About Princeton University Press

Princeton University Press was established in 1905, when Woodrow Wilson was President of Princeton University.

Since that time, we have grown from a small printer of scholarly books to a major academic press, publishing more than 250 new books per year.

During its first seventy-five years, the Press published a number of extremely influential books including Albert Einstein’s *The Meaning of Relativity* (1922), and John von Neumann’s and Oskar Morgenstern’s *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior* (1937). It also undertook some monumental publishing projects, including *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, *The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau*, and *The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*.

Over the last generation, the Press has added a new feature to our identity as a publisher: the scholarly book as public statement. Books such as Robert Shiller’s *Irrational Exuberance* (second edition 2005), William Bowen’s and Derek Bok’s *The Shape of the River* (2000), and Carmen Reinhart’s and Ken Rogoff’s *This Time is Different* (2009) have been able to connect the work of our authors with the cross-disciplinary conversation, and even at times, the public conversation.

These and other books have increased the global reach of the Press. Our International Rights team has played a significant role in our vision of Princeton as a global University Press, with some of our most distinguished books being translated into dozens of languages. We continue to work with publishers and agents around the world to help our authors reach the broadest possible global audience.
CONTENTS

POPULAR ECONOMICS

The Son Also Rises  Gregory Clark  4
The Dollar Trap  Eswar S. Prasad  6
GDP: A Brief by Affectionate History  Diane Coyle  7
Fragile By Design  Charles W. Calomiris & Stephen H. Haber  8

POPULAR SCIENCE

The Extreme Life of the Sea  Stephen R. Palumbi & Anthony R. Palumbi  10
Tambora: The Eruption That Changed the World  Gillen D’Arcy Wood  12
The Cosmic Cocktail: Three Parts Dark Matter  Katherine Freese  13

POPULAR MATHEMATICS

Count Like An Egyptian  David Reimer  14
Math Bytes  Tim Chartier  15
Everyday Calculus  Oscar E. Fernandez  15

HISTORY

1177 B.C.  Eric H. Cline  16
The Golden Age Shtetl  Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern  18
Revolutionary Ideas  Jonathan Israel  19
Byzantine Matters  Averil Cameron  20
Cross and Scepter  Sverre Bagge  21
Philology  James Turner  22

PHILOSOPHY

The Soul of the World  Roger Scruton  23

POLITICS

Liberalism: The Life of an Idea  Edmund Fawcett  24

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Why Government Fails So Often  Peter H. Schuck  25
Child Migration and Human Rights in a Global Age  Jacqueline Bhabha  26

Recent Titles From PUP
Forthcoming Titles From PUP

Front cover image designed by Marcy Roberts

PUP RIGHTS GUIDE
How much of our fate is tied to the status of our parents and grandparents? How much does this influence our children? More than we wish to believe. While it has been argued that rigid class structures have eroded in favor of greater social equality, The Son Also Rises proves that movement on the social ladder has changed little over eight centuries. Using a novel technique—tracking family names over generations to measure social mobility across countries and periods—renowned economic historian Gregory Clark reveals that mobility rates are lower than conventionally estimated, do not vary across societies, and are resistant to social policies. The good news is that these patterns are driven by strong inheritance of abilities and lineage does not beget unwarranted advantage. The bad news is that much of our fate is predictable from lineage. Clark argues that since a greater part of our place in the world is predetermined, we must avoid creating winner-take-all societies.

Clark examines and compares surnames in such diverse cases as modern Sweden, fourteenth-century England, and Qing Dynasty China. He demonstrates how fate is determined by ancestry and that almost all societies—as different as the modern United States, Communist China, and modern Japan—have similarly low social mobility rates. These figures are impervious to institutions and it takes hundreds of years for descendants to shake off the advantages and disadvantages of their ancestors. For these reasons, Clark contends that societies should act to limit the disparities in rewards between those of high and low social rank.

Challenging popular assumptions about mobility and revealing the deeply entrenched force of inherited advantage, The Son Also Rises is sure to prompt intense debate for years to come.

Gregory Clark is professor of economics at the University of California, Davis. He is the author of A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World (Princeton).
FOREIGN RIGHTS

RIGHTS: Translation rights available
MANUSCRIPT: Proofs available
PERMISSIONS: Some permissions may need to be cleared
LICENSES: Farewell to Alms was licensed in Russian (Gaidar Institute), Polish (Zyska I S-ka Wydawnictwo), Japanese (Nikkei BP), Arabic (Arab Scientific Publishers), Turkish (Bilgi University), Spanish (Universidad De Valencia), Portuguese (Editorial Bizancio Lda), Vietnamese (Bach Viet Books), Chinese Complex (Wealth Press), Chinese Simplified (China Citic), Italian (Codice Edizione), and Korean (Hans Media)

Art subject to change
The U.S. dollar’s dominance seems under threat. The near collapse of the U.S. financial system in 2008–2009, political paralysis that has blocked effective policymaking, and emerging competitors such as the Chinese renminbi have heightened speculation about the dollar’s looming displacement as the main reserve currency. Yet, as The Dollar Trap powerfully argues, the financial crisis, a dysfunctional international monetary system, and U.S. policies have paradoxically strengthened the dollar’s importance.

Eswar Prasad examines how the dollar came to have a central role in the world economy and demonstrates that it will remain the cornerstone of global finance for the foreseeable future. Marshaling a range of arguments and data, and drawing on the latest research, Prasad shows why it will be difficult to dislodge the dollar-centric system. With vast amounts of foreign financial capital locked up in dollar assets, including U.S. government securities, other countries now have a strong incentive to prevent a dollar crash.

Prasad takes the reader through key contemporary issues in international finance—including the growing economic influence of emerging markets, the currency wars, the complexities of the China-U.S. relationship, and the role of institutions like the International Monetary Fund—and offers new ideas for fixing the flawed monetary system. Readers are also given a rare look into some of the intrigue and backdoor scheming in the corridors of international finance.

The Dollar Trap offers a panoramic analysis of the fragile state of global finance and makes a compelling case that, despite all its flaws, the dollar will remain the ultimate safe-haven currency.

Eswar S. Prasad is the Tolani Senior Professor of Trade Policy at Cornell University, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He is a former head of the IMF’s China division.
GDP
A Brief but Affectionate History

Diane Coyle

Why did the size of the U.S. economy increase by 3 percent on one day in mid-2013—or Ghana’s balloon by 60 percent overnight in 2010? Why did the U.K. financial industry show its fastest expansion ever at the end of 2008—just as the world’s financial system went into meltdown? And why was Greece’s chief statistician charged with treason in 2013 for apparently doing nothing more than trying to accurately report the size of his country’s economy? The answers to all these questions lie in the way we define and measure national economies around the world: Gross Domestic Product. This entertaining and informative book tells the story of GDP, making sense of a statistic that appears constantly in the news, business, and politics, and that seems to rule our lives—but that hardly anyone actually understands.

Diane Coyle traces the history of this artificial, abstract, complex, but exceedingly important statistic from its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century precursors through its invention in the 1940s and its postwar golden age, and then through the Great Crash up to today. The reader learns why this standard measure of the size of a country’s economy was invented, how it has changed over the decades, and what its strengths and weaknesses are. The book explains why even small changes in GDP can decide elections, influence major political decisions, and determine whether countries can keep borrowing or be thrown into recession. The book ends by making the case that GDP was a good measure for the twentieth century but is increasingly inappropriate for a twenty-first-century economy driven by innovation, services, and intangible goods.

