our ways of thinking about God, morality, and the world.

“I can't imagine a better guide to 17th-century philosophical thought.”
—Michael Dirda, Washington Post Book World

“Nadler's superb study makes for a larger space for Leibniz, Malebranche, and Arnauld alongside such giants of the period as Descartes and Spinoza.”
—Publishers Weekly

“Why did a loving God create a world marred by so much evil? In three seventeenth-century intellectuals who wrestled with this question, Nadler recognizes how a single inquiry can profoundly engage markedly different minds.”
—Bryce Christensen, Booklist

Steven Nadler is the William H. Hay II Professor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is the author of Rembrandt's Jews, a finalist for the 2004 Pulitzer Prize.
Superstition
Belief in the Age of Science

Robert L. Park

From uttering a prayer before boarding a plane to exploring past lives through hypnosis, superstition has become pervasive in contemporary culture. Robert Park, the best-selling author of Voodoo Science, asks why people persist in superstitious convictions long after science has shown them to be ill-founded.

Park sides with the forces of reason in a world of continuing and, he fears, increasing superstition. In Superstition, he takes on supernatural beliefs, from religion and the afterlife to New Age spiritualism and faith-based medical claims. Compelling and precise, Superstition takes no hostages in its quest to debunk pseudoscience.

“Park writes with bemusement at human folly but also with outrage at the misappropriation of science.”
—Robert A. Segal, Times Higher Education

“Superstition is more than an entertaining romp through the weird and wonderful. It is an important contribution to the sceptical literature . . . that every scientist needs to be aware of.”
—Michael Shermer, Nature Physics

Robert L. Park is professor of physics at the University of Maryland. He is the author of Voodoo Science: The Road from Foolishness to Fraud.

China’s New Confucianism
Politics and Everyday Life in a Changing Society

Daniel A. Bell

In China’s New Confucianism, Daniel Bell—one of the few Westerners to teach the humanities at a Chinese university—draws on his personal experiences to reveal an unexpected portrait of a rapidly changing society. With a storyteller’s eye for detail, Bell observes the rituals, routines, and tensions of daily life in modern China. He examines the challenges that arise as China adapts ancient values to contemporary society, and suggests that Confucian social hierarchy can actually contribute to economic equality. In a new preface, Bell discusses the challenges of promoting Confucianism in China and the West.

“Bell paints a vivid portrait of Confucianism in today’s China, a society undergoing drastic socioeconomic transformation. In his writing, Confucianism is no longer a quasi-religious body of dogma but a living, developing and constantly renewable stream of ideas.”
—Yongnian Zheng, Times Higher Education

Daniel A. Bell is professor of political theory at Tsinghua University in Beijing. His books include Beyond Liberal Democracy and East Meets West (both Princeton).
Zen and Japanese Culture

Daisetz T. Suzuki

Zen and Japanese Culture is one of the twentieth century’s leading works on Zen, and a valuable source for those wishing to understand its concepts in the context of Japanese life and art. In simple, often poetic, language, Daisetz Suzuki describes his conception of Zen and its historical evolution. He connects Zen to the philosophy of the samurai, and subtly portrays the relationship between Zen and swordsmanship, haiku, tea ceremonies, and the Japanese love of nature. Suzuki’s contemplative work is enhanced by anecdotes, poetry, and illustrations showing silk screens, calligraphy, and examples of architecture.

Since its original publication in 1938, this important work has played a major role in shaping conceptions of Zen’s influence on Japanese traditional arts. Richard Jaffe’s introduction acquaints a new generation of readers with Suzuki’s life and career in both Japan and America. Jaffe discusses how Zen and Japanese Culture was received upon its first publication and analyzes the book in light of contemporary criticism, especially by scholars of Japanese Buddhism.

Praise for Princeton’s previous editions:

“As one turns the pages of this delightful book, one seems to catch intimations of how and why certain aspects of the ‘spirit of Zen’ are making themselves felt in America today.”
—New York Times

“[In] Dr. Suzuki’s beautiful book, … the cults of tea, sword, archery, garden, painting, handwriting are shown as separate petals of that precious efflorescence which, in spite of history, madness and the disturbed surface of the tangible world, are celebrated today, inside and outside of many golden pavilions.”
—Lincoln Kirstein, The Nation

Daisetz T. Suzuki (1870–1966) was Japan’s foremost authority on Zen Buddhism and the author of more than one hundred books on the subject.
The Rise of the Conservative Legal Movement
The Battle for Control of the Law

Steven M. Teles

Starting in the 1970s, conservatives seeking to reverse the growth of legal liberalism looked not to traditional, electoral politics, but instead toward law schools, professional networks, public interest groups, and the judiciary. In The Rise of the Conservative Legal Movement, Steven Teles examines this sometimes fitful, and still only partially successful, conservative challenge to liberal domination of the law and American legal institutions.

“[A] comprehensive diagnosis of our failings as a democratic polity by one of our most seasoned and respected political philosophers.”
—Chalmers Johnson, Truthdig

“This is a trenchant and powerful volume.”
—Alex Waddan, International Affairs

Steven M. Teles is associate professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University and a fellow at the New America Foundation.
Unequal Democracy
The Political Economy of the New Gilded Age

Larry M. Bartels

Using a vast swath of data spanning the past six decades, Unequal Democracy debunks many myths about politics in contemporary America. Larry Bartels demonstrates that the gap between the rich and poor has increased greatly under Republican administrations and decreased slightly under Democrats, leaving America grossly unequal. Bartels also argues that the working class is not being lured into the Republican camp by “values issues” like abortion and gay marriage, but instead because Republican presidents have been remarkably successful in timing income growth to election years.

Unequal Democracy is a deep and searching analysis of the political causes and consequences of America’s growing income gap, and a sobering assessment of the capacity of the American political system to live up to its democratic ideals.

“I recommend Larry M. Bartels’s Unequal Democracy. Especially at this time every thoughtful American needs to learn as much as possible about the relationship of politics to economics.”
—Bill Clinton, Daily Beast

“The non-partisan and non-political Bartels points out devastatingly after an exhaustive study of Democratic and Republican presidents that the Democrats built a better economy and a more just society.”
—James Carville, CNN

“A provocative new book by Princeton professor Larry M. Bartels, one of the country’s leading political scientists.”
—Dan Balz, Washington Post

“Unequal Democracy is the sort of book to which every political scientist should aspire…. Bartels’s perplexing and often unexpected discoveries should help refocus the gathering public debate about inequality and what to do about it.”
—Robert D. Putnam, author of Bowling Alone
TRYING LEVIATHAN
The Nineteenth-Century New York Court Case That Put the Whale on Trial and Challenged the Order of Nature

D. GRAHAM BURNETT

In Trying Leviathan, D. Graham Burnett recounts the strange story of Maurice v. Judd, an 1818 trial that pitted the new science of taxonomy against the then-popular—and biblically sanctioned—view that the whale was a fish. What began as a seemingly mundane dispute over the regulation of whale oil soon fueled a sensational public debate in which nothing less than the order of nature was at stake. Burnett vividly recreates the trial, and shows how the incident dramatized a revolutionary period for human understanding of the natural world.

“Riveting.”
—New York Times

“At once bewitching and bookish, … Trying Leviathan bristles with insights about the relationships between popular belief, democracy, science and the law.”
—Glenn C. Altschuler, New York Observer

D. Graham Burnett is associate professor of history at Princeton University and an editor at Cabinet magazine. His books include Masters of All They Surveyed and A Trial by Jury.
K. E. Fleming’s *Greece—a Jewish History* is the first comprehensive English-language history of Greek Jews. The book tells the story of a people whose very identity is a paradox—the notion of Greek Jewishness wasn’t fully formed until after most of the people it describes had emigrated from Greece or been deported and killed by the Nazis. *Greece—a Jewish History* describes the history of this diverse group and the processes that worked to make them emerge as a collective.

“With this innovative, soundly researched work Professor K. E. Fleming has filled a long-standing need for the story of Greek Jewry to be told fully.”
—Jewish Book World

“An overdue and welcome popular treatment of a scarcely-known subject.”
—S. Bowman, Choice

K. E. Fleming is professor of history and the Alexander S. Onassis Professor of Hellenic Culture and Civilization at New York University, where she also serves as associate director of the Remarque Institute.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire straddled three continents and encompassed extraordinary ethnic and cultural diversity. It was perhaps the most cosmopolitan state in the world—and the most volatile. *A Brief History of the Late Ottoman Empire* describes the turbulent era between 1789 and 1918—years marked by incredible social change.

In this unique history, M. Şükrü Hanioğlu brings Ottoman society to life in all its facets—cultural, diplomatic, intellectual, literary, military, and political—using imperial archives and other period documents to describe the empire as it actually was. He emphasizes broad historical trends and examines the imperial struggle to centralize amid powerful opposition from local rulers, nationalist groups, and foreign powers.

 “[A] thought-provoking book.”
—Kemal H. Karpat, American Historical Review

“Without doubt the best history of the development of political ideas in the late Ottoman Empire.”
—Erik J. Zürcher, author of *Turkey: A Modern History*

M. Şükrü Hanioğlu is the Garrett Professor in Foreign Affairs and professor of Near Eastern studies at Princeton University. He is the author of *Preparation for a Revolution* and *The Young Turks in Opposition*. 
Troubling the Waters
Black-Jewish Relations in the American Century

Cheryl Lynn Greenberg

Was there ever really a black-Jewish alliance in twentieth-century America? And if there was, what happened to it? In Troubling the Waters, Cheryl Greenberg answers these questions, drawing the richest portrait yet of what was less an alliance than a tumultuous political engagement. Tracing the growth, peak, and deterioration of black-Jewish relations over the course of the century, Greenberg shows that the history of this relationship is very much the history of American liberalm—neither as golden in its best years nor as absolute in its collapse as commonly thought.

“The vexed topic of black-Jewish relations in 20th-century America requires a brave writer, and Greenberg confronts the issue with honesty and dedication.”
—Atlantic

Cheryl Lynn Greenberg is the Paul E. Raether Distinguished Professor of History at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. She is the author of “Or Does it Explode?” and To Ask for an Equal Chance, and the editor of A Circle of Trust: Remembering SNCC.

Troubling the Waters
Black and Japanese Americans in the Making of Multiethnic Los Angeles

Scott Kurashige

Los Angeles is now known as a “world city” characterized by multiculturalism and globalization. Yet less than a century ago, its political leaders proudly proclaimed themselves white supremacists. In The Shifting Grounds of Race, Scott Kurashige highlights the role African Americans and Japanese Americans played in the social and political struggles that remade twentieth-century Los Angeles. This extraordinarily ambitious book adds new depth and complexity to our understanding of the “urban crisis” and offers a window into America’s multiethnic future.

“Kurashige has given us an insightful and wide-ranging investigation into how leaders of two subaltern communities navigated the dangerous waters of race in a twentieth-century American city.”
—Jeremiah B. C. Axelrod, Journal of American History

Scott Kurashige is associate professor of history, American culture, and Asian/Pacific Islander American studies at the University of Michigan.
School Lunch Politics
The Surprising History of America’s Favorite Welfare Program

Susan Levine

Whether kids love or hate them, school lunches are at the center of one of the most popular yet flawed social welfare programs in our nation’s history. School Lunch Politics covers this complex and fascinating initiative, from its origins in early twentieth-century nutrition science, through the establishment of the National School Lunch Program in 1946, to its transformation into a poverty program during the 1970s and 1980s. Susan Levine investigates the politics and culture of food; most specifically, who decides what American children should be eating, what policies develop from those decisions, and how these policies might be better implemented.

“A comprehensive examination of school lunches’ complex history from the birth of home economics and food as a nutritional science to the arrival of vending machines in cafeterias.”
—Eliza Krigman, The Nation

Susan Levine is professor of history at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is the author of Labor’s True Woman and Degrees of Equality.

Hidden in Plain Sight
The Tragedy of Children’s Rights from Ben Franklin to Lionel Tate

Barbara Bennett Woodhouse

How did America become a place where twelve-year-old Lionel Tate could be sentenced to life in prison without parole? Why does the United States remain the only nation to reject the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child? In answering questions like these, Hidden in Plain Sight tells the tragic story of children’s rights in America.

Barbara Bennett Woodhouse explores the meaning of children’s rights through the stories of iconic figures, such as Benjamin Franklin, and of children whose struggles have been largely forgotten. Compassionate, wise, and deeply moving, Hidden in Plain Sight reveals why fundamental human rights—including dignity, equality, privacy, protection, and voice—are essential to a child’s journey into adulthood.

“Woodhouse performs an admirable job in helping readers to understand the complicated and ambiguous issue of children’s rights in the US.”
—J. C. Altman, Choice

Barbara Bennett Woodhouse is the L.Q.C. Lamar Professor of Law and codirector of the Barton Child Law and Policy Clinic at Emory Law School. She is also the David H. Levin Chair Emeritus in Family Law at the University of Florida.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS • LAW

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICA
William Chafe, Gary Gerstle, Linda Gordon, and Julian Zelizer, Series Editors
Coming of Age in Second Life
An Anthropologist Explores the Virtually Human

Tom Boellstorff

Millions of people around the world today spend portions of their lives in online virtual communities, of which Second Life is one of the largest. The residents of Second Life buy property and build homes, go to concerts and bars, attend weddings and religious services, buy and sell virtual goods and services, develop relationships—the possibilities are endless. *Coming of Age in Second Life* is the first book of anthropology to examine this thriving alternate universe.

“Boellstorff’s book is full of fascinating vignettes recounting the blossomings of friendships and romances in the virtual world, and musing fruitfully on questions of creative identity and novel problems of etiquette.”
—Steven Poole, Guardian

Tom Boellstorff is professor of anthropology at the University of California, Irvine. He is the author of *A Coincidence of Desires: Anthropology, Queer Studies, Indonesia* and *The Gay Archipelago: Sexuality and Nation in Indonesia* (Princeton).

