Journeys with Emperors
Tracking the World’s Most Extreme Penguin
With a Foreword by Jessica Ulrika Meir

One of the largest known emperor penguin colonies is found on a narrow band of sea ice attached to the Antarctic continent. In Journeys with Emperors, Gerald L. Kooyman and Jim Mastro take us with them to this far-flung colony in the Ross Sea, revealing how scientists gained access to it, and what they learned while living among the penguins as they raised their chicks.

The colony is close to the ice edge, which spares the penguins the long, energy-draining march for which other colonies are well-known. But the proximity of the ice edge to the birds also allowed researchers to observe the penguins as they came and went on their foraging journeys, including their interactions with leopard seals and killer whales. What the scientists witnessed revealed important aspects of emperor penguin behavior and physiology. For instance, they discovered that in the course of hunting for food, some of the penguins dive to depths of greater than five hundred meters (a third of a mile, deeper than any other diving bird). And crucially: most of the emperor’s life is actually spent at sea, with fledged chicks and adults making separate, perilous journeys across icy water—to mature, or to feed before they must fast while they molt—before returning to the colony to breed once more.

Featuring original color photographs and complemented with online videos, Journeys with Emperors is both an eye-opening overview of the emperor penguin’s life and a thrilling tale of scientific discovery in one of the most remote, harsh, and beautiful places on Earth.

Gerald L. Kooyman is professor emeritus and a research physiologist in the Center for Marine Biotechnology and Biomedicine at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego. He has made about fifty trips to the Antarctic, and for the last three decades, his work has concentrated on studies of emperor penguins. He is co-author of Penguins: The Animal Answer Guide. Jim Mastro spent over six years in Antarctica (including two winters) as a laboratory manager, scientific diving coordinator, dive team leader, and research assistant. Most recently, he worked for several years as a technical editor in support of the US Antarctic Program. His coauthored book Under Antarctic Ice: The Photographs of Norbert Wu was named by Discover as one of the twenty best science books of 2004. He lives in New Hampshire.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Foreword
Preface
Chapter 1 A Meeting with Emperor Penguins
Chapter 2 The Kings of Saint Andrews Bay
Chapter 3 The Seven Colonies of the Ross Sea
Chapter 4 The Emperors of Cape Washington
Chapter 5 Kings and Emperors in One Year
Chapter 6 The Commuter Journey
Chapter 7 The Fledging Journey
Chapter 8 The Pre-molt Journey
Chapter 9 The Post-molt Journey
Chapter 10 How Do They Do It?
Chapter 11 Predator as Prey
Chapter 12 Climate, Conservation, and Consumption
Acknowledgments
Annotated Bibliography
Index
MARK E. HAUBER

Bird Day
A Story of 24 Hours and 24 Avian Lives
Illustrated by Tony Angell

SEPTEMBER | 168 p. | 24 halftones | 4 3/4 x 6 | Cloth $18.00

Earth Day

From morning to night and from the Antarctic to the equator, birds have busy days. In this short book, ornithologist Mark E. Hauber shows readers exactly how birds spend their time. Each chapter covers a single bird during a single hour, highlighting twenty-four different bird species from around the globe, from the tropics through the temperate zones to the polar regions. We encounter owls and nightjars hunting at night and kiwis and petrels finding their way in the dark. As the sun rises, we witness the beautiful songs of the “dawn chorus.” At eleven o’clock in the morning, we float alongside a common pochard, a duck resting with one eye open to avoid predators. At eight that evening, we spot a hawk swallowing bats whole, gorging on up to fifteen in rapid succession before retreating into the darkness.

For each chapter, award-winning artist Tony Angell has depicted these scenes with his signature pen and ink illustrations, which grow increasingly light and then dark as our bird day passes. Working closely together to narrate and illustrate these unique moments in time, Hauber and Angell have created an engaging read that is a perfect way to spend an hour or two—and a true gift for readers, amateur scientists, and birdwatchers.