Diane Coyle is the author of a number of books, including The Economics of Enough and The Soulful Science: What Economists Really Do and Why It Matters (both Princeton). She holds a PhD in economics from Harvard and is a visiting research fellow at the University of Oxford’s Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment.
Why are banking systems unstable in so many countries—but not in others? The United States has had twelve systemic banking crises since 1840, while Canada has had none. The banking systems of Mexico and Brazil have not only been crisis prone but have provided miniscule amounts of credit to business enterprises and households. Analyzing the political and banking history of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil through several centuries, Fragile by Design demonstrates that chronic banking crises and scarce credit are not accidents due to unforeseen circumstances. Rather, these fluctuations result from the complex bargains made between politicians, bankers, bank shareholders, depositors, debtors, and taxpayers. The well-being of banking systems depends on the abilities of political institutions to balance and limit how coalitions of these various groups influence government regulations.

Fragile by Design is a revealing exploration of the ways that politics inevitably intrudes into bank regulation. Charles Calomiris and Stephen Haber combine political history and economics to examine how coalitions of politicians, bankers, and other interest groups form, why some endure while others are undermined, and how they generate policies that determine who gets to be a banker, who has access to credit, and who pays for bank bailouts and rescues.

Charles W. Calomiris is the Henry Kaufman Professor of Financial Institutions at Columbia Business School and a professor at Columbia’s School of International and Public Affairs. His many books include U.S. Bank Deregulation in Historical Perspective. Stephen H. Haber is the A. A. and Jeanne Welch Milligan Professor in the School of Humanities and Sciences and the Peter and Helen Bing Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. His many books include The Politics of Property Rights.

THE PRINCETON ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD
Joel Mokyr, Series Editor
Finding Equilibrium
Arrow, Debreu, McKenzie and the Problem of Scientific Credit
Till Düppe & E. Roy Weintraub

Finding Equilibrium explores the post–World War II transformation of economics by constructing a history of the proof of its central dogma—that a competitive market economy may possess a set of equilibrium prices. The model economy for which the theorem could be proved was mapped out in 1954 by Kenneth Arrow and Gerard Debreu collaboratively, and by Lionel McKenzie separately, and would become widely known as the "Arrow-Debreu Model." While Arrow and Debreu would later go on to win separate Nobel prizes in economics, McKenzie would never receive it. Düppe and E. Roy Weintraub explore the lives and work of these economists and the issues of scientific credit against the extraordinary backdrop of overlapping research communities and an economics discipline that was shifting dramatically to mathematical modes of expression.

Till Düppe is assistant professor of economics at the Université du Québec à Montréal. E. Roy Weintraub is professor of economics at Duke University.

Complexity and the Art of Public Policy
Solving Society’s Problems from the Bottom Up
David Colander & Roland Kupers

Complexity science—made possible by modern analytical and computational advances—is changing the way we think about social systems and social theory. Unfortunately, economists’ policy models have not kept up, and are stuck in either a market fundamentalist or government control narrative. While these standard narratives are useful in some cases, they are damaging in others, directing thinking away from creative, innovative policy solutions. Complexity and the Art of Public Policy outlines a new, more flexible policy narrative, picturing society as a complex evolving system that is uncontrollable, but which can be influenced. Colander and Kupers develop innovative bottom-up solutions that channel individuals’ social instincts into solving societal problems, making profits a tool for change rather than a goal. They argue that within this complexity framework, a central role for government is to foster an ecostructure within which diverse forms of social entrepreneurship can emerge and blossom.

David Colander is College Professor in the Department of Economics at Middlebury College. His many books include The Making of an Economist, Redux (Princeton). Roland Kupers is an associate fellow in the Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment at the University of Oxford.

Beautiful Game Theory
How Soccer Can Help Economics
Ignacio Palacios-Huerta

A wealth of research in recent decades has seen the economic approach to human behavior extended over many areas previously considered to belong to sociology, political science, law, and other fields. Research has also shown that economics can illuminate many aspects of sports, including soccer. Beautiful Game Theory is the first book that uses soccer to test economic theories and document novel human behavior. Essential reading for students, researchers, and sports enthusiasts, Beautiful Game Theory is the first book to show what soccer can do for economics.

Ignacio Palacios-Huerta is professor of management, economics, and strategy at the London School of Economics and Political Science, fellow at the Ikerbasque Foundation at UPV/EHU, and head of talent identification at Athletic Club de Bilbao, a professional soccer club in Spain.
A TRULY THRILLING TOUR OF THE SEA’S MOST EXTREME SPECIES, WRITTEN BY ONE OF THE WORLD’S LEADING MARINE SCIENTISTS

THE EXTREME LIFE OF THE SEA

STEPHEN R. PALUMBI & ANTHONY R. PALUMBI

The ocean teems with life that thrives under difficult situations in unusual environments. The Extreme Life of the Sea takes readers to the absolute limits of the aquatic world—the fastest and deepest, the hottest and oldest creatures of the oceans. It dives into the icy Arctic and boiling hydrothermal vents, and exposes the eternal darkness of the deepest undersea trenches to show how marine life thrives against the odds. This thrilling book brings to life the sea’s most extreme species, and reveals how they succeed across the wide expanse of the world’s global ocean. Coauthored by Stephen Palumbi, one of today’s leading marine scientists, The Extreme Life of the Sea tells the unforgettable stories of some of the most marvelous life forms on Earth, and the challenges they overcome to survive. Modern science and a simple narrative style give every reader a deep look at the lives of these species.

The Extreme Life of the Sea shows you the world’s oldest living species, narrates how flying fish strain to escape their predators, how predatory deep-sea fish use red search lights only they can see to find and attack food, and how, at the end of their lives, mother octopus dedicate themselves to raising their young. This wide-ranging and highly accessible book also discusses how ocean adaptations can inspire innovative commercial products—such as fan blades modeled on the flippers of humpback whales—and how climate change and overfishing could pose the greatest threat yet to our planet’s tenacious marine life.

Stephen R. Palumbi is Professor of Biology and Director of the Hopkins Marine Station at Stanford University. His film projects include the BBC series The Future Is Wild, the History channel’s Life after People, and the Short Attention Span Science Theater. His books include The Death and Life of Monterey Bay and The Evolution Explosion. Anthony R. Palumbi, Stephen’s son, is a science writer and novelist whose work has appeared in the Atlantic and other publications.
“The oceans are our most precious treasure, full of creatures and stories more fantastic than any science fiction. *The Extreme Life of the Sea* is a fascinating exploration of this vast mysterious universe. Wonderfully written, it will grab you from page one and carry you all the way through. A must-read for everyone.”

—Philippe Cousteau
When Indonesia’s Mount Tambora erupted in 1815, it unleashed the most destructive wave of extreme weather the world has witnessed in thousands of years. The volcano’s massive sulfate dust cloud enveloped the Earth, cooling temperatures and disrupting major weather systems for more than three years. Amid devastating storms, drought, and floods, communities worldwide endured famine, disease, and civil unrest on a catastrophic scale. On the eve of the bicentenary of the great eruption, Tambora tells the extraordinary story of the weather chaos it wrought, weaving the latest climate science with the social history of this frightening period to offer a cautionary tale about the potential tragic impacts of drastic climate change in our own century.

