Optimal Transport Methods in Economics

ALFRED GALICHON

Optimal Transport Methods in Economics is the first textbook on the subject written especially for students and researchers in economics. Optimal transport theory is used widely to solve problems in mathematics and some areas of the sciences, but it can also be used to understand a range of problems in applied economics, such as the matching between job seekers and jobs, the determinants of real estate prices, and the formation of matrimonial unions. This is the first text to develop clear applications of optimal transport to economic modeling, statistics, and econometrics. It covers the basic results of the theory as well as their relations to linear programming, network flow problems, convex analysis, and computational geometry. Emphasizing computational methods, it also includes programming examples that provide details on implementation. Applications include discrete choice models, models of differential demand, and quantile-based statistical estimation methods, as well as asset pricing models.

Authoritative and accessible, Optimal Transport Methods in Economics also features numerous exercises throughout that help you develop your mathematical agility, deepen your computational skills, and strengthen your economic intuition.

- The first introduction to the subject written especially for economists
- Includes programming examples
- Features numerous exercises throughout

Alfred Galichon holds joint appointments in the Department of Economics and the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-17276-7 Cloth $55.00S
184 pages. 2 halftones. 5 line illus. 2 maps. 6 x 9.

Technology Differences over Space and Time

FRANCESCO CASELLI

Technology Differences over Space and Time looks at how countries use their productive resources—such as workers, skills, equipment and structures, and natural resources. Francesco Caselli develops methods to assess the efficiency with which productive inputs are used, and how these efficiencies vary across countries and over time.

Caselli finds that richer countries use skilled workers relatively more efficiently than unskilled workers, and equipment and structures relatively more efficiently than natural resources. They also are relatively more efficient users of labor than of capital. Technological change tends to make countries particularly efficient at using skills and less efficient at using capital. Technical change also favors experienced workers.

In order to interpret and understand these findings, Caselli presents a theory of technology choice. In this theory, firms pick technologies that make the most efficient use of the most abundant production factors when these factors are good substitutes for the less abundant factors. Firms pick technologies that make the most of less abundant factors when other suitable factors are not available for substitution. This flexible framework can be applied to other pairs of inputs, over time, and across countries.

Francesco Caselli is the Norman Sosnow Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, and a fellow of the British Academy.

DECEMBER
978-0-691-14602-7 Cloth $45.00S
224 pages. 30 line illus. 6 x 9.

CREI Lectures in Macroeconomics
Jordi Galí, Jaume Ventura, and Hans-Joachim Voth, Series Editors

ECONOMICS | MATHEMATICS
Failing in the Field
What We Can Learn When Field Research Goes Wrong

DEAN KARLAN & JACOB APPEL

All across the social sciences, from development economics to political science departments, researchers are going into the field to collect data and learn about the world. While much has been gained from the successes of randomized controlled trials, stories of failed projects often do not get told. In Failing in the Field, Dean Karlan and Jacob Appel delve into the common causes of failure in field research, so that researchers might avoid similar pitfalls in future work.

Drawing on the experiences of top social scientists working in developing countries, this book delves into failed projects and helps guide practitioners as they embark on their research. From experimental design and implementation to analysis and partnership agreements, Karlan and Appel show that there are important lessons to be learned from failures at every stage. They describe five common categories of failures, review six case studies in detail, and conclude with some reflections on best (and worst) practices for designing and running field projects, with an emphasis on randomized controlled trials. There is much to be gained from investigating what has previously not worked, from misunderstandings by staff to errors in data collection.

Cracking open the taboo subject of the stumbles that can take place in the implementation of research studies, Failing in the Field is a valuable “how-not-to” handbook for conducting fieldwork and running randomized controlled trials in development settings.

Dean Karlan is professor of economics at Yale University and president of Innovations for Poverty Action. Jacob Appel previously worked with Innovations for Poverty Action, and is currently pursuing his MPA at Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Karlan and Appel are the coauthors of More Than Good Intentions: How a New Economics Is Helping to Solve Global Poverty.

A revealing look at the common causes of failures in randomized control experiments during field research

“This unusual and refreshing book is a good complement to the existing literature on impact evaluation and documents the practical issues involved in implementing randomized control trials. The authors look at real examples of what goes wrong in the field and provide a nice framework for thinking about how to avoid failures.”
—Rachel Glennerster, coauthor of Running Randomized Evaluations

“Using a rich set of examples, Failing in the Field describes failures that occur because the design or implementation of a research study does not yield data that can answer the questions it was intended to. By showing that mistakes in research design can be systematic, this book could benefit many students before they embark on their own studies. It was a pleasure to read.”
—Karla Hoff, World Bank

ECONOMICS
In this book, acclaimed economist Herbert Gintis ranges widely across many fields—including economics, psychology, anthropology, sociology, moral philosophy, and biology—to provide a rigorous transdisciplinary explanation of some fundamental characteristics of human societies and social behavior. Because such behavior can be understood only through transdisciplinary research, Gintis argues, *Individuality and Entanglement* advances the effort to unify the behavioral sciences by developing a shared analytical framework—one that bridges research on gene-culture coevolution, the rational-actor model, game theory, and complexity theory. At the same time, the book persuasively demonstrates the rich possibilities of such transdisciplinary work.

Everything distinctive about human social life, Gintis argues, flows from the fact that we construct and then play social games. Indeed, society itself is a game with rules and politics is the arena in which we affirm and change these rules. Individuality is central to our species because the rules do not change through inexorable macrosocial forces. Rather, individuals band together to change the rules. Our minds are also socially entangled, producing behavior that is socially rational, although it violates the standard rules of individually rational choice. Finally, a moral sense is essential for playing games with socially constructed rules. People generally play by the rules, are ashamed when they break the rules, and are offended when others break the rules, even in societies that lack laws, government, and jails.

Throughout the book, Gintis shows that it is only by bringing together the behavioral sciences that such basic aspects of human behavior can be understood.

**Herbert Gintis** is an external professor at the Santa Fe Institute. He is the author, coauthor, or coeditor of a number of books, including *Game Theory Evolving*, *The Bounds of Reason*, *Unequal Chances*, *A Cooperative Species*, and *Game Theory in Action* (all Princeton).
An indispensable survey of the latest developments and results in experimental economics

“The contributors provide insights that will be invaluable to anyone seeking a deeper understanding of the issues at hand. I know of no other book that covers the same breadth of material in the same way. People will use this as a reference book for many years to come.”
—Tim Salmon, Southern Methodist University

“A worthy successor to the first volume. This ambitious and well-written book will appeal to a broad economic audience.”
—Tom Wilkening, University of Melbourne

When The Handbook of Experimental Economics first came out in 1995, the notion of economists conducting lab experiments to generate data was relatively new. Since then, the field has exploded. This second volume of the Handbook covers some of the most exciting new growth areas in experimental economics, presents the latest results and experimental methods, and identifies promising new directions for future research.

Featuring contributions by leading practitioners, the handbook describes experiments in macroeconomics, charitable giving, neuroeconomics, other-regarding preferences, market design, political economy, subject population effects, gender effects, auctions, and learning and the economics of small decisions. Contributors focus on key developments and report on experiments, highlighting the dialogue by experimenters with theorists and each other. While most of the experiments consist of laboratory studies, the book also includes several chapters that report extensively on field experiments related to the subject area studied.

- Covers exciting new growth areas in experimental economics
- Features contributions by leading experts
- Describes experiments in macroeconomics, charitable giving, neuroeconomics, market design, political economy, gender effects, auctions, and more
- Highlights the dialogue by experimenters with theorists and each other

John H. Kagel is University Chaired Professor of Applied Economics and director of the Economics Laboratory at Ohio State University. Alvin E. Roth, co-winner of the 2012 Nobel Prize in economics, is the Craig and Susan McCaw Professor of Economics at Stanford University and the George Gund Professor of Economics and Business Administration Emeritus at Harvard University.

OCTOBER
978-0-691-13999-9 Cloth $75.00X
776 pages. 104 line illus. 7 x 10.
Competition in the Promised Land
Black Migrants in Northern Cities and Labor Markets

LEAH PLATT BOUSTAN

From 1940 to 1970, nearly four million black migrants left the American rural South to settle in the industrial cities of the North and West. *Competition in the Promised Land* provides a comprehensive account of the long-lasting effects of the influx of black workers on labor markets and urban space in receiving areas.

