While the literature on "new institutionalism" explains the stability of institutional arrangements within countries and the divergence of paths of institutional development between countries, Federico Ferrara takes a "historical institutionalist" approach to theorize dynamic processes of institutional reproduction, institutional decay, and institutional change in explaining the development of political institutions. Ferrara synthesizes "power-based" or "power-distributional" explanations and "ideas-based" "legitimation explanations." He specifies the psychological "microfoundations" of processes of institutional development, drawing heavily from the findings of experimental psychology to ensure that the explanation is grounded in clear and realistic assumptions regarding human motivation, cognition, and behavior. Aside from being of interest to scholars and graduate students in political science and other social-scientific disciplines whose research concentrates on the genesis of political institutions, their evolution over time, and their impact on the stability of political order and the quality of governance, the book will be required reading in graduate courses and seminars in comparative politics where the study of institutions and their development ranks among the subfield's most important subjects.

"A major contribution to institutional analysis in the social sciences. Federico Ferrara does a masterful job of synthesizing different approaches and developing an exciting new framework that is comprehensive in scope. If I were to assign one book on institutional explanation to my students, it would be this one."
—James Mahoney, Northwestern University

"This is a highly sophisticated and original theoretical statement about political authority and development. Ferrara successfully integrates the study of power and legitimacy while elegantly interweaving contemporary and classical accounts of political organization across the ages."
—Orfeo Fioretos, Temple University

Federico Ferrara is Associate Professor in the Department of Asian & International Studies at City University of Hong Kong.
Multilingualism is an ever-present feature in political contexts around the world, including multilingual states and international organizations. Increasingly, consequential political decisions are negotiated between politicians who do not share a common native language. Nils Ringe uses the European Union to investigate how politicians’ reliance on shared foreign languages and translation services affects politics and policy-making. Ringe’s research illustrates how multilingualism is an inherent and consequential feature of EU politics—that it *depoliticizes* policy-making by reducing its political nature and potential for conflict. An atmosphere with both foreign language use and a reliance on translation leads to communication that is simple, utilitarian, neutralized, and involves commonly shared phrases and expressions. Policymakers tend to disregard politically charged language and they are constrained in their ability to use vague or ambiguous language to gloss over disagreements by the need for consistency across languages.

*The Language(s) of Politics* provides a deeply insightful rendering of daily multiculturalism in the European Union’s institutions. Nils Ringe paints a vivid picture of how Europe’s officials communicate and deliberate in a polity with 23 official languages. Based on some hundred in-depth interviews, textual analysis, and quantitative data on institutional meetings he concludes that multilingualism depoliticizes EU politics because it rewards neutral, decultured language over expressive, symbolic language. Interestingly, this places depoliticization within the institutions through multilingualism directly at odds with increased politicization in the wider EU society. Essential reading for EU scholars and EU participants.”

—Liesbet Hooghe, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the European University Institute, Florence

Nils Ringe is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

The Language(s) of Politics
Multilingual Policy-Making in the European Union

For Rights information:
The University of Chicago Press
Lucina Schell, International Rights Manager
1427 E. 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
(773) 702-7741
lschell@uchicago.edu

January 2022
6 x 9. 280pp. 6 tables, 10 charts.
Hardcover 978-0-472-07513-3 I $80
Paper 978-0-472-05513-5 | $34.95
Also available as an ebook and Open Access resource.
In *Cheap Talk: Disability and the Politics of Communication*, Joshua St. Pierre flips the script on communication disability, positioning the unruly, disabled speaker at the center of analysis to challenge the belief that more communication is unquestionably good. Working with Gilles Deleuze's suggestion that “[w]e don’t suffer these days from any lack of communication, but rather from all the forces making us say things when we’ve nothing much to say,” St. Pierre brings together the unlikely trio of the dysfluent speaker, the talking head, and the troll to show how speech is made cheap—and produced and repaired within human bodies—to meet the inhuman needs of capital. The book explores how technologies, like social media and the field of speech-language pathology, create smooth sites of contact that are exclusionary for disabled speakers and looks to the political possibilities of disabled voices to “de-face” the power of speech now entwined with capital.