The year following Tambora’s eruption became known as the “Year without a Summer,” when weather anomalies in Europe and New England ruined crops, displaced millions, and spawned chaos and disease. Here for the first time, Gillen D’Arcy Wood traces Tambora’s full global and historical reach: how the volcano’s three-year climate change regime initiated the first worldwide cholera pandemic, expanded opium markets in China, set the stage for Ireland’s Great Famine, and plunged the United States into its first economic depression. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein monster, inspired by Tambora’s terrifying storms, embodied the fears and misery of global humanity during this transformative period, the most recent sustained climate crisis the world has faced.

Bringing the history of this planetary emergency grippingly to life, Tambora sheds light on the fragile interdependence of climate and human societies, and the threat a new era of extreme global weather poses to us all.

Gillen D’Arcy Wood is professor of English at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, where he directs the Sustainability Studies Initiative in the Humanities. He has written extensively on the cultural and environmental history of the nineteenth century.
The ordinary atoms that make up the known universe—from our bodies and the air we breathe to the planets and stars—constitute only 5 percent of all matter and energy in the cosmos. The rest is known as dark matter and dark energy, because their precise identities are unknown. The Cosmic Cocktail is the inside story of the epic quest to solve one of the most compelling enigmas of modern science—what is the universe made of?—told by one of today’s foremost pioneers in the study of dark matter.

Blending cutting-edge science with her own behind-the-scenes insights as a leading researcher in the field, acclaimed theoretical physicist Katherine Freese recounts the hunt for dark matter, from the discoveries of visionary scientists like Fritz Zwicky—the Swiss astronomer who coined the term “dark matter” in 1933—to the deluge of data today from underground laboratories, satellites in space, and the Large Hadron Collider. Theorists contend that dark matter consists of fundamental particles known as WIMPs, or weakly interacting massive particles. Billions of them pass through our bodies every second without us even realizing it, yet their gravitational pull is capable of whirling stars and gas at breakneck speeds around the centers of galaxies, and bending light from distant bright objects. Freese describes the larger-than-life characters and clashing personalities behind the race to identify these elusive particles.

Many cosmologists believe we are on the verge of solving the mystery. The Cosmic Cocktail provides the foundation needed to fully fathom this epochal moment in humankind’s quest to understand the universe.

Katherine Freese is the George E. Uhlenbeck Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan. She is one of the world’s leading researchers into the mystery of dark matter. She splits her time between Ann Arbor and New York City.

FOREIGN RIGHTS

RIGHTS: Translation rights available
MANUSCRIPT: Author MS available
PERMISSIONS: Some permissions may need to be cleared
LICENSES: None

JUNE

Cloth $27.95
978-0-691-15335-3
264 pages. 16 color illus.
47 halftones. 28 line illus. 6 x 9.
POPULAR SCIENCE, PHYSICS
The mathematics of ancient Egypt was fundamentally different from our math today. Contrary to what people might think, it wasn’t a primitive forerunner of modern mathematics. In fact, it can’t be understood using our current computational methods. Count Like an Egyptian provides a fun, hands-on introduction to the intuitive and often-surprising art of ancient Egyptian math. David Reimer guides you step-by-step through addition, subtraction, multiplication, and more. He even shows you how fractions and decimals may have been calculated—they technically didn’t exist in the land of the pharaohs. You’ll be counting like an Egyptian in no time, and along the way you’ll learn firsthand how mathematics is an expression of the culture that uses it, and why there’s more to math than rote memorization and bewildering abstraction.

Reimer takes you on a lively and entertaining tour of the ancient Egyptian world, providing rich historical details and amusing anecdotes as he presents a host of mathematical problems drawn from different eras of the Egyptian past. Each of these problems is like a tantalizing puzzle, often with a beautiful and elegant solution. As you solve them, you’ll be immersed in many facets of Egyptian life, from hieroglyphs and pyramid building to agriculture, religion, and even bread baking and beer brewing.

Fully illustrated in color, Count Like an Egyptian also teaches you some Babylonian computation—the precursor to our modern system—and compares ancient Egyptian mathematics to today’s math, letting you decide for yourself which is better.

David Reimer is associate professor of mathematics at The College of New Jersey.
**Math Bytes**

Google Bombs, Chocolate Covered Pi, and Other Cool Bits in Computing

**Tim Chartier**

This book provides a fun, hands-on approach to learning how mathematics and computing relate to the world around us, and help us to better understand it. How can reposting on Twitter kill a movie’s opening weekend? How can you use mathematics to find your celebrity look-alike? What is Homer Simpson’s method for disproving Fermat’s Last Theorem? Each topic in this refreshingly inviting book illustrates a famous mathematical algorithm or result—such as Google’s PageRank and the traveling salesman problem—and the applications grow more challenging as you progress through the chapters. *Math Bytes* shows you how to do calculus using a bag of chocolate chips, and how to prove the Euler characteristic simply by doodling. Generously illustrated in color throughout, this lively and entertaining book also explains how to create fractal landscapes with a roll of the dice, pick a competitive bracket for March Madness, decipher the math that makes it possible to resize a computer font or launch an Angry Bird. All of the applications in this book are presented in an accessible and engaging way, enabling beginners and advanced readers alike to learn and explore at their own pace—a bit and a byte at a time.

*Tim Chartier* is associate professor of mathematics at Davidson College. He is the coauthor of *Numerical Methods* (Princeton).

---

**Everyday Calculus**

Discovering the Hidden Math All Around Us

**Oscar E. Fernandez**

Calculus. For some of us, the word conjures up memories of ten-pound textbooks and visions of tedious abstract equations. And yet, in reality, calculus is fun, accessible, and surrounds us everywhere we go. In *Everyday Calculus*, Oscar Fernandez shows us how to see the math in our coffee, on the highway, and even in the night sky.

Fernandez demonstrates that calculus can be used to explore practically any aspect of our lives, including the most effective number of hours to sleep and the fastest route to get to work. He also shows that calculus can be both useful—determining which seat at the theater leads to the best viewing experience, for instance—and fascinating—exploring topics such as time travel and the age of the universe. Throughout, Fernandez presents straightforward concepts, and no prior mathematical knowledge is required. For advanced math fans, Fernandez includes the mathematical derivations in the appendixes.

*Oscar E. Fernandez* is assistant professor of mathematics at Wellesley College.
In 1177 B.C., marauding groups known only as the “Sea Peoples” invaded Egypt. The pharaoh’s army and navy managed to defeat them, but the victory so weakened Egypt that it soon slid into decline, as did most of the surrounding civilizations. After centuries of brilliance, the civilized world of the Bronze Age came to an abrupt and cataclysmic end. Kingdoms fell like dominoes over the course of just a few decades. No more Minoans or Mycenaeans. No more Trojans, Hittites, or Babylonians. The thriving economy and cultures of the late second millennium B.C., which had stretched from Greece to Egypt and Mesopotamia, suddenly ceased to exist, along with writing systems, technology, and monumental architecture. But the Sea Peoples alone could not have caused such widespread breakdown. How did it happen?

In this major new account of the causes of this “First Dark Ages,” Eric Cline tells the gripping story of how the end was brought about by multiple interconnected failures, ranging from invasion and revolt to earthquakes, drought, and the cutting of international trade routes. Bringing to life the vibrant multicultural world of these great civilizations, he draws a sweeping panorama of the interconnected empires and globalized peoples of the Late Bronze Age and shows that it was their very interdependence that hastened their dramatic collapse and ushered in a dark age that lasted centuries.