Traditionally, the Great Black Migration has been lauded as a path to general black economic progress. Leah Boustan challenges this view, arguing instead that the migration produced winners and losers within the black community. Boustan shows that migrants themselves gained tremendously, more than doubling their earnings by moving North. But these new arrivals competed with existing black workers, limiting black–white wage convergence in Northern labor markets and slowing black economic growth. Furthermore, many white households responded to the black migration by relocating to the suburbs. White flight was motivated by neighborhood racial change but also by the desire on the part of white residents to avoid local public services and fiscal obligations in increasingly diverse cities.


Leah Platt Boustan is associate professor of economics at the University of California, Los Angeles, and a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research.

NOVEMBER
978-0-691-15087-1 Cloth $29.95S
184 pages. 15 line illus. 14 tables. 6 x 9.

ECONOMICS | AMERICAN HISTORY

Feeding Gotham
The Political Economy and Geography of Food in New York, 1790–1860

GERGELY BAICS

New York City witnessed unparalleled growth in the first half of the nineteenth century, its population rising from thirty thousand people to nearly a million in a matter of decades. *Feeding Gotham* looks at how America’s first metropolis grappled with the challenge of provisioning its inhabitants. It tells the story of how access to food, once a public good, became a private matter left to free and unregulated markets—and of the profound consequences this had for American living standards and urban development.

Taking readers from the early republic to the Civil War, Gergely Baics explores the changing dynamics of urban governance, market forces, and the built environment that defined New Yorkers’ experiences of supplying their households. He paints a vibrant portrait of the public debates that propelled New York from a tightly regulated public market to a free-market system of provisioning, and shows how deregulation had its social costs and benefits. Baics uses cutting-edge GIS mapping techniques to reconstruct New York’s changing food landscapes over half a century, following residents into neighborhood public markets, meat shops, and groceries across the city’s expanding territory. He lays bare how unequal access to adequate and healthy food supplies led to an increasingly differentiated urban environment.

A masterful blend of economic, social, and geographic history, *Feeding Gotham* traces how this highly fragmented geography of food access became a defining and enduring feature of the American city.

Gergely Baics is assistant professor of history and urban studies at Barnard College, Columbia University.

OCTOBER
978-0-691-16879-1 Cloth $39.95S
328 pages. 8 color illus. 2 halftones. 19 line illus. 14 maps. 6 x 9.

AMERICAN HISTORY | URBAN STUDIES
Although congressional investigations have provided some of the most dramatic moments in American political history, they have often been dismissed as mere political theater. But these investigations are far more than grandstanding. Investigating the President shows that congressional investigations are a powerful tool for members of Congress to counter presidential aggrandizement. By shining a light on alleged executive wrongdoing, investigations can exert significant pressure on the president and materially affect policy outcomes.

Douglas Kriner and Eric Schickler construct the most comprehensive overview of congressional investigative oversight to date, analyzing nearly thirteen thousand days of hearings, spanning more than a century, from 1898 through 2014. The authors examine the forces driving investigative power over time and across chambers, identify how hearings might influence the president’s strategic calculations through the erosion of the president’s public approval rating, and uncover the pathways through which investigations have shaped public policy. Put simply, by bringing significant political pressure to bear on the president, investigations often afford Congress a blunt, but effective check on presidential power—without the need to worry about veto threats or other hurdles such as Senate filibusters.

Douglas L. Kriner is associate professor of political science at Boston University. Eric Schickler is the Jeffrey and Ashley McDermott Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley.
Dictators and Democrats
Masses, Elites, and Regime Change

STEPHAN HAGGARD & ROBERT R. KAUFMAN

From the 1980s through the first decade of the twenty-first century, the spread of democracy across the developing and post-Communist worlds transformed the global political landscape. What drove these changes and what determined whether the emerging democracies would stabilize or revert to authoritarian rule? Dictators and Democrats takes a comprehensive look at the transitions to and from democracy in recent decades. Deploying both statistical and qualitative analysis, Stephen Haggard and Robert Kaufman engage with theories of democratic change and advocate approaches that emphasize political and institutional factors. While inequality has been a prominent explanation for democratic transitions, the authors argue that its role has been limited, and elites as well as masses can drive regime change.

Examining seventy-eight cases of democratic transition and twenty-five reversions since 1980, Haggard and Kaufman show how differences in authoritarian regimes and organizational capabilities shape popular protest and elite initiatives in transitions to democracy, and how institutional weaknesses cause some democracies to fail. The determinants of democracy lie in the strength of existing institutions and the public’s capacity to engage in collective action. There are multiple routes to democracy, but those growing out of mass mobilization may provide more checks on incumbents than those emerging from intra-elite bargains.

Moving beyond well-known beliefs regarding regime changes, Dictators and Democrats explores the conditions under which transitions to democracy are likely to arise.

Stephan Haggard is the Lawrence and Sallye Krause Distinguished Professor at the Graduate School of Global Policy and Strategy at the University of California, San Diego. Robert R. Kaufman is Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-17215-6 Paper $29.95
978-0-691-17214-9 Cloth $95.00
328 pages. 20 line illus. 40 tables. 6 x 9.

POLITICAL SCIENCE | COMPARATIVE POLITICS
This textbook uses modern political economy to introduce students of political science, government, economics, and public policy to the politics of the policymaking process. The book’s distinct political economy approach has two virtues. By developing general principles for thinking about policymaking, it can be applied across a range of issue areas. It also unifies the policy curriculum, offering coherence to standard methods for teaching economics and statistics, and drawing connections between fields.

The book begins by exploring the normative foundations of policymaking—political theory, social choice theory, and the Paretian and utilitarian underpinnings of policy analysis. It then introduces game theoretic models of social dilemmas—externalities, coordination problems, and commitment problems—that create opportunities for policy to improve social welfare. Finally, it shows how the political process creates technological and incentive constraints on government that shape policy outcomes. Throughout, concepts and models are illustrated and reinforced with discussions of empirical evidence and case studies.

This textbook is essential for all students of public policy and for anyone interested in the most current methods influencing policymaking today.

- Comprehensive approach to politics and policy suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students
- Models unify policy curriculum through methodological coherence
- Exercises at the end of every chapter
- Self-contained appendices cover necessary game theory
- Extensive discussion of cases and applications

Ethan Bueno de Mesquita is a professor and deputy dean in the Harris School of Public Policy Studies at the University of Chicago.
Resolve in International Politics

JOSHUA D. KERTZER

Why do some leaders and segments of the public display remarkable persistence in confrontations in international politics, while others cut and run? The answer given by policymakers, pundits, and political scientists usually relates to issues of resolve. Yet, though we rely on resolve to explain almost every phenomenon in international politics—from prevailing at the bargaining table to winning on the battlefield—we don’t understand what it is, how it works, or where it comes from. Resolve in International Politics draws on a growing body of research in psychology and behavioral economics to explore the foundations of this important idea.

Joshua Kertzer argues that political will is more than just a metaphor or figure of speech: the same traits social scientists and decision-making scholars use to comprehend willpower in our daily lives also shape how we respond to the costs of war and conflict. Combining laboratory and survey experiments with studies of great power military interventions in the postwar era from 1946 to 2003, Kertzer shows how time and risk preferences, honor orientation, and self-control help explain the ways leaders and members of the public define the situations they face and weigh the trade-offs between the costs of fighting and the costs of backing down.

Resolve in International Politics has critical implications for understanding political psychology, public opinion about foreign policy, leaders in military interventions, and international security.

Joshua D. Kertzer is assistant professor of government at Harvard University.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-17160-9 Cloth $39.50S
280 pages. 32 line illus. 17 tables. 6 x 9.
Princeton Studies in Political Behavior
Tali Mendelberg, Series Editor

POLITICAL SCIENCE | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Management of Hate
Nation, Affect, and the Governance of Right-Wing Extremism in Germany

NITZAN SHOSHAN

Since German reunification in 1990, there has been widespread concern about marginalized young people who, faced with bleak prospects for their future, have embraced increasingly violent forms of racist nationalism that glorify the country’s Nazi past. The Management of Hate, Nitzan Shoshan’s riveting account of the year and a half he spent with these young right-wing extremists in East Berlin, reveals how they contest contemporary notions of national identity and defy the clichés that others use to represent them.

Shoshan situates them within what he calls the governance of affect, a broad body of discourses and practices aimed at orchestrating their attitudes toward cultural difference—from legal codes and penal norms to rehabilitative techniques and pedagogical strategies. Governance has conventionally been viewed as rational administration, while emotions have ordinarily been conceived of as individual states. Shoshan, however, convincingly questions both assumptions. Instead, he offers a fresh view of governance as pregnant with affect and of hate as publicly mediated and politically administered. Shoshan argues that the state’s policies push these youths into a right-extremist corner instead of integrating them in ways that could curb their nationalist racism.