“St. Pierre has produced a work that is philosophically and theoretically rich while remaining accessible to a wide range of readers. The book's careful attention to non-normative modes of communication and exchange works to push past the boundaries of liberal humanist understandings of intelligibility and inclusion towards radically new spaces of political belonging.”

—Anne McGuire, University of Toronto

Joshua St. Pierre is Canada Research Chair in Critical Disability Studies, and Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Alberta.
Today, political leaders and candidates for office must campaign in a multimedia world through traditional forums—newspapers, radio, and television—as well as new digital media, particularly social media. *Electoral Campaigns, Media, and the New World of Digital Politics* chronicles how Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, email, and memes are used successfully and unsuccessfully to influence elections. Each of these platforms have different affordances and reach various audiences in different ways. Campaigns often have to wage different campaigns on each of these mediums. In some instances, they are crucial in altering coverage in the mainstream media. In others, digital media remains underutilized and undeveloped. As has always been the case in politics, outcomes that depend on economic and social conditions often dictate people's readiness for certain messages. However, the method and content of those messages has changed with great consequences for the health and future of democracy.

This book answers several questions: How do candidates/parties reach audiences that are preoccupied, inattentive, amorphous, and bombarded with so many other messages? How do they cope with the speed of media reporting in a continuous news cycle that demands instantaneous responses? How has media fragmentation altered the campaign styles and content of campaign communication, and general campaign discourse? Finally and most critically, what does this mean for how democracies function?

"This edited collection is a 'must read' for scholars of digital campaigning. As well as providing fresh comparative insights into the role of new media in elections, collectively the contributions show the core question for scholars in the field is no longer whether, but how, the new technology has changed political campaigns."

—Rachel Gibson, University of Manchester

**David Taras** is Ralph Klein Chair in Media Studies at Mount Royal University.

**Richard Davis** is Professor of Political Science at Brigham Young University.
New Global Cities in Latin America and Asia: Welcome to the Twenty-First Century proposes new visions of global cities and regions historically considered “secondary” in the international context. The arguments are not only based on material progress made by these metropolises, but also on the growing social difficulties experienced (e.g., organized crime, drug trafficking, slums, economic inequalities). The book illustrates the growth of cities according to these problems arising from the modernity of the new century, comparing Latin American and Asian cities.

This book analyzes the complex relationships within cities through an interdisciplinary approach, complementing other research and challenging orthodox views on global cities. At the same time, the book provides new theoretical and methodological tools to understand the progress of “Third World” cities and the way of understanding “globality” in the 21st century by confronting the traditional views with which global cities were appreciated since the 1980s. Pablo Baisotti brings together researchers from various fields who provide new interpretative keys to certain cities in Latin America and Asia.

“This book constitutes a remarkable advance in the research on the rise and consolidation of global cities in Latin America and Asia. The contribution of various academics around the world makes it an avant-garde work in the study of Globalization and International Relations.”
—Fabio Sánchez, Sergio Arboleda University, Bogotá

“This book provides a thorough account of the modern globalized context in which we live. Global cities are the fulcrum of our reality upon which political, economic, and cultural relations revolve. It examines some of the biggest metropolises in Asia and Latin America from an interdisciplinary perspective, providing a fresh insight into the progress and problematics of these extended metropolitan regions. This new perspective breaks from orthodox views making it an important contribution to the discipline.”
—Pierfrancesco Moscuzza, University of Suwon

Pablo Baisotti is an External Researcher at the University of Brasilia, Department of Latin American Studies (ELA).
Latin America underwent two major transformations during the 2000s: the widespread election of left-leaning presidents (the so-called left turn) and the diffusion of conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs)—innovative social programs that award regular stipends to poor families on the condition that their children attend school. Combining cross-national quantitative research covering the entire region and in-depth case studies based on field research, Human Capital versus Basic Income: Ideology and Models of Anti-Poverty Programs in Latin America challenges the conventional wisdom that these two transformations were unrelated. In this book, author Fabián A. Borges demonstrates that this ideology greatly influenced both the adoption and design of CCTs.

