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Every Supreme Court transition presents an opportunity for a shift in the balance of the third branch of American government, but the replacement of Thurgood Marshall with Clarence Thomas in 1991 proved particularly momentous. Not only did it shift the ideological balance on the Court; it was inextricably entangled with the persistent American dilemma of race. In The Transition, this most significant transition is explored through the lives and writings of the first two African American justices on the Court, touching on the lasting consequences for understandings of American citizenship as well as the central currents of Black political thought over the past century.

In their lives, Thurgood Marshall and Clarence Thomas shared the experience of living and learning in a world that had enslaved, and now continued to subjugate, members of their racial group. On the Court, their judicial writings richly illustrate the ways they each embodied crucial American (and African American) debates: on the balance between state and federal authority, on the government’s responsibility to protect its citizens against discrimination, and on the best strategies for pursuing equality. The gap between Justices Marshall and Thomas on these questions cannot be overstated, and it reveals an extraordinary range of thought yet to be fully appreciated.

The 1991 transition has had consequences that are still unfolding at the Court and in society. Arguing that the importance of this transition has been obscured by the relegation of these Justices to the sidelines of Supreme Court history, Daniel Kiel shows that it is their unique perspective as Black justices and the rooting of their judicial philosophies in the relationship of government to African Americans that makes this succession echo across generations.

Daniel Kiel is the FedEx Professor of Law at The University of Memphis Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law.
THE SHADOW OF THE EMPRESS

Fairy-Tale Opera and the End of the Habsburg Monarchy

LARRY WOLFF

A BEGUILING EXPLORATION OF THE LAST HABSBURG MONARCHS’ GRIP ON EUROPE’S HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL IMAGINATION.

In 1919 the last Habsburg rulers, Emperor Karl and Empress Zita, left Austria, going into exile. That same year, the fairy-tale opera Die Frau ohne Schatten (The Woman Without a Shadow), featuring a mythological emperor and empress, premiered at the Vienna Opera. Viennese poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal and German composer Richard Strauss created Die Frau ohne Schatten through the bitter years of World War I, imagining it would triumphantly appear after the victory of the German and Habsburg empires. Instead, the premiere came in the aftermath of catastrophic defeat.

The Shadow of the Empress: Fairy-Tale Opera and the End of the Habsburg Monarchy explores how the changing circumstances of politics and society transformed their opera and its cultural meanings before, during, and after the First World War.

Strauss and Hofmannsthal turned emperors and empresses into fantastic fairy-tale characters; meanwhile, following the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy after the war, their real-life counterparts, removed from political life in Europe, began to be regarded as anachronistic, semi-mythological figures. Reflecting on the seismic cultural shifts that rocked post-imperial Europe, Larry Wolff follows the story of Karl and Zita after the loss of their thrones. Karl died in 1922, but Zita lived through the rise of Nazism, World War II, and the Cold War. By her death in 1989, she had herself become a fairy-tale figure, a totem of imperial nostalgia.

Wolff weaves together the story of the opera’s composition and performance; the end of the Habsburg monarchy; and his own family’s life in and exile from Central Europe, providing a rich new understanding of Europe’s cataclysmic 20th century, and our contemporary relationship to it.


“This alluring and original work of history explores the parallel lives of a twentieth century opera, the twilight of the Habsburg Empire, and its last emperor and empress. In this brilliant book, art imitates life, and life art, through mirror images, shadows and the unexpected destinies of historic personages.”

—Leon Botstein, Bard College

“In Larry Wolff’s brilliant telling, an opera’s fairy-tale empress and a real-life Habsburg empress come to embody the phantom political culture of an empire that to this day maintains a powerful hold over Central and Eastern European institutions and imagination.”

—Pieter M. Judson, author of The Habsburg Empire: A New History
A photograph with faint writing on the back. A traveling chess set. A silver pin.

In her new memoir, noted scholar and author Susan Rubin Suleiman uses such everyday objects and the memories they evoke to tell the story of her early life as a Holocaust refugee and American immigrant. In this coming-of-age story that probes the intergenerational complexities of immigrant families and the inevitability of loss, Susan looks to her own life as an example of how historical events shape our private lives.

After the Nazis marched into Hungary in 1944, five-year-old Susan learned to call herself by a Christian name, hiding with false papers in Budapest. While her relatives in the provinces would be among the 450,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz, Susan’s close family survived and even thrived in the years following the war. But when the Communist Party took over Hungary, Susan and her parents emigrated to Chicago by way of Vienna, Paris, Haiti, and New York. Later in life, she rarely allowed herself to think about this chapter of her past—but eventually, when she had children of her own, she found herself called back to Budapest, unlocking memories that would change the direction of her scholarship and career.

At the center of this richly textured memoir is a little girl who grows up happy despite the traumas of her early years, surrounded by a loving family. As a teenager in the 1950s, she is determined to become “100% American,” until a post-college year in Paris leads her to realize that her European roots and Americanness can coexist. At once an intellectual autobiography and a reflection on the nature of memory, identity, and home, Daughter of History invites us to consider how the objects that underpin our lives become gateways to our past.

“Daughter of History
Traces of an Immigrant Girlhood

SUSAN RUBIN SULEIMAN

Susan Rubin Suleiman is a professor emerita of French and comparative literature at Harvard University. Her many books include The Némirovsky Question (2016) and a previous memoir, Budapest Diary: In Search of the Motherbook (1996).

“A memoir of heart and soul, of ideas and intimations. On page after page, it reminds us that we think with the objects we love and we love the objects we think with. Compelling, sophisticated, accessible—it’s a gift.”
—Sherry Turkle, MIT Professor, author of Reclaiming Conversation and The Empathy Diaries: A Memoir

“In exquisitely detailing not only what she can remember but what she can’t—including, at one point, her own name—Suleiman limns history’s mark on even her ability to feel. This is marvelous, riveting reading—courageous, insightful, and inspiring.”
—Gish Jen, author of Thank you, Nixon
Gay bars have been closing by the hundreds. The story goes that increasing mainstream acceptance of LGBTQ+ people, plus dating apps like Grindr and Tinder, have rendered these spaces obsolete. Beyond that, rampant gentrification in big cities has pushed gay bars out of the neighborhoods they helped make hip. *Who Needs Gay Bars?* considers these narratives, accepting that the answer for some might be: maybe nobody. And yet...

Jarred by the closing of his favorite local watering hole in Cleveland, Ohio, Greggor Mattson embarks on a journey across the country to paint a much more complex picture of the cultural significance of these spaces, inside “big four” gay cities, but also beyond them. No longer the only places for their patrons to socialize openly, Mattson finds in them instead a continuously evolving symbol; a physical place for feeling and challenging the beating pulse of sexual progress. From the historical archives of Seattle’s Garden of Allah, to the outpost bars in Texas, Missouri, or Florida that serve as community hubs for queer youth—these are places of celebration, where the next drag superstar from Alaska or Oklahoma may be discovered. They are also fraught grounds for confronting the racial and gender politics within and without the LGBTQ+ community.

The question that frames this story is not asking whether these spaces are needed, but for whom, earnestly exploring the diversity of folks and purposes they serve today. Loosely informed by the Damron Guide, the so-called “Green Book” of gay travel, Mattson logged ten thousand miles on the road, to all corners of the United States. His destinations are sometimes thriving, sometimes struggling, but all offering intimate views of the wide range of gay experience in America: POC, white, trans, cis; past, present, and future.

**Greggor Mattson, PhD,** is Associate Professor of Sociology at Oberlin College. He is the author of *The Cultural Politics of European Prostitution Reform* (2016). His work has appeared in academic journals as well as in mainstream outlets such as *Slate, Literary Hub, Business Insider,* and the *San Francisco Chronicle.*
WHY?
The Philosophy Behind the Question

PHILIPPE HUNEMAN

A PHILOSOPHER EXPLORES THE MANY DIMENSIONS OF A BEGUILINGLY SIMPLE QUESTION.

Why did triceratops have horns? Why did World War I occur? Why does Romeo love Juliet? And, most important, Why ask “why?” Through an analysis of these questions and others, philosopher Philippe Huneman describes the different meanings of “why?”, and how those meanings can, and should (or should not), be conflated.

As Huneman outlines, there are three basic meanings of “why?”: the cause of an event, the reason of a belief, and the reason why I do what I do (the purpose). Each of these meanings, in turn, impacts how we approach knowledge in a wide array of disciplines: science, history, psychology, and metaphysics. Exhibiting a rare combination of conversational ease and intellectual rigor, Huneman teases out the hidden dimensions of questions as seemingly simple as “Why did Mickey Mouse open the refrigerator?” or as seemingly unanswerable as “Why am I me?” In doing so, he provides an extraordinary tour of canonical and contemporary philosophical thought, from Plato and Aristotle, through Descartes and Spinoza, to Elizabeth Anscombe and Ruth Millikan, and beyond.

Of course, no proper reckoning with the question “why?” can afford not to acknowledge its limits, which are the limits, and the ends, of reason itself. Huneman thus concludes with a provocative elaboration of what Kant called the “natural need for metaphysics,” the unallayed instinct we have to ask the question even when we know there can be no unequivocal answer.

Philippe Huneman is Research Director at the Institut d’Histoire et de Philosophie des Sciences et des Techniques, CNRS/ Université Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne and the author of several books in French and English, including Philosophical Sketches of Death in Biology: An Historical and Analytic Investigation (2022).

“This is an engaging, creative, and masterful exploration of human experience, stemming from the seemingly innocent question, “why?”; Huneman expertly draws upon an exceptionally rich array of sources—from the philosophical to the everyday—brought to life through illuminating examples. Even if we never reach an ultimate answer to life’s most pressing query, this lucidly written book not only evokes its necessity, but transforms the way we will forever approach the question.”

—Anthony J. Steinbock, author of Knowing by Heart
Few English writers wielded a pen as sharply as George Orwell, the quintessential political writer of the twentieth century. His literary output at once responded to and sought to influence the tumultuous times in which he lived—decades during which Europe, and eventually the entire world, would be torn apart by war, while ideologies like fascism, socialism, and communism changed the stakes of global politics. In this study, Stanford historian and lifelong Orwell scholar Peter Stansky incisively demonstrates how Orwell’s body of work was defined by the four major conflicts that punctuated his life: World War I, the Spanish Civil War, World War II, and the Cold War.