A compelling combination of narrative and the latest scholarship, 1177 B.C. sheds new light on the complex ties that gave rise to, and ultimately destroyed, the flourishing civilizations of the Late Bronze Age—and that set the stage for the emergence of classical Greece.

Eric H. Cline is professor of classics and anthropology and director of the Capitol Archaeological Institute at George Washington University. An active archaeologist, he has excavated and surveyed in Greece, Crete, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, and Jordan. His many books include From Eden to Exile: Unraveling the Mysteries of the Bible and The Trojan War: A Very Short Introduction.
“1177 B.C. tells the story of one of history’s greatest mysteries. Unknown invaders shattered the splendid civilizations of the Bronze Age Mediterranean in a tidal wave of fire and slaughter, before Egypt’s pharaoh turned them back in a fierce battle on the banks of the Nile. We do not know who these attackers were, and perhaps we never will; but no archaeologist is better equipped to guide us through this dramatic story than Eric Cline. 1177 B.C. is the finest account to date of one of the turning points in history.”
—Ian Morris, author of Why the West Rules—for Now
The Golden Age Shtetl
A New History of Jewish Life in East Europe

Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern

The shtetl was home to two-thirds of East Europe's Jews in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, yet it has long been one of the most neglected and misunderstood chapters of the Jewish experience. This book provides the first grassroots social, economic, and cultural history of the shtetl. Challenging popular misconceptions of the shtetl as an isolated, ramshackle Jewish village stricken by poverty and pogroms, Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern argues that, in its heyday from the 1790s to the 1840s, the shtetl was a thriving Jewish community as vibrant as any in Europe.

Petrovsky-Shtern brings this golden age to life, looking at dozens of shtetls and drawing on a wealth of never-before-used archival material. The shtetl, in essence, was a Polish private town belonging to a Catholic magnate, administratively run by the tsarist empire, yet economically driven by Jews. Petrovsky-Shtern shows how its success hinged on its unique position in this triangle of power—as did its ultimate suppression. He reconstructs the rich social tapestry of these market towns, showing how Russian clerks put the shtetl on the empire’s map, and chronicling how shtetl Jews traded widely, importing commodities from France, Austria, Prussia, and even the Ottoman Empire. Petrovsky-Shtern describes family life; dwellings, trading stalls, and taverns; books and religious life; and the bustling marketplace with its Polish gentry, Ukrainian peasants, and Russian policemen.

This nuanced history casts the shtetl in an altogether new light, revealing how its golden age continues to shape the collective memory of the Jewish people today.

Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern is the Crown Family Professor of Jewish Studies at Northwestern University. His books include Lenin’s Jewish Question, The Anti-Imperial Choice: The Making of the Ukrainian Jew, and Jews in the Russian Army, 1827–1917: Drafted into Modernity.
Revolutionary Ideas
An Intellectual History of the French Revolution from The Rights of Man to Robespierre

Jonathan Israel

Historians of the French Revolution used to take for granted what was also obvious to its contemporary observers—that the Revolution was caused by the radical ideas of the Enlightenment. Yet in recent decades scholars have argued that the Revolution was brought about by social forces, politics, economics, or culture—almost anything but abstract notions like liberty or equality. In Revolutionary Ideas, one of the world’s leading historians of the Enlightenment restores the Revolution’s intellectual history to its rightful central role. Drawing widely on primary sources, Jonathan Israel shows how the Revolution was set in motion by radical eighteenth-century doctrines, how these ideas divided revolutionary leaders into vehemently opposed ideological blocs, and how these clashes drove the turning points of the Revolution.

Revolutionary Ideas demonstrates that the Revolution was really three different revolutions vying for supremacy—a conflict between constitutional monarchists such as Lafayette who advocated moderate Enlightenment ideas; democratic republicans allied to Tom Paine who fought for Radical Enlightenment ideas; and authoritarian populists, such as Robespierre, who violently rejected key Enlightenment ideas and should ultimately be seen as Counter-Enlightenment figures. The book tells how the fierce rivalry between these groups shaped the course of the Revolution, from the Declaration of Rights, through liberal monarchism and democratic republicanism, to the Terror and the Post-Thermidor reaction.

In this compelling account, the French Revolution stands once again as a culmination of the emancipatory and democratic ideals of the Enlightenment. That it ended in the Terror represented a betrayal of those ideas—not their fulfillment.

Jonathan Israel is professor of modern history at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. His books include A Revolution of the Mind: Radical Enlightenment and the Intellectual Origins of Modern Democracy (Princeton) and a monumental history of the Enlightenment in three volumes: Radical Enlightenment, Enlightenment Contested, and Democratic Enlightenment.
For many of us, Byzantium remains “byzantine”—obscure, marginal, difficult. Despite the efforts of some recent historians, prejudices still deform popular and scholarly understanding of the Byzantine civilization, often reducing it to a poor relation of Rome and the rest of the classical world. In this book, renowned historian Averil Cameron presents an original and personal view of the challenges and questions facing historians of Byzantium today.

The book explores five major themes, all subjects of controversy. “Absence” asks why Byzantium is routinely passed over, ignored, or relegated to a sphere of its own. “Empire” reinserts Byzantium into modern debates about empire, and discusses the nature of its system and its remarkable longevity. “Hellenism” confronts the question of the “Greekness” of Byzantium, and of the place of Byzantium in modern Greek consciousness. “The Realms of Gold” asks what lessons can be drawn from Byzantine visual art, and “The Very Model of Orthodoxy” challenges existing views of Byzantine Orthodoxy.

Throughout, the book confronts misconceptions about Byzantium, suggests why it is so important to integrate the civilization into wider histories, and lays out why it should be central to ongoing debates about the relationships between West and East, Christianity and Islam, Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy, and the ancient and medieval periods. The result is a forthright and compelling call to reconsider the place of Byzantium in Western history and imagination.

Averil Cameron is professor emeritus of late antique and Byzantine history at the University of Oxford and former warden of Keble College, Oxford. Her books include The Mediterranean World in Late Antiquity, The Byzantines, and The Later Roman Empire.
**CROSS AND SCEPTER**
The Rise of the Scandinavian Kingdoms from the Vikings to the Reformation

SVERRE BAGGE

Christianity and European-style monarchy—the cross and the scepter—were introduced to Scandinavia in the tenth century, a development that was to have profound implications for all of Europe. *Cross and Scepter* is a concise history of the Scandinavian kingdoms from the age of the Vikings to the Reformation, written by Scandinavia’s leading medieval historian. In this book, Sverre Bagge shows how the rise of the three kingdoms not only changed the face of Scandinavia, but was also a key factor in making the territorial state the standard political unit in Western Europe. He describes Scandinavia’s momentous conversion to Christianity and the creation of church and monarchy there, and traces how these events transformed Scandinavian law and justice, military and administrative organization, social structure, political culture, and the division of power between the king, the aristocracy, and the common people. Bagge sheds important new light on the reception of Christianity and European learning in Scandinavia, and on Scandinavian history writing, philosophy, political thought, and courtly culture. He looks at the reception of European impulses and their adaptation to Scandinavian conditions, and examines the relationship of the three kingdoms to each other and the rest of Europe, paying special attention to the inter-Scandinavian unions and their consequences for the concept of government and the division of power.

*Cross and Scepter* provides an essential introduction to Scandinavian medieval history for scholars and general readers alike, offering vital new insights into state formation and cultural change in Europe.