Praise for Mark E. Hauber’s Book of Eggs
“Stunning . . . Sometimes we are oblivious to miraculous objects in our daily lives.”
—The Guardian

Praise for Tony Angell’s The House of Owls
“Angell writes (and draws) with the absolute authority of one who has studied, rehabilitated, lived with, and loved the animals his whole life.”—Wall Street Journal

Mark E. Hauber is professor and executive director at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, and previously served as the Harley Jones Van Cleave Professor of Host-Parasite Interactions at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He is the author of The Book of Eggs, also published by the University of Chicago Press. Tony Angell is the author and illustrator of over a dozen books related to natural history, including The House of Owls and In the Company of Crows and Ravens.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface
Artist’s Note
Midnight: Barn Owl (Worldwide)
1 AM: Little Spotted Kiwi (New Zealand)
2 AM: Oilbird (South America)
3 AM: Kākāpō (New Zealand)
4 AM: Common Nightingale (Eurasia)
5 AM: Brown-Headed Cowbird (North America)
6 AM (Sunrise): Silveryeye (Australasia)
7 AM: Bee Hummingbird (Caribbean)
8 AM: American Robin (North America)
9 AM: Eclectus Parrot (Australasia)
10 AM: Indian Peafowl (Asia, Introduced Worldwide)
11 AM: Common Pochard (Eurasia)
Noon: Ocellated Antbird (Central America)
1 PM: Secretary Bird (Africa)
2 PM: Emperor Penguin (Antarctica)
3 PM: Superb Starling (Africa)
4 PM: Common Cuckoo (Eurasia)
5 PM: Indian Myna (Asia, Introduced Worldwide)
6 PM (Sunset): Standard-Winged Nightjar (Africa)
7 PM: Great Snipe (Eurasia)
8 PM: Bat Hawk (Africa and Asia)
9 PM: Black-Crowned Night Heron (Worldwide)
10 PM: Cook’s Petrel (New Zealand)
11 PM: European Robin (Eurasia)
Epilogue
Acknowledgments
Further Reading
Index
Who’s a Good Dog?
And How to Be a Better Human

SEPTEMBER | 304 p. | 3 halftones, 3 tables | 5.5 x 8.5 | Cloth $26.00

Who’s a Good Dog? is an invitation to nurture more thoughtful and balanced relationships with our canine companions. By deepening our curiosity about what our dogs are experiencing, and by working together with them in a spirit of collaboration, we can become more effective and compassionate caregivers.

With sympathy for the challenges met by both dogs and their humans, bioethicist Jessica Pierce explores common practices of caring for dogs, including how we provide exercise, what we feed, how and why we socialize and train, and how we employ tools such as collars and leashes. She helps us both to identify potential sources of fear and anxiety in our dogs’ lives and to expand practices that provide physical and emotional nourishment. Who’s a Good Dog? also encourages us to think more critically about what we expect of our dogs and how these expectations can set everyone up for success or failure. Pierce offers resources to help us cultivate attentiveness and kindness, inspiring us to practice the art of noticing, of astonishment, of looking with fresh eyes at these beings we think we know so well. And more than this, she makes her findings relatable by examining facets of her relationship with Bella, the dog in her life. As Bella shows throughout, all dogs are good dogs, and we, as humans and dog guardians, could be doing a little bit better to get along with them and give them what they need.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Introduction: We Dog
Chapter 1: The Difficulty of Being a (Pet) Dog
Chapter 2: Human-Dog Relations
Chapter 3: Care and Constraint
Chapter 4: Landscapes of Fear, Landscapes of Pleasure
Chapter 5: Technologies of Control
Chapter 6: Training Dogs to Be Good
Chapter 7: Bad Dogs and Behavioral “Problems”
Chapter 8: Dwelling in Possibility
Acknowledgments
Resources
Notes
Bibliography
Index

Jessica Pierce is an internationally acclaimed bioethicist. Her work spans from broad considerations of human responsibilities for nature to detailed explorations of human-animal relationships. She has published eleven books, including The Last Walk: Reflections On Our Pets At the End of Their Lives, and Run, Spot, Run: The Ethics of Keeping Pets, both also published by the University of Chicago Press. Her essays have appeared in the New York Times, Washington Post, Guardian, and Scientific American. Pierce is a faculty affiliate at the Center for Bioethics and Humanities at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical School. She lives in the Colorado Rockies.
New Earth Histories
Geo-Cosmologies and the Making of the Modern World
With a Foreword by Dipesh Chakrabarty