Young Orwell came of age against the backdrop of World War I, and published his final book, Nineteen Eighty-Four, nearly half a century later, at the outset of the Cold War. The intervening three decades of Orwell’s life were marked by radical shifts in his personal politics: briefly a staunch pacifist, he was finally a fully-committed socialist following his involvement in the Spanish Civil War. But just before the outbreak of World War II, he had adopted a strong anti-pacifist position, stating that to be a pacifist was equivalent to being pro-Fascist.

By carefully combing through Orwell’s published works, notably “My Country Right or Left,” “The Lion and the Unicorn,” Animal Farm, and his most dystopian and prescient novel Nineteen Eighty-Four, Stansky teases apart Orwell’s often paradoxical views on patriotism and socialism. The Socialist Patriot is ultimately an attempt to reconcile the apparent contradictions between Orwell’s commitment to socialist ideals and his sharp critique of totalitarianism by demonstrating the centrality of his wartime experiences, giving twenty-first century readers greater insight into the inner world of one of the most influential writers of the modern age.

Peter Stansky is the Frances and Charles Field Professor of History, Emeritus at Stanford University. He has published extensively on the cultural, political, and literary milieu of twentieth-century Britain, including (with William Abrahams) the Orwell biographies The Unknown Orwell (1972) and Orwell: The Transformation (1980), both finalists for the National Book Award.
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LABORING FOR JUSTICE

The Fight Against Wage Theft in an American City

REBECCA BERKE GALEMBA

Drawing on more than seven years of research that earned special recognition for its community engagement, this book analyzes the widespread problem of wage theft and its disproportionate impact on low-wage immigrant workers. Rebecca Galemba focuses on the plight of day laborers in Denver, Colorado—a quintessential purple state that has swung between some of the harshest and more welcoming policies around immigrant and labor rights. With collaborators and community partners, Galemba reveals how labor abuses like wage theft persist, and how advocates, attorneys, and workers struggle to redress and prevent those abuses using proactive policy, legal challenges, and direct action tactics. As more and more industries move away from secure, permanent employment and towards casualized labor practices, this book shines a light on wage theft as symptomatic of larger, systemic issues throughout the U.S. economy, and illustrates how workers can deploy effective strategies to endure and improve their position in the world amidst precarity through everyday forms of convivencia and resistance.

Applying a public anthropology approach that integrates the experiences of community partners, students, policy makers, and activists in the production of research, this book uses the pressing issue of wage theft to offer a methodologically rigorous, community-engaged, and pedagogically innovative approach to the study of immigration, labor, inequality, and social justice.

Rebecca Berke Galemba is Associate Professor at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver. She received the 2022 Setha M. Low Engaged Anthropology Award from the American Anthropological Association for the Just Wages Project, focused on wage theft research and labor justice advocacy.
At the turn of the millennium, Middle Eastern and Muslim Germans had rather unexpectedly become central to the country’s Holocaust memory culture—not as welcome participants, but as targets for re-education and reform. Since then, Turkish- and Arab-Germans have been considered as the prime obstacles to German national reconciliation with its Nazi past, a status shared to a lesser degree by Germans from the formerly socialist East Germany. It is for this reason that the German government, German NGOs, and Muslim minority groups have begun to design Holocaust education and anti-Semitism prevention programs specifically tailored for Muslim immigrants and refugees, so that they, too, can learn the lessons of the Holocaust and embrace Germany’s most important postwar democratic political values.

Based on ethnographic research conducted over a decade, *Subcontractors of Guilt* explores when, how, and why Muslim Germans have moved to the center of Holocaust memory discussions. Esra Özyürek argues that German society “subcontracts” guilt of the Holocaust to new minority immigrant arrivals, with the false promise of this process leading to inclusion into the German social contract and equality with other members of postwar German society. By focusing on the recently formed but already sizable sector of Muslim-only anti-Semitism and Holocaust education programs, this book explores the paradoxes of postwar German national identity.

**Esra Özyürek** is the Sultan Qaboos Professor of Abrahamic Faiths and Shared Values at the University of Cambridge. She is the author of *Being German, Becoming Muslim: Race, Religion, and Conversion in the New Europe* (2015).

**AID AND THE HELP**

*International Development and the Transnational Extraction of Care*

**DINAH HANNAFORD**

Hiring domestic workers is a routine part of the expat development lifestyle. Whether working for the United Nations, governmental aid agencies, or NGOs such as Oxfam, Save the Children, or World Vision, expatriate aid workers in the developing world employ maids, nannies, security guards, gardeners, and chauffeurs. Though nearly every expat aid worker in the developing world has local people working within the intimate sphere of their homes, these relationships are seldom, if ever, discussed in analyses of the development paradigm and its praxis. *Aid and the Help* addresses this major lacuna through an ethnographic analysis of the intersection of development work and domestic work. This examination of the reproductive labor cheaply purchased by aid workers posted overseas reveals the multiple ways that the ostensibly “giving” industry of development can be an extractive industry as well. With rich and compelling stories representing multiple perspectives, Dinah Hannaford offers a sophisticated theoretical rethinking of the global development industry and pushes readers to consider who its true beneficiaries are.

**Dinah Hannaford** is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Houston. She is the author of *Marriage Without Borders: Transnational Spouses in Neoliberal Senegal* (2017).
RAISING TWO FISTS
Struggles for Black Citizenship in Multicultural Colombia
ROOSBELINDA CÁRDENAS

Raising Two Fists is a historically grounded ethnography of Afro-Colombian political mobilization after the multicultural turn that swept Latin America in the 1990s, when states began to recognize and legally enshrine rights for Afro-descendants. Roosbelinda Cárdenas explores three major strategies that Afro-Colombians developed in their struggles against racialized dispossession—the defense of culturally specific livelihoods through the creation of Black Territories; the demand for differential reparations for Afro-Colombian war victims; and the fight for inclusion in Colombia’s peace negotiations and post-conflict rebuilding—illustrating how they engage in this work both as participants of organized political movements and in their everyday lives.

Although rights-based claims to the state have become necessary and pragmatic tools in the intersecting struggles for racial, economic, and social justice, Cárdenas argues that they continue to be ineffective due to Colombia’s entrenched colonial racial hierarchies. She shows that while Afro-Colombians pursue rights-based claims, they also forge African Diasporic solidarities and protect the flourishing of their lives outside of the frame of rights and, with or without the state’s sanction—a “two-fisted” strategy for Black citizenship.

Roosbelinda Cárdenas is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Latin American Studies at Hampshire College.

FEEL THE GRASS GROW
Ecologies of Slow Peace in Colombia
ANGIE LEDERACH

On November 24, 2016, the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia signed a revised peace accord that marked a political end to over a half century of war. Feel the Grass Grow traces the far less visible aspects of moving from war to peace: the decades of campesino struggle to defend life, land, and territory prior to the national accord, as well as campesino social leaders’ engagement with the challenges of the state’s postaccord reconstruction efforts. In the words of the campesino peace activists, “peace is not signed, peace is built.”

Drawing on nearly a decade of extensive ethnographic and participatory research, Angela Jill Lederach advances a theory of “slow peace.” Slowing down does not negate the urgency that animates the defense of territory in the context of the interlocking processes of political and environmental violence that persist in postaccord Colombia. Instead, Lederach shows how the campesino call to “slowness” recenters grassroots practices of peace that are grounded in multigenerational struggles for territorial liberation. In examining the various layers of meaning embedded within campesino theories of “the times (los tiempos),” this book directs analytic attention to the holistic understanding of peacebuilding found among campesino social leaders. Their experiences of peacebuilding shape an understanding of time as embodied, affective, and emplaced. The call to slow peace gives primacy to the everyday, where relationships are deepened, ancestral memories reclaimed, and ecologies regenerated.

Angela Jill Lederach is Assistant Professor of Cultural Anthropology at Creighton University. She is the co-author, with John Paul Lederach, of When Blood and Bones Cry Out: Journeys through the Soundscape of Healing and Reconciliation (2010).
INVOLUNTARY CONSENT

The Illusion of Choice in Japan’s Adult Video Industry

AKIKO TAKEYAMA

A NUANCED EXPLORATION OF CONSENT IN THE PORN INDUSTRY.

The popularity of pornography is predicated on the idea that those participating have given their consent. This is what allows the porn industry to dominate the media economy today, generating staggering sums of money. Looking at behind the-scenes negotiations and abuses in Japan’s massive adult video industry, Akiko Takeyama challenges this pervasive notion with the idea of “involuntary consent.” This phenomenon, she argues, is ubiquitous, not only in the porn industry but in our everyday lives, and yet modern society, built on beliefs of autonomy, free choice, and equality, renders it all but invisible.

Japan’s adult video industry alone generates a conservatively estimated $5 billion a year. In recent years, it has drawn public attention, and criticism, following a series of arrests and trials of former talent agency owners and executives. This led to a report calling for a systematic investigation of the industry over the issue of “forced performance.” This report had ripple effects far beyond Japan, with the US Department of State subsequently citing forced performance as a rights violation. Using this moment as an entry point, Takeyama argues that contract-making writ large is based on fundamentally dualistic terms, implying consent and pleasure on the one hand, coercion and pain on the other. Because sex workers are employed on a contract basis, they fall outside the purview of standard labor and employment laws. As a result, they are frequently forced to comply with what production companies (most of which center male fantasies) demand.

In this ethnography of Japan’s porn industry, Takeyama investigates the paradox of involuntary consent in modern liberal democratic societies. Taking consent as her starting point, Takeyama illustrates the nuances of Japan’s pornographic and sex work industries and the legal structures, or lack thereof, that govern them.

