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My Reach
A Hudson River Memoir
SUSAN FOX ROGERS

“Susan Fox Rogers’s lovely and intimate My Reach is a map of the Hudson River that extends in at least three dimensions: time, space, and emotion. As specific as it is, it will resonate with anyone who has experienced a landscape as the setting of both their inner and their outer lives.”

—Luc Sante, author of Low Life: Lures and Snares of Old New York

“In a fresh and unassuming voice, Susan Fox Rogers sets out to tell the reader what she learns as she comes to know the Hudson River through kayaking near her home in Tivoli, New York, and beyond. What she hadn’t anticipated, however, and what she shared, ultimately, is the heartbreaking and profoundly moving manner in which the river teaches her, as she faces a series of sudden and devastating personal losses, the nature of her very self.”

—Boyer Rickel, author of Taboo

In this memoir of the Hudson River and of her family, Susan Fox Rogers writes from a fresh perspective: the seat of her kayak. Low in the water, she explores the bays and the larger estuary, riding the tides, marveling over sturgeons and eels, eagles and herons, and spotting the remains of the ice and cement industries. After years of dipping her paddle into the waters off the village of Tivoli, she came to know the rocks and tree limbs, currents and eddies, mansions and islands so well that she claimed that section of the river as her own: her reach. Woven into Rogers’s intimate exploration of the river is the story of her life as a woman in the outdoors—rock climbing and hiking as well as kayaking.

Rogers writes of the Hudson River with skill and vivacity. Her strong sense of place informs her engagement with a waterway that lured the early Dutch settlers, entranced nineteenth-century painters, and has been marked by decades of pollution. The river and the communities along its banks become partners in Rogers’s life and vivid characters in her memoir. Her travels on the river range from short excursions to the Saugerties Lighthouse to a days-long journey from Tivoli to Tarrytown and a circumnavigation of Manhattan Island, while in memory she ventures as far as the Indiana Dunes and the French Pyrenees.

In a fluid, engaging voice, My Reach mixes the genres of memoir, outdoor adventure, natural and unnatural history. Rogers’s interest in the flora and fauna of the river is as keen as her insight into the people who live and travel along the waterway. She integrates moments of description and environmental context with her own process of grieving the recent deaths of both parents. The result is a book that not only moves the reader but also informs and entertains.

Susan Fox Rogers is Visiting Associate Professor of Writing at Bard College. She is the editor of twelve books, including most recently Antarctica: Life on the Ice and Going Alone: Women’s Adventures in the Wild.

OCTOBER
240 pages, 1 map, 5.5 x 8.5
$21.00/E12.95
Memoir
In the Words of E. B. White
Quotations from America’s Most Companionable of Writers
EDITED BY MARTHA WHITE

“The time not to become a father is eighteen years before a world war.”
—E. B. White on fatherhood

“I was lucky to be born abnormal. It ran in the family.”—on luck

“I would really rather feel bad in Maine than feel good anywhere else.”
—on Maine

“The English language is always sticking a foot out to trip a man.”
—on language

The author of Charlotte’s Web and One Man’s Meat, coauthor of The Elements of Style, and columnist for The New Yorker for almost half a century, E. B. White (1899–1985) is an American literary icon. Over the course of his career, White inspired generations of writers and readers with his essays (both serious and humorous), children’s literature, and stylistic guidance.

In the Words of E. B. White offers readers a delightful selection of quotations, selected and annotated by his granddaughter and literary executor, Martha White. The quotations cover a wide range of subjects and situations, from Automobiles, Babies, Bees, City Life, and College to Spiders, Taxes, Weather, Work, and Worry. E. B. White comments on writing for children, how to tell a major poet from a minor one, and what to do when one becomes hopelessly mired in a sentence. White was apt to address the subject of security by speaking first about a Ferris wheel at the local county fair, or the subject of democracy from the perspective of roofing his barn and looking out across the bay—he had a gift for bringing the abstract firmly into the realm of the everyday. Included here are gems from White’s books and essay collections, as well as bits from both published and unpublished letters and journals.

This is a book for readers and writers, for those who know E. B. White from his “Notes and Comment” column in The New Yorker, have turned to The Elements of Style for help in crafting a polished sentence, or have loved a spider’s assessment of Wilbur as “Some Pig.” This distillation of the wit, style, and humanity of one of America’s most distinguished essayists of the twentieth century will be a welcome addition to any reader’s bookshelf.

Martha White is manager of White Literary LLC, the literary estate of E. B. White, and the editor of Letters of E. B. White. A freelance writer herself, she lives on the coast of Maine.

NOVEMBER
232 pages, 10 halftones, 5.5 x 8.5
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4955-0
$22.95t/£14.50
Reference/Quotations
In the Words of Frederick Douglass
Quotations from Liberty’s Champion
EDITED BY JOHN R. MCKIVIGAN AND HEATHER L. KAUFMAN

“No people are more talked about and no people seem more imperfectly understood. Those who see us every day seem not to know us.”
—Frederick Douglass on African Americans

“There is no negro problem. The problem is whether the American people have loyalty enough, honor enough, patriotism enough, to live up to their own constitution.”—on civil rights

“Woman should have justice as well as praise, and if she is to dispense with either, she can better afford to part with the latter than the former.”—on women

Frederick Douglass, a runaway Maryland slave, was witness to and participant in some of the most important events in the history of the American Republic between the years of 1818 and 1895. Beginning his long public career in 1841 as an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Douglass subsequently edited four newspapers and championed many reform movements. An advocate of morality, economic accumulation, self-help, and equality, Douglass supported racial pride, constant agitation against racial discrimination, vocational education for blacks, and nonviolent passive resistance. He was the only man who played a prominent role at the 1848 meeting in Seneca Falls that formally launched the women’s rights movement. He was a temperance advocate and opposed capital punishment, lynching, debt peonage, and the convict lease system. A staunch defender of the Liberty and Republican parties, Douglass held several political appointments, frequently corresponded with leading politicians, and advised Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Harrison. He met with John Brown before his abortive raid on Harpers Ferry, helped to recruit African American troops during the Civil War, attended most national black conventions held between 1840 and 1895, and served as U.S. ambassador to Haiti.

Frederick Douglass has left one of the most extensive bodies of significant and quotable public statements of any figure in American history. In the Words of Frederick Douglass is a rich trove of quotations from Douglass. The editors have compiled nearly seven hundred quotations that demonstrate the breadth and strength of his intellect as well as the eloquence with which he expressed his political and ethical principles.

John R. McKivigan is the Project Director and Editor of the Frederick Douglass Papers Edition and Mary O’Brien Gibson Professor of United States History at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis.

Heather L. Kaufman is a research associate on the editorial staff of the Frederick Douglass Papers.

JANUARY
288 pages, 5.5 x 8.5
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4790-7
$22.95/$14.50
REFERENCE/QUOTATIONS
Urban Flow
Bike Messengers and the City
JEFFREY L. KIDDER

“Urban Flow offers very rich original insights into the nature of city bike messenger work and culture. The opening vignettes and Jeffrey L. Kidder’s account of ‘being there’ as an insider convey from the outset the level of his involvement in and understanding of the world of the bike messengers. He captures the messengers’ subcultural norms and values and lifestyle in great detail within the context of their world of work and the urban environment to show how they make sense of themselves both as individuals and as a community.”—Frank Worthington, University of Liverpool Management School, editor of the Journal of Organizational Ethnography

Bike messengers are familiar figures in the downtown cores of major cities. Tasked with delivering time-sensitive materials within, at most, a few hours—and sometimes in as little as fifteen minutes—these couriers ride in all types of weather, weave in and out of dense traffic, dodging (or sometimes failing to dodge) taxis and pedestrians alike in order to meet their clients’ tight deadlines. Riding through midtown traffic at breakneck speeds is dangerous work, and most riders do it for very little pay and few benefits. As the courier industry has felt the pressures of first fax machines, then e-mail, and finally increased opportunities for electronic filing of legal “paperwork,” many of those who remain in the business are devoted to their job. For these couriers, messengering is the foundation for an all-encompassing lifestyle, an essential part of their identity. In Urban Flow, Jeffrey L. Kidder (a sociologist who spent several years working as a bike messenger) introduces readers to this fascinating subculture, exploring its appeal as well as its uncertainties and dangers.

Through interviews with and observation of messengers at work and play, Kidder shows how many become acclimated to the fast-paced, death-defying nature of the job, often continuing to ride with the same sense of purpose off the clock. In chaotic bike races called alleycats, messengers careen through the city in hopes of beating their peers to the finish line. Some messengers travel the world to take part in these events, and the top prizes are often little more than bragging rights. Taken together, the occupation and the messengers’ after-hours pursuits highlight a creative subculture inextricably linked to the urban environment. The work of bike messengers is intense and physically difficult. It requires split-second reflexes, an intimate knowledge of street maps and traffic patterns, and a significant measure of courage in the face of both bodily harm and job insecurity. In Urban Flow, Kidder gives readers a rare opportunity to catch more than a fleeting glimpse of these habitués of city streets.

Jeffrey L. Kidder is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Northern Illinois University.

AN ILR PRESS BOOK

AUGUST
256 pages, 23 halftones, 6 x 9
$27.95t/£17.50
URBAN STUDIES
Casino Women
Courage in Unexpected Places
SUSAN CHANDLER AND JILL B. JONES

“Casino Women illuminates the often overlooked contributions of women both to the gaming industry and to the labor movement. Relying on the voices of women who have built the union and the industry in Las Vegas, Susan Chandler and Jill B. Jones have crafted an important account of work on the struggle for democracy in postindustrial America.”

—John W. Wilhelm, President, UNITE HERE

Casino Women is a pioneering look at the female face of corporate gaming. Based on extended interviews with maids, cocktail waitresses, cooks, laundry workers, dealers, pit bosses, and vice presidents, the book describes in compelling detail a world whose enormous profitability is dependent on the labor of women assigned stereotypically female occupations—making beds and serving food on the one hand and providing sexual allure on the other. But behind the neon lies another world, peopled by thousands of remarkable women who assert their humanity in the face of gaming empires’ relentless quest for profits.

The casino women profiled here generally fall into two groups. Geoconda Arguello Kline, typical of the first, arrived in the United States in the 1980s fleeing the war in Nicaragua. Finding work as a Las Vegas hotel maid, she overcame her initial fear of organizing and joined with others to build the preeminent grassroots union in the nation—the 60,000-member Culinary Union—becoming in time its president. In Las Vegas, “the hottest union city in America,” the collective actions of union activists have won economic and political power for tens of thousands of working Nevadans and their families. The story of these women’s transformation and their success in creating a union able to face off against global gaming giants form the centerpiece of this book.

Another group of women, dealers and middle managers among them, did not act. Fearful of losing their jobs, they remained silent, declining to speak out when others were abused, and in the case of middle managers, taking on the corporations’ goals as their own. Susan Chandler and Jill B. Jones appraise the cost of their silence and examine the factors that pushed some women into activism and led others to accept the status quo. Casino Women will appeal to all readers interested in women, gambling, and working-class life, and in how ordinary people stand up to corporate actors who appear to hold all the cards.

“Casino Women is profound and revealing. Susan Chandler and Jill B. Jones offer fresh and vivid insights into the daily lives of women in the casino industry. This book contains both haunting and inspiring characterizations that humanize by digging beneath the glossy, clamorous, smoky surface of commercial gambling establishments to the complex, often tragic effects of that environment on people’s lives.”

—Annelise Orleck, Dartmouth College, author of Storming Caesar’s Palace: How Black Mothers Fought Their Own War on Poverty

“Casino Women is an absorbing journey into the heart of Nevada’s gaming empire and a triumphant tale of how women on the front lines of service work took on some of the world’s largest corporations and won. Anyone who cares about the indignities and injustices faced by working people today and wants to know how we can change the casino capitalist world in which we all live should read this inspiring book.”

—Dorothy Sue Cobble, author of The Sex of Class and The Other Women’s Movement

Susan Chandler is Associate Professor of Social Work at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Jill B. Jones is Associate Professor of Social Work, Emeritus, at the University of Nevada, Reno.

AN ILR PRESS BOOK

SEPTEMBER
240 pages, 6.125 x 9.25
$29.95/$18.50
LABOR | WOMEN’S STUDIES
Anglo-Saxon Art

LESLIE WEBSTER

This is the first new introduction to Anglo-Saxon art in twenty-five years and the first book to take account of the 2009 discovery of the Staffordshire Hoard—the largest cache of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork yet found. Written by one of the leading scholars in the field, and illustrated with many of the most impressive artifacts, it will be the authoritative book on the subject for years to come.

The Anglo-Saxon period in England, roughly A.D. 400–1100, was a time of extraordinary and profound cultural transformation, culminating in a dramatic shift from a barbarian society to a recognizably medieval civilization. Settled by northern European tribal groupings of pagan and illiterate warriors and farmers in the fifth century, England had by the eleventh century acquired all the trappings of medieval statehood—a developed urban network and complex economy, a carefully regulated coinage, flourishing centers of religion and learning, a vigorous literary tradition, and a remarkable and highly influential artistic heritage that had significant impact far beyond England itself. This book traces the changing nature of that art, the different roles it played in culture, and the various ways it both reflected and influenced the context in which it was created.

From its first manifestations in the metalwork and ceramics of the early settlers, Anglo-Saxon art displays certain inherent and highly distinctive stylistic and iconographic features. Despite the many new influences that were regularly absorbed and adapted by Anglo-Saxon artists and craftsmen, these characteristics continued to resonate through the centuries in the great manuscripts, ivories, metalwork, and sculpture of this inventive and creative culture. Anglo-Saxon Art—which features 150 color and black-and-white illustrations—is arranged thematically while following a broadly chronological sequence. An introduction highlights the character of Anglo-Saxon art, its leitmotifs, and its underlying continuities. Leslie Webster places this art firmly in its wider cultural and political context while also examining the significant conceptual relationship between the visual and literary art of the period.

Leslie Webster was formerly Keeper of the Department of Prehistory and Europe in the British Museum. She is an Honorary Professor at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL. She is coeditor of The Transformation of the Roman World, The Making of England, and The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art.

NOVEMBER
256 pages, 140 color illustrations, 7.5 x 9.75
$29.95s PUSAC
ART
Witches, Wife Beaters, and Whores
Common Law and Common Folk in Early America
ELAINE FORMAN CRANE

“In Elaine Forman Crane’s deft retelling, tales of Bermuda witches, domestic violence and a rape accusation in Rhode Island, gossipers in New Amsterdam, and a Maryland ghost offer us revealing windows into the legal culture of early America. Her careful analyses will intrigue and enlighten all the readers of this remarkable volume.”
—Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University, author of Separated by Their Sex: Women in Public and Private in the Colonial Atlantic World

The early American legal system permeated the lives of colonists and reflected their sense of what was right and wrong, honorable and dishonorable, moral and immoral. In a compelling book full of the extraordinary stories of ordinary people, Elaine Forman Crane reveals the ways in which early Americans clashed with or conformed to the social norms established by the law. As trials throughout the country reveal, alleged malefactors such as witches, wife beaters, and whores, as well as debtors, rapists, and fornicators, were as much a part of the social landscape as farmers, merchants, and ministers. Ordinary people “made” law by establishing and enforcing informal rules of conduct. Codified by a handshake or over a mug of ale, such agreements became custom and custom became “law.” Furthermore, by submitting to formal laws initiated from above, common folk legitimized a government that depended on popular consent to rule with authority.

In this book we meet Marretje Joris, a New Amsterdam entrepreneur who sues Gabriel de Haes for calling her a whore, peer cautiously at Christian Stevenson, a Bermudian witch as bad “as any in the world,” and learn that Hannah Dyre feared to be alone with her husband—and subsequently died after a beating. We travel with Comfort Taylor as she crosses Narragansett Bay with Cuff, an enslaved ferry captain, whom she accuses of attempted rape, and watch as Samuel Banister pulls the trigger of a gun that kills the sheriff’s deputy who tried to evict Banister from his home. And finally, we consider the promiscuous Marylanders Thomas Harris and Ann Goldsborough, who parented four illegitimate children, ran afoul of inheritance laws, and resolved matters only with the assistance of a ghost. Through the six trials she skillfully reconstructs here, Crane offers a surprising new look at how early American society defined and punished aberrant behavior, even as it defined itself through its legal system.