Powerful and compelling, The Management of Hate provides a rare and disturbing look inside Germany’s right-wing extremist world, and shines critical light on a German nationhood.

Nitzan Shoshan is assistant professor at the Center for Sociological Studies at the Colegio de México in Mexico City.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-17196-8 Paper $32.95S
978-0-691-17195-1 Cloth $80.00S
304 pages. 6 halftones. 2 line illus. 6 x 9.

ANTHROPOLOGY | SOCIOMETRY
Everyday Sectarianism in Urban Lebanon
Infrastructures, Public Services, and Power

Joanne Nucho

What causes violent conflicts around the Middle East? All too often, the answer is sectarianism—popularly viewed as a timeless and intractable force that leads religious groups to conflict. In Everyday Sectarianism in Urban Lebanon, Joanne Nucho shows how wrong this perspective can be. Through in-depth research with local governments, NGOs, and political parties in Beirut, she demonstrates how sectarianism is actually recalibrated on a daily basis through the provision of essential services and infrastructures, such as electricity, medical care, credit, and the planning of bridges and roads.

Taking readers to a working-class, predominantly Armenian suburb in northeast Beirut called Bourj Hammoud, Nucho conducts extensive interviews and observations in medical clinics, social service centers, shops, banking coops, and municipal offices. She explores how group and individual access to services depends on making claims to membership in the dominant sectarian community, and she examines how sectarianism is not just tied to ethnoreligious identity, but also class, gender, and geography. Life in Bourj Hammoud makes visible a broader pattern in which the relationships that develop while procuring basic needs become a way for people to see themselves as part of the greater public.

Joanne Nucho is clinical assistant professor and director of graduate studies at the Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies at New York University.

ANTHROPOLOGY | MIDDLE EAST STUDIES
For some, the idea of an Islamic state serves to fulfill aspirations for cultural sovereignty and new forms of ethical political practice. For others, it is seen as a violator of the proper domains of religion and politics, an example of the Muslim world slipping backwards in what was once seen as a universal march toward history’s end. Yet, while there has been much discussion of the idea and ideals of the Islamic state, surprisingly little has been written about how this political formation actually works. For Love of the Prophet looks at the Republic of Sudan’s twenty-five-year experiment with Islamic statehood and explores how the Islamic state is embodied and contested within Sudan’s increasingly fractured public.

Through careful ethnographic analysis, Noah Salomon shows how state interventions into three key domains of modern life—politics, aesthetics, and epistemology—rapidly became sites of debate and controversy within diverse Muslim publics. Salomon investigates Sudan at a crucial moment in its history—balanced between unity and partition, secular and religious politics, peace and war—when Islamic actors were questioning the variety of Islamism under which they had lived for nearly a generation.

For Love of the Prophet reveals both novel political ideals and new articulations of Islam as it is rethought through the lens of the nation.

**NOAH SALOMON**

For Love of the Prophet  
An Ethnography of Sudan’s Islamic State

**KATI IHNAT**

*Mother of Mercy, Bane of the Jews* explores a key moment in the rise of the cult of the Virgin Mary and the way the Jews became central to her story. Benedictine monks in England at the turn of the twelfth century developed many innovative ways to venerate Mary as the most powerful saintly intercessor. They sought her mercy on a weekly and daily basis with extensive liturgical practices, commemorated additional moments of her life on special feast days, and praised her above all other human beings with new doctrines that claimed her Immaculate Conception and Bodily Assumption. They also collected hundreds of stories about the miracles Mary performed for her followers in what became one of the most popular devotional literary genres of the Middle Ages.

In all these sources, but especially the miracle stories, the figure of the Jew appears in an important role as Mary’s enemy. Drawing from theological and legendary traditions dating back to early Christianity, monks revived the idea that Jews violently opposed the virgin mother of God; the goal of the monks was to contrast the veneration they thought Mary deserved with the resistance of the Jews. Kati Ihnat argues that the imagined antagonism of the Jews toward Mary came to serve an essential purpose in encouraging Christian devotion to her as merciful mother and heavenly Queen.

Through an examination of miracles, sermons, liturgy, and theology, *Mother of Mercy, Bane of the Jews* reveals how English monks helped to establish an enduring rivalry between Mary and the Jews.

**NOVEMBER**

978-0-691-16953-8  
Cloth  $45.00S  
304 pages. 9 line illus. 1 table. 6 x 9.

**ANTHROPOLOGY | RELIGION | JEWISH STUDIES**
Revelatory Events
Three Case Studies of the Emergence of New Spiritual Paths

ANN TAVES

Unseen presences. Apparitions. Hearing voices. Although some people would find such experiences to be distressing and seek clinical help, others perceive them as transformative. Occasionally, these unusual phenomena give rise to new spiritual paths or religious movements. Revelatory Events provides fresh insights into what is perhaps the bedrock of all religious belief—the claim that other-worldly powers are active in human affairs.

Ann Taves looks at Mormonism, Alcoholics Anonymous, and A Course in Miracles—three cases in which insiders claimed that a spiritual presence guided the emergence of a new spiritual path. In the 1820s, Joseph Smith, Jr., reportedly translated the Book of Mormon from ancient gold plates unearthed with the help of an angel. Bill Wilson cofounded AA after having an ecstatic experience while hospitalized for alcoholism in 1934. Helen Schucman scribed the words of an inner voice that she attributed to Jesus, which formed the basis of her 1976 best-selling self-study course. In each case, Taves argues, the sense of a guiding presence emerged through a complex, creative interaction between a founding figure with unusual mental abilities and an initial set of collaborators who were drawn into the process by diverse motives of their own.

A major work of scholarship, this compelling and accessible book traces the very human processes behind such events.

A leading scholar sheds critical light on the seemingly revelatory events behind new religions and spiritual movements

“Revelatory Events is Taves at her best. She weaves together careful historical description and insightful psychological analysis to examine the biographical, experiential, and social substrates of new religious systems. This is the kind of brilliant scholarship we have come to expect of Taves.”
—Robert C. Fuller, author of The Body of Faith: A Biological History of Religion in America

“Revelatory Events offers significant promise for advancing our understanding of the emergence of new religious traditions, and will draw serious interest from scholars in several disciplines.”
—David G. Bromley, director of the World Religions and Spirituality Project, Virginia Commonwealth University
Free Time

JULIE L. ROSE

Recent debates about inequality have focused almost exclusively on the distribution of wealth and disparities in income, but little notice has been paid to the distribution of free time. Free time is commonly assumed to be a matter of personal preference, a good that one chooses to have more or less of. Even if there is unequal access to free time, the cause and solution are presumed to lie with the resources of income and wealth. In Free Time, Julie Rose argues that these views are fundamentally mistaken. First, Rose contends that free time is a resource, like money, that one needs in order to pursue chosen ends. Further, realizing a just distribution of income and wealth is not sufficient to ensure a fair distribution of free time. Because of this, anyone concerned with distributive justice must attend to the distribution of free time.

On the basis of widely held liberal principles, Rose explains why citizens are entitled to free time—time not committed to meeting life’s necessities and instead available for chosen pursuits. The novel argument that the just society must guarantee all citizens their fair share of free time provides principled grounds to address critical policy choices, including work hours regulations, Sunday closing laws, public support for caregiving, and the pursuit of economic growth.

Delving into an original topic that touches everyone, Free Time demonstrates why all citizens have, in the words of early labor reformers, a right to “hours for what we will.”

Julie L. Rose is assistant professor of government at Dartmouth College.

NOVEMBER
978-0-691-16345-1 Cloth $35.00S
192 pages. 6 x 9.

POLITICAL THEORY

Tolerance among the Virtues

JOHN R. BOWLIN

In a pluralistic society such as ours, tolerance is a virtue—but it doesn’t always seem so. Some suspect that it entangles us in unacceptable moral compromises and inequalities of power, while others dismiss it as mere political correctness or doubt that it can safeguard the moral and political relationships we value. Tolerance among the Virtues provides a vigorous defense of tolerance against its many critics and shows why the virtue of tolerance involves exercising judgment across a variety of different circumstances and relationships—not simply applying a prescribed set of rules.