Akiko Takeyama is Professor of Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies and Director of the Center for East Asian Studies at the University of Kansas. She is the author of Staged Seduction (Stanford, 2016), which was shortlisted for the 2017 Michelle Rosaldo Book Prize.
ANTINUCLEAR CITIZENS
Sustainability Policy and Grassroots Activism in Post-Fukushima Japan
AKIHIRO OGAWA

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, tsunamis engulfed the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant located on Japan’s Pacific Coast, leading to the worst nuclear disaster the world has seen since the Chernobyl crisis of 1986. Prior to this disaster, Japan had the third largest commercial nuclear program in the world, surpassed only by those in the United States and France—nuclear power significantly contributed to Japan’s economic prosperity, and nearly 30% of Japan’s electricity was generated by reactors dotted across the archipelago, from northern Hokkaido to southern Kyushu.

This long period of institutional stasis was, however, punctuated by the crisis of March 11, which became a critical juncture for Japanese nuclear policymaking. As Akihiro Ogawa argues, the primary agent for this change is what he calls “antinuclear citizens”—a conscientious Japanese public who envision a sustainable life in a nuclear-free society. Drawing on over a decade of ethnographic research conducted across Japan—including antinuclear rallies, meetings with bureaucrats, and at renewable energy production sites—Ogawa presents a historical record of ordinary people’s actions as they sought to survive and navigate a new reality post-Fukushima. Ultimately, Ogawa argues that effective sustainability efforts require collaborations that are grounded in civil society and challenge hegemonic ideology, efforts that reimagine societies and landscapes—especially those dominated by industrial capitalism—to help build a productive symbiosis between industry and sustainability.

Akihiro Ogawa is Professor of Japanese Studies at the University of Melbourne. He is the author of Lifelong Learning in Neoliberal Japan (2015) and the co-editor of New Frontiers in Japanese Studies (2020).

THE ALTERNATIVE UNIVERSITY
Lessons from Bolivarian Venezuela
MARIYA P. IVANCEVA

Over the last few decades, the decline of the public university has dramatically increased under intensified commercialization and privatization, with market-driven restructurings leading to the deterioration of working and learning conditions. A growing reserve army of scholars and students, who enter precarious learning, teaching, and research arrangements, have joined recent waves of public unrest in both developed and developing countries to advocate for reforms to higher education. Yet even the most visible campaigns have rarely put forward any proposals for an alternative institutional organization. Based on extensive fieldwork in Venezuela, The Alternative University outlines the origins and day-to-day functioning of the colossal effort of late President Hugo Chávez’s government to create a university that challenged national and global higher education norms.

Through participant observation, extensive interviews with policymakers, senior managers, academics, and students, as well as in-depth archival work, Mariya Ivancheva historicizes the Bolivarian University of Venezuela (UBV), the vanguard institution of higher education reform, and examines the complex and often contradictory and quixotic visions, policies, and practices that turn the alternative university model into a lived reality. This book offers a serious contribution to debates on the future of the university and the role of the state in the era of neoliberal globalization, and outlines lessons for policymakers and educators who aspire to develop higher education alternatives.

Mariya P. Ivancheva is Senior Lecturer at the School of Education, University of Strathclyde.
THE MASTER IN BONDAGE
Factory Workers in China, 1949–2019
HUAIYIN LI

Drawing on a rich set of original oral histories conducted with retired factory workers from industrial centers across the country, this book provides a bottom-up examination of working-class participation in factory life during socialist and reform-era China. Huaiyin Li offers a series of new interpretations that challenge, revise, and enrich the existing scholarship on factory politics and worker performance during the Maoist years, including the nature of the Maoist state as seen in the operation of power relations on the shop floor, as well as the origins and dynamics of industrial enterprise reforms in the post-Mao era.

In sharp contrast with the ideologically driven goal of promoting grassroots democracy or manifesting workers’ status as the masters of the workplace, Li argues that Maoist state-owned enterprises operated effectively to turn factory workers into a well-disciplined labor force through a complex set of formal and informal institutions that functioned to generate an equilibrium in power relations and work norms. The enterprise reforms of the 1980s and 1990s undermined this preexisting equilibrium, catalyzing the transformation of the industrial workforce from predominantly privileged workers in state-owned enterprises to precarious migrant workers of rural origins hired by private firms. Ultimately, this comprehensive and textured history provides an analytically astute new picture of everyday factory life in the world’s largest manufacturing powerhouse.

Huaiyin Li is Professor of History and Asian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of Village China Under Socialism and Reform: A Micro-History, 1948–2008 (Stanford, 2009).

CIVIL WAR IN GUANGXI
The Cultural Revolution on China’s Southern Periphery
ANDREW G. WALDER

Guangxi, a region on China’s southern border with Vietnam, has a large population of ethnic minorities and a history of rebellion and intergroup conflict. In the summer of 1968, during the high tide of the Cultural Revolution, it became notorious as the site of the most severe and extensive violence observed anywhere in China during that period of upheaval. Several cities saw urban combat resembling civil war, while waves of mass killings in rural communities generated enormous death tolls. More than one hundred thousand died in a few short months.

These events have been chronicled in sensational accounts that include horrific descriptions of gruesome murders, sexual violence, and even cannibalism. Only recently have scholars tried to explain why Guangxi was so much more violent than other regions. With evidence from a vast collection of classified materials compiled during an investigation by the Chinese government in the 1980s, this book reconsiders explanations that draw parallels with ethnic cleansing in Rwanda, Bosnia, and other settings. It reveals mass killings as the byproduct of an intense top-down mobilization of rural militia against a stubborn factional insurgency, resembling brutal counterinsurgency campaigns in a variety of settings. Moving methodically through the evidence, Andrew G. Walder provides a groundbreaking new analysis of one the most shocking chapters of the Cultural Revolution.

Andrew G. Walder is the Denise O’Leary and Kent Thiry Professor of Sociology and a Senior Fellow at the Freeman-Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. His most recent book is A Decade of Upheaval: The Cultural Revolution in Rural China (2021), co-authored with Dong Guoqiang.
DUST ON THE THRONE

The Search for Buddhism in Modern India

DOUGLAS OBER

Received wisdom has it that Buddhism disappeared from India, the land of its birth, between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and remained long forgotten until British colonial scholars rediscovered it in the early 1800s. Its full-fledged revival, so the story goes, occurred only in 1956, when the Indian civil rights pioneer B.R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism, along with half a million of his Dalit (formerly “untouchable”) followers. This, however, is only part of the story. Dust on the Throne reframes discussions about the place of Buddhism in the subcontinent from the early nineteenth century onward, uncovering the integral yet unacknowledged role Indians played in the making of modern, global Buddhism in the century prior to Ambedkar’s conversion and the numerous ways Buddhism shaped modern Indian history.

Through an extensive examination of disparate materials held at archives and temples across South Asia, Douglas Ober explores Buddhist religious dynamics in an age of expanding colonial empires, intra-Asian connectivity, and the histories of Buddhism produced by nineteenth- and twentieth-century Indian thinkers. While Buddhism in contemporary India is often disparaged as little more than tattered manuscripts and crumbling ruins, Dust on the Throne opens new avenues for understanding its substantial sociopolitical impact and intellectual legacy.

Douglas Ober is Visiting Assistant Professor of History at Fort Lewis College and an Honorary Research Associate in the Centre for India and South Asia Research at the University of British Columbia.

“This is a book I’ve been waiting for—a powerful account of the contestations and challenges that marked the return of Buddhism in India to the public sphere.”
—Uma Chakravarti, author of The Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism

“This is the first comprehensive study in any language of the revival of Buddhism in nineteenth and twentieth-century India. It is a major, foundational contribution to religious and Buddhist history.”
—Richard Jaffe, author of Seeking Sakyamuni: South Asia in the Formation of Modern Japanese Buddhism
CITY OF SEDIMENTS
A History of Seoul in the Age of Colonialism
SE-MI OH

Once the capital of the five-hundred-year Chosŏn dynasty (1392–1897) and the Taehan Empire (1897–1910), the city of Seoul posed unique challenges to urban reform and modernization under Japanese colonial rule in the early twentieth century, constrained by the labyrinthian-built environment of the old Korean capital. Colonial authorities attempted to employ a strategy of "erasure"—monumental Japanese architecture was, for instance, superimposed upon existing palace structures—to articulate to colonized Korean subjects the transition from the pre-modern to the modern, and the naturalization of colonial rule as inevitable historical change.

Drawing from and analyzing a wide range of materials, from architecture and photography to print media and sound recordings, City of Sediments shows how Seoul became a site to articulate a new mode of time—modernity—that defined the place of the colonized in accordance with the progression of history, and how the underbelly of the city, latent places of darkness filled with chatters of the alleyway, challenged this visual language of power.

To do so, Se-Mi Oh builds an inventive new model of history where discrete events do not unfold one after the other, but rather one in which histories layer atop each other like sediment, allowing a new map of colonial Seoul to emerge, a map where the material traces of the city are overlapping, with vibrant residues of earlier times defiantly visible among the superimposed signs of modernity and colonial domination.

Se-Mi Oh is Assistant Professor of Modern Korean History at the University of Michigan.

LIFE BEYOND WASTE
Work and Infrastructure in Urban Pakistan
WAQAS H. BUTT

Over the last several decades, life in Lahore, Pakistan, has been undergoing profound transformations, from rapid and uneven urbanization to the expansion of state institutions and informal economies. What do these transformations look like if viewed from the lens of waste materials and the lives of those who toil with them? In Lahore, like in many parts of Pakistan and South Asia, waste workers—whether municipal employees or informal laborers—are drawn from low- or noncaste (Dalit) groups and dispose of the collective refuse of the city’s 11 million inhabitants. Bringing workers into contact with potentially polluting materials reinforces their stigmatization and marginalization, and yet their work allows life to go on across Lahore and beyond. This historical and ethnographic account examines how waste work has been central to organizing and transforming the city of Lahore—its landscape, infrastructures, and life—across historical moments, from the colonial period to the present.

Building upon conversations about changing configurations of work and labor under capitalism, and utilizing a theoretical framework of reproduction, Waqas H. Butt traces how forms of life in Punjab, organized around caste-based relations, have become embedded in Pakistan’s infrastructure, making them crucial to numerous processes unfolding at distinct scales. Life Beyond Waste maintains that processes involved in the reproduction of life in a city like Lahore must be critically assessed along the lines of caste, class, and religion, which have been constitutive features of urbanization across South Asia.

