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A Sense of Power
The Roots of America’s Global Role
John A. Thompson

Why has the United States assumed so extensive and costly a role in world affairs over the last hundred years? The two most common answers to this question are “because it could” and “because it had to.” Neither answer will do, according to this challenging reassessment of the way that America came to assume its global role. The country’s vast economic resources gave it the capacity to exercise great influence abroad, but Americans were long reluctant to meet the costs of wielding that power. Neither the country’s safety from foreign attack nor its economic well-being required the achievement of ambitious foreign policy objectives.

In A Sense of Power, John A. Thompson takes a long view of America’s dramatic rise as a world power, from the late nineteenth century into the post–World War II era. How, and more importantly why, has America come to play such a dominant role in world affairs? There is, he argues, no simple answer. Thompson challenges conventional explanations of America’s involvement in World War I and World War II, seeing neither the requirements of national security nor economic interests as determining. He shows how American leaders from Wilson to Truman developed an ever more capacious understanding of the national interest, and why by the 1940s most Americans came to support the price tag, in blood and treasure, attached to strenuous efforts to shape the world. The beliefs and emotions that led them to do so reflected distinctive aspects of U.S. culture, not least the strength of ties to Europe. Consciousness of the nation’s unique power fostered feelings of responsibility, entitlement, and aspiration among the people and leaders of the United States.

This original analysis challenges some widely held beliefs about the determinants of United States foreign policy and will bring new insight to contemporary debates about whether the nation should—or must—play so active a part in world politics.


“John A. Thompson is an experienced historian at the top of his game, and publication of his A Sense of Power is an important moment in the evolution of American diplomatic history. Thompson argues that America’s rise to power is about just that: power. Realizing the rapid growth of their power as the twentieth century dawned, and appreciating its potential to effect change around the world in subsequent decades, he shows how American leaders actively chose to create a world order based on their system, their values, and their leadership. The American Century did not just happen. It came about because Americans were strong, and knew it.”—Jeffrey A. Engel, Director of the Center for Presidential History, Southern Methodist University

NOVEMBER
344 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4789-1
$29.95t/£19.95
History /United States

WWW.CORNELLPRESS.CORNELL.EDU 1-800-666-2211 1
Hear My Sad Story
The True Tales That Inspired “Stagolee,” “John Henry,” and Other Traditional American Folk Songs

Richard Polenberg

In 2015, Bob Dylan said, “I learned lyrics and how to write them from listening to folk songs. And I played them, and I met other people that played them, back when nobody was doing it. Sang nothing but these folk songs, and they gave me the code for everything that’s fair game, that everything belongs to everyone.” In *Hear My Sad Story*, Richard Polenberg describes the historical events that led to the writing of many famous American folk songs that served as touchstones for generations of American musicians, lyricists, and folklorists.

Those events, which took place from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, often involved tragic occurrences: murders, sometimes resulting from love affairs gone wrong; desperate acts born out of poverty and unbearable working conditions; and calamities such as railroad crashes, shipwrecks, and natural disasters. All of Polenberg’s accounts of the songs in the book are grounded in historical fact and illuminate the social history of the times. Reading these tales of sorrow, misfortune, and regret puts us in touch with the dark but terribly familiar side of American history.

On Christmas 1895 in St. Louis, an African American man named Lee Shelton, whose nickname was “Stack Lee,” shot and killed William Lyons in a dispute over seventy-five cents and a hat. Shelton was sent to prison until 1911, committed another murder upon his release, and died in a prison hospital in 1912. Even during his lifetime, songs were being written about Shelton, and eventually 450 versions of his story would be recorded. As the song—you may know Shelton as Stagolee or Stagger Lee—was shared and adapted, the emotions of the time were preserved, but the fact that the songs described real people, real lives, often fell by the wayside. Polenberg returns us to the men and women who, in song, became legends. The lyrics serve as valuable historical sources, providing important information about what had happened, why, and what it all meant. More important, they reflect the character of American life and the pathos elicited by the musical memory of these common and troubled lives.

Richard Polenberg is Marie Underhill Noll Professor of History Emeritus at Cornell University. He is the author of *Fighting Faiths: The Abrams Case, The Supreme Court, and Free Speech* and editor of *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer: The Security Clearance Hearing*, both from Cornell.
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“The Streets of Laredo”
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“Duncan and Brady”
“Stagolee”
“Frankie and Johnny”
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“The Boll Weevil”
“Joe Hill”
“Sacco and Vanzetti”
“Hear My Sad Story”
Camping or backpacking in winter is appealing for many who enjoy the serenity of wilderness settings without the crowds and bustle of the summer season. But as rewarding as they can be, these outings require special preparation and a different set of skills than are necessary at other times of the year. Snowfall can quickly cover one’s tracks and make orientation difficult. Hypothermia is insidious, and rapidly changing weather conditions can become treacherous, even life-threatening.

In addition to those who are exploring the outdoors recreationally, there are also those who find themselves in unexpected winter survival situations. Each year, people become stranded in wilderness areas, and in most cases they are not equipped to face the challenge of spending an indefinite amount of time outside. Without sufficient gear or knowledge of how to improvise without it, injury or death is often the result. The development of some basic skills, however, can help avert such unfortunate outcomes.

As the founder of the renowned nature awareness program Primitive Pursuits, Dave Hall has been practicing survival skills for more than twenty years and has amassed a comprehensive understanding of winter survival. By refining these skills, Dave has reached a point of understanding that is without peer. Through detailed explanations, illustrations, and personal anecdotes, *Winter in the Wilderness* imparts Dave’s knowledge to readers, who will learn to meet their most basic needs: making fire, creating shelter, obtaining safe drinking water, navigating terrain, and procuring sustenance.

*Winter in the Wilderness* is a handbook for those who want to explore cold-weather camping and those who might find themselves in need of this critical information during an unexpected winter’s night out. Whether used for pleasure or for survival, *Winter in the Wilderness* emphasizes the benefits of enriching and deepening our connection with the outdoors.

*Dave Hall* is the founder of Primitive Pursuits, a youth nature awareness program offered in partnership with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County.

*Jon Ulrich’s* writing has appeared in *Life in the Finger Lakes* magazine.
### Members of the WEASEL family (skunks, badgers, fishers) show five toes, often with claw marks.

### HOOFED MAMMALS (deer, elk, caribou, moose) are instantly recognizable because of their large, teardrop-shaped symmetrical imprints.

### Raccoons show five toes with claws.

### Opossums, which are the only marsupials in the United States, possess opposable thumbs and leave distinct, human-like prints.

### Bears leave prints that are distinguishable from other tracks in part because of their size. These large mammals hibernate during the winter.

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**SUSTENANCE**

#### Mountain Ash (Pyrus)
- **Description:** Identification of this opposite-branching tree is aided by the presence of clusters of orange-colored fruit.
- **Habitat:** It prefers moist, cool woodlands.
- **Range:** The mountain ash is found in southern Canada through the northern United States.
- **Food:** The fruit of the mountain ash becomes more palatable after repeated freezings. It can be cooked or eaten raw.

#### Mullien, Common (Verbascum thapsus)
- **Description:** This biennial is a field plant best identified by its large seed head, which can grow up to six feet tall.
- **Habitat:** Mullein prefers waste ground, disturbed areas, and fields.
- **Range:** This plant can be found throughout most of Canada and the United States.
- **Food:** Mullein offers no nutritional benefits.
- **Utility:** Mullein stalks (which are not cracked) can be used as hand drills.

#### Oaks (Quercus)
- **Description:** Although leaves within the oak family are variable, all oaks can be recognized by roundish, capped nuts (acorns).

---

**FIRE**

**The Two-Person Cord Drill**

The two-person cord drill is similar to the bow drill except that it takes—surprise—two people. The first person kneels on the baseboard, steadies the spindle, and adds downward pressure while holding an elongated handhold. The second person is the engine. A sturdy cord (ideally three feet in length) is wrapped around the spindle approximately six times. The ends of the cord are held in each hand and pulled back and forth.

---

**SHELTER**

#### The Leaf Crib

Imagine burrowing into a large pile of hay or leaves. Like our rodent kin who use nests to stay warm, we too can benefit from creating large piles of dry vegetation and crumbling inside. The basic premise of the leaf crib is that of a container to hold natural insulation. Envision a corral made with stacked logs or, where snow cover dominates the landscape, blocks of snow. Leaves, grasses, sedges, and other natural materials are heaped into this space with the idea that, when finished, you will have an area to crawl into that will trap your body’s heat.

It is important to note that simply curling up inside a pile of leaves is not sufficient—all of your insulation needs to be contained within either a shelter or a crib. If you were to create a vegetative pile in which to burrow, but it was not contained in some fashion, you would soon find yourself cold and your pile spread out as you shifted throughout the night. Placing your
Butterflies
A Complete Guide to Their Biology and Behavior
Dick Vane-Wright

Butterflies immediately catch our attention with their beautiful wing patterns and colors. They exemplify metamorphosis with the creeping caterpillar transforming into a soaring butterfly. They have also come to be creatures of science, revealing much to biologists about evolution and the ecological processes and historical accidents that have generated the diversity of life on Earth.

In Butterflies, Dick Vane-Wright provides a complete introduction to the biology, natural history, and classification of this major group. Using examples from around the world and eye-catching photographs, he explores what it means to be a butterfly, from how the yellow birdwing finds a mate to why the African gaudy commodores produce adults of different colors.

Dick Vane-Wright is a specialist on the taxonomy, evolution, and classification of butterflies. He worked at the Natural History Museum, London, for more than forty years, becoming Head of the Department of Entomology, and continues to bring a love of these enchanting insects to a wider audience.

“This colorful book is a fascinating introduction to the complex world of the butterfly. If you want to learn about false eyes or false heads, mimicry and mockers, adaption and evolution, it’s all here. Once you’ve read this book, even the cabbage white will never look the same again.”
—New Scientist
Fossils
The Key to the Past
Richard Fortey

“Richard Fortey is without peer among science writers.”
—Bill Bryson

Reviews of previous editions—
“Fossils is authoritative and attractive; it contains especially
good sections on 'bringing fossils to life,’ on extinction, on the
early life of the Precambrian and Cambrian, and on the use of
microfossils in stratigraphy.”—Nature

“Fortey's book is original in that it views the fossils as a product
of the continuously changing earth. The text flows well and is
written with confidence and in a pleasantly uncomplicated style.”
—Journal of Geology

In his accessible introduction to the study and meaning of fos-
sils, the world-renowned paleontologist Richard Fortey provides
a comprehensive guide to all aspects of fossils and their use in
reconstructing the history of life on Earth. Extensively illustrated
in full color throughout, this fifth edition of Fossils includes the
most recent advances in our understanding of the fossil record
and the significance of new fossil finds.

Fortey clearly explains what fossils are, how they form, how to
identify them, and how they help us to understand Earth's geo-
logical past and the emergence of life. Drawing on all the latest
research, including recent developments in molecular paleontol-
ogy, he discusses evolution and extinction, the economic uses of
fossil-derived products such as oil and coal, and offers practical
advice for making a fossil collection. Fossils will appeal to every-
one who shares an interest in the history of life on our planet.

Richard Fortey is a paleontologist at the Natural History Museum
in London. His many books include Earth: An Intimate History,
The Hidden Landscape: A Journey into the Geological Past, and
Trilobite: Eyewitness to Evolution.
Few ecosystem destinations are as abundant in their biodiversity as Costa Rica. Having the right field guides in hand can make all the difference when you’re enjoying the country’s birdlife. Photo Guide to Birds of Costa Rica, which features 549 excellent photographs, is designed to be equally useful for two distinct sets of readers. First are birders new to birding—or new to birding in Costa Rica—who want a guide to the birds that one is most likely to see, as well as to a few of the rarer species that one would hope to encounter. It treats more than 40 percent (165) of the species known from Costa Rica but is a guide to at least 75 percent of the birds commonly seen in a week or so of birding. The book will also be welcomed by experienced birders in search of a companion volume to The Birds of Costa Rica, second edition, an illustrated guide to all the birds of Costa Rica. The photographs in the species accounts in Photo Guide to Birds of Costa Rica are accompanied by names, measurements, field marks, habitat and behavior, voice, status and distribution, and range maps.

Richard Garrigues is one of the preeminent birding guides in Costa Rica, with more than twenty-five years’ experience leading birding and natural history tours. He is the author of The Birds of Costa Rica: A Field Guide, second edition, illustrated by Robert Dean.

ALSO OF INTEREST

The Birds of Costa Rica
A Field Guide
Second Edition
Richard Garrigues
Illustrated by Robert Dean
A ZONA TROPICAL PUBLICATION
A COMSTOCK BOOK
$29.95t
COBEECR
Tropical Plants of Costa Rica
A Guide to Native and Exotic Flora
Willow Zuchowski
Photographs by Turid Forsyth
A ZONA TROPICAL PUBLICATION
A COMSTOCK BOOK
$35.00t/£23.50

Also Of Interest

The Wildlife of Costa Rica
A Field Guide
Fiona A. Reid, Twan Leenders, Jim Zook, and Robert Dean
A ZONA TROPICAL PUBLICATION
A COMSTOCK BOOK
$29.95t C0BEECR

Also Of Interest
The unique geography and climate of Costa Rica provide the small country with extraordinary biodiversity—North American and South American species of flora and fauna can be found side by side there, taking advantage of the serendipitous conditions. The government of Costa Rica has shown a strong commitment to preserving their natural bounty. It has expressed this wildlife conservation ethic by establishing a robust network of national parks designed to protect pieces of every type of ecosystem and preserve watersheds. The country’s twenty-six national parks and other protected areas comprise some 25 percent of its total landmass.

The national park system, practically from the beginning, has been characterized by its ambition and innovative approach. As a result, today Costa Rica is home to the largest remaining (and expanding) patch of tropical dry forest in the world, the largest intact mangrove forest in Central America, legendary cloud forests, and numerous sea turtle nesting sites of global importance—to name just a few of its environmental accomplishments.

This book features stunning photographs by Gregory Basco, a professional Costa Rica nature photographer. It provides an unparalleled glimpse into the treasures of Costa Rica’s parks. With stunning images and informative text, National Parks of Costa Rica imparts an appreciation for the richness of nature and the importance of environmental conservation.

Gregory Basco is a photographer in Costa Rica and a BBC/Veolia Wildlife Photographer of the Year. He is the owner of Deep Green Photography and Foto Verde Tours.

Robin Kazmier lives in Costa Rica, where she is an editor for Zona Tropical Press.

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Guanacaste
Central Pacific
Osa
Arenal and Tenorio
Central Highlands
Southern Highlands
Sarapiquí Lowlands
Tortuguero
Southern Caribbean
Cocos Island

A ZONA TROPICAL PUBLICATION
A COMSTOCK BOOK

NOVEMBER
304 pages, color throughout, 9.84 x 11.81
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5401-1
$50.00t/£33.50
OCR
Photography
Nature
As new presidential administrations come into power, they each bring their own approach to foreign policy. No grand strategy, however, is going to be completely novel. New administrations never start with a blank slate, so it is always possible to see similarities between an administration and its predecessors. Conversely, since each administration faces novel problems and operates in a unique context, no foreign policy strategy is going to be an exact replica of its predecessors. In *American Pendulum*, Christopher Hemmer examines America’s grand strategic choices between 1914 and 2014 using four recurring debates in American foreign policy as lenses. First, how should the United States balance the trade-offs between working alone versus working with other states and international organizations? Second, what is the proper place of American values in foreign policy? Third, where does the strategic perimeter of the United States lie? And fourth, is time on the side of the United States or of its enemies?