Sverre Bagge is professor emeritus of medieval history at the University of Bergen in Norway. His books include *Kings, Politics, and the Right Order of the World in German Historiography.*
Many today do not recognize the word, but “philology” was for centuries nearly synonymous with humanistic intellectual life, encompassing not only the study of Greek and Roman literature and the Bible but also all other studies of language and literature, as well as religion, history, culture, art, archaeology, and more. In short, philology was the queen of the human sciences. How did it become little more than an archaic word? In Philology, the first history of western humanistic learning as a connected whole ever published in English, James Turner tells the fascinating, forgotten story of how the study of languages and texts led to the modern humanities and the modern university.

This compelling narrative traces the development of humanistic learning from its beginning among ancient Greek scholars and rhetoricians, through the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and Enlightenment, to the English-speaking world of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Turner shows how evolving researches into the texts, languages, and physical artifacts of the past led, over many centuries, to sophisticated comparative methods and a deep historical awareness of the uniqueness of earlier ages. But around 1800, he explains, these interlinked philological and antiquarian studies began to fragment into distinct academic fields. These fissures resulted, within a century or so, in the new, independent “disciplines” that we now call the humanities. Yet the separation of these disciplines only obscured, rather than erased, their common features.

The humanities today face a crisis of relevance, if not of meaning and purpose. Understanding their common origins—and what they still share—has never been more urgent.

James Turner is the Cavanaugh Professor of Humanities at the University of Notre Dame, where he teaches in the History Department and the doctoral program in history and philosophy of science. He is the author of The Liberal Education of Charles Eliot Norton and Religion Enters the Academy, and the coauthor of The Sacred and the Secular University (Princeton).
The Soul of the World

Roger Scruton

In The Soul of the World, renowned philosopher Roger Scruton defends the experience of the sacred against today’s fashionable forms of atheism. He argues that our personal relationships, moral intuitions, and aesthetic judgments hint at a transcendent dimension that cannot be understood through the lens of science alone. To be fully alive—and to understand what we are—is to acknowledge the reality of sacred things. Rather than an argument for the existence of God, or a defense of the truth of religion, the book is an extended reflection on why a sense of the sacred is essential to human life—and what the final loss of the sacred would mean. In short, the book addresses the most important question of modernity: what is left of our aspirations after science has delivered its verdict about what we are?

Drawing on art, architecture, music, and literature, Scruton suggests that the highest forms of human experience and expression tell the story of our religious need, and of our quest for the being who might answer it, and that this search for the sacred endows the world with a soul. Evolution cannot explain our conception of the sacred; neuroscience is irrelevant to our interpersonal relationships, which provide a model for our posture toward God; and scientific understanding has nothing to say about the experience of beauty, which provides a God’s-eye perspective on reality.

Ultimately, a world without the sacred would be a completely different world—one in which we humans are not truly at home. Yet despite the shrinking place for the sacred in today’s world, Scruton says, the paths to transcendence remain open.

Roger Scruton is a writer and philosopher and the author of more than forty books, including The Aesthetics of Architecture (Princeton), The Aesthetics of Music, The Face of God, and Green Philosophy. He is a visiting professor of philosophy at the University of Oxford and a senior fellow at the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, DC.
Liberalism dominates today’s politics just as it decisively shaped the past two hundred years of American and European history. Yet there is striking disagreement about what liberalism really means and how it arose. In this engrossing history of liberalism—the first in English for many decades—veteran political observer Edmund Fawcett traces the ideals, successes, and failures of this central political tradition through the lives and ideas of a rich cast of European and American thinkers and politicians, from the early nineteenth century to today.

Using a broad idea of liberalism, the book discusses celebrated thinkers from Constant and Mill to Berlin, Hayek, and Rawls, as well as more neglected figures. Its twentieth-century politicians include Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, and Willy Brandt, but also Hoover, Reagan, and Kohl. The story tracks political liberalism from its beginnings in the 1830s to its long, grudging compromise with democracy, through a golden age after 1945 to the present mood of challenge and doubt.

Focusing on the United States, Britain, France, and Germany, the book traces how the distinct traditions of these countries converged on the practice of liberal democracy. Although liberalism has many currents, Fawcett suggests that they are held together by shared commitments: resistance to power; faith in social progress; respect for people’s chosen enterprises and beliefs; and acceptance that interests and faiths will always conflict.

An enlightening account of a vulnerable but critically important political creed, Liberalism will be a revelation for readers who think they already know—for good or ill—what liberalism is.

Edmund Fawcett worked at the Economist for more than three decades, serving as chief correspondent in Washington, Paris, and Berlin, as well as European and literary editor. His writing has also appeared in the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Guardian, and the Times Literary Supplement, among other publications.
Why Government Fails So Often
And How It Can Do Better

Peter H. Schuck

From healthcare to workplace conduct, the federal government is taking on ever more responsibility for managing our lives. At the same time, Americans have never been more disaffected with Washington, seeing it as an intrusive, incompetent, wasteful giant. The most alarming consequence of ineffective policies, in addition to unrealized social goals, is the growing threat to the government’s democratic legitimacy. Understanding why government fails so often—and how it might become more effective—is an urgent responsibility of citizenship. In this book, lawyer and political scientist Peter Schuck provides a wide range of examples and an enormous body of evidence to explain why so many domestic policies go awry—and how to right the foundering ship of state.

Schuck argues that Washington’s failures are due not to episodic problems or partisan bickering, but rather to deep structural flaws that undermine every administration, Democratic and Republican. These recurrent weaknesses include unrealistic goals, perverse incentives, poor and distorted information, systemic irrationality, rigidity and lack of credibility, a mediocre bureaucracy, powerful and inescapable markets, and the inherent limits of law. To counteract each of these problems, Schuck proposes numerous achievable reforms, from avoiding moral hazard in student loan, mortgage, and other subsidy programs, to empowering consumers of public services, simplifying programs and testing them for cost-effectiveness, and greater use of “big data.” The book also examines successful policies—including the G.I. Bill, the Voting Rights Act, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and airline deregulation—to highlight the factors that made them work.

An urgent call for reform, Why Government Fails So Often is essential reading for anyone curious about why government is in such disrepute and how it can do better.

Peter H. Schuck is the Simeon E. Baldwin Professor of Law Emeritus at Yale University. He is the author or editor of many books, including Agent Orange on Trial, Meditations of a Militant Moderate, Diversity in America, and Understanding America. Before joining the Yale faculty, he was an official in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and practiced law in Washington, DC, and New York.
Why, despite massive public concern, is child trafficking on the rise? Why are unaccompanied migrant children living on the streets and routinely threatened with deportation to their countries of origin? Why do so many young refugees of war-ravaged and failed states end up warehoused in camps, victimized by the sex trade, or enlisted as child soldiers? This book provides the first comprehensive account of the widespread but neglected global phenomenon of child migration, exploring the complex challenges facing children and adolescents who move to join their families, those who are moved to be exploited, and those who move simply to survive.

Spanning several continents and drawing on the actual stories of young migrants, the book shows how difficult it is for children to reunite with parents who left them behind to seek work abroad. It looks at the often-insurmountable obstacles we place in the paths of adolescents fleeing war, exploitation, or destitution; the contradictory elements in our approach to international adoption; and the limited support we give to young people brutalized as child soldiers. Part history, part in-depth legal and political analysis, this powerful book challenges the prevailing wisdom that widespread protection failures are caused by our lack of awareness of the problems these children face, arguing instead that our societies have a deep-seated ambivalence to migrant children—one we need to address head-on.