Also of Interest

Killed Strangely
The Death of Rebecca Cornell
ELAINE FORMAN CRANE
$19.95s/£15.50

WITCHES, WIFE BEATERS, & WHORES
Common Law & Common Folk in Early America
ELAINE FORMAN CRANE

“With sensitivity and imagination, Elaine Forman Crane recaptures little-known episodes of witchcraft, murder, sexual assault, and domestic violence. She skillfully explores how deeply ingrained understandings of law and legal culture shaped the behavior of ordinary people in early America—whether victims, perpetrators, or neighbors. The book is a model of how legal sources can be mined to illuminate the workings of property, power, race, and gender in everyday life.”
—Bruce H. Mann, Carl F. Schipper, Jr. Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

Elaine Forman Crane is Professor of History at Fordham University. She is the author of several books, including Killed Strangely: The Death of Rebecca Cornell, also from Cornell.

NOVEMBER
288 pages, 12 halftones, 6.125 x 9.25
$35.00s/E21.50
History/United States
The World of Northern Evergreens
SECOND EDITION
E. C. PIELOU

PRAISE FOR THE FIRST EDITION—
“This book is guaranteed to enrich the reader’s next forest visit.”
—Library Journal

“It is E. C. Pielou’s contention that evergreen forests are taken for granted and rarely well understood. To remedy this, the distinguished biogeographer has written a book focusing on the northern evergreen forests. This is a book that many naturalists, both novice and experienced, will read with pleasure and interest.”—Canadian Field-Naturalist

“Pielou makes a strong, irrefutable case for the preservation of old-growth forests and wilderness. Anyone who appreciates the outdoors should have this book and take its message to heart.”
—Forest Planning Canada

Global warming and human-driven impacts from logging, natural gas drilling, mining of oil sands, and the development of hydropower increasingly threaten North America’s northern forests. These forests are far from being a uniform environment; close inspection reveals that the conifers that thrive there—pines, larches, spruces, hemlocks, firs, Douglas-firs, arborvitae, false-cypresses, junipers, and yews—support a varied and complex ecosystem. In The World of Northern Evergreens, the noted ecologist E. C. Pielou introduces the biology of the northern forests and provides a unique invitation to naturalists, ecologists, foresters, and everyone living in northern North America who wants to learn about this unique and threatened northern world and the species that make it their home.

Through identification keys, descriptions, and life histories of the conifer tree species, the author emphasizes how different these plants are both biologically and evolutionarily from the hardwoods we also call “trees.” Following this introduction to the essential conifers, the author’s perceptive insights expand to include the interactions of conifers with other plants, fungi, mammals, birds, and amphibians.

The second edition, enriched by the author’s new illustrations of woodland features and creatures, updates the text to include new material on mycorrhizal fungi, soil, woodlice, bats, and invasive insects such as the hemlock woolly adelgid. Emphasis is given to the very real human-driven impacts that threaten the species that live in and depend on the vital and complex forest ecosystem. Pielou provides us with a rich understanding of the northern forests in this work praised for its nontechnical presentation, scientific objectivity, and original illustrations.


A COMSTOCK BOOK

OCTOBER
168 pages, 106 halftones, 6 x 9
$19.95s/£12.50
NATURE/ECOLOGY
Eradication
Ridding the World of Diseases Forever?

NANCY LEYS STEPAN

How shall we improve human health? One answer is: by eradication. The Gates Foundation announced in 2007 that their goal is malaria eradication; another of their priorities is polio eradication. Eradication means the complete elimination of a disease through deliberate human intervention. It stands for an absolute in public health.

This book by the award-winning historian of medicine Nancy Leys Stepan is an accessible, beautifully written, and deeply researched examination of one of the most controversial issues in public health today. The eradication of disease might seem like an absolute good. But critics of eradication argue that the huge resources needed to achieve eradication could be better allocated toward developing primary health services and general improvement in health.

This book aims to look at the benefits and drawbacks of single-minded efforts to rid the world of particular diseases, one at a time. The sweep of the book is impressive, from the origins of the idea of complete eradication in the early twentieth century until the present-day campaigns against polio, Guinea worm disease, and now malaria. The author places eradication’s story in its many contexts, from imperialism, changing notions of public health, the history of medicine and its technologies, the development of international health agencies such as the World Health Organization, and the impact of the Cold War on the shift of attention to disease in developing countries.

At the center of this narrative is Dr. Fred Lowe Soper (1893–1977), a U.S.-trained doctor who became the arch-eradicationist of his time. His campaigns to eradicate hookworm disease, yaws, yellow fever, malaria, and smallpox are treated in compelling detail, as are the roles of international health agencies such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Health Organization.

Throughout the book Stepan draws attention to the way that the ideal of eradication has repeatedly arisen, phoenix-like, from its setbacks. In a powerful conclusion, she uses the example of the current campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease to argue that, today, under the right circumstances, eradication and primary health care need not be in conflict, as they were in the past, but can form mutually reinforcing policies to improve the health and well-being of populations, especially the poorest and most disease-burdened populations of the world.

“It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this book. Clearly written and persuasively argued, Eradication should be required reading for anyone interested in global health past or present. Nancy Leys Stepan provides not only a significant account of the history of eradication but also deeper insight into the history of international health institutions, imperial and Cold War politics, medical funding and philanthropies, and the globalization of biomedicine. Because Stepan writes so accessibly and weds her analysis to astute contemporary commentary, her book speaks to multiple audiences, including practitioners themselves.”

—Helen Tilley, historian of medicine and author of *Africa as a Living Laboratory: Empire, Development, and the Problem of Scientific Knowledge, 1870–1950*

“*To eradicate or not to eradicate has been and continues to be an issue of central concern in global health. Nancy Leys Stepan’s history forces us to ask, is it politically wise and socially useful and just to eradicate disease and, if so, what conditions and past experiences must we take into account in deciding which diseases to tackle?*”

—Steven Palmer, University of Windsor

Nancy Leys Stepan is Professor Emeritus of History at Columbia University. She is the author of “*The Hour of Eugenics*: Race, Gender, and Nation in Latin America and *Picturing Tropical Nature*, both from Cornell.
Missing
Persons and Politics
JENNY EDKINS

“In Missing, Jenny Edkins asks original and intriguing questions about the phenomenology of ‘the missing’ in psychological, historical, and political narratives. Edkins focuses on occasions for searching for the missing that include World War II and its aftermath and the World Trade Center attack. Such episodes are both symptoms and causes of objectification and the production of invisibility. Edkins draws on an impressive range of sources, with trauma narratives from South America, Europe, Cambodia, and the United States. Her analysis and writing are clear and engaging, her readings edifying and enjoyable.”

—Jacqueline Stevens, Northwestern University, author of Reproducing the State and States without Nations

Stories of the missing offer profound insights into the tension between how political systems see us and how we see each other. The search for people who go missing as a result of war, political violence, genocide, or natural disaster reveals how forms of governance that objectify the person are challenged. Contemporary political systems treat persons instrumentally, as objects to be administered rather than as singular beings: the apparatus of government recognizes categories, not people. In contrast, relatives of the missing demand that authorities focus on a particular person: families and friends are looking for someone who to them is unique and irreplaceable.

In Missing, Jenny Edkins highlights stories from a range of circumstances that shed light on this critical tension: the aftermath of World War II, when millions in Europe were displaced; the period following the fall of the World Trade Center towers in Manhattan in 2001 and the bombings in London in 2005; searches for military personnel missing in action; the thousands of political “disappearances” in Latin America; and in more quotidian circumstances where people walk out on their families and disappear of their own volition. When someone goes missing we often find that we didn’t know them as well as we thought: there is a sense in which we are “missing” even to our nearest and dearest and even when we are present, not absent. In this thought-provoking book, Edkins investigates what this more profound “missingness” might mean in political terms.

Jenny Edkins is Professor of International Politics at Aberystwyth University. She is the author of Trauma and the Memory of Politics; Whose Hunger? Concepts of Famine, Practices of Aid; and Poststructuralism and International Relations: Bringing the Political Back In. She is coeditor of several books, including Global Politics: A New Introduction.

Also of Interest

Empire of Humanity
A History of Humanitarianism
MICHAEL BARNETT
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4713-6
$29.95s/£18.50

The Money Laundry
Regulating Criminal Finance in the Global Economy
J. C. SHARMAN

“J. C. Sharman’s The Money Laundry should be required reading for those interested in the politics of global governance. The book shows us the central importance of anti-money laundering (AML) as a site of global power. Sharman has done some exceptional primary research, including using some very innovative (even audacious) methods of testing the AML system. This book is an engaging read, beautifully written in a way that is accessible to a wide audience.”—Jacqueline Best, University of Ottawa, author of The Limits of Transparency

A generation ago not a single country had laws to counter money laundering; now, more countries have standardized anti-money laundering (AML) policies than have armed forces. In The Money Laundry, J. C. Sharman investigates whether AML policy works and why it has spread so rapidly to so many states with so little in common. Sharman asserts that there are few benefits to such policies but high costs, which fall especially heavily on poor countries. Sharman tests the effectiveness of AML laws by soliciting offers for just the kind of untraceable shell companies that are expressly forbidden by global standards. In practice these are readily available, and the author had no difficulty in buying the services of such companies. After dealing with providers in countries ranging from the Seychelles and Somalia to the United States and Britain Sharman demonstrates that it is easier to form untraceable companies in large rich states than in small poor ones; the United States is the worst offender.

Despite its ineffectiveness, AML policy has spread via three paths. The Financial Action Task Force, the key standard-setter and enforcer in this area, has successfully implemented a strategy of blacklisting to promote compliance. Publicly identified as noncompliant, targeted states suffered damage to their reputation. Subsequently, officials from poor countries became socialized within transnational policy networks. Finally, international banks began using the presence of AML policy as a proxy for general country risk. Developing states have responded by adopting this policy as a functionally useless but symbolically valuable way of reassuring powerful outsiders. Since the financial crisis of 2008, the G20 has used the successful methods of coercive policy diffusion pioneered in the AML realm as a model for other global governance initiatives.

Also of Interest

Tax Havens
How Globalization Really Works
RONEN PALAN, RICHARD MURPHY, AND CHRISTIAN CHAVAGNEUX
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“In The Money Laundry, J. C. Sharman burrows deeply into the effort to combat money laundering. Through a combination of exhaustive research, interviews, and the groundbreaking approach of direct testing, Sharman demonstrates the comprehensive and dysfunctional nature of the anti-money laundering (AML) regime. The nuggets of detail, like the perversity of attacking Nauru’s nonexistent financial sector and the incompatibility of spreadsheet software for AML purposes, are gold.”—Daniel W. Drezner, author of All Politics is Global

J. C. Sharman is Professor in the Centre for Governance and Public Policy, Griffith University. He is the author of Havens in a Storm: The Struggle for Global Tax Regulation, also from Cornell, and coauthor most recently of Corruption and Money Laundering: A Symbiotic Relationship.

CORNELL STUDIES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

NOVEMBER
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$29.95/$18.50 DIS

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How Globalization Really Works
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$24.95/$18.95 DIS
The Petroleum Triangle
Oil, Globalization, and Terror
STEVE A. YETIV

“The Petroleum Triangle is well researched, well written, and timely. Steve A. Yetiv makes a strong case that oil markets and globalization have interactively abetted transnational terrorism in recent years.”

—Steven W. Hook, Kent State University, author of U.S. Foreign Policy: The Paradox of World Power

This book tells the interconnected story of oil, globalization, and terrorism in the contemporary world. Steve A. Yetiv begins by asking how Al-Qaeda, a relatively small band of terrorists, has become a threat viewed as profound enough to motivate the strongest power in world history to undertake extraordinary actions, including two very costly wars. In addressing this complex question, Steve A. Yetiv offers insights into a secondary puzzle: Why has Al-Qaeda been so hard to defeat, despite the major global efforts that have been devoted to this task?

Yetiv argues in The Petroleum Triangle that Middle East oil has fueled terrorism by helping to bolster oil-rich regimes that terrorists hate, to fund the terrorist infrastructure, and to generate anti-American and anti-Western sentiments about perceived Western designs on Middle East oil and about support for autocratic oil-rich regimes. Meanwhile, globalization has been critical for terrorist penetration, easing international travel, technological exploitation, fund-raising, eluding detection, and heightening the perceived threat of terrorism via mass media. Together, Middle East oil and globalization have combined in various ways to help create and sustain Al-Qaeda’s real and perceived threat. A sweeping analysis of contemporary world politics and American foreign and military policy, The Petroleum Triangle convincingly argues that it is critical to understand the connections among oil wealth, globalization, and terrorism if we seek to comprehend modern global politics.

Steve A. Yetiv is University Professor of Political Science and International Studies at Old Dominion University. He is the author of several books, including Crude Awakenings: Global Oil Security and American Foreign Policy, also from Cornell, and The Absence of Grand Strategy: U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Persian Gulf (1972–2005). Yetiv has been a consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and CNN International.

Also of Interest

Crude Awakenings
Global Oil Security and American Foreign Policy
STEVE A. YETIV
$24.95s/£18.95
Fixing the Facts
National Security and the Politics of Intelligence
JOSHUA ROVNER

“If leaders are free to disregard unwelcome intelligence estimates, why would they pressure analysts to alter their reports? Joshua Rovner answers this question by identifying how intelligence can empower officials facing domestic political pressures and constraints. Fixing the Facts advances our theoretical and practical understanding of intelligence politicization by highlighting the politics at the heart of the intelligence-policy nexus.”—James J. Wirtz, Dean of the School of International Graduate Studies, Monterey, California

“Fixing the Facts is an insightful exploration of how relations between intelligence officers and policymakers too often go sour. Joshua Rovner convincingly shows that politicization has been a persistent phenomenon and that many of the best-known errors and controversies involving intelligence are rooted in politics and in efforts by leaders to sell their policies to the public.”—Paul R. Pillar, Georgetown University, former senior CIA official

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? These questions are at the heart of recent national security controversies, including the 9/11 attacks and the war in Iraq. In both cases the relationship between intelligence and policy broke down—with disastrous consequences.

In Fixing the Facts, Joshua Rovner explores the complex interaction between intelligence and policy and shines a spotlight on the problem of politicization. Major episodes in the history of American foreign policy have been closely tied to the manipulation of intelligence estimates. Rovner describes how the Johnson administration dealt with the intelligence community during the Vietnam War; how President Nixon and President Ford politicized estimates on the Soviet Union; and how pressure from the George W. Bush administration contributed to flawed intelligence on Iraq. He also compares the U.S. case with the British experience between 1998 and 2003 and demonstrates that high-profile government inquiries in both countries were fundamentally wrong about what happened before the war.

Also of Interest

Why Intelligence Fails
Lessons from the Iranian Revolution and the Iraq War
ROBERT JERVIS
CORNELL STUDIES IN SECURITY AFFAIRS
$27.95t/£21.50

Joshua Rovner is Assistant Professor of Strategy and Policy at the U.S. Naval War College.

JULY
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POLITICAL SCIENCE
“In this groundbreaking book, Joseph Wong asks the most important question for successful Rapid-Innovation-Based economies—what does the post-Information and Communication Technology (ICT) future hold? In so doing he delves into the essential new tasks facing states wishing to stay ‘developmental’—how to handle radical uncertainty and manage the inflated expectations their past success in ICT have created as they now bet their future on biotechnology. Betting on Biotech is a must-read for political scientists and policymakers alike.”

—Dan Breznitz, Georgia Institute of Technology, author of Innovation and the State and Run of the Red Queen

After World War II, several late-developing countries registered astonishingly high growth rates under strong state direction, making use of smart investment strategies, turnkey factories, and reverse-engineering, and taking advantage of the postwar global economic boom. Among these economic miracles were postwar Japan and, in the 1960s and 1970s, the so-called Asian Tigers—Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan—whose experiences epitomized the analytic category of the “developmental state.” In Betting on Biotech, Joseph Wong examines the emerging biotechnology sector in each of these three industrial dynamos. They have invested billions of dollars in biotech industries since the 1990s, but commercial blockbusters and commensurate profits have not followed. Industrial upgrading at the cutting edge of technological innovation is vastly different from the dynamics of earlier practices in established industries.