Waqas H. Butt is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, Scarborough.
The Indian government, touted as the world’s largest democracy, often repeats that Jammu and Kashmir—its only Muslim-majority state—is “an integral part of India.” The region, which is disputed between India and Pakistan, and is considered the world’s most militarized zone, has been occupied by India for over seventy-five years. In this book, Hafsa Kanjwal interrogates how Kashmir was made “integral” to India through a study of the decade long rule (1953–1963) of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, the second Prime Minister of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Drawing upon a wide array of bureaucratic documents, propaganda materials, memoirs, literary sources, and oral interviews in English, Urdu, and Kashmiri, Kanjwal examines the intentions, tensions, and unintended consequences of Bakshi’s state-building policies in the context of India’s colonial occupation. She reveals how the Kashmir government tailored its policies to integrate Kashmir’s Muslims while also showing how these policies were marked by inter-religious tension, corruption, and political repression.

Challenging the binaries of colonial and postcolonial, Kanjwal historicizes India’s occupation of Kashmir through processes of emotional integration, development, normalization, and empowerment to highlight the new hierarchies of power and domination that emerged in the aftermath of decolonization. In doing so, she urges us to question triumphalist narratives of India’s state-formation, as well as the sovereignty claims of the modern nation-state.

Hafsa Kanjwal is Assistant Professor of History at Lafayette College.

For more than century before World War II, traders, merchants, financiers, and laborers steadily moved between places on the Indian Ocean, trading goods, supplying credit, and seeking work. This all changed with the war and as India, Burma, Ceylon, and Malaya wrested independence from the British empire. Set against the tumult of the postwar period, Boats in a Storm centers on the legal struggles of migrants to retain their traditional rhythms and patterns of life, illustrating how they experienced citizenship and decolonization. Even as nascent citizenship regimes and divergent political trajectories of decolonization papered over migrations between South and Southeast Asia, migrants continued to recount cross-border histories in encounters with the law. These accounts, often obscured by national and international political developments, unsettle the notion that static national identities and loyalties had emerged, fully formed and unblemished by migrant pasts, in the aftermath of empires.

Drawing on archival research conducted in India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, London, and Singapore, Kalyani Ramnath narrates how former migrants battled legal requirements to revive prewar circulations of credit, capital, and labor, in a postwar context of rising ethnonationalisms that accused migrants of stealing jobs and hoarding land. Ultimately, Ramnath shows how decolonization was marked not only by shipwrecked empires and nation-states assembled and ordered from the debris of imperial collapse, but also by these forgotten stories of wartime displacements, their unintended consequences, and long afterlives.

Kalyani Ramnath is Assistant Professor of History at University of Georgia.
Digital transformation is much more than building a digital infrastructure to gather and process data. It is about understanding how digital technologies enable the creation of innovative services and products. It is about identifying new competitive positions and business models and thinking critically about how to both create and capture value. *Strategy in the Digital Age* directly engages these concerns and provides a comprehensive roadmap for planning a successful digital strategy and executing a digital transformation in organizations.

Covering major topics such as big tech, data analytics, artificial intelligence, blockchain, cryptocurrency, autonomy, cybersecurity, data privacy, and antitrust, strategy expert Michael Lenox outlines a set of novel, original frameworks to help those undertaking digital transformation at their organization devise their strategy. Readers will also come away with a greater understanding of how to navigate the human dimension of digital transformation and tackle the numerous social and policy challenges raised by digital technology. With insights from major companies such as Spotify, Facebook, and Uber, Lenox delivers a compelling volume that offers both a foundational understanding of this dynamic environment and an action plan for those seeking a path to digital strategy implementation for their organization.

“Michael Lenox captures the complexities and opportunities coming from digital transformation. This book offers a practical guide to CEOs with real examples and radical simplicity.”
—Pablo Ciano, CEO, DHL eCommerce Solutions

“A timely reminder of the importance of strategy in the world of digital disruption. This book is chock-full with valuable tools that will help not only in crafting a strategy, but also in thinking through the organizational challenges to implement it.”
—Nicolaj Siggelkow, David M. Knott Professor, Vice Dean MBA Program, The Wharton School

**Michael Lenox** is the Tayloe Murphy Professor of Business Administration at the University of Virginia’s Darden School of Business. He is the coauthor of *The Decarbonization Imperative: Transforming the Global Economy by 2050* (Stanford, 2021) and *Can Business Save the Earth: Innovating Our Way to Sustainability* (Stanford, 2018).
Leadership Team Alignment
From Conflict to Collaboration

Frédéric Godart and Jacques Neatby

Debunking much of the received wisdom regarding the sources of leadership team dysfunctionality, Leadership Team Alignment presents a targeted strategy for building and managing a top executive team to gain competitive advantage. Frédéric Godart and Jacques Neatby bring a wealth of practical experience and in-depth knowledge, with over eight hundred hours of direct observation with more than fifty leadership teams across the globe and thousands of hours working with executives. With this book, they offer solutions to manage conflict and create environments that effectively address misalignments in organizations.

Godart and Neatby take readers through the dual role of leadership team members, the challenges of power games, and the risks of siloed leaders. They give clear advice on how to improve aspects of any leadership team, based on its size and structure and the nature of the organization. While organizational challenges may be inevitable, this book provides leadership teams the tools to correctly diagnose leadership team misalignment, with evidence-based remedies and strategically oriented interventions to maximize organizational performance.

Frédéric Godart is Associate Professor of Organisational Behaviour at INSEAD, Fontainebleau, France where he lectures on power and politics and network effects in organizations. His work has been featured in The Financial Times, The Harvard Business Review, The New York Times, and Forbes. He has previously worked at McKinsey & Company, where he was involved in multiple strategic studies for a wide range of clients from various industrial sectors.

Jacques Neatby is Partner at MindLab and a North-America-based team expert. He has spent two decades advising the executive teams of leading multinationals in North America, Europe and Asia, including as a special advisor to the leadership teams of the world’s largest construction materials company.

“In Leadership Team Alignment, Godart and Neatby paint a realistic picture of the uniqueness of top teams and the challenges that often result. With research informed by hundreds of hours of observing and working with leadership teams, this book fills an important gap in the business literature.”

—Michael Walsh, CEO, LexisNexis Legal & Professional
The Soviet Union was one of the most secretive states that ever existed. Defended by a complex apparatus of rules and checks administered by the secret police, the Soviet state had seemingly unprecedented capabilities based on its near monopoly of productive capital, monolithic authority, and secretive decision-making. But behind the scenes, Soviet secrecy was double-edged: it raised transaction costs, incentivized indecision, compromised the effectiveness of government officials, eroded citizens’ trust in institutions and in each other, and led to a secretive society and an uninformed elite. The result is what this book calls the secrecy/capacity tradeoff: a bargain in which the Soviet state accepted the reduction of state capacity as the cost of ensuring its own survival.

This book is the first comprehensive, analytical, multifaceted history of Soviet secrecy in the English language. Mark Harrison combines quantitative and qualitative evidence to evaluate the impact of secrecy on Soviet state capacity from the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Based on multiple years of research in once-secret Soviet-era archives, this book addresses two gaps in history and social science: one being the core role of secrecy in building and stabilizing the communist states of the twentieth century; the other being the corrosive effects of secrecy on the capabilities of authoritarian states.

Mark Harrison is Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Warwick.

Unexpected Routes chronicles the refugee journeys of six writers whose lives were upended by fascism in the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War and during World War II: Cuban-born Spanish writer Silvia Mistral, German-born Spanish writer Max Aub, German writer Anna Seghers, German author Ruth Rewald, Swiss-born political activist, photographer, and ethnographer Gertrude Duby, and Czech writer and journalist Egon Erwin Kisch. While these six writers came from different backgrounds, wrote in different languages, and enjoyed very different levels of recognition in their lifetime and posthumously, they all made sense of their forced displacement in works that reveal their conflicted relationships with the people and places they encountered in transit as well as in Mexico, the country in which they all eventually found asylum.

The literary output of these six brilliant, prolific, but also flawed individuals reflects the most salient contradictions of what it meant to escape from fascist-occupied Europe. In a study that bridges history, literary studies, and refugee studies, Tabea Alexa Linhard draws connections between colonialism, the Spanish Civil War, and World War II and the Holocaust to shed light on the histories and literatures of exile and migration, drawing connections to today’s refugee crisis and asking larger questions around the notions of belonging, longing, and the lived experience of exile.

Tabea Alexa Linhard is Professor of Spanish, Comparative Literature, and Global Studies at Washington University in St. Louis.
With its title borrowed from Machiavelli, *The Persian Prince* goes far beyond Machiavelli’s wildest imagination as to how to rule the world. Hamid Dabashi articulates a bold new idea of the Persian Prince—a metaphor of political authority, a figurative ideal deeply rooted in the collective memories of multiple nations, and a literary construct that connected Muslim empires across time and space and continues to inform political debate today.

Drawing on works from classical antiquity and the vast Persianate worlds from India to the Mediterranean, as well as the Hebrew Bible and European medieval mirrors for princes, Dabashi engages a diverse body of political thought to reveal the construction of the Persian Prince as a potent archetype. He traces this archetype through its varied historical gestations and finds it resurfacing in postcolonial political thought as a rebel, a prophet, a poet, and a nomad. Bringing poetics and politics together, Dabashi shows how this archetypal figure has long defined political authority throughout the wider Iranian and Islamic worlds.

With meticulous attention to literary and poetic texts, moral and philosophical treatises, allegorical and anecdotal stories, sacred and secular evidence, visual and performing arts, histories of global empires and colonial conquests, this sweeping work offers a deeply learned, richly erudite, and transformative piece of critical thinking. As Dabashi shows, the Persian Prince remains the stuff of debate across the Muslim and Persianate worlds, in contestations over the public domain and the collective will to power, and, above all, in the prospects for democratic institutions.

“Disarmingly accessible, and laden with millennia of Persian cultural riches, *The Persian Prince* shifts [both] the axis of history and the conception of subjectivity itself. Colonizers and ayatollahs are mere blips in the long temporality of the Persian Prince, a figure of transformation that ultimately resides in the collective heart of rebellion.”