After the Baby Boomers
How Twenty- and Thirty-Somethings Are Shaping the Future of American Religion

Robert Wuthnow

Much has been written about the profound impact the postwar baby boomers had on American religion. But what are the lifestyles and beliefs of the following generation? Interpreting new evidence from scores of in-depth interviews and surveys, Robert Wuthnow reveals a generation of younger adults who, unlike the baby boomers, are taking their time establishing themselves in careers, getting married, starting families of their own, and settling down—resulting in an estimated six million fewer regular churchgoers. *After the Baby Boomers* offers us a tantalizing look at the future of American religion for decades to come.

“[A] tremendously valuable book . . . that looks at young adulthood through the prism of religious practice.”
—David Brooks, New York Times

“[After the Baby Boomers is] sure to change how pundits and clergy think about religion in the contemporary U.S. . . . This book is terrifically important.”
—Publishers Weekly (starred review)

Robert Wuthnow is the Gerhard R. Andlinger ’52 Professor of Sociology and director of the Center for the Study of Religion at Princeton University. His books include *American Mythos: Why Our Best Efforts to Be a Better Nation Fall Short* and *America and the Challenges of Religious Diversity* (both Princeton).
Understanding the Process of Economic Change

Douglass C. North

In this landmark work, Nobel Prize–winning economist Douglass North develops a new way of understanding the process by which economies change. He explains how different societies arrive at the institutional infrastructure that greatly determines their economic trajectories.

North argues that economic change depends largely on “adaptive efficiency,” a society’s ability to create institutions that are productive, stable, fair, broadly accepted, and—most importantly—flexible enough to be changed or replaced in response to political and economic feedback. Understanding the Process of Economic Change is an essential guide to improving the performance of developing countries.

“Anyone with an interest in world poverty can benefit from this carefully crafted and closely argued book. It is a pleasure and a delight to read.”
—Paul Ormerod, Times Higher Education

“A courageous attempt to enlarge the arsenal of theoretical tools available for economists.”
—Diego Rios, Journal of Evolutionary Economics

Douglass C. North is professor of economics and the Spencer T. Olin Professor in Arts and Sciences at Washington University in St. Louis. He was the coreipient of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1993.

Free Trade Reimagined

The World Division of Labor and the Method of Economics

Roberto Mangabeira Unger

Free Trade Reimagined begins by criticizing the heart of the emerging global economy—the theory and practice of free trade. However, Roberto Mangabeira Unger does not advocate protectionism. Instead, he attacks and revises the terms on which the traditional debate between free traders and protectionists has been joined. His argument about free trade serves as a starting point for both a reorientation of economic analysis and a reinterpretation of the world division of labor.

Presenting technical issues in plain language, Free Trade Reimagined ranges broadly within and outside economics.

“This book represents a bold attempt to question and restructure the theory of comparative advantage and the idea of free trade that springs from it… [It] is replete with new ideas and challenging propositions.”
—Mordechai E. Kreinin, World Trade Review

“It is difficult not to marvel at [Unger’s] polyglot scholarship.”
—Amitava Dutt, Economic and Political Weekly

Roberto Mangabeira Unger served until recently as Brazil’s Minister of Strategic Affairs. He is widely regarded as one of the leading theorists of society in the world. His two most recent books are The Left Alternative and The Self Awakened: Pragmatism Unbound.
Democracy and Knowledge
Innovation and Learning in Classical Athens
Josiah Ober

When does democracy work well, and why? Is democracy the best form of government? In Democracy and Knowledge, Josiah Ober looks to ancient Athens to explain how and why direct democratic government by the people produces wealth, power, and security. Combining history with contemporary theories of collective action and rational choice, Ober examines Athenian democracy’s remarkable reign. He argues that the key to Athens’s success lay in how the city-state managed and organized the aggregation and distribution of knowledge among its citizens.

“Josiah Ober shows us that Athens knew what the Athenians knew, because the city as a whole had devised institutions that made sure the useful knowledge of the widest possible range of individuals flowed to where it was needed. . . . Does America know what Americans know?”
—Danielle Allen, New Republic

“[Democracy and Knowledge] richly rewards any reader with interests in democratic theory or Athens.”
—Christopher Moore, Bryn Mawr Classical Review

Josiah Ober is the Constantine Mitsotakis Professor of Political Science and Classics at Stanford University. His books include Athenian Legacies, Political Dissent in Democratic Athens, and Mass and Elite in Democratic Athens (all Princeton).

The Church in the Shadow of the Mosque
Christians and Muslims in the World of Islam
Sidney H. Griffith

For more than four hundred years beginning in the mid-seventh century, some 50 percent of the world’s Christians lived and worshipped under Muslim rule. The Church in the Shadow of the Mosque explores the cultural and intellectual lives of these Christians indigenous to the Islamic world. Sidney Griffith offers an engaging overview of the religious challenges they faced, Christianity’s role in the philosophical life of early Baghdad, and the maturing of distinctive Oriental Christian denominations. Griffith reminds us that there is much to be learned from the works of people who seriously engaged Muslims in their own world so long ago.

“The Church in the Shadow of the Mosque makes a contribution to the understanding of relations between Christians and Muslims that is both necessary and enriching.”
—David Thomas, Middle East Journal

Sidney H. Griffith is a professor at the Catholic University of America, where he teaches Syriac and Christian Arabic.

Jews, Christians, and Muslims
FROM THE ANCIENT TO THE MODERN WORLD
Michael Cook, William Chester Jordan, and Peter Schäfer, Series Editors
Electronic Elections
The Perils and Promises of Digital Democracy

R. Michael Alvarez & Thad E. Hall

Since the 2000 presidential election, the United States has been embroiled in debates about electronic voting. Critics say the new technologies invite tampering and fraud; advocates say they enhance the accuracy of vote counts and foster greater political participation by making it easier to cast a ballot. Electronic Elections cuts through the media spin to assess the advantages and risks associated with different voting technologies—and shows how e-voting can be the future of American democracy.

“Will the machine lose your vote? Will it be hacked? … Alvarez and Hall provide a rigorous analysis of electronic voting, and they come down heavily in favor of the benefits of the new technologies.”
—Michelle Press, Scientific American

“A thoughtful early contribution to a new field of election science.”
—Walter R. Mebane Jr., Science

R. Michael Alvarez is professor of political science at the California Institute of Technology. He is the coauthor of New Faces, New Voices (see page 52).

Thad E. Hall is associate professor of political science and research fellow at the Institute of Public and International Affairs at the University of Utah. They are the authors of Point, Click, and Vote.

Justice
Rights and Wrongs

Nicholas Wolterstorff

Wide-ranging and ambitious, Justice combines moral philosophy and Christian ethics to develop an important theory of rights, and of justice as grounded in rights. Nicholas Wolterstorff demonstrates that the idea of natural rights originated neither in the Enlightenment nor in the individualistic philosophy of the late Middle Ages, but has long been present in Hebrew and Christian scriptures.

Connecting rights and wrongs to God’s relationship with humankind, Justice not only offers a rich and compelling philosophical account of justice, but also makes an important contribution to overcoming the present-day divide between religious discourse and human rights.

“A magisterial book. … Wolterstorff has offered an incomparably superb analysis of one fundamental aspect of human flourishing.”
—Miroslav Volf, Books & Culture

“Nicholas Wolterstorff is a gifted moral philosopher and among the most eminent Christian scholars in any discipline…. Justice is an inspiration.”
—Richard W. Garnett, First Things

Nicholas Wolterstorff is the Noah Porter Professor Emeritus of Philosophical Theology at Yale University and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His many books include Until Justice and Peace Embrace.
**Hedge Funds**
An Analytic Perspective

**Andrew W. Lo**

In *Hedge Funds*, Andrew Lo—one of the world’s most respected financial economists—addresses the pressing need for a systematic framework for managing hedge fund investments. Arguing that hedge funds have very different risk and return characteristics than traditional investments, Lo constructs new tools for analyzing their dynamics, including measures of illiquidity exposure and performance smoothing, linear and nonlinear risk models that capture alternative betas, econometric models of hedge fund failure rates, and integrated investment processes for alternative investments. In two new chapters, he looks at how the strategies for and regulation of hedge funds have changed in the aftermath of the financial crisis.

“Finally a serious book on hedge funds based on real data, written by a leading financial economist.”
—Tyler Cowen, Marginal Revolution

**Information and Learning in Markets**
The Impact of Market Microstructure

**Xavier Vives**

The ways financial analysts, traders, and other specialists use information and learn from each other are of fundamental importance to understanding how markets work and prices are set. This graduate-level textbook analyzes how markets aggregate information and examines the impacts of specific market arrangements—or microstructure—on the aggregation process and overall performance of financial markets.

Xavier Vives emphasizes the consequences of market interaction and social learning for informational and economic efficiency. He shows that the microstructure of a market is the crucial factor in the informational efficiency of prices.

“Finally a serious book on hedge funds based on real data, written by a leading financial economist.”
—Tyler Cowen, Marginal Revolution

**Andrew W. Lo** is the Harris & Harris Group Professor at the MIT Sloan School of Management, and director of the MIT Laboratory for Financial Engineering. He is the coauthor of *A Non-Random Walk Down Wall Street* and *The Econometrics of Financial Markets* (both Princeton).

**Information and Learning in Markets**
The Impact of Market Microstructure

**Xavier Vives** is professor of economics and finance at IESE Business School in Barcelona. He is the author of *Oligopoly Pricing: Old Ideas and New Tools*. 
Alexander the Great and His Empire
A Short Introduction

Pierre Briant
Translated by Amélie Kuhrt

This is the first publication in English of Pierre Briant’s classic short history of Alexander the Great’s conquest of the Persian empire, from the Mediterranean to Central Asia. Eschewing a conventional biographical focus, this is the only book in any language that sets the rise of Alexander’s short-lived empire within the broad context of ancient Near Eastern history under Achaemenid Persian rule, as well as against Alexander’s Macedonian background. As a renowned historian of both the Macedonians and the Persians, Briant is uniquely able to assess Alexander’s significance from the viewpoint of both the conquerors and the conquered, and to trace what changed and what stayed the same as Alexander and the Hellenistic world gained ascendancy over Darius’s Persia.

After a short account of Alexander’s life before his landing in Asia Minor, the book gives a brief overview of the major stages of his conquest. This background sets the stage for a series of concise thematic chapters that explore the origins and objectives of the conquest; the nature and significance of the resistance it met; how the conquered lands were administered, defended, and exploited; the varying nature of Alexander’s relations with the Macedonians, Greeks, and Persians; and the problems of succession following Alexander’s death.

For this translation, Briant has written a new foreword and conclusion, updated the main text and the thematic annotated bibliography, and added a substantial appendix in which he assesses the current state of Alexander historiography and suggests some directions for future research.

More than ever, this masterful work provides an original and important perspective on Alexander and his empire.

Pierre Briant is the Professor of the History and Civilization of the Achaemenid World and the Empire of Alexander the Great at the Collège de France. His many books include From Cyrus to Alexander: A History of the Persian Empire.

“Pierre Briant is a scholar of the highest international standing. His book is set apart from the plethora of biographies of Alexander the Great by its focus on his origins and aims, the way he administered and organized his empire, and especially his impact on the areas he conquered, the last of which almost no other books address.”
—Ian Worthington, author of Alexander the Great: Man and God and Philip II of Macedonia

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**The Cattle of the Sun**

Cows and Culture in the World of the Ancient Greeks

**Jeremy McInerney**

Though Greece is traditionally seen as an agrarian society, cattle were essential to Greek communal life, through religious sacrifice and dietary consumption. Cattle were also pivotal in mythology: gods and heroes stole cattle, expected sacrifices of cattle, and punished those who failed to provide them. *The Cattle of the Sun* ranges over a wealth of sources, both textual and archaeological, to explore why these animals mattered to the Greeks, how they came to be a key element in Greek thought and behavior, and how the Greeks exploited the symbolic value of cattle as a way of structuring social and economic relations.

Jeremy McInerney explains that cattle’s importance began with domestication and pastoralism: cattle were nurtured, bred, killed, and eaten. Practically useful and symbolically potent, cattle became social capital to be exchanged, offered to the gods, or consumed collectively. This circulation of cattle wealth structured Greek society, since dedication to the gods, sacrifice, and feasting constituted the most basic institutions of Greek life. McInerney shows that cattle contributed to the growth of sanctuaries in the Greek city-states, as well as changes in the economic practices of the Greeks, from the Iron Age through the classical period, as a monetized, market economy developed from an earlier economy of barter and exchange.

Combining a broad theoretical approach with a careful reading of sources, *The Cattle of the Sun* illustrates the significant position that cattle held in the culture and experiences of the Greeks.

**Jeremy McInerney** is the Davidson Kennedy Professor of Classical Studies at the University of Pennsylvania and author of *The Folds of Parnassos*.

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**The Symptom and the Subject**

The Emergence of the Physical Body in Ancient Greece

**Brooke Holmes**

*The Symptom and the Subject* takes an in-depth look at how the physical body first emerged in the West as both an object of knowledge and a mysterious part of the self. Beginning with Homer, moving through classical-era medical treatises, and closing with studies of early ethical philosophy and Euripidean tragedy, this book rewrites the traditional story of the rise of body-soul dualism in ancient Greece. Brooke Holmes demonstrates that as the body (sōma) became a subject of physical inquiry, it decisively changed ancient Greek ideas about the meaning of suffering, the soul, and human nature.

By undertaking a new examination of biological and medical evidence from the sixth through fourth centuries BCE, Holmes argues that it was in large part through changing interpretations of symptoms that people began to perceive the physical body with the senses and the mind. Once attributed primarily to social agents like gods and daemons, symptoms began to be explained by physicians in terms of the physical substances hidden inside the person. Imagining a daemonic space inside the person but largely below the threshold of feeling, these physicians helped to radically transform what it meant for human beings to be vulnerable, and ushered in a new ethics centered on the responsibility of taking care of the self.