The profound uncertainties of life-science-based industries such as biotech have forced these nations to confront a new logic of industry development, one in which past strategies of picking and making winners have given way to a new strategy of throwing resources at what remain very long shots. Betting on Biotech illuminates a new political economy of industrial technology innovation in places where one would reasonably expect tremendous potential—yet where billion-dollar bets in biotech continue to teeter on the brink of spectacular failure.

Joseph Wong is Associate Professor and Canada Research Chair in Political Science and Director of the Asian Institute at the Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto. He is the author of Healthy Democracies: Welfare Politics in Taiwan and South Korea, also from Cornell, and coeditor of Political Transitions in Dominant Party Systems: Learning to Lose.

Also of Interest

Embryo Politics
Ethics and Policy in Atlantic Democracies
THOMAS BANCHOFF
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4957-4
$35.00s/£21.50
Walmart and “Made in China” are practically synonymous; Walmart imports some 70 percent of its merchandise from China. Walmart is now also rapidly becoming a major retail presence there, with close to two hundred Walmarts in more than a hundred Chinese cities. What happens when the world’s biggest retailer and the world’s biggest country do business with each other? In this book, a group of thirteen experts from several disciplines examine the symbiotic but strained relationship between these giants. The book shows how Walmart began cutting costs by bypassing its American suppliers and sourcing directly from Asia and how Walmart’s sheer size has trumped all other multinationals in squeezing procurement prices and, as a by-product, driving down Chinese workers’ wages.

China is also an inviting frontier for Walmart’s global superstore expansion. As China’s middle class grows, the chain’s Western image and affordable goods have become popular. Walmart’s Arkansas headquarters exports to the Chinese stores a unique corporate culture and management ideology, which oddly enough are reminiscent of Mao-era Chinese techniques for promoting loyalty. Three chapters separately detail the lives of a Walmart store manager, a lower-level store supervisor, and a cashier. Another chapter focuses on employees’ wages, “voluntary” overtime, and the stores’ strict labor discipline. In 2006, the official Chinese trade union targeted Walmart, which is antilabor in its home country, and succeeded in setting up union branches in all the stores. *Walmart in China* reveals the surprising outcome.

**Contributors**

Diana Beaumont, coeditor of *China Labor News Translations*; Anita Chan, University of Technology, Sydney; David J. Davies, Hamline University; Nelson Lichtenstein, University of California, Santa Barbara; Scott E. Myers, Monterey Institute of International Studies; Eileen Otis, University of Oregon; Pun Ngai, Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Katie Quan, University of California, Berkeley; Taylor Seeman, Hamline University; Kaxton Siu, Australian National University; Jonathan Unger, Australian National University; Xue Hong, East China Normal University; Yu Xiaomin, Beijing Normal University

“*The secrets of Walmart’s success lie in Bentonville, but also in Guangdong. In this groundbreaking book, Anita Chan and others pull back the curtain on the Chinese side of the world-shaping retail model—and spotlight its huge implications for the U.S. economy.*”

— Chris Tilly, UCLA

**Also of Interest**

*China 2020*

How Western Business Can—and Should—Influence Social and Political Change in the Coming Decade

MICHAEL A. SANTORO

$21.95t/£16.95

Anita Chan is Research Professor at the China Research Centre of the University of Technology, Sydney. She is the author of *China’s Workers under Assault: The Exploitation of Labor in a Globalizing Economy* and *Children of Mao: Personality Development and Political Activism in the Red Guard Generation* and coauthor of *Chen Village: Revolution to Globalization*.

AN ILR PRESS BOOK

**NOVEMBER**

304 pages, 5 halftones, 10 tables, 8 charts/graphics, 6 x 9

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BUSINESS
The Socialist Car
Automobility in the Eastern Bloc
EDITED BY LEWIS H. SIEGELBAUM

Across the Soviet Bloc, from the 1960s until the collapse of communism, the automobile exemplified the tension between the ideological imperatives of political authorities and the aspirations of ordinary citizens. For the latter, the automobile was the ticket to personal freedom and a piece of the imagined consumer paradise of the West. For the authorities, the personal car was a private, mobile space that challenged the most basic assumptions of the collectivity. The “socialist car”—and the car culture that built up around it—was the result of an always unstable compromise between official ideology, available resources, and the desires of an increasingly restless citizenry. In The Socialist Car, eleven scholars from Europe and North America explore in vivid detail the interface between the motorcar and the state socialist countries of Eastern Europe, including the USSR.

In addition to the metal, glass, upholstery, and plastic from which the Lasdas, Dacias, Trabants, and other still extant but aging models were fabricated, the socialist car embodied Eastern Europeans’ longings and compromises, hopes and disappointments. The socialist car represented both aspirations of overcoming the technological gap between the capitalist first and socialist second worlds and dreams of enhancing personal mobility and status. Certain features of automobility—shortages and privileges, waiting lists and lack of readily available credit, the inadequacy of streets and highways—prevailed across the Soviet Bloc. In this collective history, the authors put aside both ridicule and nostalgia in the interest of trying to understand the socialist car in its own context.

Contributors
Elke Beyer, Swiss Institute of Technology; Valentina Fava, Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies and University of Helsinki; Luminita Gatejel, European University Institute, Florence; Mariusz Jastrzab, Kozminski University; Corinna Kuhr-Korolev, University of Bochum; Brigitte Le Normand, Indiana University Southeast; Esther Meier, University of the Federal Armed Forces, Hamburg; Kurt Möser, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology; György Péteri, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim; Eli Rubin, Western Michigan University; Lewis H. Siegelbaum, Michigan State University

Also of Interest
Cars for Comrades
The Life of the Soviet Automobile
LEWIS H. SIEGELBAUM
• Winner of the Ed A. Hewett Book Prize (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies)
• Honorable Mention, Regina Zelnik Book Prize in History (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies)

Lewis H. Siegelbaum is Professor of History at Michigan State University. He is the author of several books, including Cars for Comrades: The Life of the Soviet Automobile, also from Cornell, and the editor most recently of Borders of Socialism: Private Spheres of Soviet Russia.

“Automobility is no observer of national boundaries, and you simply cannot make sense of it without international and transnational contexts. Lewis H. Siegelbaum notes that the socialist bloc gave rise to an ‘alternative modernity,’ a specifically socialist take on consumerism and individual mobility. The Socialist Car shows how we need to remain attentive to national cultures and economies when we tell the story of the adoption of personal car use and ownership.”

—Stephen Lovell, King’s College London, author of Summerfolk
Bitter Choices
Loyalty and Betrayal in the Russian Conquest of the North Caucasus
MICHAEL KHODARKOVSKY

Russia’s attempt to consolidate its authority in the North Caucasus has exerted a terrible price on both sides since the mid-nineteenth century. Michael Khodarkovsky’s book tells the story of a single man with multiple allegiances and provides a concise and compelling history of the mountainous region between the Black and Caspian Seas. After forays beginning in the late 1500s, Russia tenuously conquered the peoples of the region in the 1850s; the campaign was defined by a cruelty on both sides that established a pattern repeated in our own time, particularly in Chechnya.

At the center of Khodarkovsky’s sweeping account is Semën Atarshchikov (1807–1845). His father was a Chechen translator in the Russian army, and Atarshchikov grew up with roots in both Russian and Chechen cultures. His facility with local languages earned him quick promotion in the Russian Imperial Army. Atarshchikov enjoyed the confidence of his superiors, yet he saw the violence that the Russians inflicted on the native population and was torn between his duties as a Russian officer and his affinity with the highlanders. Twice he deserted the Army to join the highlanders in raids against his former colleagues. In the end he was betrayed by a compatriot who sought to gain favor with the Russians by killing the infamous Atarshchikov.

Khodarkovsky places Atarshchikov’s life in a rich context: we learn a great deal about the region’s geography, its peoples, their history, and their conflicts with both the Russians and one another. Khodarkovsky reveals disputes among the Russian commanders and the policies they advocated; some argued for humane approaches but always lost out to those who preferred more violent means. Like Hadji Murat—the hero of Tolstoy’s last great work and a figure who similarly moved back and forth between Russian and local allegiances—Atarshchikov’s story is the story of the North Caucasus, one as relevant today as in the nineteenth century.

“There is nothing like Bitter Choices in the English language: a marvelously written general history of the Caucasus that sets the stage in such human terms. By providing deep context for the life of a single officer whose allegiances often left him caught between realms, Michael Khodarkovsky draws us into the sweep of great events without losing sight of the personal struggles. Along the way we, too, enter the competing spheres of belonging that have so long defined this area.”

—Bruce Grant, New York University, author of The Captive and the Gift

Also of Interest

Taming the Wild Field
Colonization and Empire on the Russian Steppe
WILLARD SUNDERLAND
$19.95s/£15.50

Michael Khodarkovsky is Professor of History at Loyola University Chicago. He is the author of Where Two Worlds Met: The Russian State and the Kalmyk Nomads, 1600–1771, also from Cornell, and Russia’s Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500–1800.
Yugoslavia was unique among the communist countries of the Cold War era in its openness to mixing cultural elements from both socialism and capitalism. Unlike their counterparts in the nations of the Soviet Bloc, ordinary Yugoslavs enjoyed access to a wide range of consumer goods and services, from clothes and appliances to travel agencies and discotheques. From the mid-1950s onward the political climate in Yugoslavia permitted, and later at times encouraged, a consumerist lifestyle of shopping, spending, acquiring, and enjoying that engaged the public on a day-to-day basis through modern advertising and sales techniques. In Bought and Sold, Patrick Hyder Patterson reveals the extent to which socialist Yugoslavia embraced a consumer culture usually associated with capitalism and explores the role of consumerism in the federation’s collapse into civil war in 1991.

Based on extraordinary research and featuring remarkable examples of Yugoslav print advertising and mass culture, this book reconstructs in often dramatic detail the rise of a culture in which shoppers’ desires trumped genuine human needs. Yugoslavia, Patterson argues, became a land where the symbolic, cultural value of consumer goods was a primary factor in individual and group identity. He shows how a new, aggressive business establishment promoted consumerist tendencies that ordinary citizens eagerly adopted, while the Communist leadership alternately encouraged and constrained the consumer orientation. Abundance translated into civic contentment and seemed to prove that the regime could provide goods and services equal to those of the capitalist West, but many Yugoslavs, both inside and outside the circles of official power, worried about the contradiction between the population’s embrace of consumption and the dictates of Marxist ideology. The result was a heated public debate over creeping consumerist values, with the new way of life finding fierce critics and, surprisingly for a communist country, many passionate and vocal defenders. Patterson argues that consumerism was one of the critical factors that held the multiethnic society together during the years of the Yugoslav “Good Life” of the 1960s and 1970s. With the economic downturn of the 1980s, however, the reliance on expanding consumerism ultimately led to bitter disillusionment, stripping the unique Yugoslav model of its legitimacy and priming the populace for mutual resentment, ethnic conflict, and war.
Empire of Dogs
Canines, Japan, and the Making of the Modern Imperial World
AARON HERALD SKABELUND

In 1924, Professor Ueno Eizaburō of Tokyo Imperial University adopted an Akita puppy he named Hachikō. Each evening Hachikō greeted Ueno on his return to Shibuya Station. In May 1925 Ueno died while giving a lecture. Every day for more than nine years the Akita waited at Shibuya Station, eventually becoming nationally and even internationally famous for his purported loyalty. A year before his death in 1935, the city of Tokyo erected a statue of Hachikō outside the station. The story of Hachikō reveals much about the place of dogs in Japan’s cultural imagination.

In the groundbreaking Empire of Dogs, Aaron Herald Skabelund examines the history and cultural significance of dogs in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Japan, beginning with the arrival of Western dog breeds and new modes of dog keeping, which spread throughout the world with Western imperialism. He highlights how dogs joined with humans to create the modern imperial world and how, in turn, imperialism shaped dogs’ bodies and their relationship with humans through its impact on dog-breeding and dog-keeping practices that pervade much of the world today.

In a book that is both enlightening and entertaining, Skabelund focuses on actual and metaphorical dogs in a variety of contexts: the rhetorical pairing of the Western “colonial dog” with native canines; subsequent campaigns against indigenous canines in the imperial realm; the creation, maintenance, and in some cases restoration of Japanese dog breeds, including the Shiba Inu; the mobilization of military dogs, both real and fictional; and the emergence of Japan as a “pet superpower” in the second half of the twentieth century. Through this provocative account, Skabelund demonstrates how animals generally and canines specifically have contributed to the creation of our shared history, and how certain dogs have subtly influenced how that history is told. Generously illustrated with both color and black-and-white images, Empire of Dogs shows that human-canine relations often expose how people—especially those with power and wealth—use animals to define, regulate, and enforce political and social boundaries between themselves and other humans, especially in imperial contexts.

Also of Interest

Amazing Dogs
A Cabinet of Canine Curiosities
JAN BONDESON
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-5017-4
$29.95

“Aiempire of Dogs is masterfully researched, lucidly narrated, and beautifully illustrated. I caught myself trying to anticipate the historical delights that might be hiding on the next page, but I proved completely unable to do so. For the reader who doubts that dogs are artifacts of the past and important historical topics—not simply reflections of human experiences, but creators of them—this wonderful book will win over those doubters. Whether Japan’s dogs serve as symbols of imperial violence, messengers in Manchurian battlefields, companions in middle-class living rooms, or peddlers of electrical appliances, they walk through Japan’s modern experience at every level.”—Brett L. Walker, Regents Professor of History, Montana State University, author of The Last Wolves of Japan and Toxic Archipelago

Aaron Herald Skabelund is Assistant Professor of History at Brigham Young University.

A STUDY OF THE WEATHERHEAD EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

November
312 pages, 8-page color insert, 34 halftones, 1 map, 6.125 x 9.25
$39.95/£24.95

History/Japan | Pets/Dogs
The world’s oldest work of literature, the *Epic of Gilgamesh* recounts the adventures of the semimythical Sumerian king of Uruk and his ultimately futile quest for immortality after the death of his friend and companion, Enkidu, a wildman sent by the gods. Gilgamesh was deified by the Sumerians around 2500 BCE, and his tale as we know it today was codified in cuneiform tablets around 1750 BCE and continued to influence ancient cultures—whether in specific incidents like a world-consuming flood or in its quest structure—into Roman times. The epic was, however, largely forgotten, until the cuneiform tablets were rediscovered in 1872 in the British Museum’s collection of recently unearthed Mesopotamian artifacts. In the decades that followed its translation into modern languages, the *Epic of Gilgamesh* has become a point of reference throughout Western culture.

In *Gilgamesh among Us*, Theodore Ziolkowski explores the surprising legacy of the poem and its hero, as well as the epic’s continuing influence in modern letters and arts. This influence extends from Carl Gustav Jung and Rainer Maria Rilke’s early embrace of the epic’s significance—“Gilgamesh is tremendous!” Rilke wrote to his publisher’s wife after reading it—to its appropriation since World War II in contexts as disparate as operas and paintings, the poetry of Charles Olson and Louis Zukofsky, novels by John Gardner and Philip Roth, and episodes of *Star Trek: The Next Generation* and *Xena: Warrior Princess*.

Ziolkowski sees fascination with Gilgamesh as a reflection of eternal spiritual values—love, friendship, courage, and the fear and acceptance of death. Noted writers, musicians, and artists from Sweden to Spain, from the United States to Australia, have adapted the story in ways that meet the social and artistic trends of the times. The spirit of this capacious hero has absorbed the losses felt in the immediate postwar period and been infused with the excitement and optimism of movements for gay rights, feminism, and environmental consciousness. Gilgamesh is at once a seismograph of shifts in Western history and culture and a testament to the verities and values of the ancient epic.
Serling
The Rise and Twilight of TV’s Last Angry Man
GORDON F. SANDER
FOREWORD BY RON SIMON

“Serling’s complex life was very like an extended episode of The Twilight Zone, and Gordon F. Sander uniquely captures all the twists and ironies of a talented man struggling against the conventions of society and the insecurities of self. Sander’s haunting portrait is of a writer indeed caught between light and shadow.”—from the Foreword by Ron Simon

“Sander has fashioned a vivid and fascinating portrait of this complex innovator from television’s golden age.”—Library Journal

Gordon F. Sander’s acclaimed biography of Rod Serling is at once a portrait of a prodigiously talented writer and a history of the first quarter century of television. A former paratrooper in World War II, Serling rose to fame in the 1950s with his hard-hitting plays Patterns and Requiem for a Heavyweight during the “golden age” of live television in New York City. In 1959, excited by the prospect of writing and producing his own dramatic anthology show, the angry young man of television followed his fortune—and the burgeoning video medium—to Hollywood.