NOVEMBER | 392 p. | 44 halftones, 1 tables | 6 x 9 | Paper $37.50

This book brings the history of the geosciences and world cosmologies together, exploring many traditions, including Chinese, Pacific, Islamic, South, and Southeast Asian conceptions of earth’s origin and makeup. Together the chapters ask: How have different ideas about the sacred, animate, and earthly changed modern environmental sciences? How have different world traditions understood human and geological origins? How does the inclusion of multiple cosmologies change the meaning of the Anthropocene and the global climate crisis? By carefully examining these questions, New Earth Histories sets an ambitious agenda for how we think about the earth.

The chapters consider debates about the age and structure of the earth, how humans and earth systems interact, and how empire has been conceived in multiple traditions. The methods the authors deploy are diverse—from cultural history and visual and material studies to ethnography, geography, and Indigenous studies—and the effect is to highlight how earth knowledge emerged from historically specific situations. New Earth Histories provides both a framework for studying science at a global scale and fascinating examples to educate as well as inspire future work. Essential reading for students and scholars of earth science history, environmental humanities, history of science and religion, and science and empire.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
List of Illustrations
List of Contributors
Foreword
Introduction: New Earth Histories
Part I New Earthly Cosmologies
Part II New Geo-Theologies
Part III New Elemental Histories
Part IV New Geo-Temporalities
Afterword
Alison Bashford, Emily M. Kern, and Adam Bobbette
Notes
Index
Probably Overthinking It
How to Use Data to Answer Questions, Avoid Statistical Traps, and Make Better Decisions

Allen B. Downey is a curriculum designer at the online learning company Brilliant and professor emeritus of computer science at Olin College. He is the author of Think Python, Think Bayes, and Think Stats, among other books. He writes about statistics and related topics on his blog, Probably Overthinking It.

Statistics are everywhere: in news reports, at the doctor’s office, and in every sort of forecast, from the stock market to the weather report. Blogger, teacher, and computer scientist Allen B. Downey knows well that we have both an innate ability to understand statistics and to be fooled by them. As he makes clear in this accessible introduction to statistical thinking, the stakes are big. Simple misunderstandings have led to incorrect patient prognoses, underestimated the likelihood of large earthquakes, hindered social justice efforts, and resulted in dubious policy decisions. There are right and wrong ways to look at numbers, and Downey will help you see which is which.

Probably Overthinking It uses real data to delve into real examples with real consequences, drawing on cases from health campaigns, political beliefs, chess rankings, and more. He lays out common pitfalls—like the base rate fallacy, length-biased sampling, and Simpson’s paradox—and shines a light on what we learn when we interpret data correctly, and what goes wrong when we don’t. Using data visualizations instead of equations, he builds understanding from the basics to help you recognize errors—whether in your own thinking or media reports. Even if you have never studied statistics—or if you have and forgot everything you learned—this book will offer new insight into the methods and measurements that help us understand the world.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Introduction
1. Are You Normal? Hint: No
2. Relay Races and Revolving Doors
3. Defy Tradition, Save the World
4. Extremes, Outliers, and GOATs
5. Better Than New
6. Jumping to Conclusions
7. Causation, Collision, and Confusion
8. The Long Tail of Disaster
9. Fairness and Fallacy
10. Penguins, Pessimists, and Paradoxes
11. Changing Hearts and Minds
12. Chasing the Overton Window
Epilogue
Acknowledgments
Bibliography
Index
Friedrich Hayek’s *The Road to Serfdom* was both an intellectual milestone and a source of political division, spurring fiery debates around capitalism and its discontents. In the ensuing discord, Hayek’s true message was lost: liberalism is a thing to be protected above all else, and its alternatives are perilous.