*The Symptom and the Subject* highlights with fresh importance how classical Greek discoveries made possible new and deeply influential ways of thinking about the human subject.

**Brooke Holmes** is assistant professor of classics at Princeton University.
Arion’s Lyre
Archaic Lyric into Hellenistic Poetry

Benjamin Acosta-Hughes

Arion’s Lyre examines how Hellenistic poetic culture adapted, reinterpreted, and transformed Archaic Greek lyric through a complex process of textual, cultural, and creative reception. Looking at the ways in which the poetry of Sappho, Alcaeus, Ibycus, Anacreon, and Simonides was preserved, edited, and read by Hellenistic scholars and poets, the book shows that Archaic poets often look very different in the new social, cultural, and political setting of Hellenistic Alexandria. For example, the Alexandrian Sappho evolves from the singer of Archaic Lesbos but has distinct associations and contexts, from Ptolemaic politics and Macedonian queens to the new phenomenon of the poetry book and an Alexandrian scholarship intent on preservation and codification.

A study of Hellenistic poetic culture and an interpretation of some of the Archaic poets so lovingly preserved, Arion’s Lyre is also an examination of how one poetic culture reads another—and how modern readings of ancient poetry are filtered and shaped by earlier readings.

Benjamin Acosta-Hughes is professor of Greek and Latin at Ohio State University. He is the author of Polyeideia: The Iambi of Callimachus and the Archaic Iambic Tradition.

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Eratosthenes’ Geography
Fragments collected and translated, with commentary and additional material, by Duane W. Roller

This is the first modern edition and first English translation of one of the earliest and most important works in the history of geography, the third-century Geographika of Eratosthenes. In this work, which for the first time described the geography of the entire inhabited world as it was then known, Eratosthenes of Kyrene (ca. 285–205 BC) invented the discipline of geography as we understand it. A polymath who served as librarian at Alexandria and tutor to the future King Ptolemy IV, Eratosthenes created the terminology of geography, probably including the word geographia itself. Building on his previous work, in which he determined the size and shape of the earth, Eratosthenes in the Geographika created a grid of parallels and meridians that linked together every place in the world: for the first time one could figure out the relationship and distance between remote localities, such as northwest Africa and the Caspian Sea. The Geographika also identified some four hundred places, more than ever before, from Thoule (probably Iceland) to Taprobane (Sri Lanka), and from well down the coast of Africa to Central Asia.

This is the first collation of the more than 150 fragments of the Geographika in more than a century. Each fragment is accompanied by an English translation, a summary, and commentary. Duane W. Roller provides a rich background, including a history of the text and its reception, a biography of Eratosthenes, and a comprehensive account of ancient Greek geographical thought and of Eratosthenes’ pioneering contribution to it. This edition also includes maps that show all of the known places named in the Geographika.

Duane W. Roller is professor emeritus of Greek and Latin at Ohio State University.
Reconstructing the Roman Republic
An Ancient Political Culture and Modern Research

Karl-J. Hölkeskamp
Translated by Henry Heitmann-Gordon
Revised, updated, and augmented by the author

In recent decades, scholars have argued that the Roman Republic’s political culture was essentially democratic in nature, stressing the central role of the “sovereign” people and their assemblies. Karl-J. Hölkeskamp challenges this view in Reconstructing the Roman Republic, warning that this scholarly trend threatens to become the new orthodoxy, and defending the position that the republic was in fact a uniquely Roman, dominantly oligarchic and aristocratic political form.

Hölkeskamp offers a comprehensive, in-depth survey of the modern debate surrounding the Roman Republic. He looks at the ongoing controversy first triggered in the 1980s when the “oligarchic orthodoxy” was called into question by the idea that the republic’s political culture was a form of Greek-style democracy, and he considers the important theoretical and methodological advances of the 1960s and 1970s that prepared the ground for this debate. Hölkeskamp renews and refines the “elitist” view, showing how the republic was a unique kind of premodern city-state political culture shaped by a specific variant of a political class. He covers a host of fascinating topics, including the Roman value system; the senatorial aristocracy; competition in war and politics within this aristocracy; and the symbolic language of public rituals and ceremonies, monuments, architecture, and urban topography.

Certain to inspire continued debate, Reconstructing the Roman Republic offers fresh approaches to the study of the republic while attesting to the field’s enduring vitality.

Karl-J. Hölkeskamp is professor of ancient history at the University of Cologne. He has published extensively on civic society, politics, and law in ancient Greece and the Roman Republic.

Postmodern Belief
American Literature and Religion since 1960

Amy Hungerford

How can intense religious beliefs coexist with pluralism in America today? Examining the role of the religious imagination in contemporary religious practice and in some of the best-known works of American literature from the past fifty years, Postmodern Belief shows how belief for its own sake—a belief absent of doctrine—has become an answer to pluralism in a secular age. Amy Hungerford reveals how imaginative literature and religious practices together allow novelists, poets, and critics to express the formal elements of language in transcendent terms, conferring upon words a religious value independent of meaning.

Hungerford explores the work of major American writers, including Allen Ginsberg, Don DeLillo, Cormac McCarthy, Toni Morrison, and Marilynne Robinson, and links their unique visions to the religious worlds they touch. She illustrates how Ginsberg’s chant-infused 1960s poetry echoes the tongue-speaking of Charismatic Christians, how DeLillo reimagines the novel and the Latin Mass, why McCarthy’s prose imitates the Bible, and why Morrison’s fiction needs the supernatural. Uncovering how literature and religion conceive of a world where religious belief can escape confrontations with other worldviews, Hungerford corrects recent efforts to discard the importance of belief in understanding religious life, and argues that belief in belief itself can transform secular reading and writing into a religious act.

Honoring the ways in which people talk about and practice religion, Postmodern Belief highlights the claims of the religious imagination in twentieth-century American culture.

Amy Hungerford is professor of English at Yale University. She is the author of The Holocaust of Texts: Genocide, Literature, and Personification.

20/21 Walter Benn Michaels, Series Editor
French Paintings of the Fifteenth through the Eighteenth Century

Philip Conisbee

Richard Rand, contributing editor, with Joseph Baillio, Gail Feigenbaum, Frances Gage, John Oliver Hand, Benedict Leca & Pauline Maguire Robison

Georges de La Tour’s haunting depiction of a repentant Mary Magdalen gazing into a mirror by candlelight; Jean Siméon Chardin’s perfectly balanced image of a young boy making a house of cards; Jean Honoré Fragonard’s monumental suite of landscapes showing aristocrats at play in picturesque gardens—these are among the familiar and beloved masterpieces in the National Gallery of Art, which houses one of the most important collections of French old master paintings outside France. This lavishly illustrated book, written by leading scholars and the result of years of research and technical analysis, catalogues nearly one hundred paintings, from works by François Clouet in the sixteenth century to paintings by Élisabeth Louise Vigée Le Brun in the eighteenth.

French art before the revolution is characterized by an astonishing variety of styles and themes and by a consistently high quality of production. The National Gallery collection reflects this quality and diversity, featuring excellent examples by all the leading painters: ideal landscapes by Claude Lorrain and biblical subjects by Nicolas Poussin; deeply moving religious works by La Tour, Sébastien Bourdon, and Simon Vouet; portraits of the grandest format (Philippe de Champaigne’s Omer Talon) and the most intimate (Nicolas de Largillierre’s Elizabeth Throckmorton); and familiar scenes of daily life by the Le Nain brothers and Chardin. The Gallery’s collection is especially notable for its holdings of eighteenth-century painting, from Jean Antoine Watteau to Hubert Robert, and including marvelous suites of paintings by François Boucher and Fragonard. All these works are explored in detailed, readable entries that will appeal as much to the general art lover as to the specialist.

Philip Conisbee (1946–2008), volume editor and principal author, was senior curator of European paintings at the National Gallery of Art and a specialist in French art of the seventeenth through the nineteenth century.
Catholic Pirates and Greek Merchants
A Maritime History of the Early Modern Mediterranean

Molly Greene

A new international maritime order was forged in the early modern age, yet until now histories of the period have dealt almost exclusively with the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Catholic Pirates and Greek Merchants shifts attention to the Mediterranean, providing a major history of an important but neglected sphere of the early modern maritime world, and upending the conventional view of the Mediterranean as a religious frontier where Christians and Muslims met to do battle.

Molly Greene investigates the conflicts between the Catholic pirates of Malta—the Knights of St. John—and their victims, the Greek merchants who traded in Mediterranean waters, and uses these conflicts as a window into an international maritime order that was much more ambiguous than has been previously thought. The Greeks, as Christian subjects to the Muslim Ottomans, were the very embodiment of this ambiguity. Much attention has been given to Muslim pirates such as the Barbary corsairs, with the focus on Muslim-on-Christian violence. Greene delves into the archives of Malta’s pirate court—which theoretically offered redress to these Christian victims—to paint a considerably more complex picture and to show that pirates, far from being outside the law, were vital actors in the continuous negotiations of legality and illegality in the Mediterranean Sea.

Catholic Pirates and Greek Merchants brings the Mediterranean and Catholic piracy into the broader context of early modern history, and sheds new light on commerce and the struggle for power in this volatile age.

Molly Greene is professor of history and Hellenic studies at Princeton University. She is the author of A Shared World: Christians and Muslims in the Early Modern Mediterranean (Princeton).
France’s New Deal
From the Thirties to the Liberation

Philip G. Nord

France’s New Deal is an in-depth and important look at the remaking of the French state after World War II, a time when the nation was endowed with brand-new institutions for managing its economy and culture. Yet, as Philip Nord reveals, the significant process of state rebuilding did not begin at the Liberation. Rather, it got started earlier, in the waning years of the Third Republic and under the Vichy regime. Tracking the nation’s evolution from the 1930s through the postwar years, Nord describes how a variety of political actors—socialists, Christian democrats, technocrats, and Gaullists—had a hand in the construction of modern France.

Nord examines the French development of economic planning and a cradle-to-grave social security system; and he explores the nationalization of radio, the creation of a national cinema, and the funding of regional theaters. Nord shows that many of the policymakers of the Liberation era had also served under the Vichy regime, and that a number of postwar institutions and policies were actually holdovers from the Vichy era—minus the authoritarianism and racism of those years. From this perspective, the French state after the war was neither entirely new nor purely social-democratic in inspiration. The state’s complex political pedigree appealed to a range of constituencies and made possible the building of a wide base of support that remained in place for decades to come.

A nuanced perspective on the French state’s postwar origins, France’s New Deal chronicles how one modern nation came into being.

Philip G. Nord is the Rosengarten Professor of Modern and Contemporary History at Princeton University. His books include Paris Shopkeepers and the Politics of Resentment (Princeton), The Republican Moment: Struggles for Democracy in Nineteenth-Century France, and Impressionists and Politics: Art and Democracy in the Nineteenth Century.

Utopia/Dystopia
Conditions of Historical Possibility

Edited by Michael D. Gordin, Helen Tilley & Gyan Prakash

The concepts of utopia and dystopia have received much historical attention. Utopias have traditionally signified the ideal future: large-scale social, political, ethical, and religious spaces that have yet to be realized. Utopia/Dystopia offers a fresh approach to these ideas. Rather than locate utopias in grandiose programs of future totality, the book treats these concepts as historically grounded categories and examines how individuals and groups throughout time have interpreted utopian visions in their daily present, with an eye toward the future. From colonial and postcolonial Africa to pre-Marxist and Stalinist Eastern Europe, from the social life of fossil fuels to dreams of nuclear power, and from everyday politics in contemporary India to imagined architectures of postwar Britain, this interdisciplinary collection provides new understandings of the utopian/dystopian experience.

The essays look at such issues as imaginary utopian perspectives leading to the 1856–57 Xhosa Cattle Killing in South Africa, the functioning racist utopia behind the Rhodesian independence movement, the utopia of the peaceful atom and its global dissemination in the mid-1950s, the possibilities for an everyday utopia in modern cities, and how the Stalinist Purges of the 1930s served as an extension of the utopian/dystopian relationship.


Michael D. Gordin is associate professor of history at Princeton University. Helen Tilley teaches history at Birkbeck College, University of London. Gyan Prakash is the Dayton-Stockton Professor of History at Princeton University.
ALABAMA IN AFRICA
Booker T. Washington, the German Empire, and the Globalization of the New South

ANDREW ZIMMERMAN

In 1901, the Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, sent an expedition to the German colony of Togo in West Africa, with the purpose of transforming the region into a cotton economy similar to that of the post-Reconstruction American South. Alabama in Africa explores the politics of labor, sexuality, and race behind this endeavor, and the economic, political, and intellectual links connecting Germany, Africa, and the southern United States. The cross-fertilization of histories and practices led to the emergence of a global South, reproduced social inequities on both sides of the Atlantic, and pushed the American South and the German Empire to the forefront of modern colonialism.

Zimmerman shows how the people of Togo, rather than serving as a blank slate for American and German ideologies, helped shape their region's place in the global South. He looks at the forms of resistance pioneered by African American freedpeople, Polish migrant laborers, African cotton cultivators, and other groups exploiting by, but never passive victims of, the growing colonial political economy. Zimmerman reconstructs the social science of the global South formulated by such thinkers as Max Weber and W.E.B. Du Bois, and reveals how their theories continue to define contemporary race, class, and culture.

Tracking the intertwined histories of Europe, Africa, and the Americas at the turn of the century, Alabama in Africa shows how the politics and economics of the segregated American South significantly reshaped other areas of the world.

Andrew Zimmerman is associate professor of history at George Washington University. He is the author of Anthropology and Antihumanism in Imperial Germany.