Serling’s anthology show, of course, was the landmark The Twilight Zone. Still considered one of the greatest television shows ever produced, Serling’s surreal video showcase ran for five seasons, adding to Serling’s record clutch of Emmys, and continues to be a cult favorite today. Meanwhile Serling also tried his hand at writing for movies, turning out the screenplays for Seven Days in May and Planet of the Apes before his death in 1975 at age fifty.

Sander’s historical biography—for which he interviewed more than two hundred of Serling’s friends, family members, and colleagues, including Robert Redford, Sydney Pollack, Kim Hunter, and William Shatner—follows the video bard’s odyssey from Binghamton, the small upstate city that served as the template for some of the best-remembered episodes of The Twilight Zone, to his searing and equally influential wartime experiences in the South Pacific; from his apprenticeship as a Midwestern radio and television writer to his successes in New York and Hollywood, before he himself was consumed by the commercialism of the medium he had helped create.

Also of Interest

Moscow Prime Time
How the Soviet Union Built the Media Empire That Lost the Cultural Cold War
KRISTIN ROTH-EY
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4874-4
$39.95s/£24.95

Also of Interest

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How the Soviet Union Built the Media Empire That Lost the Cultural Cold War
KRISTIN ROTH-EY
Cloth ISBN 978-0-8014-4874-4
$39.95s/£24.95

Gordon F. Sander is the author of The Frank Family That Survived, also from Cornell.

Ron Simon is Curator of the Paley Center for Media and an Adjunct Professor at Columbia University and New York University.

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When Chicken Soup Isn’t Enough
Stories of Nurses Standing Up for Themselves, Their Patients, and Their Profession
EDITED BY SUZANNE GORDON

“This anthology of seventy first-person essays about nursing starts out with a feisty introduction by editor Suzanne Gordon slamming the stereotype of nurses ‘as modern angels endowed with extraordinary powers of empathy and compassion’ rather than health-care professionals who benefit from education and job experience.”

—Washington Post

“Suzanne Gordon has long been known for her advocacy for nurses. In this book she brings together stories of nurses who have stood up and been advocates for themselves, their coworkers, patients, and families. These are nurses at all levels and around the globe, which highlights the fact that advocacy is an imperative everywhere.”

—Critical Care Nurse

“These stories show how nurses have stepped up their care to include advocating for patients and offering solutions to some of these problems while continuing to perform their duties with expertise and compassion.”

—Choice

When Chicken Soup Isn’t Enough brings together compelling personal narratives from a wide range of nurses from across the globe. The assembled profiles in professional courage provide new insight into the daily challenges that RNs face in North America and abroad—and how they overcome them with skill, ingenuity, persistence, and individual and collective advocacy at work and in the community.

Suzanne Gordon is Visiting Professor at the University of Maryland School of Nursing and Assistant Adjunct Professor at the University of California, San Francisco, School of Nursing. She is author of Life Support and Nursing against the Odds, coauthor of Safety in Numbers and From Silence to Voice, and coeditor of The Complexities of Care, all from Cornell.

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Walker draws heavily on Liszt’s astonishingly large personal correspondence with other composers, critics, pianists, and prominent public figures. All the essays reveal Walker’s broad and deep knowledge of Liszt and Romantic music generally and, in some cases, his impatience with contemporary performance practice.

Alan Walker is Professor Emeritus of Music at McMaster University, Canada, and author of numerous books, including The Death of Franz Liszt Based on the Unpublished Diary of His Pupil Lina Schmalhausen, and Franz Liszt (volumes I, II, and III), all from Cornell, and Hans Von Bülow: A Life and Times. He has been awarded the Music Teachers National Association 2010 Achievement Award, the Royal Philharmonic Society Prize, and the medal Pro Cultura Hungarica, presented by the President of Hungary.

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**Irish Americans, African Americans, and the Politics of Citizenship during the Civil War Era**

CHRISTIAN G. SAMITO

“This is an outstanding book. It offers a terrific bottom-up approach to citizenship debates in the Civil War era and demonstrates the powerful role played by Irish American and African American men in creating new forms of American citizenship and nationalism in the mid-nineteenth century. It would be extremely useful in any course on the Civil War.” — *Choice*

“This well-crafted, thoughtfully prepared book does a nice job of blending the Civil War experiences of African Americans and Irish Americans to explore what it means to be an American, not only in the nineteenth century but in the twenty-first century as well.”

— *Journal of American History*

In *Becoming American under Fire*, Christian G. Samito provides a rich account of how African American and Irish American soldiers influenced the modern vision of national citizenship that developed during the Civil War era. As Samito makes clear, the experiences of African Americans and Irish Americans differed substantially—and at times both groups even found themselves violently opposed—but they had in common that they aspired to full citizenship and inclusion in the American polity. Both communities were key participants in the fight to expand the definition of citizenship that became enshrined in constitutional amendments and legislation that changed the nation.

Christian G. Samito earned a law degree from Harvard Law School and a doctorate in American history from Boston College. His previous books include, as editor, *Commanding Boston’s Irish Ninth*. He teaches at Boston College and Boston University’s School of Law, and practices law in Boston.

**United Irishmen, United States**

**Immigrant Radicals in the Early Republic**

DAVID A. WILSON

“*United Irishmen, United States* has much to offer scholars interested in the pre-famine history of Irish America, late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century trans-Atlantic radicalism, and the ethnic dimension of urban politics in the early republic. Written in concise, crystalline prose, this modest book contains a wealth of previously untold stories about the flamboyant and fascinating Irish radicals who came to America in the late 1790s and 1800s. This book eloquently narrates a largely overlooked chapter of Irish-American history and provides a rich, compelling analysis of the complicated nature of Irish American political life in the early republic.” — *H-SHEAR, H-Net Reviews*

Among the thousands of political refugees who flooded into the United States during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, none had a greater impact on the early republic than the United Irishmen. They were “the most God-provoking Democrats on this side of Hell,” according to one Federalist. “Every United Irishman,” insisted another, “ought to be hunted from the country, as much as a wolf or a tyger.” David A. Wilson’s lively book focuses on the experiences, attitudes, and ideas of the United Irishmen in the United States. Wilson argues that America served a powerful symbolic and psychological function for the United Irishmen as a place of wish-fulfillment, where the broken dreams of the failed Irish revolution could be realized.

David A. Wilson is Coordinator of the Celtic Studies Program and Professor of History at the University of Toronto. His most recent work is a two-volume biography of the Irish Canadian politician Thomas D’Arcy McGee.
Fall Creek Books is an imprint of Cornell University Press dedicated to making available classic books that document the history, culture, natural history, and folkways of New York State. Presented in new paperback editions that faithfully reproduce the contents of the original editions, Fall Creek Books titles will appeal to all readers interested in New York and the state’s rich past.

The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University

PAUL WALLACE GATES

“The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University is a first-rate piece of scholarship by the most important twentieth-century scholar of the history of U.S. public lands.”

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“Greenberg expertly demonstrates how social developments affected the pattern of law enforcement in colonial New York, and thus he aids scholarly understanding of the relationship between legal and social change. He also shows that colonial New York, at least, was no ‘peaceable kingdom.’” —Journal of American History

As land and agricultural historians know, this is the account of the manner by which the land scrip assigned to New York under the Morrill Act was located by Ezra Cornell on the pine lands of the public domain in Wisconsin. By careful management and negotiations on the part of the university there was produced a substantial endowment for Cornell. It also produced the type of situation that was bound to occur when one state owned a half million acres within the boundaries of another that were also valuable properties to which local interests, private and public, aspired.” —Agricultural History

A provision of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 allowed Cornell University to acquire 500,000 acres of valuable timberland in northern Wisconsin. Cornell held the land to allow it to appreciate. While the university was guarding its rights as a trustee of this estate, dealing with the supervisors and tax collectors of several counties, and negotiating with lumbermen, it did not escape criticism for its role as an absentee landlord. As Paul Wallace Gates details in The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University, the university’s perseverance paid off—the eventual sale of surface rights to the land yielded a five-million-dollar endowment and is regarded as one of the most successful episodes of land speculation in U.S. history.

The late Paul Wallace Gates was John Stambaugh Professor Emeritus of History at Cornell University. He was the author of books including The Illinois Central Railroad and Its Colonization Work and The History of Public Land Law Development.

Douglas Greenberg is Professor of History and Executive Dean of the School of Arts & Sciences at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. He is coauthor of A Concise History of the American People and coeditor of Colonial America: Essays in Political and Social Development.

Crime and Law Enforcement in the Colony of New York, 1691–1776

DOUGLAS GREENBERG

“Greenberg expertly demonstrates how social developments affected the pattern of law enforcement in colonial New York, and thus he aids scholarly understanding of the relationship between legal and social change. He also shows that colonial New York, at least, was no ‘peaceable kingdom.’” —Journal of American History

“Greenberg tells of illiterate judges, sheriffs afraid to arrest criminals, and a jailer for the City of New York who was described as ‘among other things—an idiot, a glutton, a drunk, a frog, a fool, and an ignomourous.’ This book offers important insights and information for those who wish to understand the phenomenon of crime. It also will be of interest to colonialists, urbanist, social historians, and legal historians.” —Journal of Interdisciplinary History

“Greenberg’s most striking argument is that New York’s law enforcement machinery did not work, and this debility suggests that political development was running far behind economic and social development.” —English Historical Review

A provision of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 allowed Cornell University to acquire 500,000 acres of valuable timberland in northern Wisconsin. Cornell held the land to allow it to appreciate. While the university was guarding its rights as a trustee of this estate, dealing with the supervisors and tax collectors of several counties, and negotiating with lumbermen, it did not escape criticism for its role as an absentee landlord. As Paul Wallace Gates details in The Wisconsin Pine Lands of Cornell University, the university’s perseverance paid off—the eventual sale of surface rights to the land yielded a five-million-dollar endowment and is regarded as one of the most successful episodes of land speculation in U.S. history.

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**The Odd Man Karakozov**  
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“Verhoeven’s careful inspection of Karakozov’s failed assassination of Alexander II reads like an extremely well-researched detective story.”  
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On April 4, 1866, just as Alexander II stepped out of Saint Petersburg’s Summer Garden and onto the boulevard, a young man named Dmitry Karakozov pulled out a pistol and shot at the tsar. He missed, but his “unheard-of act” changed the course of Russian history and gave birth to the revolutionary political violence known as terrorism. By looking at the history that produced Karakozov and, in turn, the history that Karakozov produced, Verhoeven shows terrorism as a phenomenon inextricably linked to the foundations of the modern world: capitalism, enlightened law and scientific reason, ideology, technology, new media, and above all, people’s participation in politics and the making of history.

Claudia Verhoeven is Assistant Professor of History at Cornell University.

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**Khrushchev’s Cold Summer**  
Gulag Returnees, Crime, and the Fate of Reform after Stalin  
MIRIAM DOBSON

“Khrushchev’s Cold Summer mines recently opened archives, evoking the texture of returnees’ lives from documentation of their interactions with the state—their petitions to Soviet authorities, and their investigation by police and persecutors when some again fell foul of the law.”  
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“While Dobson’s argument is refreshingly new, her deft and insightful handling of sources is the real strength of this book. *Khrushchev’s Cold Summer* is a gem of historical scholarship.”  
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Between Stalin’s death in 1953 and 1960, the government of the Soviet Union released hundreds of thousands of prisoners from the Gulag as part of a wide-ranging effort to reverse the worst excesses and abuses of the previous two decades and revive the spirit of the revolution. This exodus included not only victims of past purges but also those sentenced for criminal offenses. In *Khrushchev’s Cold Summer* Miriam Dobson explores the impact of these returnees on communities and, more broadly, Soviet attempts to come to terms with the traumatic legacies of Stalin’s terror.

Miriam Dobson is Lecturer in Modern History at the University of Sheffield. She is the coeditor of *Reading Primary Sources: The Interpretation of Texts from Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century History*.  

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Throughout the nineteenth and into the early decades of the twentieth century, it was common for rural and working-class parents in the Czech-German borderlands to ensure that their children were bilingual by sending them to live with families who spoke the “other” language. As nationalism became a more potent force in Central Europe, however, such practices troubled pro-German and pro-Czech activists, who feared that the children born to their nation could literally be “lost” or “kidnapped” from the national community through such experiences and, more generally, by parents who were either flexible about national belonging or altogether indifferent to it.

Tara Zahra is Associate Professor of History at the University of Chicago.

Heretics and Colonizers
Forging Russia’s Empire in the South Caucasus
NICHOLAS B. BREYFOGLE

“Heretics and Colonizers builds on the vision of the Russian Empire as a complex and multilevel system marked by social and administrative diversity. It is a very important book that should appeal to students of religion, nationalism, and empire in both Russian and European contexts.”

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In Heretics and Colonizers, Nicholas B. Breyfogle explores the dynamic intersection of Russian borderland colonization and popular religious culture. He reconstructs the story of the religious sectarians (Dukhobors, Molokans, and Subbotniks) who settled, either voluntarily or by force, in the newly conquered lands of Transcaucasia in the nineteenth century. Breyfogle focuses on the lives of the peasant settlers, their interactions with the peoples and environment of the South Caucasus, and their evolving relations with Russian state power.

Nicholas B. Breyfogle is Associate Professor of History at The Ohio State University. He is coeditor of Peopling the Russian Periphery: Borderland Colonization in Eurasian History and the online magazine Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective.
“Demonstrating mastery of both primary texts and secondary sources, Ebeling has constructed a convincing account of the origin, development, and influence of Hermeticism. In addition to offering this very helpful guide, which includes lapidary synopses of the primary texts, the author is the first to recognize that by the early modern period two distinct subtraditions existed within Hermeticism, one philosophical-theological and the other alchemical. Recommended.”—Choice

Hermes Trismegistus, “thrice-great Hermes,” emerged from the amalgamation of the wisdom gods Hermes and Thoth and is one of the most enigmatic figures of intellectual history. Since antiquity, the legendary “wise Egyptian” has been considered the creator of several mystical and magical writings on such topics as alchemy, astrology, medicine, and the transcendence of God. In this scholarly yet accessible introduction to the history of Hermeticism and its mythical founder, Florian Ebeling provides a concise overview of the Corpus Hermeticum and other writings attributed to Hermes.

Florian Ebeling is Lecturer at the University of Heidelberg.

David Lorton, an Egyptologist, is the translator of many books, including Erik Hornung’s books The Secret Lore of Egypt and Akhenaten and the Religion of Light, both from Cornell.

Jan Assmann is Professor Emeritus of Egyptology at Heidelberg University. His books include The Search for God in Ancient Egypt and Death and Salvation in Ancient Egypt, both from Cornell.

“Begging Pardon and Favor is immensely well informed, reasoned, insightful, and stimulating.”—Speculum

“I learned a lot from this learned, elegant, important book. It bristles with good ideas.”—Church History

“In this highly original book, Geoffrey Koziol studies the language and gestures of petition and supplication in tenth and eleventh-century northern France. His central argument is that political order, both in the secular and the ecclesiastical spheres, was closely dependent on ritual: kings governed, relations between antagonists were resolved, and monks had their property rights confirmed through grand gestures of humble supplication.”

—American Historical Review

In medieval cultures, “supplication” was simply the act of prayer, an act that required a distinctive language of entreaty accompanied by gestures of humility, such as kneeling and prostration. Geoffrey Koziol shows that in tenth- and eleventh-century France, prayer was an act of political honor as well as religious devotion, since the language and gestures of prayer were used to address not only God but also earthly lords who claimed to rule “by the grace of God.” Making subtle use of ethnological studies and a remarkable range of sources, Koziol demonstrates that supplication accurately reflected the complexities and paradoxes in contemporary attitudes toward friendship, enmity, and political authority.

Geoffrey Koziol is Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley.
Victorian Interpretation
SUZY ANGER

“Anger examines Victorian contributions to the development of a secular hermeneutic tradition. The result is a book that usefully combines specificity of analysis and broadness of range and makes a lucid case for the sophistication and significance of Victorian critical thought.”