In *Liberalism’s Last Man*, Vikash Yadav revives the core of Hayek’s famed work to map today’s primary political anxiety: the tenuous state of liberal meritocratic capitalism—particularly in North America, Europe, and Asia—in the face of strengthening political-capitalist powers like China, Vietnam, and Singapore. As open societies struggle to match the economic productivity of authoritarian-capitalist economies, the promises of a meritocracy fade; Yadav channels Hayek to articulate how liberalism’s moral backbone is its greatest defense against repressive social structures.
As an economist and public intellectual, Gary S. Becker was a giant. The recipient of a Nobel Prize, a John Bates Clark Medal, and a Presidential Medal of Freedom, Becker is widely regarded as the greatest microeconomist in history.

After forty years at the University of Chicago, Becker left a slew of unpublished writings that used an economic approach to human behavior, analyzing such topics as preference formation, rational indoctrination, income inequality, drugs and addiction, and the economics of family.

These papers unveil the process and personality—direct, critical, curious—that made him a beloved figure in his field and beyond. The Economic Approach examines these extant works as a capstone to the Becker oeuvre—not because the works are perfect, but because they offer an illuminating, instructive glimpse into the machinations of an economist who wasn’t motivated by publications. Here, and throughout his works, an inquisitive spirit remains remarkable and forever resonant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Foreword by Edward Glaeser
1. Just the Beginning
2. Accounting for Tastes
3. Household Production and Human Capital
4. Income Inequality and the Public Sector
5. Family Economic
Chronological Academic Life of Gary S. Becker
Selected Writings about Gary S. Becker
Bibliography of Gary S. Becker
Dissertations Chaired by Gary S. Becker at Columbia University and the University of Chicago
Acknowledgments
Notes
Index
We live in an era of STEM obsession. Not only do tech companies dominate American enterprise and economic growth while complaining of STEM shortages, but we also need scientific solutions to impending crises. As a society, we have poured enormous resources—including billions of dollars—into cultivating young minds for well-paid STEM careers. Yet despite it all, we are facing a worker exodus, with as many as 70% of STEM graduates opting out of STEM work. Sociologist John D. Skrentny investigates why, and the answer, he shows, is simple: the failure of STEM jobs.

Wasted Education reveals how STEM work drives away bright graduates as a result of “burn and churn” management practices, lack of job security, constant training for a neverending stream of new—and often socially harmful—technologies, and the exclusion of women, people of color, and older workers. Wasted Education shows that if we have any hope of improving the return on our STEM education investments, we have to change the way we’re treating the workers on whom our future depends.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
1 Introduction: The Great Investment in STEM Education
2 The Exodus from STEM Jobs
3 Burn and Churn: How Management Strategies Can Drive Away STEM Workers
4 The Precariousness of the STEM Job
5 Training and the STEM-Skills Treadmill
6 How STEM Employers Contribute to Their Own Diversity Problems
7 STEM Education for What? Investors, Employers, and the Purpose of STEM Work
Acknowledgments
Notes
Index
FELICE C. FRANKEL

The Visual Elements—Photography
A Handbook for Communicating Science and Engineering

OCTOBER | 208 p. | 283 color plates | 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 | Paper $20.00

The Visual Elements

Award-winning photographer Felice C. Frankel, whose work has graced the covers of Science, Nature, and Scientific American, among other publications, offers a quick guide for scientists and engineers who want to communicate—and better understand—their research by creating compelling photographs. Like all the books in the Visual Elements series, this short guide uses engaging examples to train researchers to learn visual communication. Distilling her celebrated books and courses to the essentials, Frankel shows scientists and engineers the importance of thinking visually. When she creates stunning images of scientific phenomena, she is not only interested in helping researchers to convey understanding to others in their research community or to gain media attention, but also in making these experts themselves “look longer” to understand more fully. Ideal for researchers who want a foothold for presenting and preparing their work for conferences, journal publications, and funding agencies, the book explains four tools that all readers can use—a phone, a camera, a scanner, and a microscope—and then offers important advice on composition and image manipulation ethics. The Visual Elements—Photography is an essential element in any scientist’s, engineer’s, or photographer’s library.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Introduction
1 Scanner
2 Phone
3 Camera
4 Microscope
5 Putting It Together
6 Image Integrity
Submitting for Publication
Gratitude