Offering new readings of debates within the Wilson, Truman, Nixon, Bush, and Obama administrations, Hemmer asserts that heated debates, disagreements, and even confusions over U.S. grand strategy are not only normal but also beneficial. He challenges the claim that uncertainties or inconsistences about the nation’s role in the world or approach to security issues betray strategic confusion or the absence of a grand strategy. American foreign policy, he states, is most in danger not when debates are at their most pointed but when the weight of opinion crushes dissent. As the United States looks ahead to an increasingly multipolar world with increasingly complicated security issues, Hemmer concludes, developing an effective grand strategy requires ongoing contestation and compromises between competing visions and policies.

Christopher Hemmer is the Dean and a Professor of International Security Studies at the Air War College. He is the author of *Which Lessons Matter? American Foreign Policy Decision Making in the Middle East, 1979–1987*. 

**American Pendulum**
Recurring Debates in U.S. Grand Strategy
Christopher Hemmer

“*American Pendulum* is a well-crafted, mature reflection on certain recurring debates in American grand strategy and an introduction to the history of the subject over the past century with current implications. Christopher Hemmer provides a balanced and reliable survey of American grand strategy from the early twentieth century to the Obama era, pointing to recurring tensions and debates.”—Colin Dueck, George Mason University, author of *Hard Line: The Republican Party and U.S. Foreign Policy since World War II*

**ALSO OF INTEREST**

The Power Problem
How American Military Dominance Makes Us Less Safe, Less Prosperous, and Less Free
Christopher A. Preble

CORNELL STUDIES IN SECURITY AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER
228 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
$27.95s/£23.50

Political Science

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS
Nationalist and ethnic conflict can take many forms, from genocidal violence and civil war to protest movements and peaceful squabbles in democracies. Nationalist Passions poses a stark challenge to extreme rationalist understandings of political conflict. Stuart J. Kaufman elaborates a compelling theory of ethnic politics to explain why ethnic violence erupts in some contexts and how peace is maintained in others. At the core of Kaufman’s theory is an assertion that conflicts are initiated due to popular “symbolic predispositions”—biases of all kinds—and perceptions of threat.

Kaufman puts his theory to the test in a range of conflicts. He examines some highly violent episodes, among them the Muslim rebellion in the southern Philippines beginning in the 1970s; the civil war in southern Sudan that began in the 1980s; and the Rwanda genocide of 1994. Kaufman also analyzes other situations in which leaders attempted to tame the violence that nationalist passions can generate. In India, Mahatma Gandhi mobilized an overtly nonviolent movement but failed in his efforts to prevent the rise of Muslim-Hindu communal violence. In South Africa, Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk ended apartheid, but not without terrible cost—more than fifteen thousand people died while the negotiations were under way. In Tanzania, however, Julius Nyerere led one of the few ethnically diverse countries in the world with almost no ethnic violence. Nationalist Passions is essential reading for policymakers, international aid workers, and all others who seek to find the best possible outcomes for future internal and interstate clashes.

Stuart J. Kaufman is Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Delaware. He is the author of Modern Hatreds: The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War (winner of the 2003 Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order), also from Cornell, and coeditor of The Balance of Power in World History. "Nationalist Passions is a beautifully written, ambitious, and insightful book on a very important topic. Stuart J. Kaufman’s arguments are nuanced and display a great breadth of knowledge on the topic of ethnic conflict and on specific disputes worldwide from Gandhi’s India to Mandela’s South Africa, from the Philippines to Tanzania. The scope of this book is comprehensive and bold and its lessons are far-reaching and significant.” —Ron Hassner, University of California, Berkeley, author of War on Sacred Grounds
The Paradox of Ukrainian Lviv
A Borderland City between Stalinists, Nazis, and Nationalists
Tarik Cyril Amar

In *The Paradox of Ukrainian Lviv*, Tarik Cyril Amar reveals the local and transnational forces behind the twentieth-century transformation of one of East Central Europe’s most important multi-ethnic borderland cities into a Soviet and Ukrainian urban center. Today, Lviv is the modern metropole of the western part of independent Ukraine and a center and symbol of Ukrainian national identity as well as nationalism. Over the last three centuries it has also been part of the Habsburg Empire, interwar Poland, a World War I Russian occupation regime, the Nazi Generalgouvernement, and, until 1991, the Soviet Union.

Lviv’s twentieth-century history was marked by great violence, massive population changes, and fundamental transformation. Under Habsburg and Polish rule up to World War II, Lviv was a predominantly Polish city as well as one of the major centers of European Jewish life. Immediately after World War II, Lviv underwent rapid Soviet modernization, bringing further extensive change. Over the postwar period, the city became preponderantly Ukrainian—ethnically, linguistically, and in terms of its residents’ self-perception. Against this background, Amar explains a striking paradox: Soviet rule, which came to Lviv in its most ruthless Stalinist shape and lasted for half a century, left behind the most Ukrainian version of the city in history. In reconstructing this dramatic and profound change, Amar also illuminates the historical background to present-day identities and tensions within Ukraine.

**Tarik Cyril Amar** is Assistant Professor of History at Columbia University and the former Academic Director of the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe in Lviv.
In the late nineteenth century, as a consequence of imperial conquest and a mobility revolution, Russia became a crossroads of the hajj, the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. The first book in any language on the hajj under tsarist and Soviet rule, *Russian Hajj* tells the story of how tsarist officials struggled to control and co-opt Russia’s mass hajj traffic, seeing it not only as a liability, but also an opportunity. To support the hajj as a matter of state surveillance and control was controversial, given the preeminent position of the Orthodox Church. But nor could the hajj be ignored, or banned, due to Russia’s policy of toleration of Islam. As a cross-border, migratory phenomenon, the hajj stoked officials’ fears of infectious disease, Islamic revolt, and interethnic conflict, but Kane innovatively argues that it also generated new thinking within the government about the utility of the empire’s Muslims and their global networks.

*Russian Hajj* reveals for the first time Russia’s sprawling international hajj infrastructure, complete with lodging houses, consulates, “Hejaz steamships,” and direct rail service. In a story meticulously reconstructed from scattered fragments, ranging from archival documents and hajj memoirs to Turkic-language newspapers, Kane argues that Russia built its hajj infrastructure not simply to control and limit the pilgrimage, as previous scholars have argued, but to channel it to benefit the state and empire. Russian patronage of the hajj was also about capitalizing on human mobility to capture new revenues for the state and its transport companies and laying claim to Islamic networks to justify Russian expansion.

**Eileen Kane** is Assistant Professor of History at Connecticut College.

“*Russian Hajj* is an innovative, deeply researched, and fascinating book. Marvelously rich in themes and details, it asks us to reconceptualize the history and historiography of the Hajj and Muslim pilgrimage, the governing structures and ideologies of Imperial Russia as a multiconfessional state, the transformative intersections of Russian domestic and foreign policies, and the patterns of human, global migration. In exciting and original ways, Kane highlights the porousness of political boundaries and the centrality of transnational movement and cultural exchange to the making of the modern world.”

–Nicholas B. Breyfogle, The Ohio State University, author of *Heretics and Colonizers: Forging Russia’s Empire in the South Caucasus*
Since their spectacular rise in the 1990s, Russian gangs have remained entrenched in many parts of the country. Some gang members have perished in gang wars or ended up behind prison bars, while others have made spectacular careers off the streets and joined the Russian elite. But the rank and file of gangs remain substantially incorporated into their communities and society as a whole, with bonds and identities that bridge the worlds of illegal enterprise and legal respectability.

In *Gangs of Russia*, Svetlana Stephenson explores the secretive world of the gangs. Using in-depth interviews with gang members, law enforcers, and residents in the city of Kazan, together with analyses of historical and sociological accounts from across Russia, she presents the history of gangs both before and after the arrival of market capitalism.

Contrary to predominant notions of gangs as collections of maladjusted delinquents or illegal enterprises, Stephenson argues, Russian gangs should be seen as traditional, close-knit male groups with deep links to their communities. Stephenson shows that gangs have long been intricately involved with the police and other state structures in configurations that are both personal and economic. She also explains how the cultural orientations typical of gangs—emphasis on loyalty to one's own, showing toughness to outsiders, exacting revenge for perceived affronts and challenges—are not only found on the streets but are also present in the top echelons of today's Russian state.

Svetlana Stephenson is Reader in Sociology at London Metropolitan University. She is the author of *Crossing the Line: Vagrancy, Homelessness and Social Displacement in Russia* and coeditor of *Youth and Social Change in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union*.

“There is still much to be learned about Russian organized crime, and a key gap in the literature has been serious, detailed local studies. Now, in *Gangs of Russia*, Svetlana Stephenson sets out the workings of Russian street gangs in a way that ably adds to our understanding of Russian social development and the interactions among politics, crime, and society over the past twenty years. Her detailed research into the gangs of Kazan is new and provides a level of depth that is simply not available elsewhere.”

—Mark Galeotti, New York University
Reforming New Orleans
The Contentious Politics of Change in the Big Easy
Peter F. Burns and Matthew O. Thomas

Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans in 2005, but in the subsequent ten years, the city has demonstrated both remarkable resilience and frustrating stagnation. In Reforming New Orleans, Peter F. Burns and Matthew O. Thomas chart the city’s recovery and assess how successfully officials at the local, state, and federal levels transformed the Big Easy in the wake of disaster. Focusing on reforms in four key sectors of urban governance—economic development, education, housing, and law enforcement—both before and after Katrina, they find lessons for cities hit by sudden shocks, such as natural disasters or large-scale financial crises.

One of their key insights is that post-disaster recovery tends to limit local control. State and federal officials, national foundations, and local actors excluded by pre-Katrina politics used their resources and authority to displace entrenched local interests and implement a public agenda focused on institutional and governmental change. Burns and Thomas also make clear reform in New Orleans was already underway before Katrina hit, but that it had focused largely on upper- and middle-class residents, a trend that accelerated after the storm. The market-centered nature of the reforms has ensured that they largely benefited city and regional elites while not significantly aiding the city’s working-class and impoverished populations. Thus reform has come at a cost and that cost, in the long term, could undermine the political gains of the post-Katrina era.

Peter F. Burns is Professor of Political Science at Soka University of America and was previously Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at Loyola University New Orleans. He is the author most recently of Electoral Politics Is Not Enough: Racial and Ethnic Minorities and Urban Politics.

Matthew O. Thomas is Professor of Political Science at California State University, Chico.

“In Reforming New Orleans, Peter F. Burns and Matthew O. Thomas open for full view what many paid very little attention to before August 2005: New Orleans has long been a poor, dangerous, racially divided, and struggling city. Burns and Thomas provide a rich description of policy implementation in New Orleans before and after the storm and of what happened to education, public housing, and public safety after Katrina. This book breaks new ground.”—Marion Orr, author of Black Social Capital: The Politics of School Reform in Baltimore, 1986–1999

ALSO OF INTEREST

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NOVEMBER
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Regional/New Orleans
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Cloth/Paper
From Farm to Canal Street
Chinatown's Alternative Food Network in the Global Marketplace
Valerie Imbruce

On the sidewalks of Manhattan’s Chinatown, you can find street vendors and greengrocers selling bright red litchis in the summer and mustard greens and bok choy no matter the season. The neighborhood supplies more than two hundred distinct varieties of fruits and vegetables that find their way onto the tables of immigrants and other New Yorkers from many walks of life. Chinatown may seem to be a unique ethnic enclave, but it is by no means isolated. It has been shaped by free trade and by American immigration policies that characterize global economic integration.

In From Farm to Canal Street, Valerie Imbruce tells the story of how Chinatown’s food network operates amid—and against the grain of—the global trend to consolidate food production and distribution. Manhattan’s Chinatown demonstrates how a local market can influence agricultural practices, food distribution, and consumer decisions on a very broad scale.

Imbruce recounts the development of Chinatown’s food network to include farmers from multimillion-dollar farms near the Everglades Agricultural Area and tropical “homegardens” south of Miami in Florida and small farms in Honduras. Although hunger and nutrition are key drivers of food politics, so are jobs, culture, neighborhood quality, and the environment. Imbruce focuses on these four dimensions and proposes policy prescriptions for the decentralization of food distribution, the support of ethnic food clusters, the encouragement of crop diversity in agriculture, and the cultivation of equity and diversity among agents in food supply chains. Imbruce features farmers and brokers whose life histories illuminate the desires and practices of people working in a niche of the global marketplace.

Valerie Imbruce is Professor of Environmental Studies at Bennington College.

“From Farm to Canal Street is lively and accessible. Valerie Imbruce describes a food contracting system that is an alternative to the dominant vertically integrated corporate system. She systematically tracks the links to Chinatown’s internationally extensive food supply chain. This book offers validation of a food chain that the New York City government does not publicly acknowledge and that the city’s current land-use policies could effectively wipe out by encouraging further upscale real estate development in Chinatown.”—Lynn McCormick, Hunter College

“In From Farm to Canal Street, Valerie Imbruce provides a unique perspective on food systems.”—E. Melanie DuPuis, Pace University, coauthor of Alternative Food Networks: Knowledge, Practice, and Politics

ALSO OF INTEREST

Appetite for Change
How the Counterculture Took On the Food Industry
Second Updated Edition
Warren J. Belasco

Social Science
Food

CLOTH PAPER
9780801454042 9780801458862

OCTOBER
208 pages, 12 halftones, 13 tables, 7 charts, 6.125 x 9.25
$75.00x/£50.50
$21.95s/£14.95

Social Science
Food

CLOTH PAPER
9780801454042 9780801458862

OCTOBER
The need for improved water resource protection, beginning with grassroots action, is urgent. The water we use depends on networks of wetlands, streams, and watersheds. Land-use activities, however, are changing these natural systems. Often these changes result in ecological damage, flooding, water pollution, and reduced water supply. We need a healthy environment that sustains our personal and community health; we also need vibrant and sustainable economic development that does not destroy the benefits we derive from nature. Our ability to accomplish both depends on how well we can “connect the drops.”

In this book, Karen Schneller-McDonald presents the basics of water resource protection: ecology and watershed science; techniques for evaluating environmental impacts; obstacles to protection and how to overcome them; and tips for protection strategies that maximize chances for success. Schneller-McDonald makes clear the important connections among natural cycles, watersheds, and ecosystems; the benefits they provide; and how specific development activities affect water quality and supply.

The methods described in Connecting the Drops have broad application in diverse geographic locations. The environmental details may differ, but the methods are the same. For water resource managers and concerned citizens alike, Connecting the Drops helps readers interpret scientific information and contextualize news media reports and industry ads—ultimately offering “how to” guidance for developing resource protection strategies.

Karen Schneller-McDonald is a wetland and water resources specialist. She is the president of Hickory Creek Consulting LLC.
Recapturing the Oval Office
New Historical Approaches to the American Presidency
EDITED BY Brian Balogh and Bruce J. Schulman

Several generations of historians figuratively abandoned the Oval Office as the bastion of out-of-fashion stories of great men. And now, decades later, the historical analysis of the American presidency remains on the outskirts of historical scholarship, even as policy and political history have rebounded within the academy. In Recapturing the Oval Office, leading historians and social scientists forge an agenda for returning the study of the presidency to the mainstream practice of history and they chart how the study of the presidency can be integrated into historical narratives that combine rich analyses of political, social, and cultural history. The authors demonstrate how “bringing the presidency back in” can deepen understanding of crucial questions regarding race relations, religion, and political economy. The contributors illuminate the conditions that have both empowered and limited past presidents, and thus show how social, cultural, and political contexts matter. By making the history of the presidency a serious part of the scholarly agenda in the future, historians have the opportunity to influence debates about the proper role of the president today.