Child Migration and Human Rights in a Global Age offers a road map for doing just that, and makes a compelling and courageous case for an international ethics of children’s human rights.

Falling Behind? Boom, Bust, and the Global Race for Scientific Talent

Michael S. Teitelbaum

Is the United States falling behind in the global race for scientific and engineering talent? Are U.S. employers facing shortages of the skilled workers that they need to compete in a globalized world? Such claims from some employers and educators have been widely embraced by mainstream media and political leaders, and have figured prominently in recent policy debates about education, federal expenditures, tax policy, and immigration. These concerns are by no means a recent phenomenon. Examining historical precedent, Michael Teitelbaum highlights five episodes of alarm about “falling behind” that go back nearly seventy years to the end of World War II. In each of these episodes the political system responded by rapidly expanding the supply of scientists and engineers, but only a few years later political enthusiasm or economic demand waned. Falling Behind? examines these repeated cycles up to the present, shedding new light on the adequacy of the science and engineering workforce for the current and future needs of the United States.

Michael S. Teitelbaum’s previous books include The Global Spread of Fertility Decline, A Question of Numbers, The Fear of Population Decline, and The British Fertility Decline.

The Butterfly Defect How Globalization Creates Systemic Risks, and What to Do about It

Ian Goldin & Mike Mariathasan

Global hyperconnectivity and increased system integration have led to vast benefits, including worldwide growth in incomes, education, innovation, and technology. But rapid globalization has also created concerns because the repercussions of local events now cascade over national borders and the fallout of financial meltdowns and environmental disasters affects everyone. The Butterfly Defect addresses the widening gap between systemic risks and their effective management. It shows how the new dynamics of turbo-charged globalization has the potential and power to destabilize our societies.

Drawing on the latest insights from a wide variety of disciplines, Ian Goldin and Mike Mariathasan provide practical guidance for how governments, businesses, and individuals can better manage risk in our contemporary world.

The Butterfly Defect shows that mitigating uncertainty and systemic risk in an interconnected world is an essential task for our future.

Ian Goldin is director of the Oxford Martin School and professor of globalization and development at the University of Oxford. Mike Mariathasan is assistant professor of finance at the University of Vienna.
The Yoga Sutra of Patanjali

A Biography

David Gordon White

Consisting of fewer than two hundred verses written in an obscure if not impenetrable language and style, Patanjali’s Yoga Sutra is today extolled by the yoga establishment as a perennial classic and guide to yoga practice. As David Gordon White demonstrates in this groundbreaking study, both of these assumptions are incorrect. Virtually forgotten in India for hundreds of years and maligned when it was first discovered in the West, the Yoga Sutra has been elevated to its present iconic status—and translated into more than forty languages—only in the course of the past forty years.

White retraces the strange and circuitous journey of this confounding work from its ancient origins down through its heyday in the seventh through eleventh centuries, its gradual fall into obscurity, and its modern resurgence since the nineteenth century. Tracing the remarkable trajectory of this enigmatic work, this exhaustively researched book also demonstrates why the yoga of India’s past bears little resemblance to the yoga practiced today.

David Gordon White is the J. F. Rowny Professor of Comparative Religion at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His books include Yoga in Practice (Princeton) and Sinister Yogis.

Thomas Aquinas’s Summa Theologiae

A Biography

Bernard McGinn

This concise book tells the story of the most important theological work of the Middle Ages, the vast Summa Theologiae of Thomas Aquinas, which holds a unique place in Western religion and philosophy. Written between 1266 and 1273, the Summa was conceived by Aquinas as an instructional guide for teachers and novices and a compendium of all the approved teachings of the Catholic Church. It synthesizes an astonishing range of scholarship, covering hundreds of topics and containing more than a million and a half words—and was still unfinished at the time of Aquinas’s death.

Tracing the remarkable life of this iconic work, McGinn’s wide-ranging account provides insight into Aquinas’s own understanding of the Summa as a communication of the theological wisdom that has been given to humanity in revelation.

Bernard McGinn is the Naomi Shenstone Donnelley Professor Emeritus of Historical Theology and of the History of Christianity at the Divinity School at the University of Chicago. His many books include The Presence of God, a multivolume history of Western Christian mysticism, and Antichrist.
**There Goes The Gayborhood?**

**Amin Ghaziani**

Gay neighborhoods, like the legendary Castro District in San Francisco and New York’s Greenwich Village, have long provided sexual minorities with safe havens in an often unsafe world. But as our society increasingly accepts gays and lesbians into the mainstream, are “gayborhoods” destined to disappear? Amin Ghaziani provides an incisive look at the origins of these unique cultural enclaves, the reasons why they are changing today, and their prospects for the future.

Exploring the intimate relationship between sexuality and the city, this cutting-edge book reveals how gayborhoods, like the cities that surround them, are organic and continually evolving places. Gayborhoods have nurtured sexual minorities throughout the twentieth century and, despite the unstoppable forces of flux, they will remain resonant and revelatory features of urban life.

*Amin Ghaziani* is associate professor of sociology at the University of British Columbia. He is the author of *The Dividends of Dissent: How Conflict and Culture Work in Lesbian and Gay Marches on Washington*.

---

**Strategic Reassurance**

**Managing the U.S.-China Relationship in the Twenty-First Century**

**James Steinberg & Michael E. O’Hanlon**

After forty years of largely cooperative Sino-U.S. relations, policymakers, politicians, and pundits on both sides of the Pacific see growing tensions between the United States and China. Some go so far as to predict a future of conflict, driven by the inevitable rivalry between an established and a rising power, and urge their leaders to prepare now for a future showdown. Others argue that the deep economic interdependence between the two countries and the many areas of shared interests will lead to more collaborative relations in the coming decades.

In this book, James Steinberg and Michael O’Hanlon stake out a third, less deterministic position. They argue that there are powerful domestic and international factors, especially in the military and security realms, that could well push the bilateral relationship toward an arms race and confrontation, even though both sides will be far worse off if such a future comes to pass. The authors propose a set of policy proposals to achieve a sustainable, relatively cooperative relationship between the two nations.

James Steinberg is the former deputy secretary of state in the Obama administration. Michael E. O’Hanlon is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who specializes in national security policy. His books include *The Science of War* (Princeton).
In the social sciences today, students are taught theory by reading and analyzing the works of Karl Marx, Max Weber, and other foundational figures of the discipline. What they rarely learn, however, is how to actually theorize. The Art of Social Theory is a practical guide to doing just that, written by a well-known sociologist.

In this one-of-a-kind user’s manual for social theorists, Richard Swedberg explains how theorizing occurs in what he calls the context of discovery, a process in which the researcher gathers preliminary data and thinks creatively about it using tools such as metaphor, analogy, and typology.

Concise and accessible, The Art of Social Theory features helpful examples throughout, and also provides practical exercises that enable readers to learn through doing.


Ruling Russia Authoritarianism from the Revolution to Putin
William Zimmerman

When the Soviet Union collapsed, many hoped that Russia’s centuries-long history of autocratic rule might finally end. Yet today’s Russia appears to be retreating from democracy, not progressing toward it. Ruling Russia is the only book of its kind to trace the history of modern Russian politics from the Bolshevik Revolution to the presidency of Vladimir Putin. It examines the complex evolution of communist and post-Soviet leadership in light of the latest research in political science, explaining why the democratization of Russia has all but failed.