Drawing inspiration from St. Paul, Aquinas, and Wittgenstein, John Bowlin offers a nuanced inquiry into tolerance as a virtue. He explains why the advocates and debunkers of toleration have reached an impasse, and he suggests a new way forward by distinguishing the virtue of tolerance from its false look-alikes, and from its sibling, forbearance. Some acts of toleration are right and good, while others amount to indifference, complicity, or condescension. Some persons are able to draw these distinctions well and to act in accord with their better judgment. When we praise them as tolerant, we are commending them as virtuous. Bowlin explores what that commendation means.

Tolerance among the Virtues offers invaluable insights into how to live amid differences we cannot endorse—beliefs we consider false, actions we think are unjust, institutional arrangements we consider cruel or corrupt, and persons who embody what we oppose.

John R. Bowlin is the Robert L. Stuart Associate Professor of Philosophy and Christian Ethics at Princeton Theological Seminary.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-16997-2 Cloth $39.50S
304 pages. 6 x 9.

RELIGION | POLITICAL THEORY | PHILOSOPHY
Long before “the one percent” became a protest slogan, American founding father John Adams feared the power of a class he called simply “the few”—the wellborn, the beautiful, and especially the rich. In John Adams and the Fear of American Oligarchy, Luke Mayville presents the first extended exploration of Adams’s preoccupation with a problem that has a renewed urgency today: the way in which inequality threatens to corrode democracy and empower a small elite. By revisiting Adams’s political writings, Mayville draws out the statesman’s fears about the danger of oligarchy in America and his unique understanding of the political power of wealth—a surprising and largely forgotten theory that promises to illuminate today’s debates about inequality and its political consequences.

Adams believed that wealth is politically powerful in modern societies not merely because money buys influence, but also because citizens admire and even sympathize with the rich. He thought wealth is powerful in the same way that beauty is powerful—it distinguishes its possessor and prompts reactions of approval and veneration. Citizens vote for—and with—the rich not because, as is often said, they hope to be rich one day, but because they esteem the rich and submit to their wishes. Mayville explores Adams’s theory of wealth and power in the context of his broader concern about social and economic inequality, and also examines his ideas about how oligarchy might be countered.

A compelling work of intellectual history, John Adams and the Fear of American Oligarchy also has important lessons for today’s world of increasing inequality.

Luke Mayville is a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for American Studies at Columbia University. He is a contributor to Commonweal.

NOVEMBER
978-0-691-17153-1 Cloth $29.95S
224 pages. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2.

POLITICAL THEORY | AMERICAN HISTORY
An Age of Risk
Politics and Economy in Early Modern Britain

EMILY C. NACOL

In An Age of Risk, Emily Nacol shows that risk, now treated as a permanent feature of our lives, did not always govern understandings of the future. Focusing on the epistemological, political, and economic writings of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, David Hume, and Adam Smith, Nacol explains that in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Britain, political and economic thinkers reimagined the future as a terrain of risk, characterized by probabilistic calculation, prediction, and control.

In these early modern sources, Nacol contends, we see three crucial developments in thought on risk and politics. While early modern thinkers differentiated uncertainty about the future from probabilistic calculations of risk, they remained attentive to the ways uncertainty and risk remained in a conceptual tangle, a problem that constrained good decision making. They developed sophisticated theories of trust and credit as crucial background conditions for prudent risk-taking, and offered complex depictions of the relationships and behaviors that would make risk-taking more palatable. They also developed two narratives that persist in subsequent accounts of risk—risk as a threat to security, and risk as an opportunity for profit. Looking at how these narratives are entwined in early modern thought, Nacol locates the origins of our own ambivalence about risk-taking. By the end of the eighteenth century, she argues, a new type of political actor would emerge from this ambivalence, one who approached risk with fear rather than hope.

Emily C. Nacol is assistant professor of political science at Vanderbilt University.

Marx’s Inferno
The Political Theory of Capital

WILLIAM CLARE ROBERTS

Marx’s Inferno reconstructs the major arguments of Karl Marx’s Capital and inaugurates a completely new reading of a seminal classic. Rather than simply a critique of classical political economy, William Roberts argues that Capital was primarily a careful engagement with the motives and aims of the workers’ movement. Understood in this light, Capital emerges as a profound work of political theory. Placing Marx against the background of nineteenth-century socialism, Roberts shows how Capital was ingeniously modeled on Dante’s Inferno, and how Marx, playing the role of Virgil for the proletariat, introduced partisans of workers’ emancipation to the secret depths of the modern “social Hell.” In this manner, Marx revised republican ideas of freedom in response to the rise of capitalism.

Combining research on Marx’s interlocutors, textual scholarship, and forays into recent debates, Roberts traces the continuities linking Marx’s theory of capitalism to the tradition of republican political thought. He immerses the reader in socialist debates about the nature of commerce, the experience of labor, the power of bosses and managers, and the possibilities of political organization. Roberts rescues those debates from the past, and shows how they speak to ever-renewed concerns about political life in today’s world.

William Clare Roberts is assistant professor of political science at McGill University.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-16510-3 Cloth $39.95S
208 pages. 6 x 9.

POLITICAL THEORY | BRITISH HISTORY

110 Political Theory
The ‘Alawis, or Alawites, are a prominent religious minority in northern Syria, Lebanon, and southern Turkey, best known today for enjoying disproportionate political power in war-torn Syria. In this book, Stefan Winter offers a complete history of the community, from the birth of the ‘Alawi (Nusayri) sect in the tenth century to just after World War I, the establishment of the French mandate over Syria, and the early years of the Turkish republic. Winter draws on a wealth of Ottoman archival records and other sources to show that the ‘Alawis were not historically persecuted as is often claimed, but rather were a fundamental part of Syrian and Turkish provincial society.

Winter argues that far from being excluded on the basis of their religion, the ‘Alawis were in fact fully integrated into the provincial administrative order. Profiting from the economic development of the coastal highlands, particularly in the Ottoman period, they fostered a new class of local notables and tribal leaders, participated in the modernizing educational, political, and military reforms of the nineteenth century, and expanded their area of settlement beyond its traditional mountain borders to emerge from centuries of Sunni imperial rule as a bona fide sectarian community.


Stefan Winter is associate professor of history at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). He is the author of The Shiites of Lebanon under Ottoman Rule.

Mona Hassan is an assistant professor in the departments of Religious Studies and History and the International Comparative Studies program at Duke University.
The Eye of the Shah
Qajar Court Photography and the Persian Past

EDITED BY JENNIFER Y. CHI

The Eye of the Shah is the beautifully illustrated catalogue accompanying the exhibition of the same name at New York University’s Institute for the Study of the Ancient World. The volume presents some two hundred photographs—the great majority of which have never been seen by the public—taken by royal photographers engaged by Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (r. 1848–1896), the longest-reigning shah of Iran’s Qajar Dynasty (1785–1925). The photographs include a group of unprecedented, captivating images of life in the royal court in Tehran. These are complemented by photographs of historic monuments that capture the grand, eloquent beauty of such iconic ancient sites as Persepolis and Naqsh-e Rostam. The Eye of the Shah also looks at vintage photographic albums, memorabilia that used formal portraits of the shah, and works by two modern Iranian photographers, Bahman Jalali (1944–2010) and Shadi Ghadirian (b. 1974).

The catalogue’s essays discuss such topics as the achievements of court photographers in the service of Naser al-Din Shah, including Reza ‘Akkas-bashi, ‘Abdollah Mirza Qajar, and Dust Mohammad Khan Mo‘ayyer al-Mamalek, and the volume also examines the role of photography in helping Iranians document Iran’s pre-Islamic monuments during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Jennifer Y. Chi is exhibitions director and chief curator at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University.

DECEMBER 2015
978-0-691-17158-6 Paper $39.95S
200 pages. 228 color illus. 11 x 8 1/2.
A publication of the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University
ARCHAEOLOGY | MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

Designing Identity
The Power of Textiles in Late Antiquity

EDITED BY THELMA K. THOMAS

Ideals of character and beauty, and conceptions of self and society, were in flux during Late Antiquity, a period of extensive dramatic cultural upheaval for the Roman world, as the extraordinary growth of Christianity eclipsed paganism. Textiles from Late Antiquity document transformations of cultural traditions and societal values at the most intimate level of the individual body and the home. These textile artifacts are fragile, preserved only in arid conditions, often in fragments, and only rarely intact.

The textiles selected for the exhibition Designing Identity at New York University’s Institute for the Study of the Ancient World present an aesthetic of vibrant colors, fine materials, technical virtuosity of professional production, and variations on designs that display personal identity in the clothing of men, women, and children, as well as hopes for prosperity and protection in the textile furnishings of households. Prized for their artistry since the earliest discoveries beginning at the turn of the nineteenth century, such textiles were eagerly collected by designers, artists, scholars, museums, and captains of industry. This exhibition catalogue explores the parallel histories of ancient textile production and consumption, and the modern business of collecting Late Antique textiles.