CHINA AND THE VOCATION OF HISTORY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
A Personal Memoir

FREDERICK W. MOTE

Frederick Mote, one of the twentieth century’s most prominent Sinologists, has written a historian’s memoir that uses observation and personal experiences to understand the intellectual and social transformation of China. Mote’s thought-provoking narrative distills his reflections on modern China and details change in Chinese historical studies in the twentieth century. Mote assesses the work of historians prior to 1950 and the domination of China by the Communist Chinese, hints at the direction of Chinese historical studies in the post-1950s era, and explores the continuous change in the ways Chinese history has been understood among the Chinese themselves and within the field.

Language training in the Army Specialized Training Program and subsequent wartime service with the Office of Strategic Services serendipitously drew Mote into the study of China, the immense discipline to which he devoted his life. Previously unpublished material in the text, appendices, and addenda document such diverse encounters as the destruction of a Catholic mission by the Communists, Sino-Japanese relations in China in the aftermath of World War II, the growth of East Asian Studies at Princeton University, and a 1974 delegation visit to China. Evaluating Chinese ideas and attitudes toward revolution, modernization, and war, Mote measures the weight and meaning of Chinese historical study.

Frederick W. Mote (1922–2005), whose research interests were China’s Yuan and Ming dynasties, taught Chinese history and language at Princeton University from 1956 to 1987 and was instrumental in developing East Asian Studies there. His works include the Intellectual Foundations of China and Imperial China, 900–1800.
Heavenly Merchandize
How Religion Shaped Commerce in Puritan America

Mark Valeri

Heavenly Merchandize offers a critical reexamination of religion’s role in the creation of a market economy in early America. Focusing on the economic culture of New England, it views commerce through the eyes of four generations of Boston merchants, drawing upon their personal letters, diaries, business records, and sermon notes to reveal how merchants built a modern form of exchange out of profound transitions in the puritan understanding of discipline, providence, and the meaning of New England.

Mark Valeri traces the careers of men like Robert Keayne, a London immigrant punished by his church for aggressive business practices; John Hull, a silversmith-turned-trader who helped to establish commercial networks in the West Indies; and Hugh Hall, one of New England’s first slave traders. He explores how Boston ministers reconstituted their moral languages over the course of a century, from a scriptural discourse against many market practices to a providential worldview that justified England’s commercial hegemony and legitimated the market as a divine construct. Valeri moves beyond simplistic readings that reduce commercial activity to secular mind-sets, and refutes the popular notion of an inherent affinity between puritanism and capitalism. He shows how changing ideas about what it meant to be pious and puritan informed the business practices of Boston’s merchants, who filled their private notebooks with meditations on scripture and the natural order; founded and led churches; and inscribed spiritual reflections in their letters and diaries.

Mark Valeri is the Ernest Trice Thompson Professor of Church History at the Union Theological Seminary and Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Virginia.

Faith in the Fight
Religion and the American Soldier in the Great War

Jonathan H. Ebel

Faith in the Fight tells a story of religion, soldiering, suffering, and death in the Great War. Recovering the thoughts and experiences of American troops, nurses, and aid workers through their letters, diaries, and memoirs, Jonathan Ebel describes how religion—primarily Christianity—encouraged these young men and women to fight and die, sustained them through war’s chaos, and shaped their responses to the war’s aftermath. The book reveals the surprising frequency with which Americans who fought viewed the war as a religious challenge that could lead to individual and national redemption. Believing in a “Christianity of the sword,” these Americans responded to the war by reasserting their religious faith and proclaiming America God-chosen and righteous in its mission. And while the war sometimes challenged these beliefs, it did not fundamentally alter them.

Revising the conventional view that the war was universally disillusioning, Faith in the Fight argues that the war in fact strengthened the religious beliefs of the Americans who fought, and that it helped spark a religiously charged revival of many prewar orthodoxies during a postwar period marked by race riots, labor wars, communist witch hunts, and gender struggles. For many Americans, Ebel argues, the postwar period was actually one of “reillusionment.”

Demonstrating the deep connections between Christianity and Americans’ experience of the First World War, Faith in the Fight encourages us to examine the religious dimensions of America’s wars, past and present, and to work toward a deeper understanding of religion and violence in American history.

Jonathan H. Ebel is assistant professor of religion at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
A Kaleidoscope of China
An Advanced Reader

Chi-h-p'ing Chou, Jingyu Wang, Joanne Chiang & Hua-Hui Wei

A Kaleidoscope of China is an advanced Chinese-language textbook that gives students a greater command of Chinese while deepening their understanding of the social and cultural issues facing China today. Geared to the unique needs of students with two or more years of instruction in modern Chinese, this book features a stimulating selection of articles and essays from major newspapers and periodicals in China, offering a revealing look at contemporary Chinese society. Topics include buying a home versus having a child; consumer exports to America; depression; online dating; cell phones; empty-nest syndrome; fast food; the Virginia Tech massacre; medicine; the 2008 Sichuan earthquake; and global warming. Every selection is accompanied by a vocabulary list, exercises, and grammar notes.

No other Chinese-language textbook so effectively helps advanced students expand their language skills while immersing them in what is truly a kaleidoscope of today’s China.

- Teaches advanced Chinese while providing a window into contemporary China
- Features selections from actual Chinese newspapers and periodicals
- Includes vocabulary lists, exercises, and grammar notes
- Ideal for students with two or more years of instruction in modern Chinese


The Pathologies of Individual Freedom
Hegel’s Social Theory

Axel Honneth
Translated by Ladislaus Löb

This is a penetrating reinterpretation and defense of Hegel’s social theory as an alternative to reigning liberal notions of social justice. The eminent German philosopher Axel Honneth rereads Hegel’s Philosophy of Right to show how it diagnoses the pathologies of the overcommitment to individual freedom that Honneth says underlies the ideas of Rawls and Habermas alike. Honneth argues that Hegel’s theory contains an account of the psychological damage caused by placing too much emphasis on personal and moral freedom. Although these freedoms are crucial to the achievement of justice, they are insufficient and in themselves leave people vulnerable to loneliness, emptiness, and depression. Hegel argues that people must also find their freedom or “self-realization” through shared projects. Such projects involve the three institutions of ethical life—family, civil society, and the state—and provide the arena of a crucial third kind of freedom, what Honneth calls “communicative” freedom. A society is just only if it gives all of its members sufficient and equal opportunity to realize communicative freedom as well as personal and moral freedom.

Axel Honneth is professor of social philosophy at Goethe University and director of the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt am Main. His many books include Pathologies of Reason, Reification, The Struggle for Recognition, and The Critique of Power.

The Princeton Language Program: Modern Chinese

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520 pages. 6 x 9.
CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chinese Language / Philosophy
Machiavelli’s God

Maurizio Viroli
Translated by Antony Shugaar

To many readers of The Prince, Machiavelli appears to be deeply un-Christian or even anti-Christian, a cynic who thinks rulers should use religion only to keep their subjects in check. But in Machiavelli’s God, Maurizio Viroli, one of the world’s leading authorities on Machiavelli, argues that Machiavelli, far from opposing Christianity, thought it was crucial to republican social and political renewal—but that first it needed to be renewed itself. And without understanding this, Viroli contends, it is impossible to comprehend Machiavelli’s thought.

Viroli places Machiavelli in the context of Florence’s republican Christianity, which was founded on the idea that the true Christian is a citizen who serves the common good. In this tradition, God participates in human affairs, supports and rewards those who govern justly, and desires men to make the earthly city similar to the divine one. Building on this tradition, Machiavelli advocated a religion of virtue, and he believed that, without this faith, free republics could not be established, defend themselves against corruption, or survive. Viroli makes a powerful case that Machiavelli, far from being a pagan or atheist, was a prophet of a true religion of liberty, a way of moral and political living that would rediscover and pursue charity and justice.

Maurizio Viroli is professor of politics at Princeton University. His many books include Machiavelli, Niccolò’s Smile: A Biography of Machiavelli (Farrar, Straus and Giroux), and How to Read Machiavelli (Granta).

Praise for Maurizio Viroli’s Niccolò’s Smile: A Biography of Machiavelli:

“Elegant and accessible.”
—Mark Lilla, Washington Post Book World

“A welcome antidote to the clichéd image of self-interested knavery for which [Machiavelli] has become known…. Viroli succeeds … in offering a fascinating portrait.”
—Alexander Stille, New York Times Book Review
“This is an important book at the intersection of political history and political theory, written at a time when new perspectives in American self-understanding are very much needed, especially on the political left.”
—Eldon J. Eisenach, professor emeritus, University of Tulsa

Marc Stears

This is a major work of history and political theory that traces radical democratic thought in America across the twentieth century, seeking to recover ideas that could reenergize democratic activism today. The question of how citizens should behave as they struggle to create a more democratic society has haunted the United States throughout its history. Should citizens restrict themselves to patient persuasion or take to the streets and seek to impose change? Marc Stears argues that anyone who continues to wrestle with these questions could learn from the radical democratic tradition that was forged in the twentieth century by political activists, including progressives, trade unionists, civil rights campaigners, and members of the student New Left.

These activists and their movements insisted that American campaigners for democratic change should be free to strike out in whatever ways they thought necessary, so long as their actions enhanced the political virtues of citizens and contributed to the eventual triumph of the democratic cause. Reevaluating the moral and strategic arguments, and the triumphs and excesses, of this radical democratic tradition, Stears contends that it still offers a compelling account of citizen behavior—one that is fairer, more inclusive, and more truly democratic than those advanced by political theorists today.

Marc Stears is university lecturer in political theory at the University of Oxford and fellow in politics at University College, Oxford. He is the author of Progressives, Pluralists and the Problems of the State and the coeditor of Political Theory: Methods and Approaches.
This book examines an unlikely development in modern political philosophy: the adoption by a major national government of the ideas of a living political theorist. When José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero became Spain’s opposition leader in 2000, he pledged that if his socialist party won power he would govern Spain in accordance with the principles laid out in Philip Pettit’s 1997 book *Republicanism*, which presented, as an alternative to liberalism and communitarianism, a theory of freedom and government based on the idea of nondomination. When Zapatero was elected President in 2004, he invited Pettit to Spain to give a major speech about his ideas. Zapatero also invited Pettit to monitor Spanish politics and deliver a kind of report card before the next election. Pettit did so, returning to Spain in 2007 to make a presentation in which he gave Zapatero’s government a qualified thumbs-up for promoting republican ideals.

In this book, Pettit and José Luis Martí provide the historical background to these unusual events, explain the principles of civic republicanism in accessible terms, present Pettit’s report and his response to some of its critics, and include an extensive interview with Zapatero himself. In addition, the authors discuss what is required of a political philosophy if it is to play the sort of public role that civic republicanism has been playing in Spain.

An important account of a rare and remarkable encounter between contemporary political philosophy and real-world politics, this is also a significant work of political philosophy in its own right.

José Luis Martí is associate professor of law at Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona. Philip Pettit is the Laurance S. Rockefeller University Professor of Politics and Human Values at Princeton University. His books include *Republicanism*, *A Theory of Freedom*, and *Made with Words* (Princeton).

“It is rare for the president of a major country to endorse the political philosophy of a living theorist, so Philip Pettit’s engagement with Spain’s José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero is something of a historical event. Not since the glory days of Russell and Dewey have we seen public political philosophy conducted on this level. This book succeeds wonderfully, both as a document of an important act of public philosophy and as a philosophical work that furthers the development of republican political theory.”

—Robert B. Talisse, Vanderbilt University
Untying the Knot
Marriage, the State, and the Case for Their Divorce

Tamara Metz

Marriage is at the center of one of today’s fiercest political debates. Activists argue about how to define it, judges and legislators decide who should benefit from it, and scholars consider how the state should protect those who are denied it. Few, however, ask whether the state should have anything to do with marriage in the first place. In Untying the Knot, Tamara Metz addresses this crucial question, making a powerful argument that marriage, like religion, should be separated from the state. Rather than defining or conferring marriage, or relying on it to achieve legitimate public welfare goals, the state should create a narrow legal status that supports all intimate caregiving unions. Marriage itself should be bestowed by those best suited to give it the necessary ethical authority—religious groups and other kinds of communities. Divorcing the state from marriage is dictated by nothing less than basic commitments to freedom and equality.

Tracing confusions about marriage to tensions at the heart of liberalism, Untying the Knot clarifies today’s debates about marriage by identifying and explaining assumptions hidden in widely held positions and common practices. It shows that, as long as marriage and the state are linked, marriage will be a threat to liberalism and the state will be a threat to marriage. An important and timely rethinking of the relationship between marriage and the state, Untying the Knot will interest political theorists, legal scholars, policymakers, sociologists, and anyone else who cares about the fate of marriage or liberalism.

Tamara Metz is assistant professor of political science and humanities at Reed College.

Prudes, Perverts, and Tyrants
Plato’s Gorgias and the Politics of Shame

Christina H. Tarnopolsky

In recent years, most political theorists have agreed that shame shouldn’t play any role in democratic politics because it threatens the mutual respect necessary for participation and deliberation. But Christina Tarnopolsky argues that not every kind of shame hurts democracy. In fact, she makes a powerful case that there is a form of shame that is essential to any critical, moderate, and self-reflexive democratic practice.

Through a careful study of Plato’s Gorgias, Tarnopolsky shows that contemporary conceptions of shame are far too narrow. For Plato, three kinds of shame and shaming practices were possible in democracies, and only one of these is similar to the form condemned by contemporary thinkers. Following Plato, Tarnopolsky develops an account of a different kind of shame, which she calls “respectful shame.” This practice involves the painful but beneficial shaming of one’s fellow citizens as part of the ongoing project of collective deliberation. And, as Tarnopolsky argues, this type of shame is just as important to contemporary democracy as it was to its ancient form.