Rich in historical detail, Ruling Russia is the first book to cover the entire period of regime change from the Bolsheviks to Putin, and is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand why Russia still struggles to implement lasting democratic reforms.

William Zimmerman is professor emeritus of political science at the University of Michigan.
The Great Escape: Health, Wealth, and the Origins of Inequality

Angus Deaton

The world is a better place than it used to be. People are wealthier and healthier, and live longer lives. Yet the escapes from destitution by so many have left gaping inequalities between people and between nations. In The Great Escape, Angus Deaton—one of the foremost experts on economic development and on poverty—tells the remarkable story of how, starting two hundred and fifty years ago, some parts of the world began to experience sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today’s hugely unequal world.

Deaton takes an in-depth look at the historical and ongoing patterns behind the health and wealth of nations, and he addresses what needs to be done to help those left behind. Demonstrating how changes in health and living standards have transformed our lives, The Great Escape is a powerful guide to addressing the well-being of all nations.

Angus Deaton is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Economics Department at Princeton University.

What W. H. Auden Can Do for You

Alexander McCall Smith

When facing a moral dilemma, Isabel Dalhousie—Edinburgh philosopher, amateur detective, and title character of a series of novels by best-selling author Alexander McCall Smith—often refers to the great twentieth-century poet W. H. Auden. This is no accident: McCall Smith has long been fascinated by Auden and in this book, McCall Smith has written a charming personal account about what Auden has done for him—and what he just might do for you.

Part self-portrait, part literary appreciation, the book tells how McCall Smith first came across the poet’s work in the 1970s, while teaching law in Belfast, a violently divided city where Auden’s “September 1, 1939,” a poem about the outbreak of World War II, strongly resonated. McCall Smith goes on to reveal how his life has related to and been inspired by other Auden poems ever since. McCall Smith shows how Auden can speak to us throughout life, suggesting how, despite difficulties and change, we can celebrate understanding, acceptance, and love for others.

Alexander McCall Smith is the internationally best-selling author of numerous novels. His books have been translated into forty-six languages. Formerly a professor of medical law, he now devotes himself to writing. He lives in Scotland.
Wizards, Aliens, and Starships

Physics and Math in Fantasy and Science Fiction

Charles L. Adler

From teleportation and space elevators to alien contact and interstellar travel, science fiction and fantasy writers have come up with some brilliant and innovative ideas. Yet how plausible are these ideas—for instance, could Mr. Weasley’s flying car in Harry Potter really exist? Which concepts might actually happen—and which ones wouldn’t work at all? Wizards, Aliens, and Starships delves into the most extraordinary details in science fiction and fantasy—such as time warps, shape changing, rocket launches, and illumination by floating candle—and shows readers the physics and math behind the phenomena.

Wizards, Aliens, and Starships will speak to anyone wanting to know about the correct—and incorrect—science of science fiction and fantasy.

Charles L. Adler is professor of physics at St. Mary’s College of Maryland.

Einstein and the Quantum

The Quest of the Valiant Swabian

Douglas Stone

Einstein and the Quantum reveals for the first time the full significance of Albert Einstein’s contributions to quantum theory. Einstein famously rejected quantum mechanics, observing that God does not play dice. But, in fact, he thought more about the nature of atoms, molecules, and the emission and absorption of light—the core of what we now know as quantum theory—than he did about relativity.

A compelling blend of physics, biography, and the history of science, Einstein and the Quantum shares the untold story of how Einstein—not Max Planck or Niels Bohr—was the driving force behind early quantum theory. It paints a vivid portrait of the iconic physicist as he grappled with the apparently contradictory nature of the atomic world, in which its invisible constituents defy the categories of classical physics, behaving simultaneously as both particle and wave.

A book unlike any other, Einstein and the Quantum offers a completely new perspective on the scientific achievements of the greatest intellect of the twentieth century, showing how Einstein’s contributions to the development of quantum theory are more significant, perhaps, than even his legendary work on relativity.

A. Douglas Stone is the Carl A. Morse Professor of Applied Physics and Physics at Yale University.
Higher Education in the Digital Age
William G. Bowen

Two of the most visible and important trends in higher education today are its exploding costs and the rapid expansion of online learning. Could the growth in online courses slow the rising cost of college and help solve the crisis of affordability? In this short and incisive book, William G. Bowen, one of the foremost experts on the intersection of education and economics, explains why, despite his earlier skepticism, he now believes technology has the potential to help rein in costs without negatively affecting student learning.

Based on the 2012 Tanner Lectures on Human Values, delivered at Stanford University, the book includes responses from Stanford president John Hennessy, Harvard University psychologist Howard Gardner, Columbia University literature professor Andrew Delbanco, and Coursera cofounder Daphne Koller.

William G. Bowen is president emeritus of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and Princeton University and founding chairman of ITHAKA.

Racisms From the Crusades to the Twentieth Century
Francisco Bethencourt

Groundbreaking in its global and historical scope, Racisms is the first comprehensive history of racism, from the Crusades to the twentieth century. Demonstrating that there is not one continuous tradition of racism in the West, distinguished historian Francisco Bethencourt shows that racism preceded any theories of race and must be viewed within the prism and context of social hierarchies and local conditions. Bethencourt argues that in its various aspects, all racism has been triggered by political projects monopolizing specific economic and social resources.

Bethencourt focuses on the Western world, but opens comparative views on ethnic discrimination and segregation in Asia and Africa.

Moving away from ideas of linear or innate racism, this is a major interdisciplinary work that recasts our understanding of interethnic relations.

Francisco Bethencourt is the Charles Boxer Professor of History at King’s College London.
**The Leaderless Economy** Why the World Economic System Fell Apart and How to Fix It

*Peter Temin & David Vines*

*The Leaderless Economy* reveals why international financial cooperation is the only solution to today’s global economic crisis. In this timely and important book, Peter Temin and David Vines argue that our current predicament is a catastrophe rivaled only by the Great Depression. Taking an in-depth look at the history of both, they explain what went wrong and why, and demonstrate why international leadership is needed to restore prosperity and prevent future crises.

*The Leaderless Economy* provides a blueprint for how renewed international leadership can bring today’s industrial nations back into financial balance—domestically and among each other.

*Peter Temin* is the Elisha Gray II Professor Emeritus of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*David Vines* is Professor of Economics and a Fellow of Balliol College, University of Oxford.

---

**The Great Rebalancing** Trade, Conflict, and the Perilous Road Ahead for the World Economy

*Michael Pettis*

China’s economic growth is sputtering, the Euro is under threat, and the United States is combating serious trade disadvantages. Another great depression? Not quite. Noted economist and China expert Michael Pettis argues instead that we are undergoing a critical rebalancing of the world economies. Debunking popular misconceptions, Pettis shows that severe trade imbalances spurred on the recent financial crisis and were the result of unfortunate policies that distorted the savings and consumption patterns of certain nations. Pettis examines the reasons behind these destabilizing policies, and he predicts severe economic dislocations—a lost decade for China, the breaking of the Euro, and a receding of the US dollar—that will continue for some time to come.

Demonstrating how economic policies can carry negative repercussions the world over, *The Great Rebalancing* sheds urgent light on our globally linked economic future.