—Choice

“The intellectual courage of this book lies in its commitment to mapping out a broad sweep of the history of ideas while gesturing to the afterlives of nineteenth-century hermeneutics in twentieth-century literary theory. Above all this book invites its readers to engage in intellectual dialogue beyond the bounds of nineteenth-century British studies.”

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In Victorian Interpretation, Suzy Anger demonstrates that the Victorians were already deeply engaged with the problems of interpretation that concern literary theorists today. She further maintains that, for the Victorians, theories of interpretation are often connected to ethical principles and suggests that all theories of interpretation may ultimately be grounded in ethical theories. Beginning with an examination of Victorian biblical exegesis, in the work of figures such as Benjamin Jowett, John Henry Newman, and Matthew Arnold, Anger moves to studies of Thomas Carlyle, George Eliot, and Oscar Wilde. Emphasizing the extent to which these important writers are preoccupied with hermeneutics, Anger also shows that consideration of their thought brings to light questions and qualifications of some of the assumptions of contemporary criticism.

Suzy Anger is Associate Professor of English at the University of British Columbia. She is the editor of Knowing the Past: Victorian Literature and Culture, also from Cornell.

Dreaming and Storytelling
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“Bert O. States’s Dreaming and Storytelling aims at a kind of phenomenological flattening. It seeks to remove from our descriptions of dreaming the idea of hidden intentions and unconscious motivations, the seductions of the buried archetype, of the occulted or repressed meaning. It questions commonplace pictures of surface and depth. Dreaming and Storytelling is a very personal book; it offers pieces of the author’s conversation with himself, a report about his own dreams, an attempt to put into dialogue a number of writers he has read and struggled over, an assessment of doubts and suspicions.”

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—Modern Language Review

In this witty and eminently readable book, Bert O. States rethinks both the meaning of dreams and the relationship between dreaming and the telling of stories. Dreams, he says, constitute a private literature of the self, and—despite their seeming lack of order or structure—can help us to understand the very nature of shared literature.

The late Bert O. States was Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Arts at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He was the author of several books, including Seeing in the Dark: Reflections on Dreams and Dreaming and The Pleasure of the Play.
Organizing at the Margins
The Symbolic Politics of Labor in South Korea and the United States
JENNIFER JIHYE CHUN

“Organizing at the Margins reveals eye-opening connections and parallels between the South Korean and U.S. labor movements’ responses to the erosion of workers’ rights in the face of neoliberal globalization policies. It is a must-read for scholars of labor and labor movements, as well as an engaging text that will provoke students to think about how ideas of justice and morality are forged through protest, state policies, and public sentiments.”

—Contemporary Sociology

Jennifer Jihye Chun’s comparison of two seemingly very different labor movements—the militant Korean movement on the one hand and the bureaucratic U.S. movement on the other—reveals striking similarities in their leverage of power for the powerless.”

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The realities of globalization have produced a surprising reversal in the focus and strategies of labor movements around the world. After years of neglect and exclusion, labor organizers are recognizing both the needs and the importance of immigrants and women employed in the growing ranks of low-paid and insecure service jobs. In Organizing at the Margins, Jennifer Jihye Chun focuses on this shift as it takes place in two countries: South Korea and the United States.

Susan S. Fainstein is Professor of Urban Planning in the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University. She is the author of The City Builders and coauthor of Restructuring the City and Urban Political Movements.

Jennifer Jihye Chun is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of British Columbia.

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Stefen Hertog, formerly Kuwait Professor at Sciences Po Paris, is lecturer in comparative politics in the Department of Government at the London School of Economics.

Stalled Democracy
Capital, Labor, and the Paradox of State-Sponsored Development
EVA BELLIN

“This is a smart, elegantly written book rich in empirical detail and theoretical argument.”
—International Journal of Middle East Studies

“In a detailed study of Tunisia, Bellin finds that some governmental development schemes that explicitly encourage the private sector can better enable private capital and labor to defend their interests. Stalled Democracy contributes to our understanding of the relationship between development and democratization throughout the world.” —Foreign Affairs

“Bellin’s explicitly comparative, cross-national framework offers readily generalizable findings.”
—Perspectives on Politics

In an ambitious book that anticipated the emergence of and challenges faced by democracy movements in the Middle East by almost a decade, Eva Bellin examines the dynamics of democratization in late-developing countries. Bellin generates her propositions from close study of a singular case of stalled democracy: Tunisia. The author’s explanation of that case is made more general through comparison with other countries, including Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Turkey, and Egypt. Bellin also explores the transformative capacity of state-sponsored industrialization. By drawing on a range of real-world examples, she illustrates the ability of developing countries to reconfigure state-society relations, redistribute power more evenly in society, and erode the peremptory power of the authoritarian state.

Eva Bellin is Myra and Robert Kraft Professor of Arab Politics in the Department of Politics and the Crown Center for Middle East Studies, Brandeis University.
Living Weapons
Biological Warfare and International Security
GREGORY D. KOBLENTZ

“Koblentz provides an up-to-date and comprehensive analysis of biological weapons as a strategic problem that should become the standard text in the field. At the core of the book are detailed case studies of what is and was known about Iraqi, Soviet/Russian, and South African programs. The book draws lessons about intelligence, verification, and oversight, and also about what strategic value the offending countries sought to extract by pursuing such weapons. (Its analysis of the failure to get an accurate reading of the Iraqi position in 2002 is withering.) Through a careful examination of actual cases, Koblentz has done his best to get the true measure of the bioterrorist threat.”

—Foreign Affairs

Biological weapons are the least well understood of the so-called weapons of mass destruction. Unlike nuclear and chemical weapons, biological weapons are composed of, or derived from, living organisms. In Living Weapons, Gregory D. Koblentz argues that biological weapons will continue to threaten international security until defenses against such weapons are improved, governments can reliably detect biological weapon activities, the proliferation of materials and expertise is limited, and international norms against the possession and use of biological weapons are strengthened.

Gregory D. Koblentz is Deputy Director of the Biodefense Graduate Program and Assistant Professor of Government and Politics in the Department of Public and International Affairs at George Mason University. He is coauthor of Tracking Nuclear Proliferation: A Guide in Map and Charts.

CORNELL STUDIES IN SECURITY AFFAIRS

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Political Science

Rebels Without Borders
Transnational Insurgencies in World Politics
IDEAN SALEHYAN

“This well-written book adds another layer to the archetypal analysis of modern warfare, focusing on the influence of transnational insurgencies on conflict from a geopolitical perspective. Salehyan discusses the use that insurgents make of sanctuaries away from the battlefield and the complications this poses for intelligence gathering, counterinsurgency ops, and peacekeeping.”

—Soldier: Magazine of the British Army

In Rebels without Borders, Idean Salehyan examines transnational rebel organizations in civil conflicts, utilizing cross-national datasets as well as in-depth case studies. He shows how external Contra bases in Honduras and Costa Rica facilitated the Nicaraguan civil war and how the Rwandan civil war spilled over into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, fostering a regional war. He also looks at other cross-border insurgencies, such as those of the Kurdish PKK and Taliban fighters in Pakistan. Salehyan reveals that external sanctuaries feature in the political history of more than half of the world’s armed insurgencies since 1945, and are also important in fostering state-to-state conflicts.

Ideen Salehyan is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of North Texas. He is also a research associate at the John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Studies, Southern Methodist University, and at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo.

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Rebel Rulers
Insurgent Governance and Civilian Life during War
ZACHARIAH CHERIAN MAMPILLY

Rebel groups are often portrayed as predators, their leaders little more than warlords. In conflicts large and small, however, insurgents frequently take and hold territory, establishing sophisticated systems of governance that deliver extensive public services to civilians under their control. From police and courts, schools, hospitals, and taxation systems to more symbolic expressions such as official flags and anthems, some rebels are able to appropriate functions of the modern state, often to great effect in generating civilian compliance. Other insurgent organizations struggle to provide even the most basic services and suffer from the local unrest and international condemnation that result.

_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 rebel leaders design governance systems in response to pressures from three main sources. They must take into consideration the needs of local civilians, who can challenge rebel rule in various ways. They must deal with internal factions that threaten their control. And they must respond to the transnational actors that operate in most contemporary conflict zones. 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 Assistant Professor in the Departments of Political Science, International Studies, and Africana Studies at Vassar College.

The Mediation Dilemma

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“Kyle Beardsley shows convincingly that mediation has substantive but often ephemeral effects. _The Mediation Dilemma_ provides the defining statement about what we know and do not know about international third-party mediation.”

—Allan Stam, author of _Win, Lose, or Draw: Domestic Politics and the Crucible of War_

Mediation has become a common technique for terminating violent conflicts both within and between states; while mediation has a strong record in reducing hostilities, it is not without its own problems. In _The Mediation Dilemma_, Kyle Beardsley highlights its long-term limitations. The result of this oft-superficial approach to peacemaking, immediate and reassuring as it may be, is often a fragile peace. With the intervention of a third-party mediator, warring parties may formally agree to concessions that are insupportable in the long term and soon enough find themselves at odds again.

Beardsley examines his argument empirically using two data sets and traces it through several historical cases: Henry Kissinger’s and Jimmy Carter’s initiatives in the Middle East, 1973–1979; Theodore Roosevelt’s 1905 mediation in the Russo-Japanese War; and Carter’s attempt to mediate in the 1994 North Korean nuclear crisis. He also draws upon the lessons of the 1993 Arusha Accords, the 1993 Oslo Accords, Haiti in 1994, the 2002 Ceasefire Agreement in Sri Lanka, and the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding in Aceh. Beardsley concludes that a reliance on mediation risks a greater chance of conflict relapse in the future, whereas the rejection of mediation risks ongoing bloodshed as war continues.

Kyle Beardsley is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Emory University.
The Logic of Positive Engagement
MIROSLAV NINCIĆ

“This wise book brings political philosophy, social psychology, game theory, and a wide knowledge of contemporary history to move away from punishments to an agency-based focus on altering an adversary’s motivations.”—Bruce Russett, Dean Acheson Professor of International Politics, Yale University

Recent American foreign policy has depended heavily on the use of negative inducements to alter the behavior of other states. From public browbeating through economic sanctions to military invasion, the last several presidents have chosen to use coercion to advance U.S. interests when dealing with adversaries. In this respect, as Miroslav Nincic notes, the United States differs from many of its closest allies: Canada has long maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba, and several of the European democracies have continued diplomatic engagement with governments that the United States considers pariah regimes. In The Logic of Positive Engagement, Nincic outlines the efficacy of and the benefits that can flow from positive rather than negative engagement.

Nincic observes that threats and punishments may be gratifying in a symbolic sense, but that they haven’t affected the longevity or the most objectionable policies of the regimes against which they are directed. Nincic examines the exchange model, in which incentives are offered in trade for altered behavior, and the catalytic model, in which incentives accumulate to provoke a thorough revision of the target’s policies and priorities. He examines the record with regard to long-term U.S. relations with Cuba, Libya, and Syria, and then discusses the possibility that positive inducements might bring policy success to current relations with Iran and North Korea.

Miroslav Nincic is Professor of Political Science at UC Davis. He is the author of several books, including Renegade Regimes and Democracy and Foreign Policy, and coauthor of Beyond the Ivory Tower.

CORNELL STUDIES IN SECURITY AFFAIRS

A Liberal World Order in Crisis
Choosing between Imposition and Restraint
GEORG SØRENSEN

“A Liberal World Order in Crisis is a terrifically clearheaded and well-written book; it is capacious and will lend itself well to teaching.”—Peter J. Katzenstein, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Professor of International Studies, Cornell University, coeditor of Anti-Americanisms in World Politics

The collapse of the bipolar international system near the end of the twentieth century changed political liberalism from a regional system with aspirations of universality to global ideological dominance as the basic vision of how international life should be organized. Yet in the last two decades liberal democracies have not been able to create an effective and legitimate liberal world order. In A Liberal World Order in Crisis, Georg Sørensen suggests that this is connected to major tensions between two strains of liberalism: a “liberalism of imposition” affirms the universal validity of liberal values and is ready to use any means to secure the worldwide expansion of liberal principles. A “liberalism of restraint” emphasizes nonintervention, moderation, and respect for others.

This book is the first comprehensive discussion of how tensions in liberalism create problems for the establishment of a liberal world order. The book is the first skeptical liberal statement to appear since the era of liberal optimism—based in anticipation of the end of history—in the 1990s. Sørensen identifies major competing analyses of world order and explains why their focus on balance-of-power competition, civilizational conflict, international terrorism, and fragile states is insufficient.

Georg Sørensen is Professor of Political Science at the University of Aarhus. He is the author of several books, including Democracy and Democratization: Processes and Prospects in a Changing World and Changes in Statehood: The Transformation of International Relations.
How can policymakers effectively reduce poverty? Most mainstream economists advocate promoting economic growth, on the grounds that it generally reduces poverty while bringing other economic benefits. However, this dominant hypothesis offers few alternatives for economies that are unable to grow, or in places where economic growth fails to reduce or actually exacerbates poverty. In Small Works, John A. Donaldson draws on his extensive fieldwork in two Chinese provinces—Yunnan and Guizhou—that are exceptions to the purported relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction.

In Yunnan, an outward-oriented developmental state, one that focuses on large-scale, urban development, has largely failed to reduce poverty, even though it succeeded in stimulating economic growth. Provincial policy shaped roads, tourism, and mining in ways that often precluded participation by poor people. By contrast, Guizhou is a micro-oriented state that promotes small-scale, low-skill economic opportunities—and so reduces poverty despite slow economic growth. This Guizhou approach parallels the ideas encapsulated in the “scientific development view” of China’s current president Hu Jintao. Hu, when Guizhou’s leader, helped establish the micro-oriented state in the province. Donaldson’s conclusions have implications for our understanding of development and poverty reduction, economic change in China, and the thinking behind China’s policy decisions.

**John A. Donaldson** is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Singapore Management University.

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China’s Regulatory State

A New Strategy for Globalization

**ROSELYN HSU EH**

“In China’s Regulatory State, Roselyn Hsueh analyzes how the Chinese government has regulated foreign direct investment under the post-Mao open-door policy and furthers our understanding of the increasingly complex nature of China’s evolving economic structure.”

—Andrew Wedeman, author of From Mao to Market

Today’s China is governed by a new economic model that marks a radical break from the Mao and Deng eras; it departs fundamentally from both the East Asian developmental state and its own Communist past. It has not, however, adopted a liberal economic model. China has retained elements of statist control even though it has liberalized foreign direct investment more than any other developing country in recent years. This mode of global economic integration reveals much about China’s state capacity and development strategy, which is based on retaining government control over critical sectors while meeting commitments made to the World Trade Organization. In China’s Regulatory State, Roselyn Hsueh demonstrates that China only appears to be a more liberal state; even as it introduces competition and devolves economic decisionmaking, the state has selectively imposed new regulations at the sectoral level, asserting and even tightening control over industry and market development, to achieve state goals.

By investigating in depth how China implemented its economic policies between 1978 and 2010, Hsueh gives the most complete picture yet of China’s regulatory state, particularly as it has shaped the telecommunications and textiles industries. Hsueh contends that a logic of strategic value explains how the state, with its different levels of authority and maze of bureaucracies, interacts with new economic stakeholders to enhance its control in certain economic sectors while relinquishing control in others.

**Roselyn Hsueh** is Assistant Professor of Political Science at Temple University.

**CORNEll STUDIES iN POLiTiCAL eCONOMy**

**SEPTEMBER**

320 pages, 2 line drawings, 17 tables,
7 charts/graphs, 6.125 x 9.25
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$35.00s/£21.50
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Making and Faking Kinship
Marriage and Labor Migration between China and South Korea
CAREN FREEMAN

“Caren Freeman has a keen ethnographic eye and seasoned prose to match. Making and Faking Kinship is full of surprises, a number of which go far to unsettle facile thinking about gender, migration, nation, and family; it is a must-read!”—Nancy Abelmann, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

In the years leading up to and directly following rapprochement with China in 1992, the South Korean government looked to ethnic Korean (Chosŏnjok) brides and laborers from northeastern China to restore productivity to its industries and countryside. South Korean officials and the media celebrated these overtures not only as a pragmatic solution to population problems but also as a patriotic project of reuniting ethnic Koreans after nearly fifty years of Cold War separation.