There were two distinct models of CCTs: a “human capital” model based on means-tested targeting and strict enforcement of program conditions, exemplified by the program launched by Mexico’s right, and a more universalistic “basic income” model with more permissive enforcement of conditionality, exemplified by Brazil’s program under Lula. These two models then spread across the region. Whereas right and center governments, with assistance from international financial institutions, enacted CCTs based on the human capital model, the left, with assistance from Brazil, enacted CCTs based on the basic income model. The existence of two distinct types of CCTs and their relation to ideology is supported by quantitative analyses covering the entire region and in-depth case studies based on field research in three countries. Left-wing governments operate CCTs that cover more people and spend more on those programs than their center or right-wing counterparts. Beyond coverage, a subsequent analysis of the 10 national programs adopted after Lula’s embrace of CCTs confirms that program design—evaluated in terms of scope of the target population, strictness of conditionality enforcement, and stipend structure—is shaped by government ideology. This finding is then fleshed out through case studies of the political processes that culminated in the adoption of basic income CCTs by left-wing governments in Argentina and Bolivia and a human capital CCT by a centrist president in Costa Rica.

Fabián A. Borges is Associate Professor of Political Science at California State University, San Bernardino.
This volume offers a nuanced picture of the details of specific instances of religion and politics in Muslim, Jewish, Christian, Buddhist, and Hindu contexts (some geographical, some thematic), broadly presenting the phenomenon of religion and politics via country and thematic case studies. Qualitative, quantitative, material, philosophical, and theological analyses draw upon social theory to show how (and why) religion matters deeply in each time and place.

The authors and contributors demonstrate that religion is a significant force that drives societies and polities around the world, and that a radical change in the Western understanding of value-driven global politics is needed. It offers new local voices that many Western audiences have not yet heard. The essays in this volume suggest the need for an appreciation of Divinity as a quintessence holding a significant place in the hearts, minds, social orders, and political organization of polities around the world.

"... leads us to reconsider the relevance of the secularization paradigm and to rethink the traditional dichotomy between religion and politics in contemporary societies."
—Laurent Mayali, University of California, Berkeley

"Irrespective of their ideological leanings, most social and political scientists in the Western world tend to divorce politics and religion, to the detriment of an understanding of both. *Beyond the Death of God: Religion in 21st Century International Politics* provides an excellent corrective to this state of affairs by making an important contribution to understanding the fit between the drives of the spirit and tradition, and the more mundane drives of social and political power and organization."
—Wayne Cristaudo, Charles Darwin University

Simone Raudino is Visiting Professor at the Kyiv School of Economics.

Patricia Sohn is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Florida.
Sōjiji is one of the two head temples of Sōtō Zen, the largest sect of Japanese Buddhism. The temple is steeped in centuries of culture and tradition, but it is very much rooted in the present and future, performing functions and catering to needs that reflect the changing demographic, social, and religious landscapes of contemporary Japan.

Based on more than fifteen years of fieldwork, interviews, and archival research, *Sōjiji: Discipline, Compassion, and Enlightenment at a Japanese Zen Temple* immerses the reader in the lives and experiences of the different groups that comprise Sōjiji’s contemporary religious community. Through clear and accessible prose, ethnographically-grounded analysis, and emotionally compelling stories, the reader will explore the rich pastiche of daily life and ritual activity at a major Japanese Zen temple in institutional, historical, and social context through the lived practices of its community of clergy, practitioners, parishioners, and visitors.

