The venerable, time-tested guide to style, usage, and grammar—an indispensable reference informing the editorial canon with sound, definitive advice. Now in its 18th edition!

Much has happened in the years since publication of the seventeenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The world has transformed, and the *Manual* has risen to meet the moment. The eighteenth edition of this classic guide for writers, editors, and publishers is the most extensive revision in two decades.

Every chapter has been reexamined with diversity and accessibility in mind, and major changes include updated and expanded coverage of pronoun use and inclusive language, revised guidelines on capitalization, a broader range of examples, new coverage of Indigenous languages, and expanded advice on making publications accessible to people with disabilities. The *Manual*’s traditional focus on nonfiction has been expanded to encompass fiction and other creative genres, and the needs of self-published authors also receive wider attention.

The citation chapters have been thoroughly reorganized for the benefit of new and experienced users alike, and key concepts for editing mathematics have been integrated into the chapters where they will be most useful to generalists. Evolving technologies—including open-access publishing models and AI—are covered throughout. And naturally, there are some well-considered updates to familiar rules, including changes intended to align the *Manual*’s recommendations more closely with real-world usage.

As with every new edition, devotees of the *Manual* will find much to discover and ponder.

*The University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff* represents the collective judgment of Press editors past and present, going back to 1892.
Humans in Shackles
An Atlantic History of Slavery
Ana Lucia Araujo

A sweeping narrative history of the Atlantic slave trade and slavery in the Americas.

During the era of the Atlantic slave trade, more than twelve million enslaved Africans were forcibly transported to the Americas in cramped, inhuman conditions. Many of them died on the way, and those who survived had to endure further suffering in the violent conditions that met them on shore. Covering more than three hundred years, *Humans in Shackles* grapples with this history by emphasizing the lived experience of enslaved people in tracing the long, complex history of slavery in the Americas.

Based on twenty years of research, this book not only serves as a comprehensive history; it also expands that history by providing a truly transnational account that emphasizes the central role of Brazil in the Atlantic slave trade. It is also deeply informed by African history, and it shows how African practices and traditions survived and persisted in the Americas among communities of enslaved people. Drawing on primary sources including travel accounts, pamphlets, newspaper articles, slave narratives, and visual sources including both artworks and artifacts, Araujo illuminates the social, cultural, and religious lives of enslaved people working in plantations and urban areas; building families and cultivating affective ties; congregating and re-creating their cultures; and organizing rebellions.

*Humans in Shackles* puts the lived experiences of enslaved peoples at the center of the story and investigates the heavy impact these atrocities had on the current wealth disparity of the Americas and rampant anti-Black racism.

Ana Lucia Araujo is professor of history at Howard University in Washington, DC. She is the author or editor of fifteen books, including, most recently, *The Gift: How Objects of Prestige Shaped the Atlantic Slave Trade and Colonialism.*
Dr. Calhoun’s Mousery

The Strange Tale of a Celebrated Scientist, a Rodent Dystopia, and the Future of Humanity

Lee Alan Dugatkin

A bizarre and compelling biography of a scientist and his work, using rodent cities to question the potential catastrophes of human overpopulation.

It was the strangest of experiments. What began as a utopian environment, where mice had sumptuous accommodations, all the food and water they could want, and were free from disease and predators, turned into a mouse hell. Science writer and animal behaviorist Lee Alan Dugatkin introduces readers to the peculiar work of rodent researcher John Bumpass Calhoun. Dugatkin shows how an ecologist-turned-psychologist-turned-futurist became a science rock star embedded in the culture of the 1960s and 1970s. Calhoun was courted by city planners and reflected in everything from Tom Wolfe’s hard-hitting writing to the children’s book *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*. He was invited to meetings with the Royal Society and the Pope, and taken seriously when he proposed a worldwide cybernetic brain—a decade before others made the internet a reality.

Readers see how Calhoun’s experiments—rodent apartment complexes like “Mouse Universe 25”—led to his concept of “behavioral sinks” with real effects on public policy discussions. Overpopulation in Calhoun’s mouse complexes led to the loss of sex drive, the absence of maternal care, and a class of automatons including “the beautiful ones,” who spent their time grooming themselves while shunning socialization. Calhoun—and the others who followed his work—saw the collapse of this mouse population as a harbinger of the ill effects of an overpopulated human world.

Drawing on previously unpublished archival research and interviews with Calhoun’s family and former colleagues, Dugatkin offers a riveting account of an intriguing scientific figure.

Lee Alan Dugatkin is an evolutionary biologist and historian of science in the Department of Biology at the University of Louisville. Among his many books, he is coauthor of *How to Tame a Fox (and Build a Dog)* and the author of *Power in the Wild* and, most recently, *The Well-Connected Animal*, all also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Frog Day
A Story of 24 Hours and 24 Amphibian Lives
Marty Crump
Illustrated by Tony Angell

An illustrated hourly guide that follows twenty-four frogs as they eat, find mates, care for their young, and survive our harsh and changing planet.