Felice C. Frankel is an award-winning science photographer and research scientist in the Department of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Frankel is a Guggenheim Fellow and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At MIT, Frankel developed and instructed the first online MOOC (Massive Online Open Course) for edX addressing science and engineering photography. Working in collaboration with scientists and engineers, Frankel has had images appear in National Geographic, Nature, Science, Angewandte Chemie, Advanced Materials, Materials Today, PNAS, Newsweek, Scientific American, Discover, Popular Science, and New Scientist, among others. She is the author or coauthor of several books, including Envisioning Science, No Small Matter, On the Surface of Things, Visual Strategies, and Picturing Science and Engineering.
Mike Caulfield is a research scientist at the University of Washington’s Center for an Informed Public, where he studies the spread of online rumors and misinformation. Creator of the SIFT methodology, he has taught thousands of teachers and students how to verify claims and sources through his workshops. Sam Wineburg is the Margaret Jacks Professor of Education, Emeritus, at Stanford University, and the founder of the Stanford History Education Group, whose state-of-the-art curriculum on digital literacy has been distributed freely to schools all over the world. He is the author of Why Learn History (When It’s Already on Your Phone), also published by the University of Chicago Press.

MIKE CAULFIELD and SAM WINEBURG

Verified

How to Think Straight, Get Duped Less, and Make Better Decisions about What to Believe Online

NOVEMBER | 240 p. | 100 color plates | 6 x 8 | Paper $14.00

The internet brings information to our fingertips almost instantly. The result is that we often jump to thinking too fast, without taking a few moments to verify the source before engaging with a claim or viral piece of media. Literacy expert Mike Caulfield and educational researcher Sam Wineburg are here to enable us to take a moment for due diligence with this informative, approachable guide to the internet. With this illustrated tool kit, you will learn to identify red flags, get quick context, and make better use of common websites like Google and Wikipedia that can help and hinder in equal measure.

This how-to guide will teach you how to use the web to verify the web, quickly and efficiently, including how to
• Verify news stories and other events in as little as thirty seconds (seriously)
• Determine if the article you’re citing is by a reputable scholar or a quack
• Detect the slippery tactics scammers use to make their sites look credible
• Decide in a minute if that shocking video is truly shocking
• Deduce who’s behind a site—even when its ownership is cleverly disguised
• Uncover if that feature story is actually a piece planted by a foreign government
• Use Wikipedia wisely to gain a foothold on new topics and leads for digging deeper

And so much more. Building on techniques like SIFT and lateral reading, Verified will help students and anyone else looking to get a handle on the internet’s endless flood of information through quick, practical, and accessible steps.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction
1 Get Quick Context: It Can Take as Little as Thirty Seconds—Seriously!
2 Cheap Signals: Or, How Not to Get Duped
3 Google: The Bestie You Thought You Knew
4 Lateral Reading: Using the Web to Read the Web
5 Reading the Room: Benefiting from Expertise When You Have Only a Bit Yourself
6 Show Me the Evidence: Why Scholarly Sources Are Better than Promotional
7 Wikipedia: Not What Your Middle School Teacher Told You
8 Video Games: The Dirty Tricks of Deceptive Video
9 Stealth Advertising: When Ads Masquerade as News
10 Once More with Feeling: Using Your Emotions to Find the Truth
11 Conclusion: Critical Ignoring Postscript: Large Language Models, ChatGPT, and the Future of Verification
Acknowledgments
Notes
Bibliography
Index
The Enduring Classroom
Teaching Then and Now

OCTOBER | 136 p. | 11 halftones | 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 | Paper $25.00

The quality and effectiveness of teaching are a constant subject of discussion within the profession and among the broader public. Most of that conversation focuses on the question of how teachers should teach. In The Enduring Classroom, veteran teacher and scholar of education Larry Cuban explores different questions, ones that just might be more important: How have teachers actually taught? How do they teach now? And what can we learn from both?