—Laura U. Marks, Simon Fraser University, author of *Enfoldment and Infinity: An Islamic Genealogy of New Media Art*

“In this gorgeously written tour de force, Hamid Dabashi spins the contrapuntal narrative of an archaic Iranian archetype as it weaves its way through political-poetical history. *The Persian Prince* encapsulates the brilliance, vivacity, and political ferocity of Dabashi’s mind.”

—Jeanne Morefield, University of Oxford, author of *Unsettling the World*

*Hamid Dabashi* is the Hagop Kevorkian Professor of Iranian Studies and Comparative Literature at Columbia University. He is the author of more than two dozen books, including *The End of Two Illusions: Islam after the West* (2022) and *Iran: A People Interrupted* (2007).
A GROUNDBREAKING AND PROFOUNDLY MOVING EXPLORATION OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE, TOLD THROUGH THE TRACES LEFT IN THE MEMORIES AND ON THE BODIES OF ITS WOMEN SURVIVORS.

Foremost among the images of the Armenian Genocide is the specter of tattooed Islamized Armenian women. Blue tribal tattoos that covered face and body signified assimilation into Muslim Bedouin and Kurdish households. Among Armenians, the tattooed survivor was seen as a living ethnomartyr or, alternatively, a national stain, and the bodies of women and children figured centrally within the Armenian communal memory and humanitarian imaginary. In Remnants, these tattooed and scar-bearing bodies reveal a larger history, as the lived trauma of genocide is understood through bodies, skin, and—in what remains of those lives a century afterward—bones.

With this book, Elyse Semerdjian offers a feminist reading of the Armenian Genocide. She explores how the Ottoman Armenian communal body was dis-membered, disfigured, and later re-membered by the survivor community. Gathering individual memories and archival fragments, she writes a deeply personal history, and issues a call to break open the archival record in order to embrace affect and memory. Traces of women and children rescued during and after the war are reconstructed to center the quietest voices in the historical record. This daring work embraces physical and archival remnants, the imprinted negatives of once-living bodies, as spaces of radical possibility within Armenian prosthetic memory and as necessary ways to recognize the absence that remains.

Elyse Semerdjian is Professor of Islamic World/Middle East History at Whitman College. She is the author of “Off the Straight Path”: Illicit Sex, Law, and Community in Ottoman Aleppo (2008).

“Remnants is the book we’ve all been waiting for—breathtaking plot, methodological novelty without any accompanying conceit, theoretically and factually grounded. Elyse Semerdjian’s work will prove regenerative in the best possible way.”

—Lerna Ekmekcioglu, author of Recovering Armenia
Famine Worlds
Life at the Edge of Suffering in Lebanon’s Great War

TYLOR BRAND

World War I was a catastrophe for the lands that would become Lebanon. With war came famine, and with famine came unspeakable suffering, starvation, and mass death. For nearly four years the deadly crisis reshaped society, killing untold thousands and transforming how people lived, how they interacted, and even how they saw the world around them. Famine Worlds peers out at the famine through their eyes, from the wealthy merchants and dwindling middle classes to those perishing in the streets.

Tylor Brand draws on memoirs, diaries, and correspondence to explore how people negotiated the famine and its traumas. Many observers depicted a society in collapse—the starving poor became wretched victims and the well-fed became villains or heroes according to the judgment of their peers. He shows how individual struggles had social effects. The famine altered beliefs and behaviors, which in turn influenced social relationships, policies, and even the historical memory of generations to come.

More than simply a chronicle of the Great Famine, however, Famine Worlds offers a profound meditation on what it means to live through such collective trauma, and how doing so shapes the character of a society. Brand shows that there are consequences to living amid omnipresent suffering and death. Such crises are transformative in ways we cannot comprehend. They not only reshape the lives and social worlds of those who suffer but create a particular rationality that touches the most fundamental parts of our being, even down to the ways we view and interact with one another. We often assume that if we were thrust into historic calamity we would continue to behave compassionately. Famine Worlds questions such confidence, providing a lesson that could not be more timely.

“Famine Worlds recovers the silenced cultural and economic history of the famine of Lebanon, and makes it speak vitally to current debates on mass trauma in Lebanon and beyond. A must read.”
—Elizabeth Thompson, author of How the West Stole Democracy from the Arabs

“Famine Worlds offers a fascinating window into a period often overlooked, and lucidly recounts the trials, tribulation, and turmoil of everyday people during the Great War. A highly recommended read and, without a doubt, a significant and thoroughly elucidating contribution to the history of the modern Middle East.”
—Leila Fawaz, author of A Land of Aching Hearts: The Middle East in the Great War

Tylor Brand called Beirut home for six years. He is currently Assistant Professor of Middle Eastern Studies at Trinity College, Dublin.

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History / Middle East Studies
TRANSPACIFIC REFORM AND REVOLUTION: THE CHINESE IN NORTH AMERICA, 1898-1918
ZHONGPING CHEN

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the turbulent end of China’s imperial system, violent revolutionary movements, and the fraught establishment of a republican government. During these decades of reform and revolution, millions of far-flung “overseas Chinese” remained connected to Chinese domestic movements.

This book uses rich archival sources and a new network approach to examine how reform and revolution in North American Chinatowns influenced political change in China and the transpacific Chinese diaspora from 1898 to 1918. Historian Zhongping Chen focuses on the transnational activities of Kang Youwei, Sun Yat-sen, and other politicians, especially their mobilization of the Chinese in North America to join reformist or revolutionary parties in patriotic fights for a Western-style constitutional monarchy or republic in China. These new reformist and revolutionary parties, including the first Chinese women’s political organization, led transpacific movements against American anti-Chinese racism in 1905 and supported constitutional reform and the Republican Revolution in China around 1911, achieving transpacific expansion through innovative use of cross-cultural political ideologies and intertwined institutional and interpersonal networks. Through network analysis of the origins, interrelations, and influences of Chinese reform and revolution in North America, this book makes a significant contribution to modern Chinese history, Asian American and Asian Canadian history, and Chinese diasporic scholarship.

Zhongping Chen is Professor of History at the University of Victoria.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL PATHOS OF SUSAN TAUDES
Between Nihilism and Hope
ELLIOT R. WOLFSON

The Philosophical Pathos of Susan Taubes offers a detailed analysis of an extraordinary figure in the twentieth-century history of Jewish thought, Western philosophy, and the study of religion. Drawing on close readings of Susan Taubes’s writings, including her correspondence with Jacob Taubes, scholarly essays, literary compositions, and poems, Elliot R. Wolfson plumbs the depths of the tragic sensibility that shaped her worldview, hovering between the poles of nihilism and hope.

By placing Susan Taubes in dialogue with a host of other seminal thinkers, Wolfson illumines how she presciently explored the hypernomian status of Jewish ritual and belief after the Holocaust; the theopolitical challenges of Zionism and the dangers of ethnonationalism; the antitheological theology and gnostic repercussions of Heideggerian thought; the mystical atheism and apophaticism of tragedy in Simone Weil; and the understanding of poetry as the means to face the faceless and to confront the silence of death in the temporal overcoming of time through time. Wolfson delves into the abyss that molded Susan Taubes’s mythological thinking, making a powerful case for the continued relevance of her work to the study of philosophy and religion today.

Elliot R. Wolfson is Marsha and Jay Glazer Endowed Chair in Jewish Studies and Distinguished Professor of Religion at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His most recent book is Suffering Time: Philosophical, Kabbalistic, and Hasidic Reflections on Temporality (2021).
The idea that wealthy people use their money to influence things, including politics, law, and media, will surprise very few people. However, as Michael S. Kang and Joanna M. Shepherd argue in this readable and rich study of the state judiciary, the effect of money on judicial outcomes should disturb and anger everyone. In the current system that elects state judges, the rich and powerful can spend money to elect and re-elect judges who decide cases the way they want. *Free to Judge* is about how and why money increasingly affects the dispensation of justice in our legal system, and what can be done to stop it.

One of the barriers to action in the past has been an inability to prove that campaign donations influence state judicial decision-making. In this book, Kang and Shepherd answer that challenge for the first time, with a rigorous empirical study of campaign finance and judicial decision-making data. Pairing this with interviews of past and present judges, they create a compelling and persuasive account of people like Marsha Ternus, the first Iowa state supreme court justice to be voted out of office after her decision in a same-sex marriage case. The threat of such an outcome, and the desire to win reelection, results in judges demonstrably leaning towards the interests and preferences of their campaign donors across all cases.

*Free to Judge* is thus able to identify the pieces of our current system that invite bias, such as judicial reelection, and what reforms should focus on. This thoughtful and compellingly written book will be required reading for anybody who cares about creating a more just legal system.
A THOROUGH AND ENGAGING LOOK AT AN UNEXPECTED DRIVER OF CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Driving is an unavoidable part of life in the United States. Even those who don’t drive much likely know someone who does. More than just a simple method of getting from point A to point B, however, driving has been a significant influence on the United States’ culture, economy, and politics—and its criminal justice system. *Rules of the Road* tracks the history of the car alongside the history of crime and criminal justice in the United States, demonstrating how the quick and numerous developments in criminal law corresponded to the steadily rising prominence, and now established supremacy, of the automobile.

Spencer Headworth brings together research from sociology, psychology, criminology, political science, legal studies, and histories of technology and law to illustrate legal responses to changing technological and social circumstances. *Rules of the Road* opens by exploring the early 20th-century beginnings of the relationship between criminal law and automobility, before moving to the direct impact of the automobile on prosecutorial and criminal justice practices in the latter half of the 20th century. Finally, Headworth looks to recent debates and issues in modern-day criminal justice to consider what this might presage for the future.

Using a seemingly mundane aspect of daily life as its investigative lens, this creative, imaginative, and thoroughly researched book provides a fresh perspective on the transformations of the U.S. criminal justice system.

“Rules of the Road provides a comprehensive, and necessary, account of the automobile’s inextricable connection to the U.S. criminal legal system. This book is an essential read for anyone who cares about transforming policing, criminal laws, and American justice.”