Brian Balogh is the Compton Professor at the Miller Center and the Corcoran Department of History at the University of Virginia. He is the author of A Government Out of Sight: The Mystery of National Authority in Nineteenth-Century America and editor of Integrating the Sixties: The Origins, Structure and Legacy of a Turbulent Decade.

White World Order, Black Power Politics
The Birth of American International Relations
Robert Vitalis

Racism and imperialism are the twin forces that propelled the course of the United States in the world in the early twentieth century and in turn affected the way that diplomatic history and international relations were taught and understood in the American academy. Evolutionary theory, social Darwinism, and racial anthropology had been dominant doctrines in international relations from its beginnings; racist attitudes informed research priorities and were embedded in newly formed professional organizations. In White World Order, Black Power Politics, Robert Vitalis recovers the arguments, texts, and institution building efforts of an extraordinary group of professors at Howard University, including Alain Locke, Ralph Bunche, Rayford Logan, Eric Williams, and Merze Tate, who was the first black female professor of political science in the country.

Within the rigidly segregated profession, the “Howard School of International Relations” represented the most important center of opposition to racism and the focal point for theorizing feasible alternatives to dependency and domination for Africans and African Americans through the early 1960s. Vitalis pairs the contributions of white and black scholars to reconstitute forgotten historical dialogues and show the critical role played by race in the formation of International Relations.

Robert Vitalis is Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of America’s Kingdom: Mythmaking on the Saudi Oil Frontier and When Capitalists Collide: Business Conflict and the End of Empire in Egypt and coeditor of Counter-Narratives: History, Society and Politics in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

“White World Order, Black Power Politics is a groundbreaking book that has the potential to transform our understanding of a key dimension of twentieth-century American social science. It also contains important, albeit uncomfortable, lessons for contemporary scholars of international politics. Drawing on a vast range of primary sources, Robert Vitalis demonstrates that from the origins of the field until deep into the Cold War, IR helped to serve the interests of the imperial powers and provided an intellectual rationale for the claims of global white supremacy. But this didn’t go unchallenged, and he performs an equally important service by drawing attention to the ‘Howard School’ of IR, a group of remarkable African American scholars who provided the only sustained source of resistance to the racial and imperial pretensions of the field.”

—Duncan Bell, University of Cambridge, author of The Idea of Greater Britain: Empire and the Future of World Order, 1860–1900

ALSO OF INTEREST

Armed with Expertise
The Militarization of American Social Research during the Cold War
Joy Rohde

American Institutions and Society/Published in Association with the Miller Center

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD

NOVEMBER
264 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5397-7
$29.95s/£19.95
Political Science
History/African American
Who is today’s white-collar man? The world of work has changed radically since *The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit* and other mid-twentieth-century investigations of corporate life and identity. Contemporary jobs are more precarious, casual Friday has become an institution, and telecommuting blurs the divide between workplace and home. Gender expectations have changed, too, with men’s bodies increasingly exposed in the media and scrutinized in everyday interactions. In *Buttoned Up*, based on interviews with dozens of men in three U.S. cities with distinct local dress cultures—New York, San Francisco, and Cincinnati—Erynn Masi de Casanova asks what it means to wear the white collar now.

Despite the expansion of men’s fashion and grooming practices, the decrease in formal dress codes, and the relaxing of traditional ideas about masculinity, white-collar men feel constrained in their choices about how to embody professionalism. They strategically embrace conformity in clothing as a way of maintaining their gender and class privilege. Across categories of race, sexual orientation, and occupation, men talk about “blending in” and “looking the part” as they aim to keep their jobs or pursue better ones. These white-collar workers’ accounts show that greater freedom in work dress codes can, ironically, increase men’s anxiety about getting it wrong and discourage them from experimenting with their dress and appearance.

Erynn Masi de Casanova is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Cincinnati. She is the author of *Making Up the Difference: Women, Beauty, and Direct Selling in Ecuador*, winner of the National Women’s Studies Association’s Sara A. Whaley Book Prize.

“*Buttoned Up* is a compelling and engaging analysis of the ways that men in white-collar professions understand the significance of clothes.”—Adia Harvey Wingfield, Washington University in St. Louis, author of *No More Invisible Man: Race and Gender in Men’s Work*
The Deed of Reading

Garrett Stewart

"The Deed of Reading is a dazzling, transformative book. Garrett Stewart’s supple, lambent, witty prose is itself a laboratory of the effects to which he pays attention. This is a critical poetics, a poetry of criticism, with Stewart’s prose a field of elucidating experience: it is consistently smart, alert, and animated. The Deed of Reading is exhilarating. It’s not just that we’ll never read Eliot, Poe, or Dickens the same way again; we’ll never read the daily newspaper the same way again."
—Susan Wolfson, Princeton University, author of Romantic Interactions: Social Being and the Turns of Literary Action

Garrett Stewart begins The Deed of Reading with a memory of his first hesitant confrontation, as a teenager, with poetic density. In that early verbal challenge he finds one driving force of literature: to make language young again in its surprise, coming alive in each new event of reading. But what exactly happens in the textual encounter to make literary phrasing resonate so deeply with readers? To take the measure of literary writing, The Deed of Reading convenes diverse philosophic commentary on the linguistics of literature, with stress on the complementary work of Stanley Cavell and Giorgio Agamben. Sympathetic to recent ventures in form-attentive analysis but resisting an emphasis on so-called surface reading, Stewart explores not some new formalism but the internal pressures of language in formation, registering the verbal infrastructure of literary prose as well as verse. In this mode of “contextual” reading, the context is language itself. Literary phrasing, tapping the speech act’s own generative pulse, emerges as a latent philosophy of language in its own right, whereby human subjects, finding no secure place to situate themselves within language, settle for its taking place in, through, and between them.

Stewart watches and hears this dynamics of wording played out in dozens of poems and novels over two centuries of English literary production—from Wordsworth and Shelley to Browning and Hopkins, from Poe and Dickens through George Eliot, Conrad, James, and on to Toni Morrison. The Deed of Reading offers a revisionary contribution to the ethic of verbal attention in the grip of “deep reading.”

Garrett Stewart is James O. Freedman Professor of Letters at the University of Iowa. He is the author of many books, including most recently Closed Circuits: Screening Narrative Surveillance; Bookwork: Medium to Object to Concept to Art; and Novel Violence: A Narratography of Victorian Fiction.

"The Deed of Reading has a lot to say about current discussions of literary reading and the ways in which it matters. Stewart offers a luminous exposition of the work of two philosophers, Giorgio Agamben and Stanley Cavell, who have often felt impelled to write about literature and of the justice of their having felt so impelled. To say that Stewart writes extremely engagingly about complex issues and provides a compelling account of the importance of reading is a massive understatement of the importance of his work."
—Frances Ferguson, Ann L. and Lawrence B. Buttenwieser Professor of English, University of Chicago, author of Pornography, the Theory: What Utilitarianism Did to Action

OCTOBER

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Literary Criticism
The Public Universal Friend

Jemima Wilkinson and Religious Enthusiasm in Revolutionary America

Paul B. Moyer

Amid political innovation and social transformation, Revolutionary America was also fertile ground for religious upheaval, as self-proclaimed visionaries and prophets established new religious sects throughout the emerging nation. Among the most influential and controversial of these figures was Jemima Wilkinson. Born in 1752 and raised in a Quaker household in Cumberland, Rhode Island, Wilkinson began her ministry dramatically in 1776 when, in the midst of an illness, she announced her own death and reincarnation as the Public Universal Friend, a heaven-sent prophet who was neither female nor male. In The Public Universal Friend, Paul B. Moyer tells the story of Wilkinson and her remarkable church, the Society of Universal Friends.

Wilkinson’s message was a simple one: humankind stood on the brink of the Apocalypse, but salvation was available to all who accepted God’s grace and the authority of his prophet: the Public Universal Friend. Wilkinson preached widely in southern New England and Pennsylvania, attracted hundreds of devoted followers, formed them into a religious sect. By the late 1780s, she had led her converts to the backcountry of the newly formed United States, where they established a religious community near present-day Penn Yan, New York. Even this remote spot did not provide a safe haven for Wilkinson and her followers as they awaited the Millennium. Disputes from within and without dogged the sect, and many disciples drifted away or turned against the Friend. After Wilkinson’s “second” and final death in 1819, the Society rapidly fell into decline and, by the mid-nineteenth century, ceased to exist. The prophet’s ministry spanned the American Revolution and shaped the nation’s religious landscape during the unquiet interlude between the first and second Great Awakenings.

The life of the Public Universal Friend and the Friend’s church offer important insights about changes to religious life, gender, and society during this formative period. The Public Universal Friend is an elegantly written and comprehensive history of an important and too little known figure in the spiritual landscape of early America.

Paul B. Moyer is Associate Professor of History at The College at Brockport (SUNY). He is the author of Wild Yankees: The Struggle for Independence along Pennsylvania’s Revolutionary Frontier, also from Cornell (see p. 30).
Restraint
A New Foundation for U.S. Grand Strategy
Barry R. Posen

“Since the end of the Cold War, impulse and ideology, generously seasoned with fantasy, have displaced principled strategy as the basis for U.S. policy. In this important and timely volume, Barry R. Posen illuminates the path back toward good sense and sobriety. Restraint is a splendid achievement.”
—Andrew J. Bacevich, Boston University, author of Breach of Trust

“Barry R. Posen is one of America’s leading thinkers about grand strategy. He has given us some of the best scholarly analysis of how states use military means to meet foreign policy objectives and cogently described the various strategies America has considered over the years. Now he is wading into the policy debate by planting his intellectual flag on behalf of a new U.S. grand strategy of restraint. In a sharply argued and comprehensive book, Posen shows why the grand strategy of primacy, which has guided America’s military strategy for the past twenty years, is no longer economically sustainable nor militarily necessary. He convincingly argues that restraint will provide a sounder basis for ensuring U.S. national security in the years to come.”
—Michael C. Desch, University of Notre Dame, author of Power and Military Effectiveness

The United States, Barry R. Posen argues in Restraint, has grown incapable of moderating its ambitions in international politics. Since the collapse of Soviet power, it has pursued a grand strategy that he calls “liberal hegemony,” one that Posen sees as unnecessary, counterproductive, costly, and wasteful. Written for policymakers and analysts alike, Restraint explains precisely why this grand strategy works poorly and then provides a carefully designed alternative grand strategy and an associated military strategy and force structure.

Barry R. Posen is Ford International Professor of Political Science and director of the Security Studies Program at MIT. He is the author of The Sources of Military Doctrine: France, Britain, and Germany between the World Wars (winner of the Furniss Award and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award) and Inadvertent Escalation: Conventional War and Nuclear Risks, both from Cornell.

“Restraint makes an eloquent case for a new grand strategy. It codifies much good thought and consistently makes judicious judgments with precision and fairness. Critics of the status quo would do well to incorporate Posen’s case into public discourse.”—The American Spectator

“Unnecessary and exhausting military ventures have flowed from the foreign policy elite’s excessive ambition, overconfidence in the appeal of U.S. policies, and facile underestimation of the costs in blood and treasure. Barry R. Posen’s seasoned strategic wisdom and technical expertise put these tragic mistakes in their place and chart a realistic alternative to American overstretch.”—Richard K. Betts, Columbia University Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies, author of American Force
The Endtimes of Human Rights
Stephen Hopgood

CHOICE MAGAZINE OUTSTANDING ACADEMIC TITLE

“This is a provocative, angry book—and an important one. The book is particularly good on the link between human rights and liberalism, and how the larger the human rights nongovernmental organization is, the greater the likelihood that it has been tamed by capital, existing to raise money rather than raising money to exist. The Endtimes of Human Rights is a disturbing read, the anger driving the narrative, the passion evident in every paragraph.”—Times Higher Education Supplement

“In this scathing indictment of the human rights movement, Stephen Hopgood contends that it has sold out its moral clarity for an alliance with interventionist liberal states. Hopgood’s provocation is powerful, and his privileging of locally and nationally inspired activism rings true. He does an excellent job of drawing together specific incidents to support his controversial views. The Endtimes of Human Rights is a bracing alert for human rights professionals and all who care about global ethics. Scholars, practitioners, and NGO contributors will need to reckon with this important book.”—Ethics & International Affairs

“This is a brilliant barnstormer of a book. Stephen Hopgood challenges all fans of human rights with the prospect that the human rights movement is collapsing in its moral authority. It is a rare example of a book that is both rigorous and a page-turner, both provocative and careful, both deconstructive and constructive. Whether readers shake or nod their heads as they make their way through the pages—and I find myself doing both—they will find themselves engaged in a sparkling conversation with a lively intellect.”—Daniel Philpott, author of Just and Unjust Peace

In a book that is at once passionate and provocative, Stephen Hopgood argues, against the conventional wisdom, that the idea of universal human rights has become not only ill adapted to current realities but also overambitious and unresponsive. A shift in the global balance of power away from the United States further undermines the foundations on which the global human rights regime is based. American decline exposes the contradictions, hypocrisies, and weaknesses behind the attempt to enforce this regime around the world and opens the way for resurgent religious and sovereign actors to challenge human rights.

Stephen Hopgood is Professor of International Relations, SOAS, University of London. He is the author of Keepers of the Flame: Understanding Amnesty International, also from Cornell, and American Foreign Environmental Policy and the Power of the State.
Tyranny of the Weak
Charles K. Armstrong

WINNER, JOHN K. FAIRBANK PRIZE IN EAST ASIAN HISTORY (American Historical Association)

“This vivid and cogent book asks how the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK)—poor, stagnant, and isolated—has continually been able to play international allies, patrons, and enemies against one another to get what it has wanted. Verdict: Read it!”—Library Journal

“Charles K. Armstrong has done it again. Tyranny of the Weak is excellently written and has a good story to tell.”—The Chartist

To much of the world, North Korea is an impenetrable mystery, its inner workings unknown and its actions toward the outside unpredictable and frequently provocative. Tyranny of the Weak reveals for the first time the motivations, processes, and effects of North Korea’s foreign relations during the Cold War era.

Charles K. Armstrong is the Korea Foundation Professor of Korean Studies in the Social Sciences, Department of History, at Columbia University. He is the author of The North Korean Revolution, 1945–1950, also from Cornell, and The Koreas, editor of Korean Society: Civil Society, Democracy and the State, and coeditor of Korea at the Center: Dynamics of Regionalism in Northeast Asia.

Hunger in the Balance
The New Politics of International Food Aid
With a New Preface
Jennifer Clapp

SHORTLISTED FOR THE DONNER PRIZE (Donner Canadian Foundation)

“The book brings into sharp focus the conflicts among developed and developing nations over issues such as global food security. It is written in a clear and compelling way and should serve as an excellent introductory text for those seeking to study the intersection between food production and international relations.”—International Affairs

“Clapp investigates the forces that have shaped international food aid from its inception during the 1950s through the present. Highly recommended.”—Choice

In Hunger in the Balance, Jennifer Clapp provides a timely and comprehensive account of the contemporary politics of food aid, explaining the origins and outcomes of clashes between donor nations—and between donors and recipients. A new preface provides updates on recent developments in how governments and international organizations have navigated the changing landscape of food aid.

Jennifer Clapp is Professor and Canada Research Chair of Global Food Security and Sustainability, Department of Environment and Resource Studies and Balsillie School of International Affairs, University of Waterloo. She is a Trudeau Fellow and author of a number of books, including Toxic Exports, also from Cornell, and Food. She is also coauthor of Paths to a Green World and coeditor of several books.