Tarnopolsky also challenges the view that the Gorgias inaugurates the problematic oppositions between emotions and reason, and rhetoric and philosophy. Instead, she shows that, for Plato, rationality and emotions belong together, and she argues that political science and democratic theory are impoverished when they relegate the study of emotions such as shame to other disciplines.

Christina H. Tarnopolsky is assistant professor of political science at McGill University.
Diaspora, Development, and Democracy
The Domestic Impact of International Migration from India

Devesh Kapur

What happens to a country when its skilled workers emigrate? The first book to examine the complex economic, social, and political effects of emigration on India, Diaspora, Development, and Democracy provides a conceptual framework for understanding the repercussions of international migration on migrants’ home countries.

Devesh Kapur finds that migration has influenced India far beyond a simplistic “brain drain”—migration’s impact greatly depends on who leaves and why. The book offers new methods and empirical evidence for measuring these traits and shows how data about these characteristics link to specific outcomes. For instance, the positive selection of Indian migrants through education has strengthened India’s democracy by creating a political space for previously excluded social groups. Because older Indian elites have an exit option, they are less likely to resist the loss of political power at home. Education and training abroad has played an important role in facilitating the flow of expertise to India, integrating the country into the world economy, positively shaping how India is perceived, and changing traditional conceptions of citizenship. The book highlights a paradox—while international migration is a cause and consequence of globalization, its effects on countries of origin depend largely on factors internal to those countries.

A rich portrait of the Indian migrant community, Diaspora, Development, and Democracy explores the complex political and economic consequences of migration for the countries migrants leave behind.

Devesh Kapur is associate professor of political science and holds the Madan Lal Sobti Professorship for the Study of Contemporary India at the University of Pennsylvania.
The Diffusion of Military Power
Causes and Consequences for International Politics

Michael C. Horowitz

The Diffusion of Military Power examines how the financial and organizational challenges of adopting new methods of fighting wars can influence the international balance of power. Michael Horowitz argues that a state or actor wishing to adopt a military innovation must possess both the financial resources to buy or build the technology and the internal organizational capacity to accommodate any necessary changes in recruiting, training, or operations. How countries react to new innovations—and to other actors that do or don’t adopt them—has profound implications for the global order and the likelihood of war.

Horowitz looks at some of the most important military innovations throughout history, including the advent of the all-big-gun steel battleship, the development of aircraft carriers and nuclear weapons, and the use of suicide terror by nonstate actors. He shows how expensive innovations can favor wealthier, more powerful countries, but also how those same states often stumble when facing organizationally complicated innovations. Innovations requiring major upheavals in doctrine and organization can disadvantage the wealthiest states due to their bureaucratic inflexibility and weight the balance of power toward smaller and more nimble actors, making conflict more likely.

This book provides vital insights into military innovations and their impact on U.S. foreign policy, warfare, and the distribution of power in the international system.

Michael C. Horowitz is assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania.

Japan Transformed
Political Change and Economic Restructuring

Frances McCall Rosenbluth & Michael F. Thies

With little domestic fanfare and even less attention internationally, Japan has been reinventing itself since the 1990s, dramatically changing its political economy, from one managed by regulations to one with a neoliberal orientation. Rebuilding from the economic misfortunes of its recent past, the country retains a formidable economy and its political system is healthier than at any time in its history. Japan Transformed explores the historical, political, and economic forces that led to the country’s recent evolution, and looks at the consequences for Japan’s citizens and global neighbors.

The book examines Japanese history, illustrating the country’s multiple transformations over the centuries, and then focuses on the critical and inexorable advance of economic globalization. It describes how global economic integration and urbanization destabilized Japan’s postwar policy coalition, undercut the ruling Liberal Democratic Party’s ability to buy votes, and paved the way for new electoral rules that emphasized competing visions of the public good. In contrast to the previous system that pitted candidates from the same party against each other, the new rules tether policymaking to the vast swath of voters in the middle of the political spectrum. Regardless of ruling party, Japan’s politics, economics, and foreign policy are on a neoliberal path.

Japan Transformed combines broad context and comparative analysis to provide an accurate understanding of Japan’s past, present, and future.

Frances McCall Rosenbluth is the Damon Wells Professor of International Politics at Yale University. Michael F. Thies is associate professor of political science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE ■ ASIAN STUDIES
Reputation and Power
Organizational Image and Pharmaceutical Regulation at the FDA

Daniel Carpenter

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is the most powerful regulatory agency in the world. How did the FDA become so influential? And how exactly does it wield its extraordinary power? Reputation and Power traces the history of FDA regulation of pharmaceuticals, revealing how the agency’s organizational reputation has been the primary source of its power, yet also one of its ultimate constraints.

Daniel Carpenter describes how the FDA cultivated a reputation for competence and vigilance throughout the last century, and how this organizational image has enabled the agency to regulate an industry as powerful as American pharmaceuticals while resisting efforts to curb its own authority. Carpenter explains how the FDA's reputation and power have played out among committees in Congress, and with drug companies, advocacy groups, the media, research hospitals and universities, and governments in Europe and India. He shows how FDA regulatory power has influenced the way that business, medicine, and science are conducted in the United States and worldwide. Along the way, Carpenter offers new insights into the therapeutic revolution of the 1940s and 1950s; the 1980s AIDS crisis; the advent of oral contraceptives and cancer chemotherapy; the rise of antiregulatory conservatism; and the FDA's waning influence in drug regulation today.

Reputation and Power demonstrates how reputation shapes the power and behavior of government agencies, and sheds new light on how that power is used and contested.

Daniel Carpenter is the Allie S. Freed Professor of Government at Harvard University. He is the author of The Forging of Bureaucratic Autonomy: Reputations, Networks, and Policy Innovation in Executive Agencies, 1862–1928 (Princeton).

“Reputation and Power is by far the most thorough and penetrating study of the most powerful and important regulatory agency in the world—the U.S. Food and Drug Administration—and one of the best studies of any American regulatory agency. The book is essential reading for anyone seriously interested in American politics, public policy, administrative institutions, or health and medicine. This is an extraordinary work.”
—Paul Quirk, University of British Columbia

“Carpenter has integrated an understanding of the FDA's legal history and programmatic responsibilities with a perceptive grasp of the personalities who shaped that history. His work surpasses in depth and scope all other accounts of the FDA with which I am familiar. No one in the future will be able to write seriously about the FDA's drug approval system without taking account of Carpenter's work. His curiosity knows no limits.”
—Richard A. Merrill, professor emeritus, University of Virginia
Forbidden Fruit
Counterfactuals and International Relations

Richard Ned Lebow

Could World War I have been averted if Franz Ferdinand and his wife hadn’t been murdered by Serbian nationalists in 1914? What if Ronald Reagan had been killed by Hinckley’s bullet? Would the Cold War have ended as it did? In Forbidden Fruit, Richard Ned Lebow develops protocols for conducting robust counterfactual thought experiments and uses them to probe the causes and contingency of transformative international developments like World War I and the end of the Cold War. He uses experiments, surveys, and a short story to explore why policymakers, historians, and international relations scholars are so resistant to the contingency and indeterminism inherent in open-ended, nonlinear systems. Most controversially, Lebow argues that the difference between counterfactual and so-called factual arguments is misleading, as both can be evidence-rich and logically persuasive. A must-read for social scientists, Forbidden Fruit also examines the binary between fact and fiction and the use of counterfactuals in fictional works like Philip Roth’s The Plot Against America to understand complex causation and its implications for who we are and what we think makes the social world work.

Richard Ned Lebow is the James O. Freedman Presidential Professor of Government at Dartmouth College and the Centennial Professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His many books include A Cultural Theory of International Relations and We All Lost the Cold War (Princeton).

Rational Theory of International Politics
The Logic of Competition and Cooperation

Charles L. Glaser

Within the realist school of international relations, a prevailing view holds that the anarchic structure of the international system invariably forces the great powers to seek security at one another’s expense, dooming even peaceful nations to an unrelenting struggle for power and dominance. Rational Theory of International Politics offers a more nuanced alternative to this view, one that provides answers to the most fundamental and pressing questions of international relations. Why do states sometimes compete and wage war while at other times they cooperate and pursue peace? Does competition reflect pressures generated by the anarchic international system or rather states’ own expansionist goals? Are the United States and China on a collision course to war, or is continued coexistence possible? Is peace in the Middle East even feasible? Charles Glaser puts forward a major new theory of international politics that identifies three kinds of variables that influence a state’s strategy: the state’s motives, specifically whether it is motivated by security concerns or “greed”; material variables, which determine its military capabilities; and information variables, most importantly what the state knows about its adversary’s motives.

Rational Theory of International Politics demonstrates that variation in motives can be key to the choice of strategy; that the international environment sometimes favors cooperation over competition; and that information variables can be as important as material variables in determining the strategy a state should choose.

Charles L. Glaser is professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University. He is the author of Analyzing Strategic Nuclear Policy (Princeton).
Diversity in Complex Adaptive Systems

Scott E. Page

This book provides an introduction to the role of diversity in complex adaptive systems. A complex system—such as an economy or a tropical ecosystem—consists of interacting adaptive entities that produce dynamic patterns and structures. Diversity plays a different role in a complex system than it does in an equilibrium system, where it often merely produces variation around the mean for performance measures. In complex adaptive systems, diversity makes fundamental contributions to system performance.

Scott Page gives a concise primer on how diversity happens, how it is maintained, and how it affects complex systems. He explains how diversity underpins system level robustness, allowing for multiple responses to external shocks and internal adaptations; how it provides the seeds for large events by creating outliers that fuel tipping points; and how it drives novelty and innovation. Page looks at the different kinds of diversity—variations within and across types, and distinct community compositions and interaction structures—and covers the evolution of diversity within complex systems and the factors that determine the amount of maintained diversity within a system.

- Provides a concise and accessible introduction
- Shows how diversity underpins robustness and fuels tipping points
- Covers all types of diversity
- The essential primer on diversity in complex adaptive systems

Scott E. Page is the Leonid Hurwicz Collegiate Professor of Complex Systems, Political Science, and Economics at the University of Michigan and an external faculty member at the Santa Fe Institute. He is the author of *The Difference: How the Power of Diversity Creates Better Groups, Firms, Schools, and Societies* (Princeton).

Working Together
Collective Action, the Commons, and Multiple Methods in Practice

Amy R. Poteete, Marco A. Janssen & Elinor Ostrom

Advances in the social sciences have emerged through a variety of research methods: field-based research, laboratory and field experiments, and agent-based models. However, which research method or approach is best suited to a particular inquiry is frequently debated and discussed. *Working Together* examines how different methods have promoted various theoretical developments related to collective action and the commons, and demonstrates the importance of cross-fertilization involving multiple-methods research across traditional boundaries. The authors look at why cross-fertilization is difficult to achieve, and they show ways to overcome these challenges through collaboration.

The authors provide numerous examples of collaborative, multiple-methods research related to collective action and the commons. They examine the pros and cons of case studies, meta-analyses, large-N field research, experiments and modeling, and empirically grounded agent-based models, and they consider how these methods contribute to research on collective action for the management of natural resources. Using their findings, the authors outline a revised theory of collective action that includes three elements: individual decision making, microsituational conditions, and features of the broader social-ecological context.

*Working Together* reworks the theory of collective action and offers practical solutions for researchers and students across a spectrum of disciplines.

Amy R. Poteete is assistant professor of political science at Concordia University in Montreal. Marco A. Janssen is assistant professor in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. Elinor Ostrom is the Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science at Indiana University, Bloomington, and the cowinner of the 2009 Nobel Prize in Economics.
Economic Sociology

A Systematic Inquiry

Alejandro Portes

The sociological study of economic activity has witnessed a significant resurgence. Recent texts have chronicled economic sociology’s nineteenth-century origins while pointing to the importance of context and power in economic life, yet the field lacks a clear understanding of the role that concepts at different levels of abstraction play in its organization. Economic Sociology fills this critical gap by surveying the current state of the field while advancing a framework for further theoretical development.

Alejandro Portes examines economic sociology’s principal assumptions, key explanatory concepts, and selected research sites. He argues that economic activity is embedded in social and cultural relations, but also that power and the unintended consequences of rational purposive action must be factored in when seeking to explain or predict economic behavior. Drawing upon a wealth of examples, Portes identifies three strategic sites of research—the informal economy, ethnic enclaves, and transnational communities—and he eschews grand narratives in favor of mid-range theories that help us understand specific kinds of social action.

The book shows how the meta-assumptions of economic sociology can be transformed, under certain conditions, into testable propositions, and puts forward a theoretical agenda aimed at moving the field out of its present impasse.

Alejandro Portes is the Howard Harrison and Gabrielle Snyder Beck Professor of Sociology at Princeton University. His books include Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation.

Reds, Whites, and Blues

Social Movements, Folk Music, and Race in America

William G. Roy

Music, and folk music in particular, is often embraced as a form of political expression, a vehicle for bridging or reinforcing social boundaries, and a valuable tool for movements reconfiguring the social landscape. Reds, Whites, and Blues examines the political force of folk music, not through the meaning of its lyrics, but through the concrete social activities that make up movements. Drawing from rich archival material, William Roy shows that the People’s Songs movement of the 1930s and 40s, and the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 60s implemented folk music’s social relationships—specifically between those who sang and those who listened—in different ways, achieving different outcomes.

Roy explores how the People’s Songsters envisioned uniting people in song, but made little headway beyond leftist activists. In contrast, the Civil Rights Movement successfully integrated music into collective action, and used music on the picket lines, at sit-ins, on freedom rides, and in jails. Roy considers how the movement’s Freedom Songs never gained commercial success, yet contributed to the wider achievements of the Civil Rights struggle. Roy also traces the history of folk music, revealing the complex debates surrounding who or what qualified as “folk” and how the music’s status as racially inclusive was not always a given.

Examining folk music’s galvanizing and unifying power, Reds, Whites, and Blues casts new light on the relationship between cultural forms and social activity.