Joshua Irizarry is Visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology at Bridgewater State University.
Magic was a fundamental part of the Greco-Roman world. Curses, erotic spells, healing charms, divination, and other supernatural methods of trying to change the universe were everyday methods of coping with the difficulties of life in antiquity. While ancient magic is most often studied through texts like surviving Greco-Egyptian spellbooks and artifacts like lead curse tablets, for a Greek or Roman magician a ritual was a rich sensual experience full of unusual tastes, smells, textures, and sounds, bright colors, and sensations like fasting and sleeplessness. Greco-Roman magical rituals were particularly dominated by the sense of smell, both fragrant smells and foul odors. Ritual practitioners surrounded themselves with clouds of fragrant incense and perfume to create a sweet and inviting atmosphere for contact with the divine and to alter their own perceptions; they also used odors as an instrumental weapon to attack enemies and command the gods. Elsewhere, odiferous herbs were used equally as medical cures and magical ingredients. In literature, scent and magic became intertwined as metaphors, with fragrant spells representing the dangers of sensual perfumes and conversely, smells acting as a visceral way of envisioning the mysterious action of magic.

The Scent of Ancient Magic explores the complex interconnection of scent and magic in the Greco-Roman world between 800 BCE and CE 600, drawing on ancient literature and the modern study of the senses to examine the sensory depth and richness of ancient magic. Author Britta K. Ager looks at how ancient magicians used scents as part of their spells, to put themselves in the right mindset for an encounter with a god or to attack their enemies through scent. Ager also examines the magicians who appear in ancient fiction, like Medea and Circe, and the more metaphorical ways in which their spells are confused with perfumes and herbs. This book brings together recent scholarship on ancient magic from classical studies and on scent from the interdisciplinary field of sensory studies in order to examine how practicing ancient magicians used scents for ritual purposes, how scent and magic were conceptually related in ancient literature and culture, and how the assumption that strong scents convey powerful effects of various sorts was also found in related areas like ancient medical practices and normative religious ritual.

Britta K. Ager is Assistant Professor of Classics at Arizona State University.
Taking as a key turning point the self-fashioning of the first Roman emperor Augustus, author Jennifer Finn revisits the idea of “universal history” in Polybius, Justin, and Diodorus, combined with the Stoic philosophy of determinism present in authors like Plutarch and Arrian. Finn endeavors to determine the ways in which Roman authors manipulated narratives about Alexander’s campaigns—and even other significant events in Mediterranean history—to artificially construct a past to which the Romans could attach themselves as a natural teleological culmination. In doing so, Contested Pasts uses five case studies to reexamine aspects of Alexander’s campaigns that have received much attention in modern scholarship, providing new interpretations of issues such as: his connections to the Trojan and Persian wars; the Great Weddings at Susa; the battle(s) of Thermopylae in 480 BCE and 191 BCE and Alexander’s conflict at the Persian Gates; the context of his “Last Plans”; the role of his memory in imagining the Roman Civil Wars; and his fictitious visit to the city of Jerusalem. While Finn demonstrates throughout the book that the influence for many of these narratives likely originated in the reign of Alexander or his Successors, nevertheless these retroactive authorial manipulations force us to confront the fact that we may have an even more opaque understanding of Alexander than has previously been acknowledged. Through the application of a mnemohistorical approach, the book seeks to provide a new understanding of the ways in which the Romans—and people in the purview of the Romans—conceptualized their own world with reference to Alexander the Great.

Jennifer Finn is Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Classical Studies, Loyola University Chicago.
Upon its premiere in 1992, Midway’s Mortal Kombat spawned an enormously influential series of fighting games, notorious for their violent “fatality” moves performed by photorealistic characters. Targeted by lawmakers and moral reformers, the series directly inspired the creation of an industrywide rating system for video games and became a referendum on the wide popularity of 16-bit home consoles. Along the way, it became one of the world’s most iconic fighting games, and formed a transmedia franchise that continues to this day.

This book traces Mortal Kombat’s history as an American product inspired by both Japanese video games and Chinese martial-arts cinema, its successes and struggles in adapting to new market trends, and the ongoing influence of its secret-strewn narrative world. After outlining the specific elements of gameplay that differentiated Mortal Kombat from its competitors in the coin-op market, David Church examines the various martial-arts films that inspired its Orientalist imagery, helping explain its stereotypical uses of race and gender. He also posits the games as a cultural landmark from a moment when public policy attempted to intervene in both the remediation of cinematic aesthetics within interactive digital games and in the transition of public gaming spaces into the domestic sphere. Finally, the book explores how the franchise attempted to conquer other forms of media in the 1990s, lost ground to a new generation of 3D games in the 2000s, and has successfully rebooted itself in the 2010s to reclaim its legacy.