STUDIES OF THE WEATHERHEAD EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

JANUARY
328 pages, 10 halftones, 5 tables, 6.125 x 9.25
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History/Asia

NOVEMBER
224 pages, 2 tables, 7 charts, 6.125 x 9.25
Paper ISBN 978-1-5017-0065-1 $22.95s/£15.50
(Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5039-6)
Political Science

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Fixing the Facts
National Security and the Politics of Intelligence
Joshua Rovner

WINNER OF THE ISSS BEST BOOK AWARD
(International Security Studies Section of the International Studies Association)

WINNER OF THE EDGAR S. FURNISS BOOK AWARD
(Mershon Center for International Security Studies)

"Fixing the Facts points to important structural political factors that can influence when and how intelligence can become politicized, showing the tragic and dire consequences that can result, as when wars are fought that might have been avoided. Rovner’s elegant and provocative work challenges readers to consider ways of distinguishing cases of political pressure that result in biased intelligence estimates from instances where bad intelligence simply results from other processes of human error."—Intelligence and National Security

What is the role of intelligence agencies in strategy and policy? How do policymakers use (or misuse) intelligence estimates? When do intelligence-policy relations work best? How do intelligence-policy failures influence threat assessment, military strategy, and foreign policy? In Fixing the Facts, Joshua Rovner explores the complex interaction between intelligence and policy and shines a spotlight on the problem of politicization.

Joshua Rovner is the John Goodwin Tower Chair in International Politics and National Security at Southern Methodist University, where he also serves as Director of Studies at the Tower Center for Political Studies.

Rebel Rulers
Insurgent Governance and Civilian Life during War
Zachariah Cherian Mampilly

“Rebel Rulers skillfully blends theoretical insights into the factors that explain effective governance with rich ethnographic research to produce a thought-provoking analysis of how rebels (attempt to) govern the populations under their control.”—Journal of Politics

“Rebel Rulers is an important achievement. Mampilly has cleared a path toward further research into modes of governance beyond the state.”—African Affairs

“The ability of insurgent organizations to govern should matter, Mampilly argues, and he calls for granting limited juridical recognition to organizations that do develop effective civilian governance.”—Perspectives on Politics

Rebel Rulers is informed by Zachariah Cherian Mampilly’s extensive fieldwork in rebel-controlled areas. Focusing on three insurgent organizations—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka, the Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD) in Congo, and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Sudan—Mampilly’s comparative analysis shows that the development of insurgent governments can benefit civilians even as they enable rebels to assert control over their newly attained and sometimes chaotic territories.

Zachariah Cherian Mampilly is the Director of Africana Studies and Associate Professor of Political Science and International Studies at Vassar College. He is coauthor of Africa Uprising.
The Image before the Weapon
A Critical History of the Distinction between Combatant and Civilian
Helen M. Kinsella

WINNER, SUSSEX INTERNATIONAL THEORY PRIZE
(Research Centre for Advanced International Theory)

HONORABLE MENTION, JOSEPH S. LEPGOLD
BOOK PRIZE (Georgetown University)

"The Image before the Weapon is an authoritative critical history of the ‘principle of distinction’ that deeply informs our current political condition. Helen M. Kinsella’s tour de force transcends disciplinary divisions and speaks to some of the thorniest ethical issues in contemporary warfare. What is a civilian? What is a combatant? Who is to judge and on what grounds? Epic in its ambition and scope yet tightly focused and accessibly argued, The Image before the Weapon is a significant achievement in critical theorizing that speaks as much to contemporary debates about counterinsurgency strategy and the political dynamics of civil wars as it does to current interpretations of medieval philosophy."—Contemporary Political Theory

In The Image before the Weapon, Kinsella explores the evolution of the concept of the civilian and how it has been applied in warfare. The principle of distinction is invoked in contemporary conflicts as if there were an unmistakable and sure divide between combatant and civilian. Helen M. Kinsella documents that the history of international humanitarian law itself admits the difficulty of such a distinction.

Helen M. Kinsella is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

Reprogramming Japan
The High Tech Crisis under Communitarian Capitalism
Marie Anchordoguy

"Reprogramming Japan is an engrossing study of why Japan has performed poorly in almost all the information technology industries. In explaining Japan’s adherence to communitarian capitalism, Anchordoguy disagrees with analysts who blame a political system that favors entrenched interests. Instead, she argues that the root problem is strong social norms that dictate against market disruption. Her best evidence is a rich body of material from her own interviews with an impressive array of Japanese business and government officials. The real jewels of the book are the quotes from these interviews that reveal Japan’s continued moral ambivalence about competitive markets."—Pacific Affairs

How have state policies influenced the development of Japan’s telecommunications, computer hardware, computer software, and semiconductor industries and their stagnation since the 1990s? Marie Anchordoguy’s book examines how the performance of these industries and the economy as a whole are affected by the socially embedded nature of Japan’s capitalist system, which she calls “communitarian capitalism.”

Marie Anchordoguy is Professor of Japan Studies at the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington. She is the author of Computers, Inc.: Japan’s Challenge to IBM.
“In this compelling book David J. Silverman examines two multiracial Christian native groups, the Brothertown and Stockbridge Indians. Silverman’s narrative spans two centuries and half a continent as he follows his subjects from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century, from greater Long Island Sound to western Massachusetts, central New York, and finally the lakeshore of Wisconsin.”—Journal of American History

“Red Brethren is an excellent book that offers historical context for understanding the ways in which race undermined tribal sovereignty, unity, and land ownership. Its rich research in primary and secondary sources makes it useful for the expert scholar, and its readable narrative assures that it should find a place in both the undergraduate classroom and on the avocational historian’s bookshelf.”—New England Quarterly

New England Indians created the multiracial Brothertown and Stockbridge communities during the eighteenth century with the intent of using Christianity and civilized reforms to cope with white expansion. In Red Brethren, David J. Silverman considers the stories of these communities and argues that Indians in early America were racial thinkers in their own right and that indigenous people rallied together as Indians not only in the context of violent resistance but also in campaigns to adjust peacefully to white dominion.

David J. Silverman is Professor of History at George Washington University. He is the coauthor of Ninigret, Sachem of the Niantics and Narragansetts, also from Cornell, and author of Faith and Boundaries.

NOVEMBER
296 pages, 11 halftones, 3 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Paper ISBN 978-1-5017-0075-0 $24.95s/£16.95
(Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4477-7)
History/United States

“In this excellent book, Moyer not only tells the story of the conflict in what became northeastern Pennsylvania between the Susquehannah Company of Connecticut and the Pennamites (Pennsylvanians) who battled them, frequently literally, for nearly four decades but also links it skillfully to recent literature on other places such as Maine, New York, and the Carolinas where western settlers struggled against land speculators and government officials to shape what kind of west would be won.”—American Historical Review

Northeast Pennsylvania’s Wyoming Valley was truly a dark and bloody ground, the site of murders, massacres, and pitched battles. These disputes, which raged between the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, intersected with conflicts between whites and Native peoples over land, a jurisdictional contest between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, violent contentious over property among settlers and land speculators, and the social tumult of the American Revolution. In its later stages, the controversy pitted Pennsylvania and its settlers and speculators against “Wild Yankees”—frontier insurgents from New England who contested the state’s authority and land rights.

Paul B. Moyer is Associate Professor of History at The College at Brockport (SUNY). He is the author of The Public Universal Friend: Jemima Wilkinson and Religious Enthusiasm in Revolutionary America, also from Cornell (see p. 24).

NOVEMBER
232 pages, 4 maps, 3 halftones, 6 x 9
(Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4494-4)
History/United States
“Russian expansion to America over three centuries left many shadows of memory. Among the most elusive of these are the ‘kreol’ of Kodiak Island, that first center of Russian commerce in Alaska and a location where a small number of persons of Russian fathers and Alutiiq mothers formed a unique society that lay between two worlds. In Kodiak Kreol, Gwenn A. Miller makes a good case for why the subject deserves to be rescued from obscurity.”—Choice

“Kodiak Kreol is compelling and engaging. Demonstrating how ‘kreolization’ took place in a colonial American setting far from the cities of Boston, New York, and Charleston amplifies the historical narrative of European and indigenous encounters in the new world; thus, it is not to be missed.”—Itinerario

From the 1780s to the 1820s, Kodiak Island, the first capital of Imperial Russia’s only overseas colony, was inhabited by indigenous Alutiiq people and colonized by Russians. Together, they established an ethnically mixed “kreol” community. Against the backdrop of the fur trade, the missionary work of the Russian Orthodox Church, and competition among Pacific colonial powers, Gwenn A. Miller brings to light the social, political, and economic patterns of life in the settlement, making clear that Russia’s modest colonial effort off the Alaskan coast fully depended on the assistance of Alutiiq people. In this context, Miller argues, the relationships that developed between Alutiiq women and Russian men were critical keys to the initial success of Russia’s North Pacific venture.

Gwenn A. Miller is Associate Professor of History at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts.

DECEMBER
248 pages, 4 halftones, 3 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Paper ISBN 978-1-5017-0069-9 $27.95s/£18.95
(Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4642-9)
History/United States

News and Politics in the Age of Revolution
Jean Luzac’s Gazette de Leyde
Jeremy D. Popkin

WINNER OF THE LOUIS GOTTSCHALK PRIZE
(American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies)

“News and Politics in the Age of Revolution is a first-class study of the crucially important periodical Gazette de Leyde and of its extraordinary editor Jean Luzac, who provided through its pages some of the best, most astutely analytical political journalism of the late eighteenth century. Jeremy D. Popkin argues persuasively that the Gazette de Leyde maintained a special kind of superiority even after the revolution brought freedom of the press and hence a huge proliferation of papers onto the French market. Although the paper made no claims to represent public opinion, it certainly did its share to shape it and thus to guide events.”—American Historical Review

“The ‘political culture’ of the ancien régime is a subject that is increasingly attracting the attention of historians. Popkin’s contribution to it is one they cannot afford to miss.”—Journal of Modern History

Jeremy D. Popkin’s book is the first comprehensive examination of the European news industry during the era of the American and French Revolutions. He focuses on the Gazette de Leyde, the period’s newspaper of record, and constructs a detailed picture of the “media market” of which it was a part.

Jeremy D. Popkin holds the William T. Bryan Chair of History at the University of Kentucky. He is the author of many books, including You Are All Free: The Haitian Revolution and the Abolition of Slavery and A Short History of the French Revolution.
Defining Boundaries in al-Andalus
Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Islamic Iberia
Janina M. Safran

WINNER OF THE PREMIO DEL REY
(American Historical Association)

"Defining Boundaries in al-Andalus is insightful and readable. The use of juridical literature to analyze society is a fast-growing field in Islamic studies, and this book is an important and engaging new contribution."
—American Historical Review

"Janina M. Safran has written a rich and clearly structured book that consistently details the historical contingencies that formed the legal construction of religious categories and the management of interreligious relation under Umayyad rule. Defining Boundaries in al-Andalus is a welcomed and well-researched analysis of the legal management of religious diversity in al-Andalus."—Journal of the American Academy of Religion

Al-Andalus, the Arabic name for the medieval Islamic state in Iberia, endured for over 750 years following the Arab and Berber conquest of Hispania in 711. While the popular perception of al-Andalus is that of a land of religious tolerance and cultural cooperation, the fact is that we know relatively little about how Muslims governed Christians and Jews in al-Andalus and about social relations among Muslims, Christians, and Jews. In Defining Boundaries in al-Andalus, Janina M. Safran takes a close look at the structure and practice of Muslim political and legal-religious authority and offers a rare look at intercommunal life in Iberia during the first three centuries of Islamic rule.

Janina M. Safran is Associate Professor of History at Pennsylvania State University.

In Legal Naturalism, Olúfẹ́mi Táíwò advances a clear and convincing case that Marx’s theory of law is a form of natural law jurisprudence. He explains both Marx’s writings and the idea of natural law and makes a forceful contribution to debates on the foundations of law.

Táíwò argues that embedded in the corpus of Marxist writing is a plausible, adequate, and coherent legal theory. He refers to Marx’s general concept of law as “legal naturalism.” For Marxism, natural law isn’t a permanent verity; it refers to the basic law of a given epoch or social formation, an essential aspect of its mode of production. Capitalist law is thus natural law in a capitalist society and is politically and morally progressive relative to the laws of preceding social formations.

Táíwò emphasizes that these formations are dialectical or dynamic, so the law that is naturally appropriate to a capitalist economy will embody tensions and contradictions that replicate the underlying conflicts of that economy. In addition, he discusses the enactment and reform of “positive law”—law established by government institutions—in a Marxian framework.

Olúfẹ́mi Táíwò is Professor of Africana Studies at Cornell University. He is the author of How Colonialism Preempted Modernity in Africa and Africa Must Be Modern: A Manifesto.

DECEMBER
264 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
Paper ISBN 978-1-5017-0074-3 $27.95s/£18.95
(Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5183-6)
History/Medieval

OCTOBER
228 pages, 1 chart, 6 x 9
Philosophy
Law
The Dictator’s Army
Battlefield Effectiveness in Authoritarian Regimes
Caitlin Talmadge

In The Dictator’s Army, Caitlin Talmadge presents a compelling new argument to help us understand why authoritarian militaries sometimes fight very well—and sometimes very poorly. Talmadge’s framework for understanding battlefield effectiveness focuses on four key sets of military organizational practices: promotion patterns, training regimens, command arrangements, and information management. Different regimes face different domestic and international threat environments, leading their militaries to adopt different policies in these key areas of organizational behavior.

Authoritarian regimes facing significant coup threats are likely to adopt practices that squander the state’s military power, while regimes lacking such threats and possessing ambitious foreign policy goals are likely to adopt the effective practices often associated with democracies. Talmadge shows the importance of threat conditions and military organizational practices for battlefield performance in two paired comparisons of states at war: North and South Vietnam (1963–1975) and Iran and Iraq (1980–1988). Drawing on extensive documentary sources, her analysis demonstrates that threats and practices can vary not only between authoritarian regimes but also within them, either over time or across different military units. The result is a persuasive explanation of otherwise puzzling behavior by authoritarian militaries. The Dictator’s Army offers a vital practical tool for those seeking to assess the likely course, costs, and outcomes of future conflicts involving nondemocratic adversaries, allies, or coalition partners.

Caitlin Talmadge is Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at The George Washington University. She is coauthor of US Defense Politics: The Origins of Security Policy.
Deceit on the Road to War
Presidents, Politics, and American Democracy
John M. Schuessler

“Deceit on the Road to War is engagingly written and propels the reader forward. John M. Schuessler explains how and why presidents withhold or slant information to the public.”—Deborah Welch Larson, UCLA, author of Anatomy of Mistrust: U.S.-Soviet Relations during the Cold War

In Deceit on the Road to War, John M. Schuessler examines how U.S. presidents have deceived the American public about fundamental decisions of war and peace. Deception has been deliberate, he suggests, as presidents have sought to shift blame for war onto others in some cases and oversell its benefits in others. Such deceit is a natural outgrowth of the democratic process, in Schuessler’s view, because elected leaders have powerful incentives to maximize domestic support for war and retain considerable ability to manipulate domestic audiences. They can exploit information and propaganda advantages to frame issues in misleading ways, cherry-pick supporting evidence, suppress damaging revelations, and otherwise skew the public debate to their benefit.

When resorting to deception, leaders take a calculated risk that the outcome of war will be favorable, expecting the public to adopt a forgiving attitude after victory is secured. The three cases featured in the book—Franklin Roosevelt and World War II, Lyndon Johnson and the Vietnam War, and George W. Bush and the Iraq War—test these claims.