William G. Roy is professor and chair of the sociology department at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of Socializing Capital (Princeton) and Making Societies.
For any market to work properly, certain key elements are necessary: competition, pricing, rules, clearly defined offers, and easy access to information. Without these components, there would be chaos. *Orderly Fashion* examines how order is maintained in the different interconnected consumer, producer, and credit markets of the global fashion industry. From retailers in Sweden and the United Kingdom, to producers in India and Turkey, Patrik Aspers focuses on branded garment retailers—chains such as Gap, H&M, Old Navy, Topshop, and Zara. Aspers investigates these retailers’ interactions and competition in the consumer market for fashion garments, traces connections between producer and consumer markets, and demonstrates why market order is best understood through an analysis of its different forms of social construction.

Emphasizing consumption rather than production, Aspers considers the larger retailers’ roles as buyers in the production market of garments, and as potential objects of investment in financial markets. He shows how markets overlap and intertwine and he defines two types of markets—status markets and standard markets. In status markets, market order is related to the identities of the participating actors more than the quality of the goods, whereas in standard markets the opposite holds true.

Looking at how identities, products, and values create the ordered economic markets of the global fashion business, *Orderly Fashion* has wide implications for all modern markets, regardless of industry.

**Patrik Aspers** is associate professor of sociology at Stockholm University. He is the author of *Markets in Fashion*.

In business, as in other aspects of life, we learn and grow from the examples set by others. Imitation can lead to innovation. But in order to grow innovatively, how do businesses decide what firms to imitate? And how do they choose what practices to follow? *Learning by Example* takes an unprecedented look at the benchmarking initiative of a major financial institution. David Strang closely follows twenty-one teams of managers sent out to observe the practices of other companies in order to develop recommendations for change in their own organization.

Through extensive interviews, surveys, and archival materials, Strang reveals that benchmarking promotes a distinctive managerial regime with potential benefits and pitfalls. He explores the organizations treated as models of best practice, the networks that surround a bank and form its reference group, the ways managers craft calls for change, and the programs implemented in the wake of vicarious learning. Strang finds that imitation does not occur through mindless conformity. Instead, managers act creatively, combining what they see in external site visits with their bank’s strategic objectives, interpreted in light of their understanding of rational and progressive management.

*Learning by Example* opens the black box of interorganizational diffusion to show how managers interpret, advocate, and implement innovations.

**David Strang** is professor of sociology at Cornell University.

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**Orderly Fashion**  
A Sociology of Markets  
**Patrik Aspers**

**Learning by Example**  
Imitation and Innovation at a Global Bank  
**David Strang**
Valuing the Unique
The Economics of Singularities

Lucien Karpik
Translated by Nora Scott

In this landmark work of economic sociology, Lucien Karpik introduces the theory and practical tools needed to analyze markets for singularities. Singularities are goods and services that cannot be studied by standard methods because they are multidimensional, incommensurable, and of uncertain quality. Examples include movies, novels, music, artwork, fine wine, lawyers, and doctors. Valuing the Unique provides a theoretical framework to explain this important class of products and markets that for so long have eluded neoclassical economics.

With this innovative theory—called the economics of singularities—Karpik shows that, because of the uncertainty and the highly subjective valuation of singularities, these markets are necessarily equipped with what he calls “judgment devices”—such as labels, brands, guides, critics, and rankings—which provide consumers with the credible knowledge needed to make reasonable choices. He explains why these markets are characterized by the primacy of competition by qualities over competition by prices, and he identifies the conditions under which singularities are constructed or are in danger of losing their uniqueness.

After demonstrating how combinations of the numerous and multiformal judgment devices can be used to identify different market models, Karpik applies his analytical tools to the functioning of a large number of actual markets, including fine wines, movies, luxury goods, pop music, and legal services.


The Entrepreneurial Group
Social Identities, Relations, and Collective Action

Martin Ruef

Recent surveys show that more than half of American entrepreneurs share ownership in their business startups rather than going it alone, and experts in international entrepreneurship have likewise noted the importance of groups in securing microcredit and advancing entrepreneurial initiatives in the developing world. Yet the media and many scholars continue to perpetuate the myth of the lone visionary who single-handedly revolutionizes the marketplace. The Entrepreneurial Group shatters this myth, demonstrating that teams, not individuals, are the leading force behind entrepreneurial startups.

This is the first book to provide an in-depth sociological analysis of entrepreneurial groups, and to put forward a theoretical framework—called relational demography—for understanding activities and outcomes within them. Martin Ruef looks at entrepreneurial teams in the United States during the boom years of the late 1990s and the recent recessionary bust. He identifies four mechanisms for explaining the dynamics of entrepreneurial groups: in-group biases on salient demographic dimensions; intimate relationships to spouses, cohabiting partners, and kin; a tendency to organize activities in residential or “virtual” spaces; and entrepreneurial goals that prioritize social and psychological fulfillment over material well-being. Ruef provides evidence showing when favorable outcomes—with respect to group formalization, equality, effort, innovation, and survival—follow from these mechanisms.

The Entrepreneurial Group reveals how studying the social structure of entrepreneurial action can shed light on the creation of new organizations.

Martin Ruef is professor of sociology at Princeton University. His books include The Sociology of Entrepreneurship and Organizations Evolving.
The Microtheory of Innovative Entrepreneurship

William J. Baumol

Entrepreneurs are widely recognized for the vital contributions they make to economic growth and general welfare, yet until fairly recently entrepreneurship was not considered worthy of serious economic study. Today, progress has been made to integrate entrepreneurship into macroeconomics, but until now the entrepreneur has been almost completely excluded from microeconomics and standard theoretical models of the firm. The Microtheory of Innovative Entrepreneurship provides the framework for introducing entrepreneurship into mainstream microtheory and incorporating the activities of entrepreneurs, inventors, and managers into standard models of the firm.

William Baumol distinguishes between the innovative entrepreneur, who comes up with new ideas and puts them into practice, and the replicative entrepreneur, which can be anyone who launches a new business venture, regardless of whether similar ventures already exist. Baumol puts forward a quasi-formal theoretical analysis of the innovative entrepreneur’s influential role in economic life. In doing so, he opens the way to bringing innovative entrepreneurship into the accepted body of mainstream microeconomics, and offers valuable insights that can be used to design more effective policies.

The Microtheory of Innovative Entrepreneurship lays the foundation for a new kind of microtheory that reflects the innovative entrepreneur’s importance to economic growth and prosperity.

William J. Baumol is professor of economics and academic director of the Berkley Center for Entrepreneurial Studies at New York University. His many books include The Free-Market Innovation Machine: Analyzing the Growth Miracle of Capitalism and The Invention of Enterprise: Entrepreneurship from Ancient Mesopotamia to Modern Times (both Princeton).

“Baumol is one of the giants in the entrepreneurship field. The Microtheory of Innovative Entrepreneurship will be widely read, discussed, and debated, and is likely to have a significant impact on the scholarly conversation.”

—Peter G. Klein, University of Missouri

“This book is a timely and valuable contribution to the economics of entrepreneurship. Baumol’s ambitious goal is to give the entrepreneur his rightful place in economic theory. He demonstrates that, contrary to conventional thinking, the elusive figure of the entrepreneur is indeed amenable to logical economic analysis.”

—Simon C. Parker, University of Western Ontario
**Labor Markets and Business Cycles**

**Robert Shimer**

*Labor Markets and Business Cycles* integrates search and matching theory with the neoclassical growth model to better understand labor market outcomes. Robert Shimer shows analytically and quantitatively that rigid wages are important for explaining the volatile behavior of the unemployment rate in business cycles.

The book focuses on the labor wedge that arises when the marginal rate of substitution between consumption and leisure does not equal the marginal product of labor. According to competitive models of the labor market, the labor wedge should be constant and equal to the labor income tax rate. But in U.S. data, the wedge is strongly countercyclical, making it seem as if recessions are periods when workers are dissuaded from working and firms are dissuaded from hiring because of an increase in the labor income tax rate. When job searches are time consuming and wages are flexible, search frictions—the cost of a job search—act like labor adjustment costs, further exacerbating inconsistencies between the competitive model and data. The book shows that wage rigidities can reconcile the search model with the data, providing a quantitatively more accurate depiction of labor markets, consumption, and investment dynamics.

Developing detailed search and matching models, *Labor Markets and Business Cycles* will be the main reference for those interested in the intersection of labor market dynamics and business cycle research.

**Robert Shimer** is the Alvin H. Baum Professor in Economics and the College at the University of Chicago.

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**Complete and Incomplete Econometric Models**

**John Geweke**

Econometric models are widely used in the creation and evaluation of economic policy in the public and private sectors. But these models are useful only if they adequately account for the phenomena in question, and they can be quite misleading if they do not. In response, econometricians have developed tests and other checks for model adequacy. All of these methods, however, take as given the specification of the model to be tested. In this book, John Geweke addresses the critical earlier stage of model development, the point at which potential models are inherently incomplete.

Summarizing and extending recent advances in Bayesian econometrics, Geweke shows how simple modern simulation methods can complement the creative process of model formulation. These methods, which are accessible to economics PhD students as well as to practicing applied econometricians, streamline the processes of model development and specification checking. Complete with illustrations from a wide variety of applications, this is an important contribution to econometrics that will interest economists and PhD students alike.

**John Geweke** is Distinguished Professor at the University of Technology, Sydney, and research professor at the University of Colorado. He is the coeditor of the *Journal of Econometrics* and his most recent previous book is *Contemporary Bayesian Econometrics and Statistics* (Wiley).

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**THE ECONOMETRIC AND TINBERGEN INSTITUTES LECTURES**

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Unsettled Account
The Evolution of Banking in the Industrialized World since 1800

Richard S. Grossman

Commercial banks are among the oldest and most familiar financial institutions. When they work well, we hardly notice; when they do not, we rail against them. What are the historical forces that have shaped the modern banking system? In Unsettled Account, Richard Grossman takes the first truly comparative look at the development of commercial banking systems over the past two centuries in Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan, and Australia. Grossman focuses on four major elements that have contributed to banking evolution: crises, bailouts, mergers, and regulations. He explores where banking crises come from and why certain banking systems are more resistant to crises than others, how governments and financial systems respond to crises, why merger movements suddenly take off, and what motivates governments to regulate banks.

Grossman finds that many of the same components underlying the history of banking evolution are at work today. The recent subprime mortgage crisis had its origins, like many earlier banking crises, in a boom-bust economic cycle. Grossman finds that important historical elements are also at play in modern bailouts, merger movements, and regulatory reforms.

Unsettled Account is a fascinating and informative must-read for anyone who wants to understand how the modern commercial banking system came to be, where it is headed, and how its development will affect global economic growth.

Richard S. Grossman is professor of economics at Wesleyan University and a visiting scholar at the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University.

“This excellent and well-organized book will be the standard reference on commercial banking history for years to come.”
—Michael Bordo, Rutgers University

“Until now, banking history has stubbornly clung to national boundaries, comparative inquiries being rare. In this book, the author has done an excellent job of synthesizing the large and varied literature, producing a readable and accessible book.”
—Joost Jonker, Utrecht University

“The princeton economic history of the Western World
Joel Mokyr, Series Editor

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Cloth $39.50
978-0-691-13905-0
400 pages. 44 line illus. 18 tables. 6 x 9.
ECONOMICS | HISTORY

PRESS.PRINCETON.EDU
Innovation, Intellectual Property, and Economic Growth

Christine Greenhalgh & Mark Rogers

What drives innovation? How does it contribute to the growth of firms, industries, and economies? And do intellectual property rights help or hurt innovation and growth? Uniquely combining microeconomics, macroeconomics, and theory with empirical analysis drawn from the United States and Europe, this book introduces graduate students and advanced undergraduates to the complex process of innovation. By addressing all the major dimensions of innovation in a single text, Christine Greenhalgh and Mark Rogers are able to show how outcomes at the microlevel feed through to the macro-outcomes that in turn determine personal incomes and job opportunities.

In four sections, this textbook comprehensively addresses the nature of innovation and intellectual property, the microeconomics and macroeconomics of innovation, and economic policy at the firm and macroeconomic levels. Among the topics fully explored are the role of intellectual property in creating incentives to innovate; the social returns of innovation; the creation and destruction of jobs by innovation; whether more or fewer intellectual property rights would give firms better incentives to innovate; and the contentious issues surrounding international treaties on intellectual property.

Christine Greenhalgh is professor of applied economics at the University of Oxford and fellow and tutor in economics at St. Peter’s College, Oxford. Mark Rogers is fellow in economics at Harris Manchester College, Oxford, and professor of the economics of innovation at Aston University.

THE GORMAN LECTURES IN ECONOMICS
Richard Blundell, Series Editor

MARCH

Cloth $90.00
978-0-691-13798-8
384 pages. 30 line illus. 6 x 9.
ECONOMICS
**The New Dynamic Public Finance**

Narayana R. Kocherlakota

Optimal tax design attempts to resolve a well-known trade-off: namely, that high taxes are bad insofar as they discourage people from working, but good to the degree that, by redistributing wealth, they help insure people against productivity shocks. Until recently, however, economic research on this question either ignored people’s uncertainty about their future productivities or imposed strong and unrealistic functional form restrictions on taxes. In response to these problems, the new dynamic public finance was developed to study the design of optimal taxes given only minimal restrictions on the set of possible tax instruments, and on the nature of shocks affecting people in the economy. In this book, Narayana Kocherlakota surveys and discusses this exciting new approach to public finance.