Thelma K. Thomas is an associate professor at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University.

MARCH 2016
978-0-691-16942-2 Paper $29.95S
160 pages. 107 color illus. 7 halftones. 1 map. 9 x 11 1/2.
A copublication of the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University
ARCHAEOLOGY | ANCIENT HISTORY
MEGHAN J. DI LUZIO

A Place at the Altar illuminates a previously under-appreciated dimension of religion in ancient Rome: the role of priestesses in civic cult. Demonstrating that priestesses had a central place in public rituals and institutions, Meghan DiLuzio emphasizes the complex, gender-inclusive nature of Roman priesthood. In ancient Rome, priestly service was a cooperative endeavor, requiring men and women, husbands and wives, and elite Romans and slaves to work together to manage the community’s relationship with its gods.

Like their male colleagues, priestesses offered sacrifices on behalf of the Roman people, and prayed for the community’s well-being. As they carried out their ritual obligations, they were assisted by female cult personnel, many of them slave women. DiLuzio explores the central role of the Vestal Virgins and shows that they occupied just one type of priestly office open to women. Some priestesses, including the flaminica Dialis, the regina sacrorum, and the wives of the curial priests, served as part of priestly couples. Others, such as the priestesses of Ceres and Fortuna Muliebris, were largely autonomous.

A Place at the Altar offers a fresh understanding of how the women of ancient Rome played a leading role in public cult.

Meghan J. DiLuzio is assistant professor of classics at Baylor University.

NOVEMBER
978-0-691-16957-6 Cloth $45.00
312 pages. 19 halftones. 2 line illus. 6 x 9.

CLASSICS | RELIGION

GiACOMO PUCCINI AND HIS WORLD

EDITED BY ARMAN SCHWARTZ & EMANUELE SENICI

Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924) is the world’s most frequently performed operatic composer, yet he is only beginning to receive serious scholarly attention. In Giacomo Puccini and His World, an international roster of music specialists, several writing on Puccini for the first time, offers a variety of new critical perspectives on the composer and his works. Containing discussions of all of Puccini’s operas from Manon Lescaut (1893) to Turandot (1926), this volume aims to move beyond clichés of the composer as a Romantic epigone and to resituate him at the heart of early twentieth-century musical modernity.

This collection’s essays explore Puccini’s engagement with spoken theater and operetta, and with new technologies like photography and cinema. Other essays consider the philosophical problems raised by “realist” opera, discuss the composer’s place in a variety of cosmopolitan formations, and reevaluate Puccini’s orientalism and his complex interactions with the Italian fascist state. A rich array of primary source material, including previously unpublished letters and documents, provides vital information on Puccini’s interactions with singers, conductors, and stage directors, and on the early reception of the verismo movement.

Arman Schwartz is a Birmingham Fellow in Music at the University of Birmingham. Emanuele Senici is professor of music history at the Sapienza University of Rome.

SEPTEMBER
978-0-691-17286-6 Paper $35.00
978-0-691-17285-9 Cloth $80.00
392 pages. 20 halftones. 10 tables. 9 musical examples. 6 x 9.
The Bard Music Festival

MUSIC
TRICIA LOOTENS

The Political Poetess challenges familiar accounts of the figure of the nineteenth-century Poetess, offering new readings of Poetess performance and criticism. In performing the Poetry of Woman, the mythic Poetess has long staked her claims as a creature of “separate spheres”—one exempt from emerging readings of nineteenth-century women’s political poetics. Turning such assumptions on their heads, Tricia Lootens models a nineteenth-century domestic or private sphere whose imaginary, apolitical heart is also the heart of nation and empire, and, as revisionist histories increasingly attest, is traumatized and haunted by histories of slavery. Setting aside late Victorian attempts to forget the unfulfilled, sentimental promises of early antislavery victories, The Political Poetess restores Poetess performances like Julia Ward Howe’s “Battle Hymn of the Republic” and Emma Lazarus’s “The New Colossus” to view—and with them, the vitality of the Black Poetess within African-American public life.

Crossing boundaries of nation, period, and discipline to “connect the dots” of Poetess performance, Lootens demonstrates how new histories and ways of reading position poetic texts by Felicia Dorothea Hemans, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Dinah Mulock Craik, George Eliot, and Frances E. W. Harper as convergence points for larger engagements with the intransigently racialized, sentimental dream-poetics of “separate spheres.”

Tricia Lootens is associate professor of English and Josiah Meigs Distinguished Teaching Professor at the University of Georgia. She is the author of Lost Saints.

JANUARY
978-0-691-17031-2 Cloth $45.00S
320 pages. 6 x 9.

LITERATURE

JESSE ROSENTHAL

What do we mean when we say that a novel’s conclusion “feels right”? How did feeling, form, and the sense of right and wrong get mixed up, during the nineteenth century, in the experience of reading a novel? Good Form argues that Victorian readers associated the feeling of narrative form—of being pulled forward to a satisfying conclusion—with inner moral experience. Reclaiming the work of a generation of Victorian “intuitionist” philosophers who insisted that true morality consisted in being able to feel or intuit the morally good, Jesse Rosenthal shows that when Victorians discussed the moral dimensions of reading novels, they were also subtly discussing the genre’s formal properties.

For most, Victorian moralizing is one of the period’s least attractive and interesting qualities. But Good Form argues that the moral interpretation of novel experience was essential in the development of the novel form—and that this moral approach is still a fundamental, if unrecognized, part of how we understand novels. Bringing together ideas from philosophy, literary history, and narrative theory, Rosenthal shows that we cannot understand the formal principles of the novel that we have inherited from the nineteenth century without also understanding the moral principles that have come with them. Good Form helps us to understand the way Victorians read, but it also helps us to understand the way we read now.

Jesse Rosenthal is assistant professor of English at Johns Hopkins University.

JANUARY
978-0-691-17170-8 Cloth $45.00S
272 pages. 1 halftone. 6 x 9.
Reaping Something New
African American Transformations of Victorian Literature

DANIEL HACK

Tackling fraught but fascinating issues of cultural borrowing and appropriation, this groundbreaking book reveals that Victorian literature was put to use in African American literature and print culture in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in much more intricate, sustained, and imaginative ways than previously suspected. From reprinting and reframing "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in an antislavery newspaper to reimagining David Copperfield and Jane Eyre as mixed-race youths in the antebellum South, writers and editors transposed and transformed works by the leading British writers of the day to depict the lives of African Americans and advance their causes. Central figures in African American literary and intellectual history—including Frederick Douglass, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Charles Chesnutt, Pauline Hopkins, and W.E.B. Du Bois—leveraged Victorian literature and this history of engagement itself to claim a distinctive voice and construct their own literary tradition.

In bringing these transatlantic transfigurations to light, this book also provides strikingly new perspectives on both canonical and little-read works by Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and other Victorian authors. The recovery of these works’ African American afterlives illuminates their formal practices and ideological commitments, and forces a reassessment of their cultural impact and political potential. Bridging the gap between African American and Victorian literary studies, *Reaping Something New* changes our understanding of both fields and rewrites an important chapter of literary history.

Daniel Hack is associate professor of English at the University of Michigan. He is the author of *The Material Interests of the Victorian Novel*.

DECEMBER
978-0-691-16945-3 Cloth $35.00S
344 pages. 12 line illus. 6 x 9.

LITERATURE | AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

How African American writers used Victorian literature to create a literature of their own

“Like Edward Said’s *Culture and Imperialism* or Paul Gilroy’s *The Black Atlantic*, this compelling book promises a transformative reshaping of intellectual history and interpretative practice, helping set the tone for the next generation of scholars. The best kind of literary criticism and cultural history, *Reaping Something New* represents a major step forward for Victorian and African American studies.”
—Lloyd Pratt, University of Oxford

“Bold, ambitious, and unprecedented, this landmark study contributes to African American, Victorian, and transatlantic studies by bringing them into illuminating relationship. Revealing the complex aesthetic and rhetorical strategies African American writers developed in response to Victorian literature, Daniel Hack is entirely persuasive that these writers were engaging not in mere allusion, imitation, parody, or displays of cultural capital, but rather a deliberate, self-aware mode of creativity and commentary.”
—Linda K. Hughes, Texas Christian University
“Short, lively, and appealing, this book covers the whole of German philosophy, providing clear, crisp outlines laced with humor and vivid imagery. Vittorio Hösle’s pithy summaries capture the most important characteristics of German philosophers in a stimulating way. There is nothing quite like this book. It is a literary as much as an intellectual work, and a pleasure to read throughout.”