John M. Schuessler is Associate Professor of Strategy at the Air War College.

Reassuring the Reluctant Warriors
U.S. Civil-Military Relations and Multilateral Intervention
Stefano Recchia

“In Reassuring the Reluctant Warriors, Stefano Recchia addresses an important question: Why does the United States pursue multilateral military interventions when it ostensibly has the military capabilities to carry out these interventions on its own? Recchia conducted an impressive number of interviews with many of the key decision makers involved in the post-Cold War interventions about which he writes.”—David M. Edelstein, author of Occupational Hazards

Why did American leaders work hard to secure multilateral approval from the United Nations or NATO for military interventions in Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo, but not for the 2003 Iraq War? In Reassuring the Reluctant Warriors, Stefano Recchia draws on declassified documents and about one hundred interviews with civilian and military leaders to illuminate little-known aspects of U.S. decision making in the run-up to those interventions. Policymakers, he argues, may seek UN or NATO approval to facilitate sustained burden sharing and ensure domestic support. However, the most assertive, hawkish, and influential civilian leaders tend to downplay the costs of intervention, and when confronted with hesitant international partners they often want to bypass multilateral bodies. In these circumstances, America’s senior generals and admirals can play an important restraining role.

Stefano Recchia is Lecturer in International Relations at the University of Cambridge. He is coeditor of Just and Unjust Military Intervention. Further information about his research is available at: www.stefanorecchia.net.

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Political Science

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SEPTEMBER
296 pages, 2 line figures, 6 tables, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5291-8
$39.95s/£26.95
Political Science

9780801452918
The Concerned Women of Buduburam
Refugee Activists and Humanitarian Dilemmas
Elizabeth Holzer

“In The Concerned Women of Buduburam, Elizabeth Holzer reveals that humanitarianism is a form of rule, and as such it is shaped by myriad instances of activism, coalition building, conflict, and strategizing.”
—Daniel J. Hoffman, author of The War Machines

In The Concerned Women of Buduburam, Elizabeth Holzer offers an unprecedented firsthand account of the rise and fall of social protests in a long-standing refugee camp. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the host government of Ghana established the Buduburam Refugee Camp in 1990 to provide sanctuary for refugees from the Liberian civil war (1989–2003). Long hailed as a model of effectiveness, Buduburam offered a best-case scenario for how to handle a refugee crisis. But what happens when refugees and humanitarian actors disagree over humanitarian aid? In Buduburam, refugee protesters were met with Ghanaian riot police. Holzer uses the clash to delve into the complex and often hidden world of humanitarian politics and refugee activism.

Holzer uses the clash to delve into the complex and often hidden world of humanitarian politics and refugee activism. Drawing on fifteen months of ethnographic fieldwork in Ghana and subsequent interviews with participants now returned to Liberia, Holzer exposes a distinctive form of rule that accompanies humanitarian intervention: compassionate authoritarianism. Humanitarians strive to relieve the suffering of refugees, but refugees have little or no access to grievance procedures, and humanitarian authorities face little or no accountability for political failures.

Elizabeth Holzer is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Human Rights at the University of Connecticut.

Emotional Diplomacy
Official Emotion on the International Stage
Todd H. Hall

“In Emotional Diplomacy, Todd H. Hall provides engaging historical cases in which official emotion is salient and interprets these cases to challenge standard rational-choice models of diplomacy.”—Clark McCauley, coauthor of Why Not Kill Them All?

In Emotional Diplomacy, Todd H. Hall explores the politics of officially expressed emotion on the international stage. Hall reveals that official emotional displays are not simply cheap talk but rather play an important role in the strategies and interactions of state actors. Emotional diplomacy is more than rhetoric; as this book demonstrates, its implications extend to the provision of economic and military aid, great-power cooperation, and even the use of armed force.

Emotional Diplomacy provides the theoretical tools necessary for understanding the nature and significance of state-level emotional behavior and offers new observations of how states seek reconciliation, strategically respond to unforeseen crises, and demonstrate resolve in the face of perceived provocations. Presenting original research drawing on sources and interviews in five different languages, Hall provides new insights into the 1995–1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis, the post-9/11 reactions of China and Russia, and relations between West Germany and Israel after World War II. He also demonstrates how his arguments can be extended to further cases ranging from Sino-Japanese relations to diplomatic interactions in Latin America.

Todd H. Hall is Associate Professor in the Department of Politics and International Relations and Tutorial Fellow in Politics, Saint Anne’s College, at the University of Oxford.

SEPTEMBER
264 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5408-0 $69.95s/£46.95
Paper ISBN 978-0-8014-5690-9 $21.00s/£13.95
Social Science
Political Science

Emotional Diplomacy
Political Science
Nested Security
Lessons in Conflict Management from the League of Nations and the European Union
Erin K. Jenne

“In Nested Security, Erin K. Jenne convincingly demonstrates that we overlook the regional context at great peril; it is almost impossible to expect ethnic territorial conflicts to be resolved without sufficient nesting in regional cooperation.”—Kyle Beardsley, author of The Mediation Dilemma

In Nested Security, Erin K. Jenne asserts that international conflict management is almost never a straightforward case of success or failure. Instead, external mediators may reduce communal tensions at one point but utterly fail at another point, even if the incentives for conflict remain unchanged. Jenne explains this puzzle using a “nested security” model of conflict management, which holds that protracted ethnic or ideological conflicts are embedded in wider regional and/or great power disputes. Internal conflict is nested within a regional environment, which in turn is nested in a global environment. Efforts to reduce conflict on the ground are therefore unlikely to succeed without first containing or resolving inter-state or trans-state conflict processes.

Jenne argues that regional security regimes are ideally suited to the management of internal conflicts, because neighbors that have a strong incentive to work for stability provide critical hard-power backing to soft-power missions. Jenne tests her theory against two regional security regimes in Central and Eastern Europe: the interwar minorities regime under the League of Nations and the ad hoc security regime of the post–Cold War period.

Erin K. Jenne is Associate Professor of International Relations at the Central European University. She is the author of Ethnic Bargaining: The Paradox of Minority Empowerment, also from Cornell.

Trafficking Justice
How Russian Police Enforce New Laws, from Crime to Courtroom
Lauren A. McCarthy

“In Trafficking Justice, Lauren A. McCarthy explores why Russian police, prosecutors, and judges have largely ignored this new weapon in their legal arsenal, despite the fact that the law was intended to make it easier to pursue trafficking cases.”—Brian Taylor, author of State Building in Putin’s Russia

In response to a growing human trafficking problem and domestic and international pressure, human trafficking and the use of slave labor were first criminalized in Russia in 2003. In Trafficking Justice, Lauren A. McCarthy explains why Russian police, prosecutors, and judges have largely ignored this new weapon in their legal arsenal, despite the fact that the law was intended to make it easier to pursue trafficking cases.

Using a combination of interview data, participant observation, and an original dataset of more than 5,500 Russian news media articles on human trafficking cases, McCarthy explores how trafficking cases make their way through the criminal justice system, covering multiple forms of the crime—sexual, labor, and child trafficking—over the period 2003–2013. Law enforcement often chooses to charge and prosecute traffickers with related crimes, such as kidnapping or recruitment into prostitution, rather than under the 2003 trafficking law. After ten years of practice, Russian law enforcement has settled on a policy of prosecuting traffickers, not trafficking.

Lauren A. McCarthy is Assistant Professor of Political Science and Legal Studies at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.
The Depths of Russia
Oil, Power, and Culture after Socialism
Douglas Rogers

“Avoiding easy assumptions about both corporate and state power, Douglas Rogers provides us with a subtle and compelling analysis of the social and political life of oil in post-Soviet Russia. The Depths of Russia demonstrates why an attention to the contingencies of geography, history and politics is vital for all those concerned with the role of the oil industry in the production of culture.”—Andrew Barry, author of Material Politics

Russia is among the world’s leading oil producers, sitting atop the planet’s eighth largest reserves. Like other oil-producing nations, it has been profoundly transformed by the oil industry. In The Depths of Russia, Douglas Rogers offers a nuanced and multifaceted analysis of oil’s place in Soviet and Russian life, based on ethnographic fieldwork and archival research in the Perm region of the Urals. Moving beyond models of oil calibrated to capitalist centers and postcolonial “petrostates,” Rogers traces the distinctive contours of the socialist—and then postsocialist—oil complex, showing how oil has figured in the making and remaking of space and time, state and corporation, exchange and money, and past and present.

The Depths of Russia challenges the common focus on high politics and Kremlin intrigue by considering the role of oil in barter exchanges and surrogate currencies, industry-sponsored social and cultural development initiatives, and the city of Perm’s campaign to become a European Capital of Culture.

Douglas Rogers is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. He is the author of The Old Faith and the Russian Land: A Historical Ethnography of Ethics in the Urals, also from Cornell.

Making Uzbekistan
Nation, Empire, and Revolution in the Early USSR
Adeeb Khalid

“Making Uzbekistan is an important and original work. Adeeb Khalid’s account of the formative years of the Uzbek republic is uniquely valuable and will set the agenda for further study of Soviet Central Asian history.”—Adrienne Edgar, author of Tribal Nation

In Making Uzbekistan, Adeeb Khalid chronicles the tumultuous history of Central Asia in the age of the Russian revolution. Traumatic upheavals—war, economic collapse, famine—transformed local society and brought new groups to positions of power and authority in Central Asia, just as the new revolutionary state began to create new institutions that redefined the nature of power in the region. This was also a time of hope and ambition in which local actors seized upon the opportunity presented by the revolution to reshape their society. As the intertwined passions of nation and revolution reconfigured the imaginations of Central Asia’s intellectuals, the region was remade into national republics.

Making use of archival sources from Uzbekistan and Russia as well as the Uzbek- and Tajik-language press and belles lettres of the period, Khalid provides the first coherent account of the political history of the 1920s in Uzbekistan. He explores the complex interaction between Uzbek intellectuals, local Bolsheviks, and Moscow to sketch out the flux of the situation in early-Soviet Central Asia. His focus on the Uzbek intelligentsia allows him to recast our understanding of Soviet nationalities policies.

Adeeb Khalid is Jane and Raphael Bernstein Professor of Asian Studies and History at Carleton College. He is the author of Islam after Communism: Religion and Politics in Central Asia and The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform: Jadidism in Central Asia.

NOVEMBER
394 pages, 13 halftones, 3 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5373-1 $89.95s/E60.50
Paper ISBN 978-0-8014-5658-9 $27.95s/E18.95
Social Science

DECEMBER
400 pages, 8 halftones, 4 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5409-7 $39.95s/E26.95
History/Central Asia
Whose Bosnia?
Nationalism and Political Imagination in the Balkans, 1840–1914
Edin Hajdarpasic

“In Whose Bosnia?, Edin Hajdarpasic breaks ice and opens up new waters for exploration. This book is an intellectual and cultural history of attempted solutions to period questions and the proliferation of questions that was the result.”—Holly Case, author of Between States

As the site of the assassination that triggered World War I and the place where the term “ethnic cleansing” was invented during the Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s, Bosnia has become a global symbol of nationalist conflict and ethnic division. But as Edin Hajdarpasic shows, formative contestations over the region began well before 1914, emerging with the rise of Serbian and Croatian nationalisms as well as Ottoman, Habsburg, Muslim, and Yugoslav political movements that claimed this province as their own. Whose Bosnia? reveals the political pressures and moral arguments that made this land a prime target of escalating nationalist activity.

To explain the remarkable proliferation of national movements since the nineteenth century, Hajdarpasic draws on records of secret societies, imperial surveillance files, poetry, paintings, personal correspondences from Bosnia, Serbia, Croatia, Turkey, and Austria. Challenging conventional readings of Balkan histories, Whose Bosnia? provides new insight into central themes of modern politics, illuminating core subjects like “the people,” state-building, and national suffering. Hajdarpasic proposes a new figure in the history of nationalism: the (br)other, a character signifying at the same time the potential of being both “brother” and “Other,” containing the fantasy of both complete assimilation and insurmountable difference.

Edin Hajdarpasic is Assistant Professor of History at Loyola University Chicago.

Stories of House and Home
Soviet Apartment Life during the Khrushchev Years
Christine Varga-Harris

“Housing tells us a great deal about both Soviet policy and the modernization of Soviet society during the Khrushchev years. Stories of House and Home illuminates the linkages, real and imagined, between single-family homes and the morals, tastes, and lifestyles of an emergent ‘socialist way of life.’”—Julie Hessler, author of A Social History of Soviet Trade, 1917-1953

Stories of House and Home is a social and cultural history of the massive construction campaign that Khrushchev instituted in 1957 to resolve the housing crisis in the Soviet Union and to provide each family its own apartment. Decent housing was deemed the key to a healthy, productive home life, which was essential to the realization of socialist collectivism. Drawing on archival materials, as well as memoirs, fiction, and the Soviet press, Christine Varga-Harris shows how the many aspects of this enormous state initiative—from neighborhood planning to interior design—sought to alleviate crowded, undignified living conditions and sculpt residents into ideal Soviet citizens.

Set against the backdrop of the widespread transition from communal to one-family living, Stories of House and Home explores the daily experiences and aspirations of Soviet citizens who were granted new apartments and those who continued to inhabit the old housing stock. Varga-Harris analyzes the contradictions apparent in heroic advances and seemingly inexplicable delays in construction, model apartments boasting modern conveniences and decrepit dwellings, happy housewarmings and disappointing moves, and new residents and individuals requesting to exchange old apartments.

Christine Varga-Harris is Associate Professor of History at Illinois State University.

October
288 pages, 11 halftones, 3 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5371-7 $45.00s/£29.95
History/Europe

November
296 pages, 24 halftones, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5307-6 $49.95s/£33.50
History/Soviet Union
Virtuosi Abroad
Soviet Music and Imperial Competition during the Early Cold War, 1945–1958
Kiril Tomoff

“Virtuosi Abroad is based on wide research in Soviet-era archives, as well as on deep knowledge of the milieu of Soviet classical music. Kiril Tomoff’s argument is original and offers insights widely applicable to a range of scholarship on the causes and consequences of cultural competition during the Cold War, the internal dynamics of Soviet classical music, and even the rise and fall of the USSR.”
—David Engerman, author of Know Your Enemy

In the 1940s and 1950s, Soviet musicians and ensembles were acclaimed across the globe. They toured the world, wowing critics and audiences, projecting an image of the USSR as a sophisticated promoter of cultural and artistic excellence. In Virtuosi Abroad, Kiril Tomoff focuses on music and the Soviet Union’s star musicians to explore the dynamics of the cultural Cold War.

Tomoff argues that the spectacular Soviet successes in the system of international music competitions, taken together with the rapturous receptions accorded touring musicians, helped to persuade the Soviet leadership of the superiority of their system. This, combined with the historical triumphalism central to the Marxist-Leninist worldview, led to confidence that the USSR would be the inevitable winner in the global competition with the United States. Once the Soviet leadership transposed its talk of system superiority to the economic sphere, focusing in particular on consumer goods and popular culture, it had entered a competition that it could not win.

Kiril Tomoff is Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Riverside. He is the author of Creative Union: The Professional Organization of Soviet Composers, 1939–1953, also from Cornell.