—Sarah Seo, Columbia Law School

“This deeply researched book elegantly lays out how cars and roads reflect broader social and legal choices about belonging, governance, punishment, and surveillance. After reading, you will see the automobile everywhere and at every stage in the criminal legal system—even though it’s always been hiding in plain sight.”

—Sarah Lageson, Rutgers University-Newark

**Spencer Headworth** is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Purdue University. He is the author of *Policing Welfare: Punitive Adversarialism in Public Assistance*, which received honorable mention for the Herbert Jacob Book Prize.
WHEN MISFORTUNE BECOMES INJUSTICE
ALICIA ELY YAMIN

When Misfortune Becomes Injustice surveys the progress and challenges in deploying human rights to advance health and social equality over recent decades. Alicia Ely Yamin weaves together theory and firsthand experience in a compelling narrative of how evolving legal norms, empirical knowledge, and development paradigms have interacted in the realization of health rights, and challenges us to consider why these advances have failed to produce greater equality within and between nations. In this revised and expanded second edition, Yamin incorporates crucial lessons learned about the state of global health equity and public health systems during the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrating just how incompatible the current institutionalized world order—based on neoliberal, financialized capitalism—is with one in which the rights of diverse people around the globe can be realized. COVID-19 struck a world that had been shaped by decades of disinvestment in public health, health systems, and social protection, as well as privatization of wealth and gaping social inequalities within and between countries, and the evident crisis of confidence in the capacity of democratic political institutions and global governance was deepened by the pandemic. Yamin argues that transformative human rights praxis in health calls for addressing issues of structural inequality and political economy, and working across disciplinary silos through networks and social movements.

Alicia Ely Yamin is a Senior Fellow at the Petrie-Flom Center for Health Law Policy, Biotechnology, and Bioethics at Harvard Law School. Yamin has lived half of her professional life in Latin America and Africa and worked extensively with advocacy organizations in those regions.

LITERARY AUTHORITY
An Eighteenth-Century Genealogy
CLAUDE WILLAN

This book is the cultural history of an idea that now seems so self-evident as barely to be worth stating: through writing imaginative literature, an author can accrue significant and lasting economic and cultural power. We take for granted, now, that authority dwells in literature and in being its author. This state of affairs was not naturally occurring, but deliberately invented. This book tells the story of that invention.

The story’s central figures are Alexander Pope and Samuel Johnson. But its narrative begins in the 1680s, with the last gasp of the bond linking literary to political authority. While Jacobite poets celebrated (and mourned) the Stuart dynasty, Whig writers traced the philosophical and aesthetic consequences of the accession of William of Orange. Both groups left behind sets of literary devices ready-made to confer and validate authority. Claude Willan challenges the continued reign of the “Scriblerian” model of the period and shows how that reign was engineered. In so doing he historicizes the relationship between “good” and “bad” writing, and suggests how we might think about literature and beauty had Pope and Johnson not taken literary authority for themselves. What might literature have looked like, and what could we have used it for, he provocatively asks.

Claude Willan is Associate Professor of English at Rowan University. He was previously Director of Digital Humanities Services at the University of Houston Libraries, and Perkins Fellow and Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Princeton University Center for Digital Humanities and the Department of English. He co-authored Text Technologies: A History (Stanford, 2019) with Elaine Treharne.
MARTIAL AESTHETICS

How War Became an Art Form

ANDERS ENGBERG-PEDERSEN

The twenty-first century has witnessed a pervasive militarization of aesthetics with Western military institutions co-opting the creative worldmaking of art and merging it with the destructive forces of warfare.

In *Martial Aesthetics*, Anders Engberg-Pedersen examines the origins of this unlikely merger, showing that today’s creative warfare is merely the extension of a historical development that began long ago. Indeed, the emergence of martial aesthetics harkens back to a series of inventions, ideas, and debates in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Already then, military thinkers and inventors adopted ideas from the field of aesthetics about the nature, purpose, and force of art and retooled them into innovative military technologies and a new theory that conceptualized war not merely as a practical art, but as an aesthetic art form. This book shows how military discourses and early war media such as star charts, horoscopes, and the Prussian wargame were entangled with ideas of creativity, genius, and possible worlds in philosophy and aesthetic theory (by thinkers such as Leibniz, Baumgarten, Kant, and Schiller) in order to trace the emergence of martial aesthetics. Adopting an approach that is simultaneously historical and theoretical, Engberg-Pedersen presents a new frame for understanding war in the twenty-first century.

Anders Engberg-Pedersen is Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Southern Denmark, and Chair of Humanities at the Danish Institute for Advanced Study. He is the author of *Empire of Chance: The Napoleonic Wars and the Disorder of Things* (2015) and editor of numerous volumes on war.

MOMENTS OF CAPITAL

World Theory, World Literature

ELI JELLY-SCHAPIRO

Undertaken at the interface of critical theory and world literature, *Moments of Capital* sets out to grasp the unity and heterogeneity of global capital in the postcolonial present. Eli Jelly-Schapiro argues that global capital is composed of three synchronous moments: primitive accumulation, expanded reproduction, and the “synthetic dispossession” facilitated by financialization and privatization. These moments correspond to distinct economic and political forms, and distinct strands of theory and fiction.

Moments of Capital* integrates various intellectual traditions—from multiple trajectories of Marxist thought, to Weberian inquiries into the “spirit” of capitalism, to anticolonial accounts of racial depredation—to reveal the concurrent interrelation of the three moments of capital. The book’s literary readings, meanwhile, make vivid the uneven texture and experience of capitalist modernity at large. Analyzing formally and thematically diverse novels—works by Fiston Mwanza Mujila, Marlon James, Jennifer Egan, Eugene Lim, Raphael Chirbes, Neel Mukherjee, Rachel Kushner, and others—Jelly-Schapiro evinces the different patterns of feeling and consciousness that register, and hypothesizes a way beyond, the contradictions of capital. This book develops a new conceptual key for the mapping of contemporary theory, world literature, and global capital itself.

Eli Jelly-Schapiro is Associate Professor of English at the University of South Carolina. He is the author of *Security and Terror: American Culture and the Long History of Colonial Modernity* (2018).
Today, churches, political parties, trade unions, and even national sports teams are no guarantee of social solidarity. At a time when these traditional institutions of social cohesion seem increasingly ill-equipped to defend against the disintegration of sociability, K. Ludwig Pfeiffer encourages us to reflect on the cultural and literary history of social gatherings—from the ancient Athenian symposium to its successor forms throughout Western history.

From medieval troubadours to Parisian salons and beyond, Pfeiffer conceptualizes the symposium as an institution of sociability with a central societal function. In doing so, he reinforces a programmatic theoretical move in the sociology of Georg Simmel and builds on theories of social interaction and communication characterized by Max Weber, George Herbert Mead, Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhmann, and others. To make his argument, Pfeiffer draws on the work of a range of writers, including Dr. Samuel Johnson and Diderot, Virginia Woolf and Marcel Proust, Dorothy Sayers, Joseph Conrad, and Stieg Larsson. Ultimately, Pfeiffer concludes that if modern societies do not find ways of reinstating elements of the Athenian symposium, especially those relating to its ritualized ease, decency and style of interaction, they will have to cope with increasing violence and decreasing social cohesion.

K. Ludwig Pfeiffer is Emeritus Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Siegen and at Jacobs University Bremen. He is the author of The Protoliterary: Steps toward the Anthropology of Culture (Stanford, 2002), in addition to his many books in German.

Mid-twentieth-century developments in science and technology produced new understandings and images of the planet that circulated the globe, giving rise to a modern ecological consciousness; but they also contributed to accelerating crises in the global environment, including climate change, pollution, and waste. In this new work, Patrick Whitmarsh analyzes postwar narrative fictions that describe, depict, or express the earth from above (the aerial) and below (the subterranean), revealing the ways that literature has engaged this history of vertical science and linked it to increasing environmental precarity, up to and including the extinction of humankind.

Whitmarsh examines works by writers such as Don DeLillo, Karen Tei Yamashita, Reza Negarestani, and Colson Whitehead alongside postwar scientific programs including the Space Race, atmospheric and underground nuclear testing, and geological expeditions such as Project Mohole (which attempted to drill to the earth’s mantle). As Whitmarsh argues, by focusing readers’ attention on the fragility of postwar life through a vertical lens, Anthropocene fiction highlights the interconnections between human behavior and planetary change. These fictions situate industrial history within the much longer narrative of geological time and reframe scientific progress as a story through which humankind writes itself out of existence.

Patrick Whitmarsh is a Visiting Assistant Professor of Environmental Humanities at Wofford College. He has published essays in MFS: Modern Fiction Studies, JML: The Journal of Modern Literature, and SFS: Science Fiction Studies.
Early modern thought was haunted by the unknowable character of the fallen world. The sometimes brilliant and sometimes baffling fusion of theological and scientific ideas in the era, as well as in some of its greatest literature, responds to this sense that humans encountered only an incomplete reality.

Ranging from Paradise Lost to thinkers in and around the Royal Society and commentary on the Book of Job, *The Unknowable in Early Modern Thought* explores how the era of the scientific revolution was in part paralyzed by and in part energized by the paradox it encountered in thinking about the elusive nature of God and the unfathomable nature of the natural world. Looking at writers with scientific, literary, and theological interests, from the shoemaker mystic, Jacob Boehme, to John Milton, from Robert Boyle to Margaret Cavendish, and from Thomas Browne to the fiery prophet, Anna Trapnel, Kevin Killeen shows how seventeenth-century writings redeployed the rich resources of the ineffable and the apophatic—what cannot be said, except in negative terms—to think about natural philosophy and the enigmas of the natural world.

Kevin Killeen is Professor in English and Early Modern Literature at the University of York. He is the author, most recently, of *The Political Bible in Early Modern England* (2017).

In this book, Amy R. Wong unravels the colonial and racial logic behind seemingly innocuous assumptions about “speech”: that our words belong to us, and that self-possession is a virtue. Through readings of late-Victorian fictions of empire, Wong revisits the scene of speech’s ideological foreclosures as articulated in postcolonial theory. Engaging Afro-Caribbean thinkers like Édouard Glissant and Sylvia Wynter, *Refiguring Speech* reroutes attention away from speech and toward an anticolonial poetics of talk, which emphasizes communal ownership and embeddedness within the social world and material environment.