Examining both past and present is crucial, Cuban explains. If reformers want teachers to adopt new techniques, they need to understand what teachers are currently doing if they want to have any hope of having their innovations implemented. Cuban takes us into classrooms then and now, using observations from contemporary research as well as a rich historical archive of classroom accounts, along the way asking larger questions about teacher training and the individual motivations of people in the classroom. Do teachers freely choose how to teach, or are they driven by their beliefs and values about teaching and learning? What role do students play in determining how teachers teach? Do teachers teach as they were taught? By asking and answering these and other policy questions with the aid of concrete data about actual classroom practices, Cuban helps us make a crucial step toward creating reforms that could actually improve instruction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface
1 How Have US Public School Teachers Taught?
2 Have Public Schools and Teaching Practices Changed over Time?
3 Why Have Schooling and Classroom Practice Been Stable over Time?
4 How Should Teachers Teach?
5 How Do Teachers Teach Now?
6 Why Have Changing and Conserving Been Hallmarks of US Public Schooling and Teaching Practice?
Acknowledgments
Notes
Index
Kristen Renwick Monroe is the Chancellor’s Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Irvine, and the Founder/Director of the UCI Interdisciplinary Center for the Scientific Study of Ethics and Morality.

What is moral courage? Why is it important and what drives it? An argument for why we should care about moral courage and how it shapes the world around us.

War, totalitarianism, pandemics, and political repression are among the many challenges and crises that force us to consider what humane people can do when the world falls apart. When tolerance disappears, truth becomes rare, and civilized discourse is a distant ideal, why do certain individuals find the courage to speak out when most do not?

When Conscience Calls offers powerful portraits of ordinary people performing extraordinary acts—be it confronting presidents and racist mobs or simply caring for and protecting the vulnerable. Uniting these portraits is the idea that moral courage stems not from choice but from one’s identity. Ultimately, Kristen Renwick Monroe argues bravery derives from who we are, our core values, and our capacity to believe we must change the world.

Kristen Renwick Monroe is the Chancellor’s Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Irvine, and the Founder/Director of the UCI Interdisciplinary Center for the Scientific Study of Ethics and Morality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Preface: One Very Small Candle
Introduction: What Is Moral Courage?
Part I Moral Courage as a Concept
1 Moral Courage: What We Know and What We Need to Know
2 Stories of Moral Courage: Data and Research Methodology
Part II Understanding Moral Courage
3 “We’re Going to Do What’s Right. We May Pay a Price for It, but That’s Fine”: Steve Zimmer on Protecting Undocumented Students
4 “No One, Not Even the President, Is Above the Law”: Erwin Chemerinsky on Suing President Trump
5 “If We Organize, We Can Change the World”: Heather Booth on Social Activism
6. “I Am Going to Do This. I Am Going to Do This to the End”: Kay Monroe on Caring for the Elderly
7 “The Courage You Have . . . It’s Not Something You Consciously Think About”: Amal on Anti-Muslim Bullying
8 “It Would Be a Violation of the Public Trust to Not Do All I Could to Stop the Wrongdoing”: Loretta Lynch on Speaking Truth to Power during the Enron Crisis
9 “Nothing Else . . . Would Enable Me to Look in the Mirror the Next Day”: Vikram Tej on Fighting Caste in India
Part III A Richly Faceted Moral Courage
10 When Nobody’s Watching
Conclusion: Learning from the Lives of Others
Acknowledgments
Notes
Bibliography
Index
Anonymous
The Performance of Hidden Identities

In recent years, anonymity has rocked the political and social landscape. There are countless examples: An anonymous whistleblower was at the heart of President Trump’s first impeachment, the hacker group Anonymous compromised more than 77 million Sony accounts, and best-selling author Elena Ferrante resolutely continued to hide her real name and identity. In Anonymous, Thomas DeGloma draws on a fascinating set of contemporary and historical cases to build a sociological theory that accounts for the many faces of anonymity. He asks a number of pressing questions about the social conditions and effects of anonymity. What is anonymity, and why, under various circumstances, do individuals act anonymously? How do individuals accomplish anonymity? How do they use it, and, in some situations, how is it imposed on them?