As Caren Freeman’s fieldwork in China and South Korea shows, the attempt to bridge the geopolitical divide in the name of Korean kinship proved more difficult than any of the parties involved could have imagined. Discriminatory treatment, artificially suppressed wages, clashing gender logics, and the criminalization of so-called runaway brides and undocumented workers tarnished the myth of ethnic homogeneity and exposed the contradictions at the heart of South Korea’s transnational kin-making project. Making and Faking Kinship depicts acts of “counterfeit kinship,” false documents, and the leaving behind of spouses and children as strategies implemented by disenfranchised people to gain mobility within the region’s changing political economy.

At Home with the Diplomats
Inside a European Foreign Ministry
IVER B. NEUMANN

The 2010 WikiLeaks release of 250,000 U.S. diplomatic cables has made eminently clear that there is a vast gulf between the public face of diplomacy and the opinions and actions that take place behind embassy doors. In At Home with the Diplomats, Iver B. Neumann offers unprecedented access to the inner workings of a foreign ministry. Neumann worked for several years at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he had an up-close view of how diplomats conduct their business and how they perceive their own practices. In this book he shows us how diplomacy is conducted on a day-to-day basis.

Approaching contemporary diplomacy from an anthropological perspective, Neumann examines the various aspects of diplomatic work and practice, including immunity, permanent representation, diplomatic sociability, accreditation, and issues of gender equality. Neumann shows that the diplomat working abroad and the diplomat at home are engaged in two different modes of knowledge production. Diplomats in the field focus primarily on gathering and processing information. In contrast, the diplomat based in his or her home capital is caught up in the seemingly endless production of texts: reports, speeches, position papers, and the like. Neumann leaves the reader with a keen sense of the practices of diplomacy: relations with foreign ministries, mediating between other people’s positions while integrating personal and professional into a cohesive whole, adherence to compulsory routines and agendas, and, above all, the generation of knowledge. Yet even as they come to master such quotidian tasks, diplomats are regularly called upon to do exceptional things, such as negotiating peace.

Iver B. Neumann is Professor and Director of Research at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. He is the author of Uses of the Other: The “East” in European Identity Formation and coauthor most recently of Governing the Global Polity: Practice, Rationality, Mentality.

EXPERTISE: CULTURES AND TECHNOLOGIES OF KNOWLEDGE

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POLITICAL SCIENCE
Voyages
From Tongan Villages to American Suburbs, SECOND EDITION
CATHY A. SMALL

PRAISE FOR THE FIRST EDITION—
“Most Americans are unaware that the United States is a major terminus for the people of Tonga, an island nation in the South Pacific. Small examines Tongan migration to the United States in a transnational perspective, stressing that many of the new migrant populations seem to successfully manage dual lives, in both the old country and the new. To that end, she describes life in contemporary Tongan communities and in U.S. settings.”

—Library Journal

“The central idea of Voyages—that Tonga and all Tongans exist at this moment in time in a transnational space—comes through vividly and powerfully, and the durability of this image is testimony to the success of Small’s experiment in ethnographic writing.”

—The Contemporary Pacific

In Voyages, Cathy A. Small offers a view of the changes in migration, globalization, and ethnographic fieldwork over three decades. The second edition adds fresh descriptions and narratives in three new chapters based on two more visits to Tonga and California in 2010. The author (whose role after thirty years of fieldwork is both ethnographer and family member) reintroduces the reader to four sisters in the same family—who migrated to the United States and who remained in Tonga—and reveals how what was unfolded in their lives in the fifteen years since the first edition was written. The second edition concludes with new reflections on how immigration and globalization have affected family, economy, tradition, political life, identity, and the practice of anthropology.

Cathay A. Small is Professor of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University. As Rebekah Nathan, she is the author of My Freshman Year, also from Cornell.

The Broken Village
Coffee, Migration, and Globalization in Honduras
DANIEL R. REICHMAN

“The Broken Village is told with verve and momentum and captures virtually everything that is currently happening in rural Latin America. In showing us why the ethnography of a particular place is so useful for understanding a world in constant flux, Daniel R. Reichman makes a powerful case for why anthropology still matters.”

—Steve Striffler, author of Chicken: The Dangerous Transformation of America’s Favorite Food

In The Broken Village, Daniel R. Reichman tells the story of a remote village in Honduras that transformed almost overnight from a sleepy coffee-growing community to a hotbed of undocumented migration to and from the United States. The small village—called here by the pseudonym La Quebrada—was once home to a thriving coffee economy. Recently, it has become dependent on migrants working in distant places like Long Island and South Dakota, who live in ways that most Honduran townspeople struggle to comprehend or explain. Reichman explores how the new “migration economy” has upended cultural ideas of success and failure, family dynamics, and local politics.

During his time in La Quebrada, Reichman focused on strategies for social reform—a coffee cooperative that sought to raise farmer incomes and establish principles of fairness and justice through consumer activism; religious campaigns for personal morality that were intended to counter the corrosive effects of migration; and local discourses about migrant “greed” that labeled migrants as the cause of social crisis, rather than its victims. The Broken Village integrates sacred and secular ideas of morality, legal and cultural notions of justice, to explore how different groups define social progress.

Daniel R. Reichman is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Rochester.
**Food Policy for Developing Countries**

The Role of Government in Global, National, and Local Food Systems

PER PINSTRUP-ANDERSEN AND DERRILL D. WATSON II

FOREWORD BY SØREN E. FRANSDEN, ARIE KUYVENHOVEN, AND JOACHIM VON BRAUN

In light of technological advances in agriculture, nearly a billion people around the world still suffer from hunger and poor nutrition while a billion are overweight or obese. This imbalance highlights the need not only to focus on food production but also to implement successful food policies. In this new textbook intended to be used with the three volumes of *Case Studies in Food Policy for Developing Countries* (also from Cornell), the 2001 World Food Prize laureate Per Pinstrup-Andersen and his colleague Derrill D. Watson II analyze international food policies and discuss how such policies can and must address the many complex challenges that lie ahead in globalization, climate change, natural resource degradation, water scarcity, and overpopulation.

*Food Policy for Developing Countries* offers a “social entrepreneurship” approach to food policy analysis. Calling on a wide variety of disciplines including economics, nutrition, sociology, anthropology, environmental science, medicine, and geography, the authors show how all elements in the food system function together.

**Per Pinstrup-Andersen** is the H. E. Babcock Professor of Food, Nutrition and Public Policy, the J. Thomas Clark Professor of Entrepreneurship, and Professor of Applied Economics at Cornell University. He is the editor of *The African Food System and Its Interaction with Human Health and Nutrition* and coeditor of *Case Studies in Food Policy for Developing Countries*, volumes I, II, and III, also from Cornell, and author or editor of many other books and journal articles.

**Derrill D. Watson II** is a Postdoctoral Associate in the Division of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University.

**Søren E. Frandsen** is the Pro-Rector of Aarhus University.

**Arie Kuyvenhoven** is Professor Emeritus of Development Economics at Wageningen University.

**Joachim von Braun** is a Director of the Center for Development Research (ZEF) and Professor of Economic and Technological Change at University of Bonn.

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**COMPLEMENTARY CASE STUDIES**

**Case Studies in Food Policy for Developing Countries**

EDITED BY PER PINSTRUP-ANDERSEN AND FUZHI CHENG

The food problems now facing the world—scarcity and starvation, contamination and illness, overabundance and obesity—are both diverse and complex. What are their causes? How severe are they? Why do they persist? What are the solutions? The authors of the more than sixty international case studies contained in these books approach the food system with a multidisciplinary perspective. In three volumes that serve as valuable teaching tools, they call upon the wisdom of disciplines including economics, nutrition, sociology, anthropology, environmental science, medicine, and geography to create a holistic picture of the state of the world’s food systems today.

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The Thought of Work
JOHN W. BUDD

“The Thought of Work provides a much needed and highly eloquent statement of the meanings and orientations to work across time and nations. It is essential reading for students of work from senior scholars to beginning undergraduates.”

—Randy Hodson, The Ohio State University

What is work? Is it simply a burden to be tolerated or something more meaningful to one’s sense of identity and self-worth? And why does it matter? In a uniquely thought-provoking book, John W. Budd presents ten historical and contemporary views of work from across the social sciences and humanities. By uncovering the diverse ways in which we conceptualize work—such as a way to serve or care for others, a source of freedom, a source of income, a method of psychological fulfillment, or a social relation shaped by class, gender, race, and power—The Thought of Work reveals the wide-ranging nature of work and establishes its fundamental importance for the human experience. When we work, we experience our biological, psychological, economic, and social selves. Work locates us in the world, helps us and others make sense of who we are, and determines our access to material and social resources.

By integrating these distinct views, Budd replaces the usual fragmentary approaches to understanding the nature and meaning of work with a comprehensive approach that promotes a deep understanding of how work is understood, experienced, and analyzed.

John W. Budd is the Industrial Relations Land Grant Chair and Director of the Center for Human Resources and Labor Studies at the University of Minnesota. He is the author of Employment with a Human Face, also from Cornell, and Labor Relations and coauthor of Invisible Hands, Invisible Objectives.

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The Caring Self
The Work Experiences of Home Care Aides
CLARE L. STACEY

“Clare L. Stacey’s in-depth interviews of home health care workers, each of whom constructs an account of a ‘caring self,’ let us see behind the statistics. Here we see how poorly paid and marginalized workers positively construct their work and their lives. This book is thus a valuable contribution to understanding the lives of home health care workers, the unsung heroes of contemporary health care.”

—Joan C. Tronto, University of Minnesota

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were approximately 1.7 million home health aides and personal and home care aides in the United States as of 2008. Often referred to as frontline care providers or direct care workers, home care aides—disproportionately women of color—bathe, feed, and offer companionship to the elderly and disabled in the context of the home. In The Caring Self, Clare L. Stacey draws on observations and interviews with aides working in Ohio and California to explore the physical and emotional labor associated with the care of others.

Aides experience material hardships—most work for minimum wage, and the services they provide are denigrated as unskilled labor—and find themselves negotiating social norms and affective rules associated with both family and work. However, there are also positive outcomes: some aides form meaningful ties to elderly and disabled patients. This sense of connection allows them to establish a sense of dignity and social worth in a socially devalued job.

Clare L. Stacey is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Kent State University.

THE CULTURE AND POLITICS OF HEALTH CARE WORK
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Medicine | Sociology
Mobilizing Restraint
Democracy and Industrial Conflict in Post-Reform South Asia
EMMANUEL TEITELBAUM

In Mobilizing Restraint, Emmanuel Teitelbaum argues that, contrary to conventional wisdom, democracies are better at managing industrial conflict than authoritarian regimes. This is because democracies have two unique tools at their disposal for managing worker protest: mutually beneficial union-party ties and worker rights. By contrast, authoritarian governments have tended to repress unions and to sever ties to organized labor. Many of the countries that fall between these two extremes—from those that have only the trappings of democracy to those that have imperfectly implemented democratic reforms—exert control over labor in the absence of overt repression but without the robust organizational and institutional capacity enjoyed by full-fledged democracies. Based on the recent history of industrial conflict and industrial peace in South Asia, Teitelbaum argues that the political exclusion and repression of organized labor commonly witnessed in authoritarian and hybrid regimes has extremely deleterious effects on labor relations and ultimately economic growth.

To test his arguments, Teitelbaum draws on an array of data, including his original qualitative interviews and survey evidence from Sri Lanka and three Indian states—Kerala, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. He also analyzes panel data from fifteen Indian states to evaluate the relationship between political competition and worker protest and to study the effects of protective labor legislation on economic performance. In Teitelbaum’s view, countries must undergo further political liberalization before they are able to replicate the success of the sophisticated types of growth-enhancing management of industrial protest seen throughout many parts of South Asia.

Emmanuel Teitelbaum is Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at George Washington University.

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SEPTEMBER
248 pages, 16 halftones, 13 tables, 16 charts/graphs, 6 x 9
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LABOR

From Iron Rice Bowl to Informalization
Markets, Workers, and the State in a Changing China
EDITED BY SAROSH KURUVILLA, CHING KWAN LEE, AND MARY E. GALLAGHER

“This timely volume offers the best empirical analysis of the changing landscape of employment relations in China.”
—Lei Guang, San Diego State University

In the thirty years since the opening of China’s economy, China’s economic growth has been nothing short of phenomenal. At the same time, however, its employment relations system has undergone a gradual but fundamental transformation from stable and permanent employment with good benefits (often called the iron rice bowl), to a system characterized by highly precarious employment with no benefits for about 40 percent of the population. This shift echoes the move from “breadwinning” careers to contingent employment in the postindustrial United States.

In From Iron Rice Bowl to Informalization, an interdisciplinary group of authors examines the nature, causes, and consequences of informal employment in China at a time of major changes in Chinese society. This book provides a guide to the evolving dynamics among workers, unions, NGOs, employers, and the state as they deal with the new landscape of insecure employment.

Sarosh Kuruvilla is Professor of Comparative Industrial Relations, Asian Studies, and Public Affairs at Cornell University, where he serves as chair of ILR International Programs.

Ching Kwan Lee is Professor of Sociology at UCLA and the author of Gender and the South China Miracle and Against the Law: Labor Protests in China’s Rustbelt and Sunbelt.

Mary E. Gallagher is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan and the author of Contagious Capitalism: Globalization and the Politics of Labor in China.

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AUGUST
248 pages, 41 tables, 14 charts/graphs, 6.125 x 9.25
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LABOR
One Day Longer
A Memoir
LYNN WILLIAMS

“I believe that to be effective and principled, to reflect democratic values in its political and economic life, a modern state or regional entity requires a free, strong, participatory labour movement. Our call for three centuries has been for social and economic justice. We are closer to achieving that than we have ever been. We must reach out, seize and nourish the opportunity, or live out our uselessness in the desert of our follies and our failures”—LYNN WILLIAMS

Lynn Williams remains one of the most influential North American union leaders of the twentieth century. His two terms as president of the United Steelworkers of America, from 1983 until 1994, capped off a career in labor relations spanning nearly five decades. Among his many notable achievements, Williams developed new bargaining techniques to face challenges from antiunion politicians such as Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. He also played a major role in the structural readjustment of the North American steel industry during its most turbulent period, the 1980s and 1990s.

In his memoir, Williams vividly recounts his life in labor, with all its triumphs, challenges, hopes, and dreams. While telling his own story, Williams also traces the rise and transformation of the labor movement from World War II to today. Providing an insider’s perspective on union developments and issues, One Day Longer is a profound reflection of Williams’s impressive career.

Employee Ownership and Shared Capitalism
New Directions and Debates
EDITED BY EDWARD J. CARBERRY

One of the most persistent and important, but often ignored, trends in contemporary market economies continues to be the ownership of firms by their employees. Since the emergence of different experiments with employee ownership in the early twentieth century, a growing group of companies and expanding set of institutions have opened the door for firms to share the financial returns of economic production with broad groups of employees. The growth of various forms of “shared capitalism” has meant that currently a little under half of all employees in the private sector own stock in the companies in which they work or receive cash-based bonuses linked to different measures of corporate performance.

Employee ownership is a complex phenomenon that can be and has been fruitfully analyzed from a number of different social scientific perspectives. This book showcases the diverse state of cutting-edge academic work on shared capitalism in the United States and Western Europe. Its chapters present a representative cross-section of current research, lively debates, and new research initiatives. Employee Ownership and Shared Capitalism illuminates shared capitalism’s complexity as an organizational, psychological, sociological, and economic phenomenon that requires deep interdisciplinary understanding.

Edward J. Carberry is Assistant Professor in the Business-Society Management department at the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University.

Lynn Williams is president emeritus of United Steelworkers of America.