Analyzing novels by Robert Louis Stevenson, Bram Stoker, George Meredith, Joseph Conrad, and Ford Madox Ford, Wong refashions the aesthetics of disordered speech—such as parroting, eavesdropping, profuse inarticulacy, and dysfluency—into alternate forms of communication that stand on their own as talk. Wong demonstrates how late nineteenth-century Britain’s twin crises of territorialization—of empire and of new media—spurred narrative interests in capturing the sense that speech’s tethering to particular persons was no longer tenable. In doing so, Wong connects this period to US empire by constructing a genealogy of Anglo-American speech’s colonialist and racialized terms of proprietorship. *Refiguring Speech* offers students and scholars of Victorian literature and postcolonial studies a powerful conceptualization of talk as an insurgent form of communication.

Amy R. Wong is Associate Professor of English at Dominican University of California.
IN THE SHADOW OF THE WALL
The Life and Death of Jerusalem’s Maghrebi Quarter, 1187–1967
VINCENT LEMIRE, Translated by JANE KUNTZ

The Maghrebi Quarter of Jerusalem long sat in the shadow of the Western Wall, the last vestige of the Second Temple. Three days after the June ’67 War, Israeli forces razed the Quarter, its narrow alleys widened and homes removed, to create the Western Wall Plaza. With this book, Vincent Lemire offers the first history of the Maghrebi Quarter—spanning 800 years from its founding by Saladin in 1187 to house North African Muslim pilgrims through to its destruction.

To bring this vanished district back to life, Lemire gathers its now-scattered documentation in the archives of Muslim pious foundations in Jerusalem and the Red Cross in Geneva, in Ottoman archives in Istanbul, and Israeli state archives. He engages testimonies of former residents and looks to recent archaeological digs that have resurfaced household objects buried during the destruction. Today, the Western Wall Plaza extends over the former Maghrebi Quarter. It is one of the most identifiable places in the world—yet one of the most occluded in history. In the Shadow of the Wall offers a new point of entry to understand this consequential place.

Vincent Lemire is Professor of Contemporary History at Gustave Eiffel University and Director of both the Open Jerusalem European Research Council project and the French Research Center in Jerusalem (CRFJ). He is a coauthor of Jerusalem: History of a Global City (2022) and author of Jerusalem 1900: The Holy City in the Age of Possibilities (2017).

“In the Shadow of the Wall is a superb work of history that brings back to life the ancient Maghrebi Quarter. Vincent Lemire illuminates the history, the people, the buildings, the mosques, and the shrines of a storied Jerusalem neighborhood.”

—Rashid Khalidi, Columbia University, author of The Hundred Years’ War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917-2017
In the late nineteenth century, the Ottoman government sought to fill landscapes they legally defined as “empty.” Both land and people were incorporated into territorially bounded grids of administrative law. *Bedouin Bureaucrats* examines how tent-dwelling, seasonally migrating Bedouin engaged in these processes of Ottoman state transformation on local, imperial, and global scales. As the “tribe” became a category of Ottoman administration, Bedouin in the Syrian interior used this category both to gain political influence and to organize community resistance to maintain control over land.

Narrating the lives of Bedouin individuals involved in Ottoman administration, Nora Elizabeth Barakat brings this population to the center of modern state-making, from their involvement in the pilgrimage administration in the eighteenth century and their performance of land registration and taxation as the Ottoman bureaucracy expanded in the nineteenth, to their eventual rejection of Ottoman attempts to reallocate the “empty land” they inhabited in the twentieth. She places the Syrian interior in a global context of imperial expansion into regions formerly deemed marginal, especially in relation to American and Russian empires. Ultimately, the book illuminates Ottoman state formation attempts within Bedouin communities and the unique trajectory of Bedouin in Syria, who maintained their control over land.

Nora Elizabeth Barakat is Assistant Professor of History at Stanford University.

The Dhufar Revolution was fought between 1965–1976, in an attempt to depose Oman’s British-backed Sultan and advance social ideals of egalitarianism and gender equality. Dhufar, the southernmost governorate in today’s Sultanate, captured global attention for its revolutionaries and their liberation movement’s Marxist-inspired social change. But following counterinsurgency victory, Oman’s government expunged the revolution from sanctioned historical narratives. *Afterlives of Revolution* offers a groundbreaking study of the legacies of officially silenced revolutionaries. How do their underlying convictions survive and inspire platforms for progressive politics in the wake of disappointment, defeat, and repression?

Alice Wilson considers the “social afterlives” of revolutionary values and networks. Veteran militants have used kinship and daily socializing to reproduce networks of social egalitarianism and commemorate the revolution in unofficial ways. These afterlives revise conventional wartime and postwar histories. They highlight lasting engagement with revolutionary values, the agency of former militants in postwar modernization, and the limitations of government patronage for eliciting conformity. Recognizing that those typically depicted as co-opted can still reproduce counterhegemonic values, this book considers a condition all too common across Southwest Asia and North Africa: the experience of defeated revolutionaries living under the authoritarian state they once contested.

Alice Wilson is Senior Lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Sussex. She is the author of *Sovereignty in Exile: A Saharan Liberation Movement Governs* (2016).
Arabic Glitch explores an alternative origin story of twenty-first-century technological innovation in digital politics—one centered on the Middle East and the 2011 Arab uprisings. Developed from an archive of social media data collected over the decades following the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq, this book interrogates how the logic of programming technology influences and shapes social movements.

Engaging revolutionary politics, Arab media, and digital practice in form, method, and content, Laila Shereen Sakr formulates a media theory that advances the concept of the glitch as a disruptive media affordance. She employs data analytics to analyze tweets, posts, and blogs to describe the political culture of social media, and performs the results under the guise of the Arabic-speaking cyborg VJ Um Amel. Playing with multiple voices that span the virtual and the real, Sakr argues that there is no longer a divide between the virtual and the embodied: both bodies and data are physically, socially, and energetically actual. Are we cyborgs or citizens—or both? This book teaches us how a region under transformation became a vanguard for new thinking about digital systems: the records they keep and the lives they impact, and how to create change from within.

Laila Shereen Sakr is Assistant Professor of Media Theory and Practice at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

The final decades of the Ottoman Empire and the period of the French mandate in Syria and Lebanon coincided with a critical period of transformation in agricultural technologies and administration. Chemical fertilizers and mechanized equipment inspired model farms while government officials and technocratic elites pursued new land tenure, credit-lending, and tax collection policies to maximize revenue. These policies transformed rural communities and environments and were central to projects of reform and colonial control—as well as to resistance of that control.

States of Cultivation examines the processes and effects of agrarian transformation over more than a century as Ottoman, Syrian, Lebanese, and French officials grappled with these new technologies, albeit with different end goals. Elizabeth R. Williams investigates the increasingly fragmented natures produced by these contrasting priorities and the results of their intersection with regional environmental limits. Not only did post–World War I policies realign the economic space of the mandate states, but they shaped an agricultural legacy that continued to impact Syria and Lebanon post-independence. With this book, Williams offers the first comprehensive account of the shared technocratic ideals that animated these policies and the divergent imperial goals that not only reshaped the region’s agrarian institutions, but produced representations of the region with repercussions well beyond the mandate’s end.

Elizabeth R. Williams is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Massachusetts Lowell.
MAGHREB NOIR
PARASKA TOLAN-SZKILNIK

Upon their independence, Moroccan, Algerian, and Tunisian governments turned to the Global South and offered military and financial aid to Black liberation struggles. Tangier and Algiers attracted Black American and Caribbean artists eager to escape American white supremacy; Tunis hosted African filmmakers for the Journées Cinématographiques de Carthage; and young freedom fighters from across the African continent established military training camps in Morocco. North Africa became a haven for militant-artists, and the region reshaped postcolonial cultural discourse through the 1960s and 1970s.

*Maghreb Noir* dives into the personal and political lives of these militant-artists, who collectively challenged the neocolonialist structures and the authoritarianism of African states. Drawing on Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English sources, as well as interviews with the artists themselves, Paraska Tolan-Szkilnik expands our understanding of Pan-Africanism geographically, linguistically, and temporally. This network of militant-artists departed from the racial solidarity extolled by many of their nationalist forefathers, instead following in the footsteps of their intellectual mentor, Frantz Fanon. They argued for the creation of a new ideology of continued revolution—one that was transnational, trans-racial, and in defiance of the emerging nation-states. *Maghreb Noir* establishes the importance of North Africa in nurturing these global connections—and uncovers a lost history of grassroots collaboration among militant-artists from across the globe.

Paraska Tolan-Szkilnik is Assistant Professor of History at Suffolk University.

COLONIZING PALESTINE
The Zionist Left and the Making of the Palestinian Nakba
AREEJ SABBAGH-KHOURY

Among the most progressive of Zionist settlement movements, Hashomer Hatzair proclaimed a brotherly stance on Zionist-Palestinian relations. Until the tumultuous end of the British Mandate, movement settlers voiced support for a binational Jewish-Arab state and officially opposed mass displacement of Palestinians. But Hashomer Hatzair colonies were also active participants in the process that ultimately transformed large portions of Palestine into sovereign Jewish territory. Areej Sabbagh-Khoury investigates this ostensible dissonance, tracing how three colonies gained control of land and their engagement with Palestinian inhabitants on the edges of the Jezreel Valley / Marj Ibn 'Amer.

Based on extensive empirical research in local colony and national archives, *Colonizing Palestine* offers a microhistory of frontier interactions between Zionist settlers and indigenous Palestinians within the British imperial field. Even as left-wing kibbutzim of Hashomer Hatzair helped lay the groundwork for settler colonial Jewish sovereignty, its settlers did not conceal the prior existence of the Palestinian villages or their displacement, which became the subject of enduring debate in the kibbutzim. Juxtaposing history and memory, examining events in their actual time and as they were later remembered, Sabbagh-Khoury demonstrates that the dispossession and replacement of the Palestinians in 1948 was not a singular catastrophe but rather a protracted process instituted over decades. *Colonizing Palestine* traces social and political mechanisms by which forms of hierarchy, violence, and supremacy that endure into the present were gradually created.