*Michael Pettis* is professor of finance and economics at Peking University, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment, and a widely-read commentator on China, Europe, and the global economy.
FORTHCOMING TITLES FROM PUP

Zombies and Calculus
Colin Adams
Subject: Mathematics. 137 pages

The Universe Lectures
Neil deGrasse Tyson, Richard Gott & Michael Strauss
Subject: Popular Science. 75,000 words

The Quotable Feynman
Michelle Feynman (ed.)
Subject: Popular Science. 75,000 words

Foragers, Farmers, and Fossil Fuel
Ian Morris
Subject: History. 60,000 words
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Rights</td>
<td>Ms. Amélie Cherlin</td>
<td>Dar Cherlin 1275 North Hayworth Avenue, Apt. 211</td>
<td>Tel: +1 212 614 2060</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:amelie@darcherlin.com">amelie@darcherlin.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Mr. João Paulo Riff</td>
<td>Agencia RIFF Avenida Calégeras, n° 6, sala 1007</td>
<td>Tel: +55 21 2287 6299</td>
<td>Fax: +55 21 2267 6193</td>
<td><a href="mailto:joaopaulo@agenciariff.com.br">joaopaulo@agenciariff.com.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria &amp; Romania</td>
<td>Ms. Mira Droumeva</td>
<td>A.N.A. Sofia Ltd. jk. Yavorov bl. 56-B, floor 1, ap. 9</td>
<td>Tel/Fax: +359 2 986 2819</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mira@anas-bg.com">mira@anas-bg.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Complex &amp; Simplified)</td>
<td>Mr. David Tsai</td>
<td>Bardon Chinese Media Agency 3F, No. 150, Roosevelt Road, Sec. 2</td>
<td>Tel: +886 2 2364 4995 ext. 35</td>
<td>Fax: +886 2 2364 1967</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david@bardon.com.tw">david@bardon.com.tw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia</td>
<td>Ms. Petra Tobiskova</td>
<td>andrew nurnberg associates Jugoslovskych partyzaturnych 160 00 Praha 6, Czech Republic</td>
<td>Tel/Fax: +420 222 782 041</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:tobiskova@nurnberg.cz">tobiskova@nurnberg.cz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Ms. Corinne Marotte</td>
<td>L’Autre Agence LMgwa 45 rue Marx-Dormoy F-75018 Paris, France</td>
<td>Tel: +33 1 80 50 28 70</td>
<td>Cell: +33 6 10 18 82 58</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emarotte@lautreagency.eu">emarotte@lautreagency.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Mr. Christian Dittus</td>
<td>Jupiterstrasse 1 8032 Zürich, Switzerland</td>
<td>Tel: +41 44 388 4140</td>
<td>Fax: +41 44 388 4130</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cditus@fritzagency.com">cditus@fritzagency.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Mr. John L. Moukakos</td>
<td>JLM Literary Agency 9 Andrea Metaxa Street 106 81 Athens, Greece</td>
<td>Tel: +30 1 384 7187</td>
<td>Fax: +30 1 382 8779</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlm@jlm.gr">jlm@jlm.gr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary &amp; Croatia</td>
<td>Ms. Judit Hermann</td>
<td>Andrew Nurnberg Associates Gyori ut 20 1123 Budapest, Hungary</td>
<td>Tel: +36 1 302 6451</td>
<td>Fax: +36 1 311 3948</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.hermann@nurnberg.hu">j.hermann@nurnberg.hu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Ms. Ilana Kurshan</td>
<td>The Deborah Harris Agency PO Box 8528 Jerusalem 9108401, Israel</td>
<td>Tel: +972 1 563 3217</td>
<td>Fax: +972 1 521 5557</td>
<td><a href="mailto:roberto.gilodi@reiseragency.it">roberto.gilodi@reiseragency.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Mr. Roberto Gilioli</td>
<td>Reiser Literary Agency Viale XXV Aprile 65 10133 Torino, Italy</td>
<td>Tel: +39 011 386 5141</td>
<td>Fax: +39 011 386 5142</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ilana@theborahharrisagency.com">ilana@theborahharrisagency.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Mr. Tsutomu Yawata</td>
<td>The English Agency Sakuragi Bldg. 4F 6-7-3 Minami Aoyama Minatoku-Ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan</td>
<td>Tel: +81 1 3406 5385</td>
<td>Fax: +81 1 3406 5387</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tsutomu_yawata@eaj.co.jp">tsutomu_yawata@eaj.co.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Ms. Sue Yang</td>
<td>Eric Yang Agency 3F, e B/D. 54-7 Banpo-Dong Secho-Ku, Seoul 137-802, South Korea</td>
<td>Tel: +82 2 592 3356</td>
<td>Fax: +82 2 592 3359</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sueyang@eyagency.com">sueyang@eyagency.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia</td>
<td>Ms. Tatjana Zoldnere</td>
<td>Andrew Nurnberg Associates Baltic PO Box 77 Riga 1011, Latvia</td>
<td>Tel: +371 6750 6495</td>
<td>Fax: +371 6750 6494</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zoldnere@anab.apollo.lv">zoldnere@anab.apollo.lv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Marianne Schönbach</td>
<td>Literary Agency PO Box 113 1012 KV Amsterdam, Netherlands</td>
<td>Tel: +31 20 62 000 20</td>
<td>Fax: +31 20 62 404 50</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ms.schoenbach@schonbach.nl">ms.schoenbach@schonbach.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Ms. Aleksandra Matuszak</td>
<td>ANAW Literary Agency 02-203 Warsaw, Poland K’unhan 18/8, Poland</td>
<td>Tel/Fax: +48 22 646 5860</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexandra@literaturata.com.pl">alexandra@literaturata.com.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Mr. John L. Moukakos</td>
<td>JLM Literary Agency 9 Andrea Metaxa Street 106 81 Athens, Greece</td>
<td>Tel: +30 1 384 7187</td>
<td>Fax: +30 1 382 8779</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlm@jlm.gr">jlm@jlm.gr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Ms. Ilana Kurshan</td>
<td>The Deborah Harris Agency PO Box 8528 Jerusalem 9108401, Israel</td>
<td>Tel: +972 1 563 3217</td>
<td>Fax: +972 1 521 5557</td>
<td><a href="mailto:roberto.gilodi@reiseragency.it">roberto.gilodi@reiseragency.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia &amp; Montenegro</td>
<td>Ms. Nada Ciprnic</td>
<td>Prava I Prevodi International Literary Agency Yu-Business Centre Blvd. Mihaila Pupina 108/1 5th Floor, Suite 4 11070 Belgrade, Serbia</td>
<td>Tel: +381 11 301 6141</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:nada.c@pravaprevodi.org">nada.c@pravaprevodi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain &amp; Latin America</td>
<td>Ms. Maribel Luque</td>
<td>Agencia Literaria Carmen Balcells Diagonal, 580 08021 Barcelona, Spain</td>
<td>Tel: +34 93 200 8933</td>
<td>Fax: +34 93 200 7041</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marluque@ag-balcells.com">marluque@ag-balcells.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Mr. Atilla Izgi Turgut</td>
<td>Akcali Copyright Bahariye Cad. A/10-10 34714 Kadıköy Istanbul, Turkey</td>
<td>Tel: +90 216 338 8771</td>
<td>Fax: +90 216 414 22 65</td>
<td><a href="mailto:atilla@akcalicopyright.com">atilla@akcalicopyright.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>