To answer these questions, DeGloma tackles anonymity thematically, dedicating each chapter to a distinct type of anonymous action, including ones he dub protective, subversive, institutional, and ascribed. Ultimately, he argues that anonymity and pseudonymity are best understood as performances, in which people obscure personal identities as they make meaning for various audiences. As they bring anonymity and pseudonymity to life, DeGloma shows, people work to define the world around them to achieve different goals and objectives.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Chapter 1. Anonymous Acts
Chapter 2. Protective Anonymity
Chapter 3. Subversive Anonymity
Chapter 4. The Anonymity of Social Systems
Chapter 5. The Anonymity of Types and Categories
Chapter 6. The Social Contradictions of Our Hidden Identities
Acknowledgments
Notes
References
Index
In *The Pensive Citadel*, Victor Brombert looks back on a lifetime of learning within a university world greatly altered since he entered Yale on the GI bill in the 1940s. Yet for all that has changed, so much of Brombert’s long experience as a reader and teacher is richly familiar: the rewards of rereading, the joy of learning from students, and most of all the insight to be found in engaging works of literature. The essays gathered here range from meditations on laughter and jealousy to new appreciations of Brombert’s lifelong companions Shakespeare, Montaigne, Voltaire, and Stendhal.

A veteran of D-Day and the Battle of the Bulge who witnessed history’s worst nightmares at firsthand, Brombert nevertheless approaches literature with a lightness of spirit, making the case for intellectual mobility and an openness to change. *The Pensive Citadel* is a celebration of a life lived in literary study, and of what can be learned from attending to the works that form one’s cultural heritage.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- Foreword by Christy Wampole
- Preface

**Part I In Nostalgia**

- 1 The Pensive Citadel
- 2 Between Two Worlds
- 3 What Existentialism Meant to Us
- 4 Cleopatra at Yale
- 5 “Brombingo!”—Learning from Students

**Part II The Ludic Mode**

- 6 The Paradox of Laughter
- 7 In Praise of Jealousy?
- 8 On Rereading

**Part III The French Connection**

- 9 Lessons of Montaigne
- 10 The Audacities of Molière’s Don Juan
- 11 The Bitterness of Candide
- 12 Encounters with Monsieur Beyle
- 13 Baudelaire: Visions of Paris
- 14 The Year of the Eiffel Tower
- 15 Malraux and the World of Violence

**Part IV The Exit**

- 16 The Permanent Sabbatical
- Acknowledgments
- Index
Is There God after Prince?
Dispatches from an Age of Last Things

This is a book about loving things—books, songs, people—in the shadow of a felt, looming disaster. Through lyrical, funny, heart-wrenching essays, Peter Coviello considers pieces of culture across a fantastic range, setting them inside the vivid scenes of friendship, dispute, romance, talk, and loss, where they enter our lives. Alongside him, we reencounter movies like *The Shining*, shows like *The Sopranos*; videos; poems; novels by Sam Lipsyte, Sally Rooney, and Paula Fox; as well as songs by Joni Mitchell, Gladys Knight, Steely Dan, Pavement, and the much-mourned saint of Minneapolis, Prince.

Navigating an overwhelming feeling that Coviello calls “endstricken-ness,” he asks what it means to love things in calamitous times when so much seems to be shambling toward collapse. Balancing comedy and anger, exhilaration and sorrow, Coviello illuminates the strange ways the things we cherish help us to hold on to life and to its turbulent joys. *Is There God after Prince?* shows us what twenty-first-century criticism can be, and how it might speak to us, in a time of ruin, in an age of “Last Things.”

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction: Praisesongs and Descants
Overture: Talk, Talk

**Part I: Sounds**
Is There God after Prince?
The Last Psychedelic Band
Karaoke for the People
The Everyday Disaster
What We Fight about When We Fight about Doctor Wu