Areej Sabbagh-Khoury is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
In the early modern period, ignorance was commonly perceived as a sin, a flaw, a defect, and even a threat to religion and the social order. Yet praises of ignorance were also expressed in the same context. Reclaiming the long-lasting legacy of medieval doctrines of ignorance and taking a comparative perspective, Sandrine Parageau tells the history of the apparently counter-intuitive moral, cognitive, and epistemological virtues attributed to ignorance in the long seventeenth century (1580s–1700) in England and in France.

With close textual analysis of hitherto neglected sources and a reassessment of canonical philosophical works by Montaigne, Bacon, Descartes, Locke, and others, Parageau specifically examines the role of ignorance in the production of knowledge, identifying three common virtues of ignorance as a mode of wisdom, a principle of knowledge, and an epistemological instrument, in philosophical and theological works. How could an essentially negative notion be turned into something profitable and even desirable? Taken in the context of Renaissance humanism, the Reformation and the “Scientific Revolution”—which all called for a redefinition and reaffirmation of knowledge—ignorance, Parageau finds, was not dismissed in the early modern quest for renewed ways of thinking and knowing. On the contrary, it was assimilated into the philosophical and scientific discourses of the time. The rehabilitation of ignorance emerged as a paradoxical cornerstone of the nascent modern science.

Sandrine Parageau is Professor of Early Modern British History at Sorbonne University and a Fellow of the Institut Universitaire de France.

In Malicious Deceivers, Ioana B. Jucan traces a genealogy of post-truth intimately tied to globalizing modernity and connects the production of repeatable fakeness with capitalism and Cartesian metaphysics. Through case studies that cross times and geographies, the book unpacks the notion of fakeness through the related logics of dissimulation (deception) and simulation (performativity) as seen with software/AI, television, plastics, and the internet. Specifically, Jucan shows how these (dis)simulation machines and performative objects construct impoverished pictures of the world, ensuring a repeatable sameness through processes of hollowing out embodied histories and lived experience.

Through both its methodology and its subjects-objects of study, the book further seeks ways to counter the abstracting mode of thinking and the processes of voiding performed by the twinning of Cartesian metaphysics and global capitalism. Enacting a model of creative scholarship rooted in the tradition of writing as performance, Jucan, a multimedia performance-maker and theatre director, uses the embodied “I” as a framing and situating device for the book and its sites of investigation. In this way, she aims to counter the Cartesian voiding of the thinking “I” and to enact a different kind of relationship between self and world from the one posited by Descartes and replayed in much Western philosophical and—more broadly—academic writing: a relationship of separation that situates the “I” on a pedestal of abstraction that voids it of its embodied histories and fails to account for its positionality within a socio-historical context and the operations of power that define it.

Ioana B. Jucan is Assistant Professor of Social and Cultural Inquiry, Emerson College.
A REVOLUTIONARY FAITH
Liberation Theology Between Public Religion and Public Reason
RAÚL E. ZEGARRA

Religious commitments can be a powerful engine for progressive social change, and in this new book Raúl E. Zegarra examines the process of articulation of religious beliefs and political concerns that takes place in religious organizing and activism. Focusing on the example of Latin American liberation theology and the work of Peruvian theologian Gustavo Gutiérrez, Zegarra shows how liberation theology advocates have been able to produce a new balance between faith and politics that advances an agenda of progressive social change without reducing politics to faith or faith to politics.

Drawing from theologian David Tracy’s method of critical correlation, the book focuses on key historical, philosophical, and theological shifts that have allowed liberation theologians to produce a new interpretation of the relationship between faith and politics in the Christian tradition, especially when issues of social justice are at stake. The book further approaches liberation theology’s contributions to theorizing social justice through an unconventional path: a critical dialogue with the work of philosopher John Rawls. This dialogue, as Zegarra contends, allows us to see more clearly the contributions of liberation theology to the cause of progressive social change. Ultimately the book stands between “public religion” and “public reason,” offering something of a blueprint for theological innovation and for how to remain committed to one’s faith while respecting and defending the core values of democracy.

Raúl E. Zegarra is Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Chicago and a faculty member at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

MY BODY, THEIR BABY
A Progressive Christian Vision for Surrogacy
GRACE Y. KAO

Drawing on her own experience as a surrogate mother, Grace Y. Kao assesses the ethics of surrogacy from a feminist and progressive Christian perspective, concluding that certain kinds of surrogacy arrangements can be morally permissible—and should even be embraced.

While the use of assisted reproductive technology has brought joy to countless families, surrogacy remains the most controversial path to parenthood. My Body, Their Baby helps readers sort through objections to this way of bringing children into the world. Candidly reflecting on carrying a baby for her childless friends, and informed by the reproductive justice framework developed by women of color activists, Kao highlights the importance of experience in feminist methodology and Christian ethics. She shows what surrogacy is like from the perspective of women becoming pregnant for others, parents who have opted for surrogacy (including queer couples), and the surrogate-born children themselves.

Developing a constructive framework of ethical norms and principles to guide the formation of surrogacy relationships, Kao ultimately offers a vision for surrogacy that celebrates the reproductive generosity and solidarity displayed through the sharing of traditionally maternal roles.

Grace Y. Kao is Professor of Ethics and Codirector of the Center for Sexuality, Gender and Religion at the Claremont School of Theology. She coedited Encountering the Sacred: Feminist Reflections on Women’s Lives (with Rebecca Todd Peters, 2018).
A cultural revolution in England, France, and the United States helped usher in modernity. Working alongside the better documented political and economic revolutions of the time, this cultural revolution also ushered in the modern era of continuous revolution. Focusing on the period between 1847 and 1937, Outrage examines in depth six of the cultural “battles” that were key parts of this revolution: the novels of the Brontë sisters, the paintings of the Impressionists, the poetry of Emily Dickinson, The Ballets Russes’s production of Le Sacre du printemps, James Joyce’s Ulysses, and Zora Neale Hurston’s Their Eyes Were Watching God. Using contemporaneous reviews in the press as well as other historical material, Outrage enables us to see that these now canonical works provoked outrage at the time of their release because they addressed critical points of social upheaval and transformation in ways that engaged broad audiences with subversive messages. This framework allows us to understand and navigate the cultural debates that play such an important role in twenty-first-century politics.

Katherine Giuffre specializes in the sociology of art and culture and studies social networks and communities, as well as Polynesian society. She is the author of Communities and Networks (2013) and Collective Creativity (2012), among other publications. She is Professor Emerita of Sociology at Colorado College.

TRADERS AND TINKERS
Bazaars in the Global Economy
MAITRAYEE DEKA

The term “tinker” calls to mind nomadic medieval vendors who operate on the fringe of formal society. Excluded from elite circles and characterized by an ability to leverage minimal resources, these tradesmen live and die by their ability to adapt their stores to the popular tastes of the day. In Delhi in the 21st century, an extensive network of informal marketplaces, or bazaars, have evolved over the course of the city’s history, across colonial and postcolonial regimes, and their resilience as an economic system is the subject of this book. Today, instead of mending and selling fabrics and pots, these street vendors are primarily associated with electronic products—computers, cell phones, motherboards, and video games. This book offers a deep ethnography of three Delhi bazaars, and a cast of tinkerers, traders, magicians, street performers, and hackers who work there. It is an exploration, and recognition, of the role of bazaars and tinkerers in the modern global economy, driving globalization from below. In Delhi, and across the world, these street markets work to create a new information society, as the global popular classes aspire to elite consumer goods they cannot afford except in counterfeit.

Maitrayee Deka is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Essex.
Throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, newspapers in the United States—even newspapers which were not published by a religious denomination or organization—made frequent recourse to the Bible. Newspapers printed sermons and Sunday school lessons, and ministers offered lessons through newspaper Bible clubs. Newspapers featured jokes whose punchlines required familiarity with the Bible. They aired political commentary that cited the Bible on all sides of a given issue.

America’s Public Bible: A Commentary is an interactive scholarly work that uncovers the history of the Bible in the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century United States. By identifying and studying quotations in American newspapers, the site offers a commentary on how the Bible was used in public life, uncovering trends and patterns that would be invisible to a single scholar’s reading of these documents.
Transmedia Stories is an experiment in multimedia publication and collaboration that explores storytelling-based research methods. With the growth of digital media, narrative is now conveyed through a range of new and ephemeral formats. Beyond entertainment and artistic innovation, networked and digital media have also influenced ways that storytelling can be used to conduct research in fields such as public health and medicine.

This project explores methods that include story circles, digital storytelling, transmedia collage, speculative design, narrative video games, and mixed reality and alternate reality games. Each chapter introduces a key digital media form that can be used for social interventions and supplements it with images, audio files, videos, and curricular materials that make up such interventions. The publication is a highly collaborative venture that presents these methods with the help of case studies drawn from an assemblage of workshops focused on, mostly, minority youth in Chicago that were held between 2012 and 2019 by two interdisciplinary labs at the University of Chicago: Transmedia Story Lab and Game Changer Chicago Design Lab.

Enabled by the internet and mobile technologies, digital media have generated profound changes in how and where we communicate, interact, and present ourselves. Ego Media explores the impact of these rapidly evolving media on forms and practices of self-presentation, giving a multi-dimensional account of how the ego presents itself through and across the digital media landscape, and how this has both changed, and remediated earlier modes.

Collaboratively written and produced, the project combines a humanistic, life-writing theory approach with an interdisciplinary methodology drawing especially upon digital humanities, cultural theory, sociolinguistics, neurology and the medical humanities. Genres analyzed range from chatbots to war blogs and mommy vlogs and beyond, offering a breadth of insights into both the aesthetics and the politics of new media. Rather than pursuing each thread of analysis through a single linear narrative, the project is built as a composite picture that mimics the polyphonic nature of social media, and is designed to highlight the tensions, contradictions and coherences that characterize how people use, think, and feel about digital media.

Promoting reader agency and keeping the history of autobiographical writing in focus, Ego Media offers a self-referential view of how social media shapes researching and writing about the self.
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