—Jonathan Israel, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

“With its engaging style, remarkable clarity, and unusual combination of breadth and brevity, this is a magnificent book and, as far as I know, the only one in any language that surveys the full landscape of German philosophy. Vittorio Hösle evaluates philosophers with a light touch and makes them come alive. This book provides a window into the German tradition that will interest not only philosophers but also students and scholars in a wide range of other fields, including intellectual history, German studies, and religion and theology.”

—Mark W. Roche, University of Notre Dame

“A Short History of German Philosophy

VITTORIO HÖSLE
Translated by Steven Rendall

This concise but comprehensive book provides an original history of German-language philosophy from the Middle Ages to today. In an accessible narrative that explains complex ideas in clear language, Vittorio Hösle traces the evolution of German philosophy and describes its central influence on other aspects of German culture, including literature, politics, and science.

Starting with the medieval mystic Meister Eckhart, the book addresses the philosophical changes brought about by Luther’s reformation, and then presents a detailed account of the classical age of German philosophy, including the work of Leibniz and Kant; the rise of a new form of humanities in Lessing, Hamann, Herder, and Schiller; the early Romantics; and the Idealists Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel. The following chapters investigate the collapse of the German synthesis in Schopenhauer, Feuerbach, Marx, and Nietzsche. Turning to the twentieth-century, the book explores the rise of analytical philosophy in Frege and the Vienna and Berlin circles; the foundation of the historical sciences in neo-Kantianism and Dilthey; Husserl’s phenomenology and its radical alteration by Heidegger; the Nazi philosophers Gehlen and Schmitt; and the main West German philosophers, including Gadamer, Jonas, and those of the two Frankfurt schools. Arguing that there was a distinctive German philosophical tradition from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, the book closes by examining why that tradition largely ended in the decades after World War II.

A philosophical history remarkable for its scope, brevity, and lucidity, this is an invaluable book for students of philosophy and anyone interested in German intellectual and cultural history.

Vittorio Hösle is a German-American philosopher and the Paul Kimmell Professor of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame. He is the author of many books, including Morals and Politics, God as Reason, and The Philosophical Dialogue.

DECEMBER
978-0-691-16719-0 Cloth $35.00S
296 pages. 6 x 9.

PHILOSOPHY | INTELLECTUAL HISTORY
In this concise book, one of the world’s leading epistemologists provides a sophisticated, revisionist introduction to the problem of knowledge in Western philosophy. Modern and contemporary accounts of epistemology tend to focus on limited questions of knowledge and skepticism, such as how we can know the external world, other minds, the past through memory, the future through induction, or the world’s depth and structure through inference. This book steps back for a better view of the more general issues posed by the ancient Greek Pyrrhonists. Returning to and illuminating this older, broader epistemological tradition, Ernest Sosa develops an original account of the subject, giving it substance not with Cartesian theology but with science and common sense.

Descartes is a part of this ancient tradition, but he goes beyond it by considering not just whether knowledge is possible at all but also how we can properly attain it. In Cartesian epistemology, Sosa finds a virtue-theoretic account, one that he extends beyond the Cartesian context. Once epistemology is viewed in this light, many of its problems can be solved or fall away.

The result is an important reevaluation of epistemology that will be essential reading for students and teachers.

Ernest Sosa is Board of Governors Professor of Philosophy at Rutgers University and the author of many books, including Judgment and Agency, Knowing Full Well (Princeton), Reflective Knowledge, A Virtue Epistemology, and Knowledge in Perspective. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Kierkegaard’s Journals and Notebooks
Volume 9, Journals NB26–NB30

Søren Kierkegaard
Edited by Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Alastair Hannay, Bruce H. Kirmmse, David D. Possen, Joel D. S. Rasmussen & Vanessa Rumble, in cooperation with the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre, Copenhagen

Volume 9 of this 11-volume series includes five of Kierkegaard’s important “NB” journals (Journals NB26 through NB30), which span from June 1852 to August 1854. This period was marked by Kierkegaard’s increasing preoccupation with what he saw as an unbridgeable gulf in Christianity—between the absolute ideal of the religion of the New Testament and the official, state-sanctioned culture of “Christendom,” which, embodied by the Danish People’s Church, Kierkegaard rejected with increasing vehemence. Crucially, Kierkegaard’s nemesis, Bishop Jakob Peter Mynster, died during this period and, in the months following, Kierkegaard can be seen moving inexorably toward the famous “attack on Christendom” with which he ended his life.

Bruce H. Kirmmse of Connecticut College (emeritus) and the University of Copenhagen is the General Editor of Kierkegaard’s Journals and Notebooks, heading up a distinguished Editorial Board that includes Niels Jørgen Cappelørn, Director Emeritus of the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre; Alastair Hannay of the University of Oslo (emeritus); David D. Possen of the University of Copenhagen; Joel D. S. Rasmussen of Oxford University; and Vanessa Rumble of Boston College.

On the Move
Changing Mechanisms of Mexico-U.S. Migration

Filiz Garip

Why do Mexicans migrate to the United States? Is there a typical Mexican migrant? Beginning in the 1970s, survey data indicated that the average migrant was a young, unmarried man who was poor, undereducated, and in search of better employment opportunities. This is the general view that most Americans still hold of immigrants from Mexico. On the Move argues that not only does this view of Mexican migrants reinforce the stereotype of their undesirability, but it also fails to capture the true diversity of migrants from Mexico and their evolving migration patterns over time.

Using survey data from over 145,000 Mexicans and in-depth interviews with nearly 140 Mexicans, Filiz Garip reveals a more accurate picture of Mexico-U.S. migration. In the last fifty years there have been four primary waves: a male-dominated migration from rural areas in the 1960s and ’70s, a second migration of young men from socioeconomically more well-off families during the 1980s, a migration of women joining spouses already in the United States in the late 1980s and ’90s, and a generation of more educated, urban migrants in the late 1990s and early 2000s. For each of these four stages, Garip examines the changing variety of reasons for why people migrate and migrants’ perceptions of their opportunities in Mexico and the United States.

Filiz Garip is associate professor of sociology at Harvard University.

November
978-0-691-16106-8 Cloth $39.95
360 pages. 9 halftones. 16 line illus.
5 tables. 4 maps. 6 x 9.
Princeton Analytical Sociology Series
Peter Bearman and Peter Hedström, Series Editors

Sociology
Getting Respect
Responding to Stigma and Discrimination in the United States, Brazil, and Israel

MICHÈLE LAMONT, GRAZIELLA MORAES SILVA, JESSICA S. WELBURN, JOSHUA GUETZKOW, NISSIM MIZRACHI, HANNAH HERZOG & ELISA REIS

Racism is a common occurrence for members of marginalized groups around the world. Getting Respect illuminates their experiences by comparing three countries with enduring group boundaries: the United States, Brazil and Israel. The authors delve into what kinds of stigmatizing or discriminatory incidents individuals encounter in each country, how they respond to these occurrences, and what they view as the best strategy for dealing with such events.

This study draws on more than four hundred interviews with men and women residing in multiethnic cities to compare the discriminatory experiences of African Americans, black Brazilians, and Arab Palestinian citizens of Israel, as well as Israeli Ethiopian Jews and Mizrahi (Sephardic) Jews. Detailed analysis reveals significant differences in group behavior: Arab Palestinians frequently remain silent due to resignation and cynicism while black Brazilians see more stigmatization by class than by race, and African Americans confront situations with less hesitation than do Ethiopian Jews and Mizrahi. The authors account for these patterns by considering the extent to which each group is actually a group, the sociohistorical context of intergroup conflict, and the national ideologies that group members rely on.

Michèle Lamont is the Robert I. Goldman Professor of European Studies, and professor of sociology and African and African American studies at Harvard University. Graziella Moraes Silva is professor of sociology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. Jessica S. Welburn is assistant professor of sociology and African American studies at the University of Iowa. Joshua Guetzkow is assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the Institute of Criminology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Nissim Mizrachi is professor and chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Hannah Herzog is professor emerita of sociology at Tel Aviv University. Elisa Reis is distinguished professor of political sociology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

“A comparative look at how discrimination is experienced by stigmatized groups in the United States, Brazil, and Israel

“I know of no other work that draws comparisons between stigmatized groups in the United States, Brazil, and Israel. Yet, this book does more than just make comparisons. It also provides a substantive cultural analytical framework through which to explore the phenomena of stigmatization and discrimination. Getting Respect is an extraordinary undertaking.”
—Alford A. Young Jr., University of Michigan

“Using the best theory in the field of sociology, Getting Respect delves deeply into the contexts of three countries—the United States, Brazil, and Israel—to look at the concepts of discrimination and stigmatization. Placing the three countries on a level analytical plane for comparison, this book is a pleasure to read.”
—Stanley R. Bailey, University of California, Irvine
Praise for the previous edition:

“Another wonderful addition to advanced modern Chinese teaching materials.... Literature and Society offers American students a good introduction to a variety of genres.... They are interesting, challenging, and easy to discuss. It makes a wonderful textbook for an advanced Chinese language course.”