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Employee Ownership and Shared Capitalism
352 pages, 5.5 x 8.5
Cloth ISBN 978-0-913447-03-1
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LOR

Edward J. Carberry
is Assistant Professor in the Business-Society Management department at the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University.
A Kingdom of Stargazers
Astrology and Authority in the Late Medieval Crown of Aragon
MICHAEL A. RYAN

“Michael A. Ryan’s superb book provides a hitherto unexplored vision of the transformations of the worlds of magic and astrology in the Crown of Aragon and elsewhere in the late Middle Ages and, most significantly, a most original reading of how these ‘mystery’ traditions underpinned the search for legitimacy in the Spanish eastern realms. A brilliant effort!”—Teofilo F. Ruiz, UCLA

Astrology in the Middle Ages was considered a branch of the magical arts, one informed by Jewish and Muslim scientific knowledge in Muslim Spain. As such it was deeply troubling to some Church authorities. Using the stars and planets to divine the future ran counter to the orthodox Christian notion that human beings have free will, and some clerical authorities argued that it almost certainly entailed the summoning of spiritual forces considered diabolical. We know that occult beliefs and practices became widespread in the later Middle Ages, but there is much about the phenomenon that we do not understand. For instance, how deeply did occult beliefs penetrate courtly culture and what exactly did those in positions of power hope to gain by interacting with the occult? In A Kingdom of Stargazers, Michael A. Ryan examines the interest in astrology in the Iberian kingdom of Aragon, where ideas about magic and the occult were deeply intertwined with notions of power, authority, and providence.

Michael A. Ryan is Assistant Professor of History at Purdue University. He is coeditor of End of Days: Essays on the Apocalypse from Antiquity to Modernity.

Creating Cistercian Nuns
The Women’s Religious Movement and Its Reform in Thirteenth-Century Champagne
ANNE E. LESTER

“In Creating Cistercian Nuns, Anne E. Lester makes a number of important and compelling arguments that will change our views of the relationship between the Cistercian order and women in the thirteenth century, the institutional shape and function of Cistercian nunneries, and the range of institutional responses to the urge to live the apostolic life in thirteenth-century France.”

—Sharon Farmer, UC Santa Barbara, author of Surviving Poverty in Medieval Paris

In Creating Cistercian Nuns, Anne E. Lester addresses a central issue in the history of the medieval church: the role of women in the rise of the religious reform movement of the thirteenth century. Focusing on the county of Champagne in France, Lester reconstructs the history of the women’s religious movement and its institutionalization within the Cistercian order.

The common picture of the early Cistercian order is that it was unreceptive to religious women. Scholars believed that women who wished to live a life of service and poverty were more likely to join one of the other reforming orders rather than the Cistercians. As Lester shows, however, this picture is deeply flawed. Between 1220 and 1240 the Cistercian order incorporated small independent communities of religious women in unprecedented numbers. Moreover, the order not only accommodated women but also responded to their interpretations of apostolic piety, even as it defined and determined what constituted Cistercian nuns in terms of dress, privileges, and liturgical practice.

Anne E. Lester is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Colorado Boulder.

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232 pages, 6 x 9
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HISTORY/MEDIEVAL

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Brokering Empire
Trans-Imperial Subjects between Venice and Istanbul
E. NATALIE ROTHMAN

“It has been a long time since a book surprised me, which Brokering Empire did again and again. E. Natalie Rothman reveals how early modern Venetian and Ottoman territories and spheres of influence were constantly shaped and reshaped through interactions among people and institutions.”—Edward Muir, Northwestern University

In Brokering Empire, E. Natalie Rothman explores the intersecting worlds of those who regularly traversed the early modern Venetian-Ottoman frontier, including colonial migrants, redeemed slaves, merchants, commercial brokers, religious converts, and diplomatic interpreters. In their sustained interactions across linguistic, religious, and political lines these trans-imperial subjects helped to shape shifting imperial and cultural boundaries, including the emerging distinction between Europe and the Levant.

Rothman argues that the period from 1570 to 1670 witnessed a gradual transformation in how Ottoman difference was conceived within Venetian institutions. Thanks in part to the activities of trans-imperial subjects, an early emphasis on juridical and commercial criteria gave way to conceptions of difference based on religion and language. Rothman begins her story in Venice’s bustling marketplaces, where commercial brokers often defied the state’s efforts both to tax foreign merchants and define Venetian citizenship. The story continues in a Venetian charitable institution where converts from Islam and Judaism and their Catholic Venetian patrons negotiated their mutual transformation. The story ends with Venice’s diplomatic interpreters, the dragomans, who not only produced and disseminated knowledge about the Ottomans but also created dense networks of kinship and patronage across imperial boundaries. Rothman’s new conceptual and empirical framework sheds light on institutional practices for managing juridical, religious, and ethnolinguistic difference in the Mediterranean and beyond.

E. Natalie Rothman is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Toronto.

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328 pages, 9 halftones, 1 map, 1 table,
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HISTORY/EUROPE

By Force and Fear
Taking and Breaking Monastic Vows in Early Modern Europe
ANNE JACOBSON SCHUTTE

An unwilling, desperate nun trapped in the cloister, unable to gain release: such is the image that endures today of monastic life in early modern Europe. In By Force and Fear, Anne Jacobson Schutte demonstrates that this and other common stereotypes of involuntary consignment to religious houses—shaped by literary sources such as Manzoni’s The Betrothed—are badly off the mark.

Drawing on records of the Congregation of the Council, held in the Vatican Archive, Schutte examines nearly one thousand petitions for annulment of monastic vows submitted to the Pope and adjudicated by the Council during a 125-year period, from 1668 to 1793. She considers petitions from Roman Catholic regions across Europe and a few from Latin America and finds that, in about half these cases, the congregation reached a decision. Many women and a smaller proportion of men got what they asked for: decrees nullifying their monastic profession and releasing them from religious houses. Schutte also reaches important conclusions about relations between elders and offspring in early modern families. She finds numerous instances of fathers, mothers, and other relatives (including older siblings) employing physical violence and psychological pressure to compel adolescents into “entering religion.”

Anne Jacobson Schutte is Professor of History Emeritus at the University of Virginia. She is the author of Aspiring Saints and Pier Paolo Vergerio and coeditor of several books, including Time, Space, and Women’s Lives in Early Modern Europe.

JULY
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HISTORY/MEDIEVAL
Cultivating the Masses
Modern State Practices and Soviet Socialism, 1914–1939
DAVID L. HOFFMANN

Under Stalin’s leadership, the Soviet government carried out a massive number of deportations, incarcerations, and executions. Paradoxically, at the very moment that Soviet authorities were killing thousands of individuals, they were also engaged in an enormous pronatalist campaign to boost the population. Even as the number of repressions grew exponentially, Communist Party leaders enacted sweeping social welfare and public health measures to safeguard people’s well-being. Extensive state surveillance of the population went hand in hand with literacy campaigns, political education, and efforts to instill in people an appreciation of high culture. In Cultivating the Masses, David L. Hoffmann examines the Party leadership’s pursuit of these seemingly contradictory policies in order to grasp fully the character of the Stalinist regime, a regime intent on transforming the socioeconomic order and the very nature of its citizens.

To analyze Soviet social policies, Hoffmann places them in an international comparative context. He explains Soviet technologies of social intervention as one particular constellation of modern state practices. These practices developed in conjunction with the ambitions of nineteenth-century European reformers to refashion society, and they subsequently prompted welfare programs, public health initiatives, and reproductive regulations in countries around the world. The mobilizational demands of World War I impelled political leaders to expand even further their efforts at population management, via economic controls, surveillance, propaganda, and state violence. Born at this moment of total war, the Soviet system institutionalized these wartime methods as permanent features of governance. Party leaders, whose dictatorship included no checks on state power, in turn attached interventionist practices to their ideological goal of building socialism.

Cultivating the Masses is one of the most important comparative works to be published in the field of Soviet history. Its major themes—the role of factors in addition to ideology in shaping Soviet interventionism and modernity, the centrality of intelligentsia experts, the impact of Russia’s ‘nurturist’ disciplinary culture, and the reinforcing relationship between other forms of social interventionism and Soviet political violence—will have a lasting impact on how we view early Soviet history.”

—Michael David-Fox, University of Maryland, author of Revolution of the Mind

David L. Hoffmann is Professor of History at The Ohio State University. He is the author of Stalinist Values: The Cultural Norms of Soviet Modernity, 1917–1941 and Peasant Metropolis: Social Identities in Moscow, 1929–1941, both from Cornell. He is also the editor of Russian Modernity: Politics, Knowledge, Practices and Stalinism: The Essential Readings.

Also of Interest

Stalinist Values
The Cultural Norms of Soviet Modernity, 1917–1941
DAVID L. HOFFMANN

264 pages. 6 x 9, 15 halftones
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The French Idea of History
Joseph de Maistre and His Heirs, 1794–1854
CAROLINA ARMENTEROS

“Gracefully written and deeply researched, this is quite simply the most important book on Maistre to appear in some time. Wide-ranging and consistently insightful, it is a broad meditation on the paradoxes and power of the past.”

—Darrin M. McMahon, Ben Weider Professor of History, The Florida State University

“A fierce absolutist, a furious theocrat . . . the champion of the hardest, narrowest, and most inflexible dogmatism . . . part learned doctor, part inquisitor, part executioner.” Thus did Émile Faguet describe Joseph-Marie de Maistre (1753–1821) in his 1899 history of nineteenth-century thought. This view of the influential thinker as a reactionary has, with little variation, held sway ever since. In The French Idea of History, Carolina Armenteros recovers a very different figure, one who had a far more subtle understanding of, and response to, the events of his day. Maistre emerges from this deeply learned book as the crucial bridge between the Enlightenment and the historicized thought of the nineteenth century. Armenteros demonstrates that Maistre is owed a debt not only by conservative political theorists but also by intellectuals generally considered to belong to the left, particularly the Utopian Socialists.

Carolina Armenteros is Rosalind Franklin Fellow, Faculty of Arts, University of Groningen, and Visiting Fellow, Wolfson College, University of Cambridge. She is coeditor of Joseph de Maistre and the Legacy of Enlightenment, Joseph de Maistre and His European Readers, The New enfant du siècle, and Historicising the French Revolution.

By Sword and Plow
France and the Conquest of Algeria
JENNIFER E. SESSIONS

“By marrying the cultural with the political, Jennifer E. Sessions uncovers the policy choices that led successive French regimes to back colonial expansion and elucidates the way contemporary culture shaped French understandings of the conquest of Algeria.”

—Patricia Lorcin, University of Minnesota, author of Imperial Identities

In 1830, with France’s colonial empire in ruins, Charles X ordered his army to invade Ottoman Algiers. Victory did not salvage his regime from revolution, but it began the French conquest of Algeria, which was continued and consolidated by the succeeding July Monarchy. In By Sword and Plow, Jennifer E. Sessions explains why France chose first to conquer Algeria and then to transform it into its only large-scale settler colony. Deftly reconstructing the political culture of mid-nineteenth-century France, she also sheds light on policies whose long-term consequences remain a source of social, cultural, and political tensions in France and its former colony.

In Sessions’s view, French expansion in North Africa was rooted in contests over sovereignty and male citizenship in the wake of the Atlantic revolutions of the eighteenth century. The French monarchy embraced warfare as a means to legitimize new forms of rule, incorporating the Algerian army into royal iconography and public festivals. Colorful broadsides, songs, and plays depicted the men of the Armée d’Afrique as citizen soldiers. Social reformers and colonial theorists formulated plans to settle Algeria with European emigrants. The propaganda used to recruit settlers featured imagery celebrating Algeria’s agricultural potential, but the male emigrants who responded were primarily poor, urban laborers who saw the colony as a place to exercise what they saw as their right to work. Generously illustrated with examples of this imperialist iconography, By Sword and Plow connects a wide-ranging culture of empire to specific policies of colonization during a pivotal period in the genesis of modern France.

Jennifer E. Sessions is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Iowa.

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Impious Fidelity
Anna Freud, Psychoanalysis, Politics
Suzanne Stewart-Steinberg

“With extraordinary attention to both textual and historical detail, Suzanne Stewart-Steinberg argues that Anna Freud provides a conduit for thinking through the passage from the psychic to the political. Impious Fidelity is a significant addition to the history of psychoanalysis.” —Lyndsey Stonebridge, author of The Judicial Imagination

In Impious Fidelity, Suzanne Stewart-Steinberg investigates the legacy of Anna Freud at the intersection between psychoanalysis as a mode of thinking and theorizing and its existence as a political entity. Stewart-Steinberg argues that because Anna Freud inherited and guided her father’s psychoanalytic project as an institution, analysis of her thought is critical to our understanding of the relationship between the psychoanalytic and the political. This is particularly the case given that many psychoanalysts and historians of psychiatry charge that Anna Freud’s emphasis on defending the supremacy of the ego against unconscious drives betrayed her father’s work.

Are the unconscious and the psychoanalytic project itself at odds with the stable ego deemed necessary to a democratic politics? Hannah Arendt famously (and influentially) argued that they are. But Stewart-Steinberg maintains that Anna Freud’s critics (particularly disciples of Melanie Klein) have simplified her thought and misconstrued her legacy. Stewart-Steinberg looks at Anna Freud’s work with wartime orphans, seeing that they developed subjectivity not by vertical (through the father) but by lateral, social ties. This led Anna Freud to revise her father’s emphasis on Oedipal sexuality, and to posit a revision of psychoanalysis that renders it compatible with democratic theory and practice. Stewart-Steinberg gives us an Anna Freud who “betrays” the father even as she protects his legacy and continues his work in a new key.

Suzanne Stewart-Steinberg is Associate Professor of Comparative Literature and Italian Studies at Brown University. She is the author of Sublime Surrender: Male Masochism at the Fin-de-siècle, also from Cornell, and The Pinocchio Effect: On Making Italians 1860–1920.

Dialogues between Faith and Reason
The Death and Return of God in Modern German Thought
John H. Smith

“Dialogues between Faith and Reason is a terrific book. It presents complicated ideas and histories in an extremely open, clear fashion and it makes those ideas speak to pressing issues facing the world today. It is beautifully written, conceptually powerful, and an authentic invitation to dialogue.” —Kenneth Reinhard, UCLA

The contemporary theologian Hans Küng has asked if the “death of God,” proclaimed by Nietzsche as the event of modernity, was inevitable. Did the empowering of new forms of rationality in Western culture beginning around 1500 lead necessarily to the reduction or privatization of faith? In Dialogues between Faith and Reason, John H. Smith traces a major line in the history of theology and the philosophy of religion down the “slippery slope” of secularization—from Luther and Erasmus, through Idealism, to Nietzsche, Heidegger, and contemporary theory such as that of Derrida, Habermas, Vattimo, and Asad. At the same time, Smith points to the persistence of a tradition that grew out of the Reformation and continues in the mostly Protestant philosophical reflection on whether and how faith can be justified by reason. In this accessible and vigorously argued book, Smith posits that faith and reason have long been locked in mutual engagement.

Smith is struck by the fact that although in the secularized West the death of God is said to be fundamental to the modern condition, our current post-modernity is often characterized as a “postsecular” time. For Smith, this means not only that we are experiencing a broad-based “return of religion” but also, and more important for his argument, that we are now able to recognize the role of religion within the history of modernity.

John H. Smith is Professor of German at the University of California, Irvine. He is the author of Dialectics of the Will: Freedom, Power, and Understanding in Modern German and French Thought and The Spirit and Its Letter: Traces of Rhetoric in Hegel’s Philosophy of Bildung.
The Business of Empire
United Fruit, Race, and U.S. Expansion in Central America
JASON M. COLBY

“Jason M. Colby reveals a previously hidden history of struggle and negotiation that helped to shape the United Fruit Company’s infamous attempts to exploit national, racial, and other kinds of differences among workers.”
—Aims McGuinness, author of Path of Empire

The link between private corporations and U.S. world power has a much longer history than most people realize. Transnational firms such as the United Fruit Company represent an earlier stage of the economic and cultural globalization now taking place throughout the world. Drawing on a wide range of archival sources in the United States, Great Britain, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, Colby combines “top-down” and “bottom-up” approaches to provide new insight into the role of transnational capital, labor migration, and racial nationalism in shaping U.S. expansion into Central America and the greater Caribbean. The Business of Empire places corporate power and local context at the heart of U.S. imperial history.

In the early twentieth century, U.S. influence in Central America came primarily in the form of private enterprise, above all United Fruit. The company initially depended upon British West Indian laborers. When its black workforce resisted white American authority, the firm adopted a strategy of labor division by recruiting Hispanic migrants. Central American nationalists denounced not only U.S. military interventions in the region but also American employment of black immigrants. By the 1930s, just as Washington renounced military intervention in Latin America, United Fruit pursued its own Good Neighbor Policy, which brought a reduction in its corporate colonial power and a ban on the hiring of black immigrants. The end of the company’s system of labor division in turn pointed the way to the transformation of United Fruit as well as the broader U.S. empire.