The Devil’s Chain
Prostitution and Social Control in Partitioned Poland
Keely Stauter-Halsted

“No study of prostitution in fin-de-siècle Poland has the depth or breadth of The Devil’s Chain. Keely Stauter-Halsted does an excellent job of demonstrating agency among practitioners and mediators of sex work in Poland, allowing readers to view the ‘victims’ and ‘villains’ of contemporary public discourse as economic and social actors.”
—Robert Blobaum, editor of Antisemitism and Its Opponents in Modern Poland

In the half-century before Poland’s long-awaited political independence in 1918, anxiety surrounding the country’s burgeoning sex industry fueled nearly constant public debate. The Devil’s Chain is the first book to examine the world of commercial sex throughout the partitioned Polish territories, uncovering a previously hidden conversation about sexuality, gender propriety, and social class. Keely Stauter-Halsted situates the preoccupation with prostitution in the context of Poland’s struggle for political independence and its difficult transition to modernity. She traces the Poles’ growing anxiety about white slavery, venereal disease, and eugenics.

Stauter-Halsted argues that the sale of sex brought together sharply divergent social classes in what had long been a radically stratified society. She captures the experiences of the impoverished women who turned to the streets and draws a vivid picture of the social milieu that shaped their choices. The Devil’s Chain demonstrates that discussions of prostitution and its attendant disorders reflected differing visions for the future of the Polish nation.

Keely Stauter-Halsted is Professor of History and Stefan & Lucy Hejna Family Chair in the History of Poland at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is the author of The Nation in the Village, also from Cornell.
French Sociology

Johan Heilbron

French Sociology offers a uniquely comprehensive view of the oldest and still one of the most vibrant national traditions in sociology. Johan Heilbron covers the development of sociology in France from its beginnings in the early nineteenth century through the discipline’s expansion in the late twentieth century, tracing the careers of figures from Auguste Comte to Pierre Bourdieu. Presenting fresh interpretations of how renowned thinkers such as Émile Durkheim and his collaborators defined the contours and content of the discipline and contributed to intellectual renewals in a wide range of other human sciences, Heilbron’s sophisticated book is both an innovative sociological study and a major reference work in the history of the social sciences.

Heilbron recounts the halting process by which sociology evolved from a new and improbable science into a legitimate academic discipline. Having entered the academic field at the end of the nineteenth century, sociology developed along two separate tracks: one in the Faculty of Letters, engendering an enduring dependence on philosophy and the humanities, the other in research institutes outside the university, in which sociology evolved within and across more specialized research areas. Distinguishing different dynamics and various cycles of change, Heilbron portrays the ways in which individuals and groups maneuvered within this changing structure, seizing opportunities as they arose. French Sociology vividly depicts the promises and pitfalls of a discipline that up to this day remains one of the most interdisciplinary endeavors among the human sciences in France.

Johan Heilbron is Director of Research at the Centre Européen de sociologie et de science politique de la Sorbonne (CNRS-EHESS) Paris and is affiliated with Erasmus University Rotterdam. He is the author of *The Rise of Social Theory* and coeditor of *The Rise of the Social Sciences and the Formation of Modernity: Conceptual Change in Context, 1750–1850*.

“In French Sociology, Johan Heilbron presents all the material one needs to understand post-Comtean and post-Durkheimian sociology. As in his previous work, this new treatment is balanced and reasonable, as well as trustworthy and comprehensive. It clears up long-standing confusions about the complex tradition Heilbron so skillfully unpacks.”—Alan Sica, Penn State, author of *Max Weber and the New Century*
Theory Can Be More than It Used to Be
Learning Anthropology’s Method in a Time of Transition

EDITED BY Dominic Boyer, James D. Faubion, and George E. Marcus

In Theory Can Be More than It Used to Be, Dominic Boyer, James D. Faubion, and George E. Marcus argue that we need to take a step back from the assumption that we know what theory is to investigate how theory—a matter of concepts, of analytic practice, of medium of value, of professional ideology—operates in anthropology and related fields today.

Dominic Boyer is Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Research in the Human Sciences at Rice University. He is the author of The Life Informatic: Spirit and System.

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DECEMBER
296 pages, 5 halftones, 1 chart, 6 x 9
Cloth ISBN 978-1-5017-0007-1 $75.00x/£50.50
Paper ISBN 978-1-5017-0008-8 $23.95s/£15.95

Social Science

CLOTH 9781501700071
PAPER 9781501700088

Living Buddhism
Mind, Self, and Emotion in a Thai Community
Julia Cassaniti

“In Living Buddhism, Julia Cassaniti convincingly shows that complex philosophical concepts are not the sole property of religious specialists but play a central role in providing lay Buddhists a means for dealing with life’s difficulties as well. Her storytelling makes us care about the Thai villagers and why they react the way they do to the problems and challenges in their lives.”—Susan M. Darlington, author of The Ordination of a Tree

“Living Buddhism is written in an engaging journalistic style. Cassaniti’s intimate relationships in the community allow her to provide detailed case studies that nicely illustrate the complexities of applying Buddhist concepts to everyday life.”—Nancy Eberhardt, author of Imagining the Course of Life

In Living Buddhism, Julia Cassaniti explores Buddhist ideas of impermanence, nonattachment, and intention as they are translated into everyday practice in contemporary Thailand. Although most laypeople find these philosophical concepts difficult to grasp, Cassaniti shows that people do in fact make an effort to comprehend them and integrate them as guides for their everyday lives. In doing so, she makes a convincing case that complex philosophical concepts are not the sole property of religious specialists and that ordinary lay Buddhists find in them a means for dealing with life’s difficulties. More broadly, the book speaks to the ways that culturally informed ideas are part of the psychological processes that we all use to make sense of the world around us.

Julia Cassaniti is Assistant Professor of Cultural Anthropology at Washington State University.

OCTOBER
224 pages, 9 halftones, 2 tables, 6 x 9
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5400-4 $69.95x/£46.95

Social Science/Anthropology
Religion/Buddhism

CLOTH 9780801454004
PAPER 9780801456718
Building China
Informal Work and the New Precariat
Sarah Swider

“In Building China, Sarah Swider provides a fascinating, in-depth, and deeply empathetic view into the diverse range of labor structures emerging in modern China. This book makes male migrant construction workers visible, drawing the reader into the complex texture of their daily lives through clear, almost novelistic, prose and extremely rich and persuasive empirical research.”—Rina Agarwala, author of Informal Labor, Formal Politics, and Dignified Discontent in India

Roughly 260 million workers in China have participated in a mass migration of peasants moving into the cities, and construction workers account for almost half of them. In Building China, Sarah Swider draws on her research in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shanghai between 2004 and 2012, including living in an enclave, working on construction jobsites, and interviews with eighty-three migrants, managers, and labor contractors. This ethnography focuses on the lives, work, family, and social relations of construction workers. It adds to our understanding of China’s new working class, the deepening rural-urban divide, and the growing number of undocumented migrants working outside the protection of labor laws and regulation. Swider shows how these migrants—members of the global “precariat,” an emergent social force based on vulnerability, insecurity, and uncertainty—are changing China’s class structure and what this means for the prospects for an independent labor movement.

Sarah Swider is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Wayne State University.

Inequality, Uncertainty, and Opportunity
The Varied and Growing Role of Finance in Labor Relations
Edited by Christian E. Weller

The manner in which financial market developments permeate labor and industrial relations may explain many of the pressing phenomena of our times—economic instability, jobless recoveries, and high income and wealth inequality. Financial market trends influence hiring and compensation decisions, change managerial outlooks, steer investments and technology, and strain collective bargaining agreements. Inequality, Uncertainty, and Opportunity provides readers with a sense of the many ways in which financial market developments influence labor and industrial relations.

Christian E. Weller is Professor of Public Policy and Public Administration at the University of Massachusetts Boston.

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In 2012, Barack Obama became the first U.S. president ever to visit Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. This official state visit marked a new period in the long and sinuous diplomatic relationship between the United States and Burma/Myanmar, which Kenton Clymer examines in *A Delicate Relationship*. From the challenges of decolonization and heightened nationalist activities that emerged in the wake of World War II to the Cold War concern with domino states to the rise of human rights policy in the 1980s and beyond, Clymer demonstrates how Burma/Myanmar has fit into the broad patterns of U.S. foreign policy and yet has never been fully integrated into diplomatic efforts in the region of Southeast Asia.

When Burma, a British colony since the nineteenth century, achieved independence in 1948, the United States feared that the country might be the first Southeast Asian nation to fall to the communists, and it embarked on efforts to prevent this. In 1962, General Ne Win, who toppled the government in a coup d’état, established an authoritarian socialist military junta that severely limited diplomatic contact and led to a period in which the primary American diplomatic concern became Burma’s increasing opium production. Ne Win’s rule ended (at least officially) in 1988, when the Burmese people revolted against the oppressive military government. Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as the charismatic leader of the opposition and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. Amid these great changes in policy and outlook, Burma/Myanmar remained fiercely nonaligned and, under Ne Win, isolationist. The limited diplomatic exchange that resulted meant that the state was often a frustrating puzzle to U.S. officials.

Clymer’s account concludes with President Obama’s visits in 2012 and 2014 and visits to the United States by Aung San Suu Kyi and President Thein Sein. These events marked the establishment of a new, warmer relationship with a relatively open Myanmar, within a U.S. foreign policy program in which human rights remained the principal concern.

“A Delicate Relationship is an excellent book that will long remain the definitive account of U.S.-Burmese relations during the post-World War II era. Kenton Clymer’s use of Burmese, British, and Australian sources along with his extensive use of U.S. archival and published documents gives his account real breadth and authority. Clymer writes crisply and fluidly about military and economic assistance, U.S. fears of communist inroads, the complex and contentious issue of KMT troops in Burma, the narcotics problem, and the recent thaw in relations.”—Robert J. McMahon, Ralph D. Mershon Distinguished Professor of History, The Ohio State University, author of *The Limits of Empire: The United States and Southeast Asia since World War II*

Kenton Clymer is Distinguished Research Professor of History at Northern Illinois University. He is the author of several books, including *Troubled Relations: The United States and Cambodia since 1870, Protestant Missionaries in the Philippines, 1898–1916: An Inquiry into the American Colonial Mentality*, and *Quest for Freedom: The United States and India’s Independence*. 
The Diplomacy of Migration

Transnational Lives and the Making of U.S.-Chinese Relations in the Cold War

Meredith Oyen

“In The Diplomacy of Migration, Meredith Oyen takes an in-depth look at the issue of citizenship for Chinese Americans, particularly around questions of national belonging and dual citizenship, as well as the changing domestic politics of migrant communities in the United States and Southeast Asia.”—Mary Lui, Yale University

During the Cold War, both Chinese and American officials employed a wide range of migration policies and practices to pursue legitimacy, security, and prestige. They focused on allowing or restricting immigration, assigning refugee status, facilitating student exchanges, and enforcing deportations. The Diplomacy of Migration focuses on the role these practices played in the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China both before and after the move to Taiwan. Meredith Oyen identifies three patterns of migration diplomacy: migration legislation as a tool to achieve foreign policy goals, migrants as subjects of diplomacy and propaganda, and migration controls that shaped the Chinese American community.

Using sources from diplomatic and governmental archives in the United States, the Republic of China on Taiwan, the People’s Republic of China, and the United Kingdom, Oyen applies a truly transnational perspective. Migration diplomacy became a means of facilitating other foreign policy priorities, even when doing so came at great cost for migrants themselves.

Meredith Oyen is Assistant Professor of History at University of Maryland Baltimore County.

For God and Globe

Christian Internationalism in the United States between the Great War and the Cold War

Michael G. Thompson

“For God and Globe is a wonderfully fresh and vital work on Protestant internationalism, in all its political complexity, from the end of World War I to the end of World War II and the cusp of the Cold War. Thompson’s coverage of the major international ecumenical meetings in the 1920s and 1930s is superb and also truly important.”—Douglas Rossinow, author of Visions of Progress

For God and Globe recovers the history of an important yet largely forgotten intellectual movement in interwar America. Michael G. Thompson explores how radical-left and ecumenical Protestant internationalists articulated new understandings of the ethics of international relations between the 1920s and the 1940s. Missionary leaders such as Sherwood Eddy and journalists such as Kirby Page, as well as realist theologians including Reinhold Niebuhr, developed new kinds of religious enterprises devoted to producing knowledge on international relations for public consumption. For God and Globe centers on two such efforts—the leading left-wing Protestant interwar periodical, The World Tomorrow, and the landmark Oxford 1937 ecumenical world conference. Thompson charts the simultaneous peak and decline of the movement in John Foster Dulles’s ambitious efforts to link Christian internationalism to the cause of international organization after World War II.

Christian internationalists developed critiques of racism, imperialism, and nationalism in world affairs. They rejected exceptionalist frameworks and eschewed the dominant “Christian nation” imaginary as a lens through which to view U.S. foreign relations.

Michael G. Thompson is Research Associate and Adjunct Lecturer at the United States Studies Centre of the University of Sydney.
Suffrage Reconstructed
Gender, Race, and Voting Rights in the Civil War Era
Laura E. Free

“Suffrage Reconstructed is a significant contribution to the intertwined histories of Reconstruction politics and women’s suffrage. Laura E. Free offers a persuasive, innovative, and nuanced analysis of the political rhetoric that transformed citizenship after the Civil War.”
—Carol Faulkner, author of Lucretia Mott’s Heresy

The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified on July 9, 1868, identified all legitimate voters as “male.” In so doing, it added gender-specific language to the U.S. Constitution for the first time. Suffrage Reconstructed is the first book to consider how and why the amendment’s authors made this decision. Vividly detailing congressional floor bickering and activist campaigning, Laura E. Free takes readers into the pre- and postwar fights over precisely who should have the right to vote. Free demonstrates that all men, black and white, were the ultimate victors of these fights.

To prevent women’s inadvertent enfranchisement, and to incorporate formerly disfranchised black men into the voting polity, the Fourteenth Amendment’s congressional authors turned to gender to define the new American voter. Some woman suffragists, most notably Elizabeth Cady Stanton, turned to rhetorical racism in order to mount a campaign against sex as a determinant of one’s capacity to vote. Stanton’s actions caused a rift with Frederick Douglass and a schism in the fledgling woman suffrage movement. Suffrage Reconstructed offers a new interpretation of the Civil War–era remaking of American democracy, placing African American activists and women’s rights advocates at the heart of nineteenth-century American conversations about public policy, civil rights, and the franchise.

Laura E. Free is Associate Professor of History at Hobart and William Smith Colleges.

Christian Imperialism
Converting the World in the Early American Republic
Emily Conroy-Krutz

“In Christian Imperialism, Emily Conroy-Krutz shows how the growth of evangelical religion in the early nineteenth century had an outward-looking face as well as a domestic one. This is a terrific contribution to our understanding of the early republic.”
—Rosemarie Zagarri, The Politics of Size

In 1812, eight American missionaries, under the direction of the recently formed American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sailed from the United States to South Asia. The plans that motivated their voyage were no less grand than taking part in the Protestant conversion of the entire world. Over the next several decades, these men and women were joined by hundreds more American missionaries at stations all over the globe. Emily Conroy-Krutz shows the surprising extent of the early missionary impulse and demonstrates that American evangelical Protestants of the early nineteenth century were motivated by Christian imperialism—an understanding of international relations that asserted the duty of supposedly Christian nations, such as the United States and Britain, to use their colonial and commercial power to spread Christianity.

In describing how American missionaries interacted with a range of foreign locations (including India, Liberia, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, North America, and Singapore) and imperial contexts, Christian Imperialism provides a new perspective on how Americans thought of their country’s role in the world.