— Baozhang He, Director, Chinese Language Program, EALC Harvard University

The newly revised one-volume edition of the popular upper-level Chinese language textbook

Since its first publication in 1999, Literature and Society has been widely used in Chinese-language classes at major universities and language institutions. In this completely revised edition, designed for upper-level students, this classic textbook continues to explore a variety of contemporary Chinese social issues through the study of Chinese literary works and essays.

This new edition condenses and consolidates the original two-volume set into one convenient volume. The first section, “Literature,” includes essays, short stories, and a play, and features a range of writers: Lu Xun, Lin Yutang, Liang Shiqiu, Wang Li, Xie Bingying, and Wang Meng. The second section, “Society,” includes essays by Fei Xiaotong, Ma Yinchu, Wu Han, Liang Sicheng, and Chen Hengzhe. The selections delve into such subjects as population issues, ethics, marriage, the lives of intellectuals, and challenges faced by minorities in China. Each selection begins with a brief introduction about the author and concludes with discussion questions. The simplified character text and corresponding vocabulary words face each other on adjacent pages, and the traditional character text follows at the end of each lesson.

Literature and Society remains an innovative way for students to sharpen their Chinese language abilities while learning more about important areas of Chinese culture.

- Completely revised edition
- Selections of literary works and essays explore contemporary Chinese social issues

Chih-p’ing Chou is professor of East Asian Studies at Princeton University and director of the university’s Chinese language and Princeton in Beijing programs. Ying Wang is professor of Asian Studies at Mount Holyoke College. Xuedong Wang is a former preceptor in Chinese in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations at Harvard University.
The Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki
An Epic of Ancient India, Volume VII: Uttarakāṇḍa

INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, AND
ANNOTATION BY ROBERT P. GOLDMAN &
SALLY J. SUTHERLAND GOLDMAN

The seventh and final book of the monumental Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki, the Uttarakāṇḍa, brings the epic saga to a close with an account of the dramatic events of King Rāma’s millennia-long reign. It opens with a colorful history of the demonic race of the rākṣasas and the violent career of Rāma’s villainous foe Rāvana, and later recounts Rāma’s grateful discharge of his allies in the great war at Lakhā as well as his romantic reunion with his wife Sītā. But dark clouds gather as Rāma, confronted by scandal over Sītā’s time in captivity under the lustful Rāvana, makes the agonizing decision to banish his beloved wife, now pregnant. As Rāma continues as king, marvelous tales and events unfurl, illustrating the benefits of righteous rule and the perils that await monarchs who fail to address the needs of their subjects.

The Uttarakāṇḍa has long served as a point of social and religious controversy largely for its accounts of the banishment of Sītā, as well as of Rāma’s killing of a low-caste ascetic. The translators’ introduction provides a full discussion of these issues and the complex reception history of the Uttarakāṇḍa. This translation of the critical edition also includes exhaustive notes and a comprehensive bibliography.

Robert P. Goldman is the William and Catherine Magistretti Distinguished Professor of Sanskrit and Indian studies at the University of California, Berkeley, and general editor of the Rāmāyaṇa Translation Project. Sally J. Sutherland Goldman is senior lecturer in Sanskrit at the University of California, Berkeley, and associate editor of the Rāmāyaṇa Translation Project.

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978-0-691-17398-6 Paper $75.00X
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OCTOBER
978-0-691-16884-5 Cloth $150.00S
1552 pages. 1 color illus. 1 line illus. 5 tables. 6 x 9.
Princeton Library of Asian Translations

ASIAN STUDIES | LITERATURE | RELIGION
Seventy-five years ago, on the brink of America's entry into World War II, the National Gallery of Art opened in Washington, D.C. Founded and given by Andrew W. Mellon and accepted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on behalf of the nation, the museum housed Mellon's stunning art collection and took its place on the National Mall in the neoclassical structure that is today's West Building. Since that time, the National Gallery's singular status as the nation's art museum has continued to attract generous donors who have added tens of thousands of magnificent works of art and whose largesse has made possible such expansions as I. M. Pei's East Building in 1978, the Sculpture Garden in 1999, and most recently a rooftop terrace and new tower galleries in the East Building. In celebration of the momentous anniversary of a beloved cultural institution, America's National Gallery of Art takes readers on a definitive inside tour through the museum's remarkable history and growth.

With lively prose and abundant illustrations, this richly detailed volume recounts the development of the National Gallery under its four directors—David Finley, John Walker, J. Carter Brown, and current leader Earl A. Power III—and highlights the museum's collections, exhibitions, architecture, and ambience. Later chapters explore the Gallery's new emphasis on contemporary art and its historic 2014 agreement to accept stewardship of the Corcoran Collection, giving readers and visitors a window onto the future of this national treasure.

The most authoritative look at one of the world's greatest museums, America's National Gallery of Art will be appreciated for generations to come.

Philip Kopper is publisher and chief editorial officer of Posterity Press in Bethesda, Maryland. He is the author of New Southern Classicism and Colonial Williamsburg, and the coauthor of The National Museum of Natural History.

Published in association with the National Gallery of Art, Washington

OCTOBER
978-0-691-17288-0 Cloth $75.00S
400 pages. 650 color illus. 120 halftones. 10 x 11 1/2.
Among this book’s many features are lots of nice concrete examples and pleasant anecdotes, as well as a highly readable and enjoyable history of cryptocurrencies. Strongly recommended.”

—Tyler Moore, University of Tulsa

**Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies**

A Comprehensive Introduction

ARVIND NARAYANAN, JOSEPH BONNEAU, EDWARD FELTEN, ANDREW MILLER & STEVEN GOLDFEDER

*Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies* provides a comprehensive introduction to the revolutionary yet often misunderstood new technologies of digital currency. Whether you are a student, software developer, tech entrepreneur, or researcher in computer science, this authoritative and self-contained book tells you everything you need to know about the new global money for the Internet age.

How do Bitcoin and its block chain actually work? How secure are your bitcoins? How anonymous are their users? Can cryptocurrencies be regulated? These are some of the many questions this book answers. It begins by tracing the history and development of Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies, and then gives the conceptual and practical foundations you need to engineer secure software that interacts with the Bitcoin network as well as to integrate ideas from Bitcoin into your own projects. Topics include decentralization, mining, the politics of Bitcoin, altcoins and the cryptocurrency ecosystem, the future of Bitcoin, and more.

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- Covers the history and mechanics of Bitcoin and the block chain, security, decentralization, anonymity, politics and regulation, altcoins, and much more
- Features an accompanying website that includes instructional videos for each chapter, homework problems, programming assignments, and lecture slides
- Electronic solutions manual (available only to professors)

Arvind Narayanan is assistant professor of computer science at Princeton University. Joseph Bonneau is a postdoctoral researcher at the Applied Cryptography Group at Stanford University. Edward Felten is director of Princeton’s Center for Information Technology Policy. Andrew Miller is a PhD student in computer science at the University of Maryland. Steven Goldfeder is a PhD student in computer science at Princeton.

AUGUST

978-0-691-17169-2  Cloth  **$49.50S**
296 pages. 11 halftones. 86 line illus. 7 tables. 7 x 10.

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Making and Breaking Mathematical Sense
Histories and Philosophies of Mathematical Practice

ROI WAGNER

In line with the emerging field of philosophy of mathematical practice, this book pushes the philosophy of mathematics away from questions about the reality and truth of mathematical entities and statements and toward a focus on what mathematicians actually do—and how that evolves and changes over time. How do new mathematical entities come to be? What internal, natural, cognitive, and social constraints shape mathematical cultures? How do mathematical signs form and reform their meanings? How can we model the cognitive processes at play in mathematical evolution? And how do mathematics tie together ideas, reality, and applications?