An important book for advanced PhD courses in public finance and macroeconomics, *The New Dynamic Public Finance* provides a formal connection between the problem of dynamic optimal taxation and dynamic principal-agent contracting theory. This connection means that the properties of solutions to principal-agent problems can be used to determine the properties of optimal tax systems. The book shows that such optimal tax systems necessarily involve asset income taxes, which may depend in sophisticated ways on current and past labor incomes. It also addresses the implications of this new approach for the qualitative properties of optimal monetary policy, optimal government debt policy, and optimal bequest taxes. In addition, the book describes computational methods for approximate calculation of optimal taxes, and discusses possible paths for future research.

Narayana R. Kocherlakota is professor of economics at the University of Minnesota.

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**The Known, the Unknown, and the Unknowable in Financial Risk Management**

Measurement and Theory Advancing Practice

Edited by Francis X. Diebold, Neil A. Doherty & Richard J. Herring

A clear understanding of what we know, don’t know, and can’t know should guide any reasonable approach to managing financial risk, yet the most widely used measure in finance today—Value at Risk, or VaR—reduces these risks to a single number, creating a false sense of security among risk managers, executives, and regulators. This book introduces a more realistic and holistic framework called KuU—the Known, the unknown, and the Unknowable—that enables one to conceptualize the different kinds of financial risks and design effective strategies for managing them. Bringing together contributions by leaders in finance and economics, such as Nassim Nicholas Taleb, Robert Engle, and Donald Kohn, this book pushes toward robustifying policies, portfolios, contracts, and organizations to a wide variety of KuU risks. Along the way, the strengths and limitations of “quantitative” risk management are revealed.

Francis X. Diebold is the Paul F. and E. Warren Shafer Miller Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and professor of finance and statistics at the university’s Wharton School. Neil A. Doherty is the Frederick H. Ecker Professor of Insurance and Risk Management at the Wharton School. Richard J. Herring is the Jacob Safra Professor of International Banking and professor of finance at the Wharton School.

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FINANCE ECONOMICS
Exoplanet Atmospheres
Physical Processes

Sara Seager

Over the past twenty years, astronomers have identified hundreds of extrasolar planets—planets orbiting stars other than the sun. Recent research in this burgeoning field has made it possible to observe and measure the atmospheres of these exoplanets. This is the first textbook to describe the basic physical processes—including radiative transfer, molecular absorption, and chemical processes—common to all planetary atmospheres, as well as the transit, eclipse, and thermal phase variation observations that are unique to exoplanets.

In each chapter, Sara Seager offers a conceptual introduction, examples that combine the relevant physics equations with real data, and exercises. Topics range from foundational knowledge, such as the origin of atmospheric composition and planetary spectra, to more advanced concepts, such as solutions to the radiative transfer equation, polarization, and molecular and condensate opacities. Because planets vary widely in their atmospheric properties, Seager emphasizes the major physical processes that govern all planetary atmospheres.

Moving from first principles to cutting-edge research, Exoplanet Atmospheres is an ideal resource for students and researchers in astronomy and earth sciences, one that will help prepare them for the next generation of planetary science.

Sara Seager is professor of planetary science and physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Portfolio Risk Forecasting

Gregory Connor, Lisa Goldberg & Robert Korajczyk

Portfolio risk forecasting has been and continues to be an active research field for both academics and practitioners. Almost all institutional investment management firms use quantitative models for their portfolio forecasting, and researchers have explored models’ econometric foundations, relative performance, and implications for capital market behavior and asset pricing equilibrium. Portfolio Risk Forecasting provides an insightful and thorough overview of financial risk modeling, with an emphasis on practical applications, empirical reality, and historical perspective.

Beginning with mean-variance analysis and the capital asset pricing model, the authors give a comprehensive and detailed account of factor models, which are the key to successful risk analysis in every economic climate. Topics range from the relative merits of fundamental, statistical, and macroeconomic models, to GARCH and other time series models, to the properties of the VIX volatility index. The book covers both mainstream and alternative asset classes, and includes in-depth treatments of model integration and evaluation. Credit and liquidity risk and the uncertainty of extreme events are examined in an intuitive and rigorous way. An extensive literature review accompanies each topic. The authors complement basic modeling techniques with references to applications, empirical studies, and advanced mathematical texts.

Gregory Connor is professor of finance at the National University of Ireland, Maynooth, and senior research associate at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Lisa Goldberg is executive director of analytic initiatives at MSCI Barra and adjunct professor of statistics at the University of California, Berkeley. Robert Korajczyk is professor of finance at Northwestern University.

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Physics and Technology for Future Presidents
An Introduction to the Essential Physics Every World Leader Needs to Know

Richard A. Muller

Physics and Technology for Future Presidents contains the essential physics that students need in order to understand today’s core science and technology issues, and to become the next generation of world leaders. From the physics of energy to climate change, and from spy technology to quantum computers, this is the only textbook to focus on the modern physics affecting the decisions of political leaders and CEOs and, consequently, the lives of every citizen. How practical are alternative energy sources? Can satellites really read license plates from space? What is the quantum physics behind iPods and supermarket scanners? And how much should we fear a terrorist nuke? This lively book empowers students possessing any level of scientific background with the tools they need to make informed decisions and to argue their views persuasively with anyone—expert or otherwise.

Based on Richard Muller’s renowned course at Berkeley, the book explores critical physics topics: energy and power, atoms and heat, gravity and space, nuclei and radioactivity, chain reactions and atomic bombs, electricity and magnetism, waves, light, invisible light, climate change, quantum physics, and relativity. Muller engages readers through many intriguing examples, helpful facts to remember, a fun-to-read text, and an emphasis on real-world problems rather than mathematical computation. He includes chapter summaries, essay and discussion questions, Internet research topics, and handy tips for instructors to make the classroom experience more rewarding.

Accessible and entertaining, Physics and Technology for Future Presidents gives students the scientific fluency they need to become well-rounded leaders in a world driven by science and technology.

Richard A. Muller is professor of physics at the University of California, Berkeley, and a past winner of the MacArthur Fellowship. He is the author of Nemesis (Weidenfeld & Nicholson) and Physics for Future Presidents (Norton).

“Modern science and technology have the power to shape the world we live in, for good or for evil. Muller, himself a brilliant, creative scientist, has distilled the most important scientific principles that define our choices, and has presented them clearly and objectively. To make wise decisions, not only future presidents, but future business and community leaders, and thoughtful citizens generally, need the information in this book.”

—Frank Wilczek, Nobel Prize–winning physicist

“Richard Muller has written an amazing and very entertaining book, not only for future presidents but for just about everyone else. It’s written in a nonmathematical style, but includes tidbits that will amaze even working physicists. This is a great book that should be read by everyone.”

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A beautiful exposition of the way modern field theorists think about quantum field theory, packed with insights and physical intuition. Zee’s book should be required reading for every serious student of the subject.” —Nima Arkani-Hamed, Institute for Advanced Study

Since it was first published, *Quantum Field Theory in a Nutshell* has quickly established itself as the most accessible and comprehensive introduction to this profound and deeply fascinating area of theoretical physics. Now in this fully revised and expanded edition, A. Zee covers the latest advances while providing a solid conceptual foundation for students to build on, making this the most up-to-date and modern textbook on quantum field theory available.

This expanded edition features several additional chapters, as well as an entirely new section describing recent developments in quantum field theory such as gravitational waves, the helicity spinor formalism, on-shell gluon scattering, recursion relations for amplitudes with complex momenta, and the hidden connection between Yang-Mills theory and Einstein gravity. Zee also provides added exercises, explanations, and examples, as well as detailed appendixes, solutions to selected exercises, and suggestions for further reading.

The most accessible and comprehensive introductory textbook available
Features a fully revised, updated, and expanded text
Covers the latest exciting advances in the field
Includes new exercises
Offers a one-of-a-kind resource for students and researchers

A. Zee is professor of physics and a permanent member of the Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His books include *Fearful Symmetry: The Search for Beauty in Modern Physics* (Princeton).

IN A NUTSHELL
How to Read Historical Mathematics

Benjamin Wardhaugh

Writings by early mathematicians feature language and notations that are quite different from what we’re familiar with today. Sourcebooks on the history of mathematics provide some guidance, but what has been lacking is a guide tailored to the needs of readers approaching these writings for the first time. How to Read Historical Mathematics fills this gap by introducing readers to the analytical questions historians ask when deciphering historical texts.

Sampling actual writings from the history of mathematics, Benjamin Wardhaugh reveals the questions that will unlock the meaning and significance of a given text—Who wrote it, why, and for whom? What was its author’s intended meaning? How did it reach its present form? Is it original or a translation? Why is it important today? Wardhaugh teaches readers to think about what the original text might have looked like, to consider where and when it was written, and to formulate questions of their own. Readers pick up new skills with each chapter, and gain the confidence and analytical sophistication needed to tackle virtually any text in the history of mathematics.

“Introduces readers to the methods of textual analysis used by historians

• Uses actual source material as examples

• Features boxed summaries, discussion questions, and suggestions for further reading

• Supplements all major sourcebooks in mathematics history

• Designed for easy reference

• Ideal for students and teachers

Benjamin Wardhaugh is a postdoctoral research fellow at All Souls College, University of Oxford. He is the author of Music, Experiment, and Mathematics in England, 1653–1705.

“How to Read Historical Mathematics is definitely a significant contribution. There is nothing similar available. It will be a very important resource in any course that makes use of original sources in mathematics and to anyone else who wants to read seriously in the history of mathematics.”

—Victor J. Katz, editor of The Mathematics of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, India, and Islam

“Wardhaugh guides mathematics students through the process of reading primary sources in the history of mathematics and understanding some of the main historiographic issues this study involves. This concise handbook is a very significant and, as far as I know, unique companion to the growing corpus of sourcebooks documenting major achievements in mathematics. It explicitly addresses the fundamental questions of why—and more importantly how—one should read primary sources in mathematics history.”

—Kim Plofker, author of Mathematics in India

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE \ MATHEMATICS

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Numerical Methods for Stochastic Computations
A Spectral Method Approach

Dongbin Xiu

The first graduate-level textbook to focus on fundamental aspects of numerical methods for stochastic computations, this book describes the class of numerical methods based on generalized polynomial chaos (gPC). These fast, efficient, and accurate methods are an extension of the classical spectral methods of high-dimensional random spaces. Designed to simulate complex systems subject to random inputs, these methods are widely used in many areas of computer science and engineering.

The book introduces polynomial approximation theory and probability theory, describes the basic theory of gPC methods through numerical examples and rigorous development, details the procedure for converting stochastic equations into deterministic ones, using both the Galerkin and collocation approaches, and discusses the distinct differences and challenges arising from high-dimensional problems. The last section is devoted to the application of gPC methods to critical areas such as inverse problems and data assimilation.

Ideal for use by graduate students and researchers both in the classroom and for self-study, Numerical Methods for Stochastic Computations provides the required tools for in-depth research related to stochastic computations.

Dongbin Xiu is associate professor of mathematics at Purdue University.

Graph Theoretic Methods in Multiagent Networks

Mehran Mesbahi & Magnus Egerstedt

This accessible book provides an introduction to the analysis and design of dynamic multiagent networks. Such networks are of great interest in a wide range of areas in science and engineering, including mobile sensor networks; distributed robotics such as formation flying and swarming; quantum networks; networked economics; biological synchronization; and social networks. Focusing on graph theoretic methods for the analysis and synthesis of dynamic multiagent networks, the book presents a powerful new formalism and set of tools for networked systems.

The book’s three sections look at foundations, multiagent networks, and networks as systems. The authors give an overview of important ideas from graph theory, followed by a detailed account of the agreement protocol and its various extensions, including the behavior of the protocol over undirected, directed, switching, and random networks. They cover topics such as formation control, coverage, distributed estimation, social networks, and games over networks. And they explore intriguing aspects of viewing networks as systems, by making these networks amenable to control-theoretic analysis and automatic synthesis, by monitoring their dynamic evolution, and by examining higher-order interaction models in terms of simplicial complexes and their applications.

The book will interest graduate students working in systems and control, as well as computer science and robotics. It will be a standard reference for researchers seeking a self-contained account of systems-theoretic aspects of multiagent networks and their wide-ranging applications.

Mehran Mesbahi is associate professor of aeronautics and astronautics at the University of Washington. Magnus Egerstedt is associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology.
Nonnegative and Compartmental Dynamical Systems

Wassim M. Haddad, VijaySekhar Chellaboina & Qing Hui

This comprehensive book provides the first unified framework for stability and dissipativity analysis and control design for nonnegative and compartmental dynamical systems, which play a key role in a wide range of fields, including engineering, thermal sciences, biology, ecology, economics, genetics, chemistry, medicine, and sociology. Using the highest standards of exposition and rigor, the authors explain these systems and advance the state of the art in their analysis and active control design.

Nonnegative and Compartmental Dynamical Systems presents the most complete treatment available of system solution properties, Lyapunov stability analysis, dissipativity theory, and optimal and adaptive control for these systems, addressing continuous-time, discrete-time, and hybrid nonnegative system theory. This book is an indispensable resource for applied mathematicians, dynamical systems theorists, control theorists, and engineers, as well as for researchers and graduate students who want to understand the behavior of nonnegative and compartmental dynamical systems that arise in areas such as biomedicine, demographics, epidemiology, pharmacology, telecommunications, transportation, thermodynamics, networks, heat transfer, and power systems.

Wassim M. Haddad is professor in the School of Aerospace Engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology. VijaySekhar Chellaboina holds a PhD in aerospace engineering from Georgia Tech and works for Tata Consultancy Services in Hyderabad, India. Qing Hui is assistant professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Texas Tech University.

Adaptive Control of Parabolic PDEs

Andrey Smyshlyaev & Miroslav Krstic

This book introduces a comprehensive methodology for adaptive control design of parabolic partial differential equations with unknown functional parameters, including reaction-convection-diffusion systems ubiquitous in chemical, thermal, biomedical, aerospace, and energy systems. Andrey Smyshlyaev and Miroslav Krstic develop explicit feedback laws that do not require real-time solution of Riccati or other algebraic operator-valued equations. The book emphasizes stabilization by boundary control and using boundary sensing for unstable PDE systems with an infinite relative degree. The book also presents a rich collection of methods for system identification of PDEs, methods that employ Lyapunov, passivity, observer-based, swapping-based, gradient, and least-squares tools and parameterizations, among others.