**Part II: Ceremonies**
Love in the Ruins
Circumstance
Joy Rounds First
Loving John
The Impostor

**Part III: Kids**
Easy
Our Noise
Where I Want to Be
Ghost Stories
Rhapsody for the Crash Years

**Part IV: Sentences**
So-Called Normal People
Say Chi City
Our Man in the Fifteenth
Hollow
Killing Joke

**Part V: Ends**
My Thoughts Are Murder
Mercy Hours
In the Maze
Anthony and Carmela Get Vaccinated
Afterword: Exit Wounds
Acknowledgments
Notes
Index
Twenty-first-century fiction and theory have taken a decidedly *weird* turn. They both show a marked interest in the nonhuman and in the preternatural moods that the nonhuman often evokes. Writers of fiction and criticism are avidly experimenting with strange, even alien perspectives and protagonists. Kate Marshall’s *Novels by Aliens* explores this development broadly while focusing on problems of genre fiction. She identifies three key generic hybrids that harness a longing for the nonhuman: The Old Weird, an alternative tradition within naturalism and modernism for the twenty-first century's cowboys and aliens; Cosmic Realism, the reach for words legible only from space in otherwise terrestrial narratives; and Pseudoscience Fiction, which imagines speculative futures beyond human life on earth. Offering sharp and surprising insights about a breathtaking range of authors, from Edgar Rice Burroughs to Kazuo Ishiguro, Willa Cather to Maggie Nelson, *Novels by Aliens* tells the story of how genre became mood in the twenty-first century.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction: Dispatches from the Extinguished World
1 The Old Weird
2 Cowboys and Aliens
3 Cosmic Realism
4 The Novel in Geological Time
5 Pseudoscience Fictions
6 After Extinction
Acknowledgments
Notes
Works Cited
Index

Kate Marshall is associate professor of English at the University of Notre Dame and the author of *Corridor: Media Architectures in American Fiction.*
In 1973, economist E. F. Schumacher published *Small Is Beautiful*, which introduced a mainstream audience to his theory of “appropriate technology”: the belief that international development projects in the global south were most sustainable when they were small-scale, decentralized, and balanced between the traditional and the modern. His theory gained widespread appeal, as cuts to the foreign aid budget, the national interests of nations seeking greater independence, postcolonial activism, and the rise of the United States’ tech sector drove stakeholders across public and private institutions toward cheaper tools. In the ensuing decades, US foreign assistance shifted away from massive modernization projects, such as water treatment facilities, toward point-of-use technologies like village water pumps and oral rehydration salts. This transition toward the small scale had massive implications for the practice of global health.

*Developing to Scale* tells the history of appropriate technology in international health and development, relating the people, organizations, and events that shaped this consequential idea. Heidi Morefield examines how certain technologies have been defined as more or less “appropriate” for the global south based on assumptions about gender, race, culture, and environment. Her study shows appropriate technology to be malleable, as different constituencies interpreted its ideas according to their own needs. She reveals how policymakers wielded this tool to both constrain aid to a scale that did not threaten Western interests and to scale the practice of global health through the development and distribution of technical interventions.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Epilogue COVID-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter One Buddhist Economics</td>
<td>Acknowledgments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Two Small Is Beautiful</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Three Networking Development</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Four Carrots and Sticks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Five Visions of the Future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Six The Silver Bullet Boys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Seven Bantu Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Eight Scaling Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tools and the Organism

Technology and the Body in Ancient Greek and Roman Medicine

Medicine is itself a type of technology, involving therapeutic tools and substances, and so one can write the history of medicine as the application of different technologies to the human body. In *Tools and the Organism*, Colin Webster argues that, throughout antiquity, these tools were crucial to broader theoretical shifts. Notions changed about what type of object a body is, what substances constitute its essential nature, and how its parts interact. By following these changes and taking the question of technology into the heart of Greek and Roman medicine, Webster reveals how the body was first conceptualized as an “organism”—a functional object whose inner parts were tools, or organa, that each completed certain vital tasks. He also shows how different medical tools created different bodies.

Webster’s approach provides both an overarching survey of the ways that technologies impacted notions of corporeality and corporeal behaviors and, at the same time, stays attentive to the specific material details of ancient tools and how they informed assumptions about somatic structures, substances, and inner processes. For example, by turning to developments in water-delivery technologies and pneumatic tools, we see how these changing material realities altered theories of the vascular system and respiration across Classical antiquity. *Tools and the Organism* makes the compelling case for why telling the history of ancient Greco-Roman medical theories, from the Hippocratics to Galen, should pay close attention to the question of technology.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- Abbreviations
- Notes on Translations, Names, Citations, and Editions
- Introduction
- 1: Hippocrates and Technological Interfaces
- 2: The Origins of the Organism
- 3: Aristotle and the Emergence of the Organism
- 4: The Rise of the Organism in the Hellenistic Period
- 5: The Organism and Its Alternatives
- 6: Galen and the Technologies of the Vitalist Organism
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgments
- Bibliography