Hugh Davis incorporates with insight and innovation the organizations and actions of the black North into the tableau of a Reconstruction understood far more accurately as woven into not only the South but also the nation as a whole.”
—Peter P. Hinks, author of To Awaken My Afflicted Brethren

Historians have focused almost entirely on the attempt by southern African Americans to attain equal rights during Reconstruction. However, the northern states also witnessed a significant period of struggle during these years. Northern blacks vigorously protested laws establishing inequality in education, public accommodations, and political life and challenged the Republican Party to live up to its stated ideals.

In “We Will Be Satisfied With Nothing Less,” Hugh Davis concentrates on the two issues that African Americans in the North considered most essential: black male suffrage rights and equal access to the public schools. Davis connects campaigns in places such as Cincinnati, Detroit, and San Francisco with the work of the National Equal Rights League and its successor, the National Executive Committee of Colored Persons. Following the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870, northern blacks devoted considerable attention to assessing their place within the Republican Party and determining how they could most effectively employ the franchise to protect the rights of all citizens.

Jason M. Colby is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Hugh Davis is Professor Emeritus of History at Southern Connecticut State University. He is the author of Leonard Bacon: New England Reformer and Antislavery Moderate and Joshua Leavitt: Evangelical Abolitionist.
Aggressive Fictions
Reading the Contemporary American Novel
KATHRYN HUME

“Kathryn Hume is one of our most brilliant and accomplished critics, and in Aggressive Fictions she describes and defines a fascinating phenomenon. Her topic is genuinely interesting, her analyses always perspicacious. Compelling and original, this book will be warmly welcomed by scholars—and by that larger community of readers passionate about contemporary fiction.”

—David Cowart, author of Trailing Clouds

A frequent complaint against contemporary American fiction is that too often it puts off readers in ways they find difficult to fathom. Books such as Bret Easton Ellis’s American Psycho, Katherine Dunn’s Geek Love, and Don DeLillo’s Underworld seem determined to upset, disgust, or annoy their readers—or to disorient them by shunning traditional plot patterns and character development. Kathryn Hume calls such works “aggressive fiction.” Why would authors risk alienating their readers—and why should readers persevere? Looking beyond the theory-based justifications that critics often provide for such fiction, Hume offers a commonsense guide for the average reader who wants to better understand and appreciate books that might otherwise seem difficult to enjoy.

In her reliable and sympathetic guide, Hume considers roughly forty works of recent American fiction, including books by William Burroughs, Kathy Acker, Chuck Palahniuk, and Cormac McCarthy. Hume gathers “attacks” on the reader into categories based on narrative structure and content. Writers of some aggressive fictions may wish to frustrate easy interpretation or criticism. Others may try to induce certain responses in readers. Extreme content deployed as a tactic for distancing and alienating can actually produce a contradictory effect: for readers who learn to relax and go with the flow, the result may well be exhilaration rather than revulsion.

Kathryn Hume is Edwin Erle Sparks Professor of English at The Pennsylvania State University. She is the author of several books, including American Dream, American Nightmare: Fiction since 1960 and Surviving your Academic Job Hunt: Advice for Humanities PhDs.

Taming Cannibals
Race and the Victorians
PATRICK BRANTLINGER

“Third in Patrick Brantlinger’s massive trilogy on race and the Victorians, this is the best of postcolonial criticism. It focuses on the contradictions and complexities of empire. It shows how racism pervades every aspect of Victorian and modern culture and explains the persistence into our own time of what are otherwise inexplicably persistent inequalities. It is hard to be nuanced when covering this much, but by a seasoned mastery of both primary and secondary sources Brantlinger succeeds.”

—Regenia Gagnier, University of Exeter, President of British Association for Victorian Studies

In Taming Cannibals, Patrick Brantlinger unravels contradictions embedded in the racist and imperialist ideology of the British Empire. For many Victorians, the idea of taming cannibals or civilizing savages was oxymoronic: civilization was a goal that the nonwhite peoples of the world could not attain or, at best, could only approximate, yet the “civilizing mission” was viewed as the ultimate justification for imperialism. Similarly, the supposedly unshakeable certainty of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority was routinely undercut by widespread fears about racial degeneration through contact with “lesser” races or concerns that Anglo-Saxons might be superseded by something superior—an even “fitter” or “higher” race or species.

Brantlinger traces the development of those fears through close readings of a wide range of texts—including Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe, Fiji and the Fijians by Thomas Williams, Daily Life and Origin of the Tasmanians by James Bonwick, The Descent of Man by Charles Darwin, Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad, Culture and Anarchy by Matthew Arnold, She by H. Rider Haggard, and The War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells. Throughout the wide-ranging, capacious, and rich Taming Cannibals, Brantlinger combines the study of literature with socio-political history and postcolonial theory in novel ways.

Patrick Brantlinger is James Rudy Professor of English (Emeritus) at Indiana University. He is the author of many books, including Dark Vanishings, Fictions of State, Rule of Darkness, and Bread and Circuses, all from Cornell.
The Origin of Sin
An English Translation of the *Hamartigenia*

**PRUDENTIUS**

Translated and with an Interpretive Essay by Martha A. Malamud

Aurelius Prudentius Clemens (348–ca. 406) is one of the great Christian Latin writers of late antiquity. Born in northeastern Spain during an era of momentous change for both the Empire and the Christian religion, he was well educated, well connected, and a successful member of the late Roman elite, a man fully engaged with the politics and culture of his times. Prudentius wrote poetry that was deeply influenced by classical writers and in the process he revived the ethical, historical, and political functions of poetry. This aspect of his work was especially valued in the Middle Ages by Christian writers who found themselves similarly drawn to the Classical tradition.

Prudentius’s *Hamartigenia*, consisting of a 63-line preface followed by 1,290 lines of dactylic hexameter verse, considers the origin of sin in the universe and its consequences, culminating with a vision of judgment day: the damned are condemned to torture, worms, and flames, while the saved return to a heaven filled with delights, one of which is the pleasure of watching the torments of the damned. As Martha A. Malamud shows in the interpretive essay that accompanies her lapidary translation, the first new English translation in more than forty years, *Hamartigenia* is critical for understanding late antique ideas about sin, justice, gender, violence, and the afterlife. Its radical exploration of and experimentation with language have inspired generations of thinkers and poets since—most notably John Milton, whose *Paradise Lost* owes much of its conception of language and its strikingly visual imagery to Prudentius’s poem.

Martha A. Malamud is Associate Professor of Classics at the University at Buffalo. She is the author of *A Poetics of Transformation: Prudentius and Classical Mythology*.

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Plutarch of Chaeronea, Platonist, polymath, and prolific writer, was by no means an armchair philosopher. He believed in the necessity for a philosopher to affect the lives of his fellow citizens. That urge inspired many of his writings to meet what he considered people’s true needs. Although these writings on practical ethics illustrate in various ways Plutarch’s authorial talents and raise many challenging questions (regarding their overall structure, content, purpose, and underlying philosophical and social presuppositions), they have attracted only limited scholarly attention.

Geert Roskam is Professor of Greek language and literature at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

Luc Van der Stockt is Professor of Greek language and literature at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and Honorary President of the International Plutarch Society.

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Living with History, 1914–1964
Rebuilding Europe after the First and Second World Wars and the Role of Heritage Preservation

EDITED BY NICHOLAS BULLOCK AND LUC VERPOEST

Living with History focuses on a particular aspect of heritage preservation in the twentieth century: destruction and postwar reconstruction in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, and The Netherlands. This book establishes a status quesitons for the historiography of wartime and postwar preservation, and sets these particular developments in preservation history in the context of the general evolution of architecture and urbanism. The authors investigate the specific role of conservationists and heritage institutions and administrations in the overall reconstruction and examine the part played by architects and planners in heritage preservation.

Conflicting Words
The Peace Treaty of Münster (1648) and the Political Culture of the Dutch Republic and the Spanish Monarchy
LAURA MANZANO BAENA

The Peace of Münster, signed between the Catholic Monarchy and the United Provinces in 1648, went against the political culture of both polities. The fact that the Spanish Monarchy definitively accepted the independence of its former subjects clearly negated the policy put forward by the Monarchy during the “eighty” years that the war lasted and to the Monarchy’s declared main goals. For the United Provinces, signing a peace with the archenemy without having brought liberty and religious freedom to ten of the seventeen provinces that formed part of the ancient Burgundian circle was also considered by important groups in the “rebel” provinces as a defection.

Portraying the political culture of both the Catholic Monarchy and the United Provinces, Conflicting Words analyses the views held in both territories concerning the points that were discussed in pamphlets and treatises published during the peace negotiations. Laura Manzano Baena also traces the origin of the arguments presented, showing how they were transformed during the period under study, and discusses their influence, or presence, in the diplomatic negotiations among the ambassadors of the United Provinces and the Catholic Monarchy in the German town of Münster. These discussions are inserted in the wider framework of a Christian realm that had to reassess its own values as a consequence of the confessionalization process and the Thirty Years’ War, which affected not only the Empire but also all Central and Western Europe.

Laura Manzano Baena works for the Spanish State Society for Cultural Action.

Nicholas Bullock is Head of the Department of Architecture and Reader in Architectural and Planning History at the University of Cambridge, where he is a Fellow of King’s College.

Luc Verpoest is Professor of Architectural History and Conservation at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation.
Coping with Social Change
Life Strategies of Workers in Poland’s New Capitalism

ADAM MROZOWICKI

“This is a very strong contribution to both the sociology of post-communist countries, and to the sociology of the working class. The theoretical framework is very rich and original.”—G. Meardi, University of Warwick

Manual workers in Central and Eastern Europe are often perceived as disoriented victims of postsocialist transformation. But how can such assumptions—by sociologists as well as the general public—explain the diversity of the actual ways that workers cope with social change in the new capitalist reality?

To address this question Adam Mrozowicki turns to workers themselves, to their life strategies and personal experiences. He reconstructs the processes of adapting to and resisting structural changes in working-class milieus in Silesia, an industrial region of Poland. Through an in-depth analysis of 166 personal interviews with blue-collar workers, Mrozowicki reaches general conclusions. The workers rarely resemble the passive puppets of historical forces. Their ability to reflect upon their lives, upon their deeply ingrained moral ethos, and upon their social circumstances emerge as the foundation of their efforts to overcome socially imposed limitations. Coping with Social Change is essential not only for readers interested in postsocialism and working-class theory, but also for anybody inclined to think critically about workers’ empowerment in late capitalist societies.

Adam Mrozowicki is Assistant Professor at the Institute of Sociology, University of Wroclaw.

August
284 pages, 6 x 9, 5 b&w figures, 9 tables
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HISCLASS
A Historical International Social Class Scheme

MARCO H. D. VAN LEEUWEN AND INEKE MAAS

Social class schemes, contemporary as well as historical, are always somewhat mysterious. While the authors of this book do not claim to have solved that mystery completely, they do shed significant light on it. Unlike previous historical schemes, HISCLASS is international, created for the purpose of making comparisons across different periods, countries, and languages. Furthermore, it is linked to an international standard classification scheme for occupations—HISCO.

The chapters in the book show how historical occupational titles classified in HISCO can form the building blocks of a social class scheme for past populations. The dimensions underlying classes are discussed. How, for instance, can manual work be distinguished from non-manual work? Skilled from nonskilled? And what did “supervision” really mean? A rich source of detailed occupational information is used to measure those dimensions. The result is an instrument that can be used to systematically compare social class positions, distilled from a dazzling variety of occupational titles, around the world and over a range of periods.

Marco H. D. van Leeuwen is Professor of Historical Sociology at the Department of Sociology/ICS, Utrecht University, and Honorary Research Fellow of the International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam.

Ineke Maas is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology/ICS, Utrecht University.
An Educational Pilgrimage to the United States/
Un pèlerinage psycho-pédagogique aux Etats-Unis
Travel Diary by Raymond Buyse, 1922/
Carnet de voyage (1922) de Raymond Buyse
EDITED BY MARC DEPAEPE AND LIEVEN D’HULST

In 1922, Raymond Buyse, a young Belgian “pedologist,” undertook a study tour of the United States of America. He made this trip together with Ovid Decroly, a founder of schools, educational reformer and professor of child psychology at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. Both men were keenly interested in the “scientific” study of the child and especially in applied American psychology as well as in psychological tests. They met well-known American professors and visited universities that were developing these aspects of psychology. Back in Belgium, Buyse and Decroly dedicated several books and articles to the issues discussed during the trip. Less known is that Raymond Buyse noted his impressions and reflections of the three-month trip in a diary. Buyse writes in a lively style about his encounters with the great psychologists and pedagogues of that time. This diary, unpublished until now, adds a new dimension to the study of the history of psychology in Belgium and far beyond.

Illustration: first page of Buyse’s diary

Maarten Simons is Professor at the Laboratory for Education and Society and the Center for Educational Policy and Innovation, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

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Curating the European University
Exposition and Public Debate
EDITED BY MAARTEN SIMONS, MATHIAS DECUYPERE, JORIS VLIEGHE, JAN MASSCHELEIN

The university is an institution that goes back to the Middle Ages. As universitas magistrorum et scholiarum the university was a community of scholars and students gathered around books and preoccupied with study and the search for truth. What is the role of the university today? The meanings of teaching, study, and research have changed. Screens are replacing books, online learning environments are replacing lecture halls, and students are becoming learners. In the context of a growing emphasis on innovation and development, competition among institutions, and the privatization of knowledge, the role of communities of scholars and students is changing. Some argue that the university is entering a new phase; others claim that we face the end of the university. Curating the European University features projects involving new ways of publishing, alternative organizations of departments, proposals for open access and open source, and university architecture and accessibility; it offers a unique contribution to the public debate on the role of the university.

Marc Depaepe teaches history of education, pedagogy, and psychology at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

Lieve D’Hulst teaches French literature and translation studies.

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EDUCATION

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EDUCATION
Political Authority and Provincial Identity in Thailand
The Making of Banharn-buri
YOSHINORI NISHIZAKI

“Here is the story of Banharn Silpa-archa, the former PM and arch-electocrat of Thai politics, told by a scholar whose extensive field research and critical sympathy have enabled him to capture the complexity of Banharn’s talents and enduring reign. As Nishizaki demonstrates, Banharn’s success in the province of Suphanburi (a.k.a. Banharn-buri) was not built on a sleazy mix of guns, goons, and gold, but constructed through careful cultivation of a proud provincial identity and the targeted reallocation of state resources. This study by a political anthropologist attuned to the voices of Banharn’s rural constituents challenges all facile put-downs of Thai provincial voters as duped country bumpkins and charts a new direction for Thai political analysis.”


The powerful Thai politician and former prime minister Banharn Silpa-archa has been disparaged as a corrupt operator who for years channeled excessive state funds into developing his own rural province. This book reinterprets Banharn’s career and offers a detailed portrait of the voters who support him. Relying on extensive interviews, the author shows how Banharn’s constituents have developed a strong provincial identity based on their pride in his advancement of their province, Suphanburi, which many now call “Banharn-buri,” the place of Banharn.

Yoshinori Nishizaki’s close and thorough examination of the numerous public construction projects sponsored and even personally funded by Banharn clearly illustrates this politician’s canny abilities and tireless, meticulous oversight of his domain. Banharn’s constituents are aware that Suphanburi was long considered a “backward” province by other Thais—notably the Bangkok elite. Suphanburians hold the neglectful central government responsible for their province’s former sorry condition and humiliating reputation. Banharn has successfully identified himself as the antithesis to the inefficient central state by promoting rapid “development” and advertising his own role in that development through well-publicized donations, public ceremonies, and visits to the sites of new buildings and highways. Much standard literature on rural politics and society in Thailand and other democratizing countries in Southeast Asia would categorize this politician as a typical “strongman,” the boss of a semiviolent patronage network that squeezes votes out of the people. That standard analysis would utterly fail to recognize and understand the grassroots realities of Suphanburi that Nishizaki has captured in his study. This compassionate, well-grounded analysis challenges simplistic perceptions of rural Thai voters and raises vital questions about contemporary democracy in Thailand.
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