Including a wealth of stimulating ideas and providing the mathematical and control-systems background needed to follow the designs and proofs, the book will be of great use to students and researchers in mathematics, engineering, and physics. It also makes a valuable supplemental text for graduate courses on distributed parameter systems and adaptive control.

Andrey Smyshlyaev is assistant project scientist at the University of California, San Diego. Miroslav Krstic is the Sorenson Distinguished Professor and the founding director of the Cymer Center for Control Systems and Dynamics at the University of California, San Diego. Smyshlyaev and Krstic are the authors of Boundary Control of PDEs.

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344 pages. 51 line illus. 6 x 9.
MATHEMATICS I ENGINEERING I PHYSICS
Flows in Networks

L. R. Ford, Jr. & D. R. Fulkerson

In this classic book, first published in 1962, L. R. Ford, Jr., and D. R. Fulkerson set the foundation for the study of network flow problems. The models and algorithms introduced in Flows in Networks are used widely today in the fields of transportation systems, manufacturing, inventory planning, image processing, and Internet traffic.

The techniques presented by Ford and Fulkerson spurred the development of powerful computational tools for solving and analyzing network flow models, and also furthered the understanding of linear programming. In addition, the book helped illuminate and unify results in combinatorial mathematics while emphasizing proofs based on computationally efficient construction.

Flows in Networks is rich with insights that remain relevant to current research in engineering, management, and other sciences. This landmark work belongs on the bookshelf of every researcher working with networks.

L. R. Ford, Jr., worked as a researcher for both CEIR Inc. and the Rand Corporation before his retirement.

D. R. Fulkerson (1924–1976) was a mathematician at the Rand Corporation.

Dynamic Programming

Richard Ernest Bellman

This classic book is an introduction to dynamic programming, presented by the scientist who coined the term and developed the theory in its early stages. In Dynamic Programming, Richard Bellman introduces his groundbreaking theory and furnishes a new and versatile mathematical tool for the treatment of many complex problems, both within and outside of the discipline.

The book is written at a moderate mathematical level, requiring only a basic foundation in mathematics, including calculus. The applications formulated and analyzed in such diverse fields as mathematical economics, logistics, scheduling theory, communication theory, and control processes are as relevant today as they were when Bellman first presented them. A new introduction by Stuart Dreyfus reviews Bellman’s later work on dynamic programming and identifies important research areas that have profited from the application of Bellman’s theory.

Richard Ernest Bellman (1920–1984) is best known as the father of dynamic programming. He was the author of many books and the recipient of many honors, including the first Norbert Wiener Prize in Applied Mathematics.
On the Cohomology of Certain Non-Compact Shimura Varieties

Sophie Morel

This book studies the intersection cohomology of the Shimura varieties associated to unitary groups of any rank over Q. In general, these varieties are not compact. The intersection cohomology of the Shimura variety associated to a reductive group G carries commuting actions of the absolute Galois group of the reflex field and of the group G(A_f) of finite adelic points of G. The second action can be studied on the set of complex points of the Shimura variety. In this book, Sophie Morel identifies the Galois action—at good places—on the G(A_f)-isotypical components of the cohomology.

Morel uses the method developed by Langlands, Ihara, and Kottwitz, which is to compare the Grothendieck-Lefschetz fixed point formula and the Arthur-Selberg trace formula. The first problem, that of applying the fixed point formula to the intersection cohomology, is geometric in nature and is the object of the first chapter, which builds on Morel’s previous work. She then turns to the group-theoretical problem of comparing these results with the trace formula, when G is a unitary group over Q. Applications are then given. In particular, the Galois representation on a G(A_f)-isotypical component of the cohomology is identified at almost all places, modulo a non-explicit multiplicity. Morel also gives some results on base change from unitary groups to general linear groups.

Sophie Morel is a member in the School of Mathematics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and a research fellow at the Clay Mathematics Institute.

Introduction to Ramsey Spaces

Stevo Todorcevic

Ramsey theory is a fast-growing area of combinatorics with deep connections to other fields of mathematics such as topological dynamics, ergodic theory, mathematical logic, and algebra. The area of Ramsey theory dealing with Ramsey-type phenomena in higher dimensions is particularly useful. Introduction to Ramsey Spaces presents in a systematic way a method for building higher-dimensional Ramsey spaces from basic one-dimensional principles. It is the first book-length treatment of this area of Ramsey theory, and emphasizes applications for related and surrounding fields of mathematics, such as set theory, combinatorics, real and functional analysis, and topology. In order to facilitate accessibility, the book gives the method in its axiomatic form with examples that cover many important parts of Ramsey theory both finite and infinite.

An exciting new direction for combinatorics, this book will interest graduate students and researchers working in mathematical subdisciplines requiring the mastery and practice of high-dimensional Ramsey theory.

Stevo Todorcevic is professor of mathematics at the University of Toronto and holds senior research positions at the CNRS in Paris and SANU in Belgrade. He is the author or coauthor of several books, including Walks on Ordinals and Their Characteristics and Ramsey Methods in Analysis.

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS STUDIES, 174

Phillip A. Griffiths, John N. Mather, and Elias M. Stein, Series Editors
**Log-Gases and Random Matrices**

*Peter J. Forrester*

Random matrix theory, both as an application and as a theory, has evolved rapidly over the past fifteen years. *Log-Gases and Random Matrices* gives a comprehensive account of these developments, emphasizing log-gases as a physical picture and heuristic, as well as covering topics such as beta ensembles and Jack polynomials.

Peter Forrester presents an encyclopedic development of log-gases and random matrices viewed as examples of integrable or exactly solvable systems. Forrester develops not only the application and theory of Gaussian and circular ensembles of classical random matrix theory, but also of the Laguerre and Jacobi ensembles, and their beta extensions. Prominence is given to the computation of a multitude of Jacobi-ans; determinantal point processes and orthogonal polynomials of one variable; the Selberg integral, Jack polynomials, and generalized hypergeometric functions; Painleve transcendents; macroscopic electrostatistics and asymptotic formulas; nonintersecting paths and models in statistical mechanics; and applications of random matrix theory. This is the first textbook development of both nonsymmetric and symmetric Jack polynomial theory, as well as the connection between Selberg integral theory and beta ensembles. The author provides hundreds of guided exercises and linked topics, making *Log-Gases and Random Matrices* an indispensable reference work, as well as a learning resource for all students and researchers in the field.

*Peter J. Forrester* is professor of mathematics at the University of Melbourne.

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**From Populations to Ecosystems**

*Michel Loreau*

The major subdisciplines of ecology—population ecology, community ecology, ecosystem ecology, and evolutionary ecology—have diverged increasingly in recent decades. What is critically needed today is an integrated, real-world approach to ecology that reflects the interdependency of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. *From Populations to Ecosystems* proposes an innovative theoretical synthesis that will enable us to advance our fundamental understanding of ecological systems and help us to respond to today’s emerging global ecological crisis.

Michel Loreau begins by explaining how the principles of population dynamics and ecosystem functioning can be merged. He then addresses key issues in the study of biodiversity and ecosystems, such as functional complementarity, food webs, stability and complexity, material cycling, and metacommunities. Loreau describes the most recent theoretical advances that link the properties of individual populations to the aggregate properties of communities, and the properties of functional groups or trophic levels to the functioning of whole ecosystems, placing special emphasis on the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Finally, he turns his attention to the controversial issue of the evolution of entire ecosystems and their properties, laying the theoretical foundations for a genuine evolutionary ecosystem ecology.

*Michel Loreau* is professor and Canada Research Chair in theoretical ecology at McGill University.
The Symbiotic Habit

Angela E. Douglas

Throughout the natural world, organisms have responded to predators, inadequate resources, or inclement conditions by forming ongoing mutually beneficial partnerships—or symbioses—with different species. Symbiosis is the foundation for major evolutionary events, such as the emergence of eukaryotes and plant eating among vertebrates, and is also a crucial factor in shaping many ecological communities. The Symbiotic Habit provides an accessible and authoritative introduction to symbiosis, describing how symbioses are established, function, and persist in evolutionary and ecological time.

Angela Douglas explains the evolutionary origins and development of symbiosis, and illustrates the principles of symbiosis using a variety of examples of symbiotic relationships as well as nonsymbiotic ones, such as parasitic or fleeting mutualistic associations. Although the reciprocal exchange of benefit is the key feature of symbioses, the benefits are often costly to provide, causing conflict among the partners. Douglas shows how these conflicts can be managed by a single controlling organism that may selectively reward cooperative partners, control partner transmission, and employ recognition mechanisms that discriminate between beneficial and potentially harmful or ineffective partners.

The Symbiotic Habit reveals the broad uniformity of symbiotic process across many different symbioses among organisms with diverse evolutionary histories, and demonstrates how symbioses can be used to manage ecosystems, enhance food production, and promote human health.

Angela E. Douglas is the Daljit S. and Elaine Sarkaria Professor of Insect Physiology and Toxicology at Cornell University. She is the author of Symbiotic Interactions and the coauthor of The Biology of Symbiosis.

Ant Encounters

Interaction Networks and Colony Behavior

Deborah M. Gordon

How do ant colonies get anything done, when no one is in charge? An ant colony operates without a central control or hierarchy, and no ant directs another. Instead, ants decide what to do based on the rate, rhythm, and pattern of individual encounters and interactions—resulting in a dynamic network that coordinates the functions of the colony. Ant Encounters provides a revealing and accessible look into ant behavior from this complex systems perspective.

Drawing primarily from her work on harvester ants, Deborah Gordon focuses on the moment-to-moment behavior of ant colonies. She investigates the role of interaction networks in regulating colony behavior and relations among ant colonies. She shows how ant behavior within and between colonies arises from local interactions of individuals, and how interaction networks develop as a colony grows older and larger. The more rapidly ants react to their encounters, the more sensitively the entire colony responds to changing conditions. Gordon explores whether such reactive networks help a colony to survive and reproduce, how natural selection shapes colony networks, and how these structures compare to other analogous complex systems.

Ant Encounters sheds light on the organizational behavior, ecology, and evolution of these diverse and ubiquitous social insects.

Deborah M. Gordon is professor of biology at Stanford University. She is the author of Ants at Work (Norton).
How does cooperation emerge among selfish individuals? When do people share resources, punish those they consider unfair, and engage in joint enterprises? These questions fascinate philosophers, biologists, and economists alike, for the “invisible hand” that should turn selfish efforts into public benefit is not always at work. *The Calculus of Selfishness* looks at social dilemmas where cooperative motivations are subverted and self-interest becomes self-defeating. Karl Sigmund, a pioneer in evolutionary game theory, uses simple and well-known game theory models to examine the foundations of collective action and the effects of reciprocity and reputation.

Focusing on some of the best-known social and economic experiments, including games such as the Prisoner’s Dilemma, Trust, Ultimatum, Snowdrift, and Public Good, Sigmund explores the conditions leading to cooperative strategies. His approach is based on evolutionary game dynamics, applied to deterministic and probabilistic models of economic interactions.

Exploring basic strategic interactions among individuals guided by self-interest and caught in social traps, *The Calculus of Selfishness* analyzes to what extent one key facet of human nature—selfishness—can lead to cooperation.

Karl Sigmund is professor of mathematics at the University of Vienna. He is the author of *Games of Life* (Penguin), coauthor of *Evolutionary Games and Population Dynamics*, and a contributor to *Nature* and *Science*.

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“Karl Sigmund helped conceive the field of evolutionary game theory and has dominated it for over thirty years. With *The Calculus of Selfishness*, he has written a highly engaging and captivating book for students and experts who want to learn about one of the most fascinating fields of science. When it comes to Karl Sigmund we are all students. This book is written for you and me.”
—Martin Nowak, Harvard University
An Introduction to Methods and Models in Ecology, Evolution, and Conservation Biology

Edited by Stanton Braude & Bobbi S. Low

This unique textbook introduces undergraduate students to quantitative models and methods in ecology, behavioral ecology, evolutionary biology, and conservation. It explores the core concepts shared by these related fields using tools and practical skills such as experimental design, generating phylogenies, basic statistical inference, and persuasive grant writing. And contributors use examples from their own cutting-edge research, providing diverse views to engage students and broaden their understanding.

This is the only textbook on the subject featuring a collaborative “active learning” approach that emphasizes hands-on learning. Every chapter has exercises that enable students to work directly with the material at their own pace and in small groups. Each problem includes data presented in a rich array of formats, which students use to answer questions that illustrate patterns, principles, and methods. Topics range from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium and population effective size to optimal foraging and indices of biodiversity. The book also includes a comprehensive glossary.

In addition to the editors, the contributors are James Beck, Cawas Behram Engineer, John Gaskin, Luke Harmon, Jon Hess, Jason Kolbe, Kenneth H. Kozak, Robert J. Robertson, Emily Silverman, Beth Sparks-Jackson, and Anton Weisstein.

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Provides experience with hypothesis testing, experimental design, and scientific reasoning
Covers core quantitative models and methods in ecology, behavioral ecology, evolutionary biology, and conservation
Turns “discussion sections” into “thinking labs”
Restricted instructor’s manual also available

Stanton Braude is lecturer in biology at Washington University in St. Louis. Bobbi S. Low is professor of resource ecology at the University of Michigan.

“Braude and Low combine approaches and methodologies from ecology, evolution, and behavior, and emphasize quantitative exercises. Most other books that I’m familiar with are largely focused on either ecology or evolution. It makes sense to me to combine all of this material under a single cover. I can’t think of another book like this one.”
—Jonathan Shurin, University of British Columbia

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