Roi Wagner uniquely combines philosophical, historical, and cognitive studies to paint a fully rounded image of mathematics not as an absolute ideal but as a human endeavor that takes shape in specific social and institutional contexts. The book builds on ancient, medieval, and modern case studies to confront philosophical reconstructions and cutting-edge cognitive theories. It focuses on the contingent semiotic and interpretive dimensions of mathematical practice, rather than on mathematics’ claim to universal or fundamental truths, in order to explore not only what mathematics is, but also what it could be. Along the way, Wagner challenges conventional views that mathematical signs represent fixed, ideal entities; that mathematical cognition is a rigid transfer of inferences between formal domains; and that mathematics’ exceptional consensus is due to the subject’s underlying reality.

Roi Wagner is a research fellow at the Minerva Humanities Center at Tel Aviv University.

Sourcebook in the Mathematics of Medieval Europe and North Africa

EDITED BY VICTOR J. KATZ, MENSO FOLKERTS, BARNABAS HUGHES, ROI WAGNER & J. LENNART BERGGREN

Medieval Europe was a meeting place for the Christian, Jewish, and Islamic civilizations, and the fertile intellectual exchange of these cultures can be seen in the mathematical developments of the time. This sourcebook presents original Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic sources of medieval mathematics, and shows their cross-cultural influences. Most of the Hebrew and Arabic sources appear here in translation for the first time.

Readers will discover key mathematical revelations, foundational texts, and sophisticated writings by Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic-speaking mathematicians, including Abner of Burgos’s elegant arguments proving results on the conchoid—a curve previously unknown in medieval Europe; Levi ben Gershon’s use of mathematical induction in combinatorial proofs; and Al-Mu’taman Ibn Hūd’s extensive survey of mathematics, which included proofs of Heron’s Theorem and Ceva’s Theorem. The book includes a general introduction, section introductions, footnotes, and references.

Victor J. Katz is professor of mathematics emeritus at the University of the District of Columbia. Menso Folkerts is professor emeritus of the history of science at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. Barnabas Hughes is professor emeritus of secondary education at California State University, Northridge. Roi Wagner is a research fellow at the Minerva Humanities Center at Tel Aviv University. J. Lennart Berggren is professor emeritus of the history of mathematics at Simon Fraser University in Canada.

Mathematics | History of Science
Data Analysis for Scientists and Engineers

EDWARD L. ROBINSON

Data Analysis for Scientists and Engineers is a graduate-level text on data analysis techniques for physical science and engineering students as well as professionals. Edward Robinson emphasizes the principles behind various techniques so that practitioners can adapt them to their own problems, or develop new techniques when necessary.

Robinson divides the book into three sections. The first section covers basic concepts in probability and includes a chapter on Monte Carlo methods with an extended discussion of Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling. The second section introduces statistics and then develops tools for fitting models to data, from both frequentist and Bayesian perspectives. Taking an unbiased approach to these schools of statistics, the book compares and contrasts each point of view. The final section is devoted to methods for analyzing sequences of data, such as correlation functions, periodograms, and image reconstruction. While it goes beyond elementary statistics, the text is self-contained and accessible to readers from a wide variety of backgrounds. Specialized mathematical topics are included in an appendix.

Based on a graduate course on data analysis that the author has taught for many years, this book can be used for courses on data analysis and is also a valuable resource for students and practitioners in astronomy, physics, and engineering.

- In-depth discussion of data analysis for scientists and engineers
- Coverage of both frequentist and Bayesian approaches to data analysis
- Extensive look at analysis techniques for time-series data and images
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- Solutions manual (available only to professors)

Edward L. Robinson is the William B. Blakemore II Regents Professor of Astronomy at the University of Texas, Austin.

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Physics | Engineering
Exoplanetary Atmospheres
Theoretical Concepts and Foundations

KEVIN HENG

The study of exoplanetary atmospheres—that is, of planets orbiting stars beyond our solar system—may be our best hope for discovering life elsewhere in the universe. This dynamic, interdisciplinary field requires practitioners to apply knowledge from atmospheric and climate science, astronomy and astrophysics, chemistry, geology and geophysics, planetary science, and even biology. *Exoplanetary Atmospheres* provides an essential introduction to the theoretical foundations of this cutting-edge new science.

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Kevin Heng is professor of astronomy and planetary sciences at the University of Bern in Switzerland, where he is director of the Center for Space and Habitability and is on the core science team of the CHEOPS space mission of the European Space Agency.

FEBRUARY
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288 pages. 30 line illus. 8 tables. 6 x 9.
Princeton Series in Astrophysics
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ASTROPHYSICS | PLANETARY SCIENCE
Mathematical Methods for Geophysics and Space Physics

WILLIAM I. NEWMAN

Graduate students in the natural sciences—including not only geophysics and space physics but also atmospheric and planetary physics, ocean sciences, and astronomy—need a broad-based mathematical toolbox to facilitate their research. In addition, they need to survey a wider array of mathematical methods that, while outside their particular areas of expertise, are important in related ones. While it is unrealistic to expect them to develop an encyclopedic knowledge of all the methods that are out there, they need to know how and where to obtain reliable and effective insights into these broader areas. Here at last is a graduate textbook that provides these students with the mathematical skills they need to succeed in today’s highly interdisciplinary research environment.

This authoritative and accessible book covers everything from the elements of vector and tensor analysis to ordinary differential equations, special functions, and chaos and fractals. Other topics include integral transforms, complex analysis, and inverse theory; partial differential equations of mathematical geophysics; probability, statistics, and computational methods; and much more.

Proven in the classroom, Mathematical Methods for Geophysics and Space Physics features numerous exercises throughout as well as suggestions for further reading.

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- Features numerous exercises throughout
- Ideal for students and researchers alike
- An online illustration package is available to professors

William I. Newman is professor in the Department of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences, the Department of Physics and Astronomy, and the Department of Mathematics at the University of California, Los Angeles.

JUNE
978-0-691-17060-2 Cloth $75.00X
272 pages. 42 line illus. 7 x 10.

EARTH SCIENCE | MATHEMATICS | PHYSICS
A plethora of different theories, models, and concepts make up the field of community ecology. Amid this vast body of work, is it possible to build one general theory of ecological communities? What other scientific areas might serve as a guiding framework? As it turns out, the core focus of community ecology—understanding patterns of diversity and composition of biological variants across space and time—is shared by evolutionary biology and its very coherent conceptual framework, population genetics theory. The Theory of Ecological Communities takes this as a starting point to pull together community ecology’s various perspectives into a more unified whole.

Mark Vellend builds a theory of ecological communities based on four overarching processes: selection among species, drift, dispersal, and speciation. These are analogues of the four central processes in population genetics theory—selection within species, drift, gene flow, and mutation—and together they subsume almost all of the many dozens of more specific models built to describe the dynamics of communities of interacting species. The result is a theory that allows the effects of many low-level processes, such as competition, facilitation, predation, disturbance, stress, succession, colonization, and local extinction to be understood as the underpinnings of high-level processes with widely applicable consequences for ecological communities.

Mark Vellend is associate professor of biology at the Université de Sherbrooke. He is a 2015 recipient of an E. W. R. Steacie Fellowship from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

**Eco-evolutionary Dynamics**

ANDREW P. HENDRY

In recent years, scientists have realized that evolution can occur on timescales much shorter than the “long lapse of ages” emphasized by Darwin—in fact, evolutionary change is occurring all around us all the time. This book provides an authoritative and accessible introduction to eco-evolutionary dynamics, a cutting-edge new field that seeks to unify evolution and ecology into a common conceptual framework focusing on rapid and dynamic environmental and evolutionary change.

Andrew Hendry covers key aspects of evolution, ecology, and their interactions. Topics range from natural selection, adaptive divergence, ecological speciation, and gene flow to population and community dynamics, ecosystem function, plasticity, and genomics. Hendry evaluates conceptual and methodological approaches, and draws on empirical data from natural populations—including those in human-disturbed environments—to tackle a number of classic and emerging research questions. He also discusses exciting new directions for future research at the intersection of ecology and evolution.

An invaluable guide for students and researchers alike, Eco-evolutionary Dynamics reveals how evolution and ecology interact strongly on short timescales to shape the world we see around us.

Andrew P. Hendry is professor in the Department of Biology and the Redpath Museum at McGill University. He is the coeditor of Microevolution: Rate, Pattern, Process and Evolution Illuminated: Salmon and Their Relatives.

**The Theory of Ecological Communities**

MARK VELLEND

DECEMBER

978-0-691-14543-3 Cloth $65.00S
416 pages. 101 line illus. 2 tables. 7 x 10.

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