Emily Conroy-Krutz is Assistant Professor of History at Michigan State University.
“Saving Faith is a wonderful book that explores how establishment Protestants wrestled with the emergence of secularism, atheism, agnosticism, and pluralism in nineteenth-century America. David Mislin’s focus is predominantly on the clergy and other leaders of the liberal mainline churches, and so he has produced an intellectual history as well as a political and religious history.”—Andrew Preston, author of Sword of the Spirit, Shield of Faith

In Saving Faith, David Mislin chronicles the transformative historical moment when Americans began to reimagine their nation as one strengthened by the diverse faiths of its peoples. Between 1875 and 1925, liberal Protestant leaders abandoned religious exclusivism and leveraged their considerable cultural influence to push others to do the same. This reorientation came about as an ever-growing group of Americans found their religious faith under attack on social, intellectual, and political fronts. A new generation of outspoken agnostics assailed the very foundation of belief, while noted intellectuals embraced novel spiritual practices and claimed that Protestant Christianity had outlived its usefulness.

Faced with these grave challenges, Protestant clergy and their allies realized that the successful defense of religion against secularism required a defense of all religious traditions. They affirmed the social value—and ultimately the religious truth—of Catholicism, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. They also came to view doubt and uncertainty as expressions of faith. Ultimately, the reexamination of religious difference paved the way for Protestant elites to reconsider ethnic, racial, and cultural difference.

David Mislin is Assistant Professor in the Intellectual Heritage Program at Temple University.

“Under the Strain of Color is a brilliant and pioneering work of scholarship that highlights an overlooked reality in Black America—the pervasive need for institutions dedicated to addressing Black Mental Health.”—Dr. Cornel West, Professor of Philosophy and Christian Practice, Union Theological Seminary

In Under the Strain of Color, Gabriel N. Mendes recaptures the history of a New York City institution that embodied new ways of thinking about mental health, race, and citizenship. Harlem’s Lafargue Mental Hygiene Clinic was founded in 1946 as a practical response to the need for low-cost psychotherapy and counseling for black residents and a model for efforts to address racial disparities in the provision of mental health care in the United States.

The result of a collaboration among the psychiatrist and social critic Dr. Fredric Wertham, the writer Richard Wright, and the clergyman Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, the clinic emerged in the context of a widespread American concern with the mental health of its citizens. It proved to be more radical than any other contemporary therapeutic institution, however, by incorporating the psychosocial significance of antiblack racism and class oppression into its approach to diagnosis and therapy.

Gabriel N. Mendes is Assistant Professor of Ethnic Studies and of Urban Studies and Planning at the University of California, San Diego.
Cluny and the Muslims of La Garde-Freinet
Hagiography and the Problem of Islam in Medieval Europe
Scott G. Bruce

“Scott G. Bruce’s book uncovers the driving forces behind views on Islam, and on Islamic culture, in Cluniac texts of the tenth to twelfth centuries. It makes a strong case for the need to contextualize their genesis explicitly in a context that takes into account the evolving societal, spiritual and intellectual position of Cluny and its subsidiary institutions.”—Steven Vanderputten, author of Imagining Religious Leadership in the Middle Ages

In the summer of 972 a group of Muslim brigands based in the south of France near La Garde-Freinet abducted the abbot of Cluny as he and his entourage crossed the Alps en route from Rome to Burgundy. Ultimately, the abbot was set free and returned home safely, but the audacity of this abduction outraged Christian leaders and galvanized the will of local lords. Shortly thereafter, Count William of Arles marshaled an army and succeeded in wiping out the Muslim stronghold. In Cluny and the Muslims of La Garde-Freinet, Scott G. Bruce uses this extraordinary incident, largely overlooked by contemporary scholars, to examine Christian perceptions of Islam in the Middle Ages.

The monks of Cluny kept the tale of their abbot’s abduction alive over the next century in hagiographical works and chronicles written to promote his sanctity. Bruce explores the telling and retelling of this story, focusing particularly on the representation of Islam in each account, and how that representation changed over time.

Scott G. Bruce is Associate Professor of History at the University of Colorado at Boulder. He is the author of Silence and Sign Language in Medieval Monasticism: The Cluniac Tradition, c. 900–1200 and editor of Ecologies and Economies in Medieval and Early Modern Europe.

DECEMBER
184 pages, 1 map, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5299-4
$49.95s/£33.50
History/Medieval

From She-Wolf to Martyr
The Reign and Disputed Reputation of Johanna I of Naples
Elizabeth Casteen

“This is an extremely well-conceived book about the long and complex life and reign of Johanna of Naples.”—Theresa Earenfight, author of, The King’s Other Body

“In From She-Wolf to Martyr, Elizabeth Casteen provides a very important and useful contribution not only to Italian history and Neapolitan studies but also to the current lively discussion of queenship and female agency in the Middle Ages.”—Ronald G. Musto, author of Medieval Naples

In 1343 a seventeen-year-old girl named Johanna (1326–1382) ascended the Neapolitan throne, becoming the ruling monarch of one of medieval Europe’s most important polities. For nearly forty years, she held her throne and the avid attention of her contemporaries. Their varied responses to her reign created a reputation that made Johanna the most notorious woman in Europe during her lifetime. In From She-Wolf to Martyr, Elizabeth Casteen examines Johanna’s evolving, problematic reputation and uses it as a lens through which to analyze often-contradictory late-medieval conceptions of rulership, authority, and femininity.

Casteen reconstructs the fourteenth-century conversation about Johanna and tracks the role she played in her time’s cultural imaginary. She argues that despite Johanna’s modern reputation for indolence and incompetence, she crafted a new model of female sovereignty that many of her contemporaries accepted and even lauded.

Elizabeth Casteen is Assistant Professor of History at Binghamton University–The State University of New York.

OCTOBER
288 pages, 7 halftones, 2 genealogies, 2 maps, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5386-1
$49.95s/£33.50
History/Medieval
Chariots of Ladies
Francesc Eiximenis and the Court Culture of Medieval and Early Modern Iberia
Nuria Silleras-Fernandez

"Chariots of Ladies is a terrific and thoughtful book! Francesc Eiximenis was an important figure, and his works are a lens through which to explore questions of political administrative practices, female spirituality, and religious concerns. It is about time that he is given his due as one of the most prolific and insightful writers of the fourteenth century."—Teofilo F. Ruiz, author of A King Travels

In *Chariots of Ladies*, Nuria Silleras-Fernandez traces the development of devotion and female piety among the Iberian aristocracy from the late Middle Ages into the Golden Age, and from Catalonia to the rest of Iberia and Europe via the rise of the Franciscan Observant movement. A program of piety and morality devised by Francesc Eiximenis, a Franciscan theologian, royal counselor, and writer in Catalonia in the 1390s, came to characterize the feminine ideal in the highest circles of the Iberian aristocracy in the era of the Empire. As Eiximenis’s work was adapted and translated into Castilian over the century and a half that followed, it became a model of devotion and conduct for queens and princesses, including Isabel the Catholic and her descendants, who ruled over Portugal and the Spanish Empire of the Hapsburgs. *Chariots of Ladies* casts light on a neglected dimension of encounter and exchange in Iberia from the late fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth centuries.

Nuria Silleras-Fernandez is Assistant Professor of Spanish at the University of Colorado–Boulder. She is the author of *Power, Piety, and Patronage in Late Medieval Queenship: Maria de Luna* and coeditor of *In and Of the Mediterranean: Medieval and Early Modern Iberian Studies*.

**DECEMBER**
232 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
$49.95s/£33.50
History/Medieval

**JULY**
328 pages, 6 halftones, 1 genealogical tree, 1 map, 6.125 x 9.25
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5383-0
$49.95s/£33.50
History/Medieval

**CERTAIN SAINTHOOD**
Canonization and the Origins of Papal Infallibility in the Medieval Church
Donald S. Prudlo

"Certain Sainthood is a compelling account of religious, institutional, and theological history. Donald S. Prudlo tells his tale well and tethers it to the cult of the saints and the careful negotiation that takes place between local faith communities and the Pastor of the universal church."—Mark F. Johnson, Marquette University

The doctrine of papal infallibility is a central tenet of Roman Catholicism, and yet it is frequently misunderstood by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. Much of the present-day theological discussion points to the definition of papal infallibility made at Vatican I in 1870, but the origins of the debate are much older than that. In *Certain Sainthood*, Donald S. Prudlo traces this history back to the Middle Ages, to a time when Rome was struggling to extend the limits of papal authority over Western Christendom. Prudlo’s story begins in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when Rome was increasingly focused on the fight against heresy. Toward this end the papacy enlisted the support of the young mendicant orders, specifically the Dominicans and Franciscans. As Prudlo shows, a key theme in the papacy’s battle with heresy was control of canonization: heretical groups not only objected to the canonizing of specific saints, they challenged the concept of sainthood in general. In so doing they attacked the roots of papal authority. Eventually, with mendicant support, the very act of challenging a papally created saint was deemed heresy.

Donald S. Prudlo is Associate Professor of History at Jacksonville State University. He is the author of *The Martyred Inquisitor: The Life and Cult of Peter of Verona (†1252)* and editor of *The Origin, Development, and Refinement of Medieval Religious Mendicancies*.
Becoming Bourgeois
Love, Kinship, and Power in Provincial France, 1670–1880
Christopher H. Johnson

“Becoming Bourgeois is a monumental study of many generations of a French family, based on an extraordinary cache of documents, particularly letters. Christopher H. Johnson’s book reads like a grand historical novel, full of details about place and politics, but focused on the intimate lives of his protagonists.”
—Joan Wallach Scott, Professor Emerita, School of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study

Becoming Bourgeois traces the fortunes of three French families in the municipality of Vannes, in Brittany—Galles, Jollivet, and Le Ridant—who rose to prominence in publishing, law, the military, public administration, and intellectual pursuits over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Revisiting complex issues of bourgeois class formation from the perspective of the interior lives of families, Christopher H. Johnson argues that the most durable and socially advantageous links forging bourgeois ascent were those of kinship. Economic success, though certainly derived from the virtues of hard work and intelligent management, was always underpinned by marriage strategies and the diligent intervention of influential family members.

Johnson’s examination of personal letters opens up a whole world. Family love bound it all together, and this is ultimately what this book is about, as four generations of rather ordinary provincial people capture our hearts.

Christopher H. Johnson is Professor of History Emeritus at Wayne State University. He is the author of Utopian Communism in France, The Life and Death of Industrial Languedoc, 1700–1920, and Maurice Sugar and coeditor most recently of Blood and Kinship.

Form as Revolt
Carl Einstein and the Ground of Modern Art
Sebastian Zeidler

“Sebastian Zeidler paints Carl Einstein as a fascinating, dynamic, often hermetic figure whose seminal writings are central not only to art history but to intellectual history and German literary studies as well.”
—Christopher D. Johnson, The Warburg Institute, University of London

The German writer and art critic Carl Einstein (1885–1940) has long been acknowledged as an important figure in the history of modern art, and yet he is often sidelined as an enigma. In Form as Revolt Sebastian Zeidler recovers Einstein’s multifaceted career, offering the first comprehensive intellectual biography of Einstein in English.

Einstein burst onto the art scene in 1915 with his book Negro Sculpture, at once a formalist intervention into the contemporary theory and practice of European sculpture and a manifesto for the sophistication of African art. Einstein would go on to publish seminal texts on the cubist paintings of Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso. His contributions to the surrealist magazine Documents (which Einstein cofounded with Georges Bataille), remain unsurpassed in their depth and complexity. In a series of close visual analyses—illustrated with major works by Braque, Picasso, and Klee—Zeidler retrieves the theoretical resources that Einstein brought to bear on their art. Form as Revolt shows us that to rediscover Einstein’s art criticism is to see the work of great modernist artists anew.

Sebastian Zeidler is Associate Professor of the History of Art at Yale University.
Reframing Decadence
C. P. Cavafy’s Imaginary Portraits
Peter Jeffreys

“In this original and fascinating book, Cavafy emerges as a deeply culturally engaged cosmopolitan writer. Peter Jeffreys, who seems to know more about Cavafy than any critic alive, shows how Cavafy’s early stays in Britain and France gave him an intense foundation in an ongoing decadent tradition.”—Richard Kaye, author of The Flirt’s Tragedy

During his sojourn in England during the 1870s, a young Cavafy found himself enthralled by the aesthetic movement of cosmopolitan London. It was during these years that he encountered the canvases and personalities of Pre-Raphaelite painters, including Burne-Jones and Whistler, as well as works of aesthetic writers. In Reframing Decadence Peter Jeffreys returns us to this critical period of Cavafy’s life, showing the poet’s creative indebtedness to British and French avant-garde aesthetes whose collective impact on his poetry proved to be profound. In the process, Jeffreys offers a critical reappraisal of Cavafy’s relation to Victorian aestheticism and French literary decadence.

The influence of Walter Pater on Cavafy’s view of classical and late-antique history was immense. Cavafy would move beyond Pater to explore a more openly homoerotic sensuality but he never quite abandoned this rich Victorian legacy, one that contributed greatly to his emergence as a global poet. Jeffreys concludes by considering Cavafy’s current popularity as a gay poet and his curious relation to kitsch as manifest in his ongoing popularity via translation and visual media.

Peter Jeffreys is Associate Professor of English at Suffolk University. He is the editor of The Forster-Cavafy Letters: Friends at a Slight Angle and author of Eastern Questions: Hellenism and Orientalism in the Writings of E. M. Forster and C. P. Cavafy.

Lyric Orientations
Hölderlin, Rilke, and the Poetics of Community
Hannah Vandegrift Eldridge

“I find myself in complete agreement with the move, in Lyric Orientations, to employ the work of the philosopher Stanley Cavell in approaching Friedrich Hölderlin and Rainer Maria Rilke.”—Amir Eshel, Edward Clark Crossett Professor of Humanistic Studies, Stanford University

In Lyric Orientations, Hannah Vandegrift Eldridge explores the power of lyric poetry to stir the social and emotional lives of human beings in the face of the ineffable nature of our mortality. She focuses on two German-speaking masters of lyric prose and poetry: Friedrich Hölderlin (1770–1843) and Rainer Maria Rilke (1875–1926). While Hölderlin and Rilke are stylistically very different, each believes in the power of poetic language to orient us as social beings in contexts that otherwise can be alienating. They likewise share the conviction that such alienation cannot be overcome once and for all in any universal event. Both argue that to deny the uncertainty created by the absence of any such event is likewise to deny the particularly human condition of uncertainty and mortality.

Drawing on the work of Stanley Cavell, Eldridge provides detailed readings of Hölderlin and Rilke and positions them in a broader narrative of modernity that helps make sense of their difficult and occasionally contradictory self-characterizations.

Hannah Vandegrift Eldridge is Assistant Professor of German at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.
Giambattista Vico (1668–1744) is best remembered for his major work, the New Science (Scienza nuova), in which he sets forth the principles of humanity and gives an account of the stages common to the development of all societies in their historical life. Controversial at the time of its publication in 1725, the New Science has come to be seen as the most ambitious attempt before Comte at a comprehensive science of human society and the most profound analysis of the philosophy of history prior to Hegel. Despite the fundamental importance of the New Science, there has been no philosophical commentary of the text in any language, until now.

Written by the noted Vico scholar Donald Phillip Verene, this commentary can be read as an introduction to Vico’s thought or it can be employed as a guide to the comprehension of specific sections of the New Science. Following the structure of the text scrupulously, Verene offers a clear and direct discussion of the contents of each division of the New Science with close attention to the sources of Vico’s thought in Greek philosophy and in Roman jurisprudence. He also highlights the grounding of the New Science in Vico’s other works and the opposition of Vico’s views to those of the seventeenth-century natural-law theorists. The addition of an extensive glossary of Vico’s Italian terminology makes this an ideal companion to Vico’s masterpiece, ideal for both beginners and specialists.