“The book captures the excitement and dynamism of actually playing Mortal Kombat while describing the game, its appeal for players, and the reasons why the establishment (parents, cultural critics, US senators) found it objectionable. Church places Mortal Kombat squarely in its sociopolitical context to introduce the game to the general reader.”
—Rachael Hutchinson, University of Delaware

David Church is Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Gender Studies at Indiana University.
On a near-daily basis, data is being used to narrate our lives. Categorizing algorithms drawn from amassed personal data to assign narrative destinies to individuals at crucial junctures, simultaneously predicting and shaping the paths of our lives. Data is commonly assumed to bring us closer to objectivity, but the narrative paths these algorithms assign seem, more often than not, to replicate biases about who an individual is and could become.

While the social effects of such algorithmic logics seem new and newly urgent to consider, *Collecting Lives* looks to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century U.S. to provide an instructive prehistory to the underlying question of the relationship between data, life, and narrative. Rodrigues contextualizes the application of data collection to human selfhood in order to uncover a modernist aesthetic of data that offers an alternative to the algorithmic logic pervading our sense of data's revelatory potential. Examining the work of W. E. B. Du Bois, Henry Adams, Gertrude Stein, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Rodrigues asks how each of these authors draw from their work in sociology, history, psychology, and journalism to formulate a critical data aesthetic as they attempt to answer questions of identity around race, gender, and nation both in their research and their life writing. These data-driven modernists not only tell different life stories with data, they tell life stories differently because of data.

“This is a truly thrilling book. It offers a modernist history of our contemporary data-driven society, a unique and rigorous demonstration of the ways that data have shaped not only modern/ist epistemological norms but also aesthetic form, and a compelling, counterintuitive argument that this modernist data aesthetic was developed in the service of black life, as a method of destabilizing the generalizing narrative tendencies of white supremacy.”
—Jasmine Rault, University of Toronto

Elizabeth Rodrigues is Assistant Professor and Humanities and Digital Scholarship Librarian at Grinnell College.
Winged Words puts the work of H.D., including her poetry, translations, and prose, in the context of her life. Because the majority of H.D.’s oeuvre was unpublished until recently, author Donna Hollenberg, who’s written three previous books about H.D., is able to account for and analyze significantly more of H.D.’s work than previous biographers.

H.D.’s friends and lovers were a veritable Who’s Who of modernism, and Hollenberg gives us a glimpse into H.D.’s relationships with them. With rich detail, the biography follows H.D. from her early years in America with her family to her later years in England during both world wars to Switzerland, which would eventually become H.D.’s home base. It explores her love affairs with both men and women; her long friendship with Bryher; the birth of her daughter, Perdita, and her imaginative bond with her; and her marriage to (and later divorce from) fellow poet Richard Aldington. Additionally, the book includes scenes from her relationships with Ezra Pound, Marianne Moore, William Carlos Williams, and D.H. Lawrence; H.D.’s fascination with spiritualism and the occult; and H.D.’s psychoanalysis with Sigmund Freud. The first new biography of H.D. to be published in over four decades, Winged Words is a must-read resource for anyone conducting research on H.D.

“Respected biographer and esteemed feminist scholar of modernist and postmodernist American poetry, Donna Hollenberg has written a biography of H.D. that will help scholars, critics, and readers of poetry to understand this great poet’s life as a woman of letters in her time. Hollenberg quietly corrects the inaccuracies in earlier biographies, fills in significant gaps in our knowledge of H.D.’s life, and is judicious in her presentation and representation of H.D. This biography will define this major woman poet for a generation.”

—Cynthia Hogue, Arizona State University

Donna Krolik Hollenberg is Professor Emerita at the University of Connecticut.