Donald Phillip Verene is Charles Howard Candler Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy and Director of the Institute for Vico Studies at Emory University and a fellow of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. He is the author of books including Vico’s Science of Imagination and The Art of Humane Education and coeditor of Giambattista Vico: Keys to the “New Science,” all from Cornell.

“Donald Phillip Verene has proven mastery of every phase of Vico’s thought, coupled with a deep interest in the classical and Renaissance theories of rhetoric that Vico drew on in the New Science. In this book, Verene’s patient engagement with the whole of Vico’s text is beguiling, allowing the structure of Vico’s argument to emerge.”—Bruce Haddock, Cardiff University, author of A History of Political Thought: From Antiquity to the Present
Air Pollutant Deposition and Its Effects on Natural Resources in New York State

Timothy J. Sullivan

Ecosystem effects from air pollution in the Adirondacks, Catskills, and elsewhere in New York have been substantial. Efforts to characterize and quantify these impacts, and to examine more recent recovery, have focused largely on surface waters, soils, and forests. Lakes, streams, and soils have acidified. Estuaries have become more eutrophic. Nutrient cycles have been disrupted. Mercury has bioaccumulated to toxic levels. Plant species composition has changed. Some surface waters show signs of partial chemical recovery in response to emissions control programs, but available data suggest that soil chemistry may continue to deteriorate under expected future emissions and deposition. Resource managers, policymakers, and scientists now need to know the extent to which current and projected future emissions reductions will lead to ecosystem recovery.

In this book, Timothy J. Sullivan provides a comprehensive synthesis of past, current, and potential future conditions regarding atmospheric sulfur, nitrogen oxides, ammonium, and mercury deposition; surface water chemistry; soil chemistry; forests; and aquatic biota in New York, providing much needed information to help set emissions reduction goals, evaluate incremental improvements, conduct cost/benefit analyses, and prioritize research needs. He draws upon a wealth of research conducted over the past thirty years that has categorized, quantified, and advanced understanding of ecosystem processes related to atmospheric deposition of strong acids, nutrients, and mercury and associated ecosystem effects. An important component of this volume is the new interest in the management and mitigation of ecosystem damage from air pollution stress, which builds on the “critical loads” approach pioneered in Europe and now gaining interest in the United States.

This book will inform scientists, resource managers, and policy analysts regarding the state of scientific knowledge on these complex topics and their policy relevance and will help to guide public policy assessment work in New York, the Northeast, and nationally.

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A Sarong for Clio
Essays on the Intellectual and Cultural History of Thailand—Inspired by Craig J. Reynolds
Edited by Maurizio Peleggi

“A Sarong for Clio offers bold explorations into several critical areas of Thai studies. Its essays will certainly reshape our understanding of Thailand in the modern era. Audacious and uncompromising—and splendidly engaging—it is a worthy tribute to Craig Reynolds, the scholar whose work it honors.”
—Richard A. Ruth, U.S. Naval Academy

A Sarong for Clio testifies to an ongoing intellectual dialogue between its ten contributors and Craig J. Reynolds, who inspired these essays. Conceived as a tribute to an innovative scholar, dedicated teacher, and generous colleague, it is this volume’s ambition to make a concerted intervention on Thai historiography—and Thai studies more generally—by pursuing new directions ideas that figure prominently in Reynolds’s scholarship. The writings gathered here revolve around two prominent themes in Reynolds’s scholarship: the nexus of historiography and power, and Thai political and business cultures—often so intertwined as to be difficult to separate. The chapters examine different types of historical texts, Thai political discourse and political culture, and the media production of consumer culture.

Maurizio Peleggi is Associate Professor of History at the National University of Singapore and editor of the Journal of Southeast Asia Studies. He is the author most recently of Thailand: The Worldly Kingdom.

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Voices from the Second Republic of South Vietnam (1967-1975)
Edited by Keith W. Taylor

“This volume is a welcome addition to a growing scholarly literature about South Vietnam. Its personal testimonies provide key details not only about the political and military history of that country, but also about the complex backgrounds and worldviews of the men who governed it. It is a record of the hopes and hardships of a group of South Vietnamese who sought to build a stable, prosperous society in a time of decolonization and civil war.”
—Charles Keith, Michigan State University

The Republic of (South) Vietnam is commonly viewed as a unified entity throughout the two decades (1955–1975) during which the United States was its main ally. Domestic politics during that time, however, followed a dynamic trajectory from authoritarianism to chaos to a relatively stable, eight-year experiment in parliamentary democracy. The stereotype of South Vietnam that appears in most writings, both academic and popular, focuses on the first two periods to portray a caricature of a corrupt, unstable dictatorship, and ignores what was achieved during the last eight years. The essays in this edited volume come from men who strove to build a constitutional structure of representative government during a war for survival with a totalitarian state, and they tell us what worked and what may have gone wrong. Those committed to realizing a noncommunist Vietnamese future placed their hopes in the Second Republic, fought for it, and worked for its success. This book is a step in making their stories known.

Keith W. Taylor is professor of Sino-Vietnamese studies in the department of Asian Studies, Cornell University. He is the author most recently of A History of the Vietnamese.

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Cultural Identity, Class,
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Trần Ngọc Angie

Producing Indonesia
The State of the Field
of Indonesian Studies
EDITED BY Eric Tagliacozzo
Images Performing History
Photography and Representations of the Past in European Art after 1989
Katarzyna Ruchel-Stockmans

History is increasingly made in images, not only because its records are largely photographic but also because our ideas about the past are formed in visual terms. In Images Performing History, Katarzyna Ruchel-Stockmans offers a discussion of contemporary art practices that question received notions of historical representations after the pivotal changes of 1989 in Europe. These art practices reveal, in different ways, the operative role of the photographic media in making and remaking history. Ruchel-Stockmans foregrounds the performative character of images, showing how art constructs an alternative knowledge of the past.

Katarzyna Ruchel-Stockmans is Professor of Art History at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

Embodied Cognition and Cinema
EDITED BY Maarten Coëgnarts and Peter Kravanja
FOREWORD by Mark Johnson

The embodied cognition thesis claims that cognitive functions cannot be understood without making reference to the interactions among the brain, the body, and the environment. The meaning of abstract concepts is grounded in concrete experiences. This book explores the impact of the embodied cognition thesis on the scientific study of film. The authors analyze the main aspects of film from an embodied perspective.

Maarten Coëgnarts is finishing a PhD in Film Studies and Visual Culture at the University of Antwerp. Peter Kravanja is a Research Fellow at KU Leuven. Mark Johnson is Knight Professor of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Department of Philosophy, University of Oregon.

Theatrical Heritage
Challenges and Opportunities
EDITED BY Bruno Forment and Christel Stalpaert

Despite eye-opening discoveries, exhibitions, and performances, many valuable artifacts and documents of the performing arts continue to linger in oblivion. How do these sources affect our understanding and appreciation of the theatrical past? Which challenges and opportunities arise from their reuse in modern contexts inside and outside museums? Theatrical Heritage addresses these issues from a broad perspective. In accessible essays written by theater and music scholars, performers, directors, conservators, and administrators, new methods are advanced to reactivate the theatrical past.

Bruno Forment is Postdoctoral Fellow (FWO) at Ghent University and Lecturer at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Christel Stalpaert is Professor of Theatre Studies at Ghent University.
Deleuze and Desire
Analysis of The Logic of Sense
Piotrek Świątkowski

The engagement of Gilles Deleuze with psychoanalysis has led to the development of a remarkable and highly influential theory about human desire. The most systematic account of this theory, can be found in the discussion of the dynamic genesis of sense, a pivotal part of Deleuze's The Logic of Sense. In Deleuze and Desire Piotrek Świątkowski picks up the challenge to provide a commentary on this text. Świątkowski makes use of a broad range of examples, from psychoanalytic case studies to art, literature, and film.

Piotrek Świątkowski is an associated researcher at the Centre for Contemporary European Philosophy of Radboud University Nijmegen.

Remembered Reading
Memory, Comics and Post-War Constructions of British Girlhood
Mel Gibson

Girls’ comics were a major genre from the 1950s onward in Britain and the most popular titles sold between 800,000 and a million copies a week. However, this genre was slowly replaced by magazines, which now dominate publishing for girls. Remembered Reading is a readers’ history that explores the genre, and memories of those comics, looking at how and why this rich history has been forgotten. Mel Gibson analyzes the comics’ contents and interviews women about their childhood comic reading.

Mel Gibson is a Senior Lecturer in Childhood Studies at Northumbria University.

Joannes Burmeister Aulularia and other Inversions of Plautus
EDITED, TRANSLATED, AND INTRODUCED BY Michael Fontaine

Joannes Burmeister of Lüneburg (1576–1638) was among the greatest Neo-Latin poets of the German Baroque. His masterpieces, now mostly lost, are Christian “inversions” of the classical Roman comedies of Plautus. With only minimal changes in language and none in meter, each transforms Plautus’ pagan plays into comedies based on biblical themes. Fascinating in their own right, they also bring back to attention forgotten genres of Renaissance literature. This volume offers the first critical edition of the newly discovered Aulularia (1629), which exists in a sole copy, and the fragments of Mater-Virgo (1621), which adapts Plautus’ Amphitryon to show the Nativity of Jesus.

Michael Fontaine is Associate Professor of Classics at Cornell University.
Economists are well placed to study education. They are intrinsically interested in public spending. They want to examine whether resources are spent in an effective and efficient way. By focusing on educational efficiency, economists can provide intuitive insights that engender more value for money. Moreover, effectiveness concerns are related to the idea of “evidence-based education.” *Contemporary Economic Perspectives in Education* provides a detailed approach to how economists treat earlier evidence, how they avoid measurement problems, and how they measure efficiency.

**Kristof De Witte** is an Associate Professor at the research group Leuven Economics of Education Research of the Faculty of Economics and Business at KU Leuven, and at the Top Institute for Evidence Based Education Research at Maastricht University.

Contemporary Economic Perspectives in Education
EDITED BY **Kristof De Witte**

Almost without exception, multinational states across the West are facing existential crises precipitated by the resurgence of sub-state national minority groups. This book brings together many of the world’s leading theorists of multination justice to analyze two of the most frequent areas of debate and dispute in multinational federations: recognition and redistribution. And what are the potential sources of stability that fractious federations can call upon? As well as extensive theoretical analyses, the book is peppered throughout with examples drawn from actual multinational states including Canada, Belgium, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

**Jean-François Grégoire and Michael Jewkes** are PhD Fellows at the Institute of Philosophy of the KU Leuven.

Recognition and Redistribution in Multinational Federations
EDITED BY **Jean-François Grégoire and Michael Jewkes**

Everyday Life Practices of Muslims in Europe explores how Muslims give meaning to Islam on a day-to-day basis. The contributions look at concrete practices, identities, memories, and normalities in daily Muslim life and provide insights to the complexities of identities. They examine Muslims’ use of and construction of spaces, daily practices, forms of interaction, and modes of thinking in different areas, resulting in a thorough analysis and framework of Muslims’ day-to-day life through topical chapters on food, space, entertainment, marriage, and mosque, covering the extent of hybridity and the preservation of religious-ethnic particularities.

**Erkan Toğuşlu** is Researcher of Social and Cultural Anthropology and Gülen Chair for Intercultural Studies at KU Leuven.

Everyday Life Practices of Muslims in Europe
EDITED BY **Erkan Toğuşlu**
**Mission & Science**

*Missiology Revised/Missiologie revisitée, 1850–1940*

**EDITED BY** Carine Dujardin and Claude Prudhomme

The relationship between religion and science is complex and continues to be a topical issue. However, it is seldom zoomed in on from both Protestant and Catholic perspectives. By doing so the contributing authors in this collection gain new insights into the origin and development of missiology.

Missiology is described in this book as a “project of modernity,” a contemporary form of apologetics. “Scientific apologetics” was the way to justify missions in a society that was rapidly becoming secularized. *Mission & Science* deals with the interaction between new scientific disciplines (historiography, geography, ethnology, anthropology, linguistics) and new scientific insights (Darwin's evolutionary theory, heliocentrism), as well as the role of the papacy and what inspired missionary practice (first in China and the Far East and later in Africa). The renewed missiology has in turn influenced the missionary practice of the twentieth century, guided by apostolic policy. Some “missionary scholars” have even had a significant influence on the scientific discourse of their time.

**Carine Dujardin** is Head of the Heritage Library at KADOC-KU Leuven.

**Claude Prudhomme** is Professor Emeritus in Contemporary History at Université de Lyon.

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Religion/History

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**The Intimate. Polity and the Catholic Church**

*Laws about Life, Death and the Family in So-called Catholic Countries*

**EDITED BY** Karel Dobbelerae and Alfonso Pérez-Agote

For centuries the Catholic Church was able to impose its ethical rules in matters related to the intimate, that is, questions concerning life (from its beginning until its end) and the family, in the so-called Catholic countries in Western Europe. When the polity started to introduce legislation in opposition to the Catholic ethic, the ecclesiastical authorities and part of the population reacted. In this book, the authors analyse the full spectrum of the issue, including the emergence of such laws; the political discussions; the standpoints defended in the media by professionals, ethicists, and politicians; the votes in the parliaments; the political interventions of the Episcopal conferences; and the attitude of professionals.

**Karel Dobbelerae** is Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Antwerp and KU Leuven.

**Alfonso Pérez-Agote** is Professor of Sociology at the Universidad Complutense in Madrid. Research by GERICR (Groupe européen de recherche interdisciplinaire sur le changement religieux), a European interdisciplinary research group studying religious changes coordinated by Alfonso Pérez-Agote.

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Social Science/Religion
Ptolemy’s Tetrabiblos in the Translation of William of Moerbeke

Claudii Ptolemaei Liber Iudicialium

EDITED BY Gudrun Vuillemin-Diem and Carlos Steel

This is the first edition ever of Moerbeke’s Latin translation of Ptolemy’s celebrated astrological handbook, known under the title Tetrabiblos or Quadripartitum (opus). Ptolemy’s treatise (composed after 141 AD) offers a systematic overview of astrological science and had, together with his Almagest, an enormous influence up until the 17th century. William of Moerbeke’s translation was made directly from the Greek and it is a major scholarly achievement manifesting not only Moerbeke’s genius as a translator, but also as a scientist. This edition makes possible a better assessment of the great medieval translator and also contributes to a better understanding of the Greek text of Ptolemy’s masterwork.

Gudrun Vuillemin-Diem is the editor of Moerbeke’s translations of the Metaphysics and Meteorology in the series of the Aristoteles latinus.

Carlos Steel is Professor Emeritus at the Institute of Philosophy and former President of the Institute of Medieval Studies, KU Leuven.

Petri Thomae Quaestiones de esse intelligibili

EDITED BY Garrett R. Smith

This work of Scotist metaphysics is an investigation into the ultimate constitution of things. In the course of this treatise, Petrus Thomae examines whether the essences of things ultimately depend on being thought of by God for their very intelligibility or whether they have it of themselves. Defending in detail the second option, Peter argues that creatures exist independently of the divine intellect in the divine essence. They enjoy real, eternal being in the divine essence and objective being in the divine mind. Aware that these views conflicted with his belief in the Christian doctrine of creation, Peter labored to alleviate the conflict with a theory of noncausal dependence, according to which even if God did not cause creatures to be in the divine essence, nevertheless they are necessary correlatives of the divine essence.

Garrett Smith is a Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Medieval Institute of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.
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