In this short book, celebrated biologist Marty Crump leads readers on a worldwide field trip in search of frogs. Each chapter of *Frog Day* covers a single frog during a single hour, highlighting how twenty-four different species spend their time. Our day begins at midnight in Indonesia, with the rustle of leaves above. It’s not a bird, but Wallace’s flying frog, using its webbed feet and emerald-green skin flaps to glide through the forest canopy. In the early hours of the morning, we hear a horned marsupial frog “bopping” and a wood frog “quacking” to attract mates. At six o’clock in the morning, beneath a streetlight in Honolulu, we meet a corpulent, invasive cane toad slurping insects—and sometimes snakes, lizards, turtles, birds, and mice. At noon, we watch parenting in action as an African bullfrog bulldozes a path through the mud to free his tadpoles from a drying pond. At dusk, in a Peruvian rain forest, we observe “the ultimate odd couple”—a hairy tarantula and what looks like a tiny amphibian pet taking shelter in the spider’s burrow. Other frogs make a tasty meal for this tarantula, but the dotted humming frog is a friend, eating the ants that might otherwise make a meal of the tarantula’s eggs.

For each hour in our *Frog Day*, award-winning artist Tony Angell has depicted these scenes with his signature pen and ink illustrations. Working closely together to narrate and illustrate these unique moments in time, Crump 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 all frog fans.

***Marty Crump*** is an adjunct professor of biology at Utah State and Northern Arizona Universities. She is the author or coauthor of fourteen books, including *A Year with Nature* and *Eye of Newt and Toe of Frog, Adder’s Fork and Lizard’s Leg*, both 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*. He is also the illustrator of *Bird Day: A Story of 24 Hours and 24 Avian Lives*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

“Crump is a world expert on the private lives of frogs and toads. She has spent decades as a professional Frog Voyeur, discovering astonishing complexity in the ways that frogs overcome the challenges of finding food and mates, caring for their offspring, and escaping from their enemies. This delightful book will surprise the reader with tricks that frogs use to survive and breed, and open the reader’s eyes to the marvelous world of small hopping creatures.”—Rick Shine, author of *Cane Toad Wars*
Elizabeth Catlett
A Black Revolutionary Artist and All That It Implies
Dalila Scruggs

A book highlighting the work of pioneering Black printmaker, sculptor, and activist Elizabeth Catlett.

Accomplished printmaker and sculptor, avowed feminist, and lifelong activist Elizabeth Catlett (1915–2012) built a remarkable career around intersecting passions for formal rigor and social justice. This book, accompanying a major traveling retrospective, offers a revelatory look at the artist and her nearly century-long life, highlighting overlooked works alongside iconic masterpieces.

Catlett’s activism and artistic expression were deeply connected, and she protested the injustices of her time throughout her life. Her work in printmaking and sculpture draws on organic abstraction, the modernism of the United States and Mexico, and African art to center the experiences of Black and Mexican women. Catlett attended Howard University, studied with the painter Grant Wood, joined the Harlem artistic community, and worked with a leftist graphics workshop in Mexico, where she lived in exile after the US accused her of communism and barred her re-entry into her home country.

The book’s essays address a range of topics, including Catlett’s early development as an artist-activist, the impact of political exile on her work, her pedagogical legacy, her achievement as a social realist printmaker, her work with the arts community of Chicago’s South Side, and the diverse influences that shaped her practice.

Dalila Scruggs is the Augusta Savage Curator of African American Art at the Smithsonian American Art Museum. She has held curatorial and education positions at the Williams College Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum of Art, and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in New York.
Seeing Baya
Portrait of an Algerian Artist in Paris
Alice Kaplan

The first biography of the Algerian artist Baya Mahieddine, celebrated in mid-twentieth-century Paris, her life shrouded in myth.

On a flower farm in colonial Algeria, a servant and field worker named Baya escaped the drudgery of her labor by coloring the skirts in fashion magazines. Three years later, in November 1947, her paintings and fanciful clay beasts were featured in a one-woman show at the Maeght Gallery in Paris. She wasn’t yet sixteen years old. Alice Kaplan tells the story of a young woman seemingly trapped in subsistence who becomes a sensation in the French capital, then mysteriously fades from the history of modern art—only to reemerge after independence as an icon of Algerian artistic heritage.

The toast of Paris for the 1947 season, Baya inspired colonialist fantasies about her “primitive” genius as well as genuine appreciation. She was featured in newspapers, radio, and a newsreel; her art was praised by Breton and Camus, Matisse and Braque. At the dawn of Algerian liberation, her appearance in Paris was used to stage the illusion of French-Algerian friendship, while horrific French massacres in Algeria were still fresh in memory.

Kaplan uncovers the central figures in Baya’s life and the role they played in her artistic career. Among the most poignant was Marguerite Caminat-McEwen-Benhoura, who took Baya from her sister’s farm to Algiers to work as her maid and gave the young girl paint and brushes. A complex and endearing character, Marguerite’s Pygmalion ambitions were decisive in determining Baya’s destiny. Kaplan also looks closely at Baya’s earliest paintings with an eye to their themes, their palette and design, and their enduring influence.

In vivid prose that brings Baya’s story into the present, Kaplan’s book, the fruit of scrupulous research in Algiers, Blida, Paris, and Provence, allows us to see in a whole new light the beloved artist who signed her paintings simply “Baya.”

Alice Kaplan is the Sterling Professor of French at Yale University. She is coauthor of States of Plague, with Laura Marris, and author of French Lessons, The Collaborator, Looking for “The Stranger,” and Dreaming in French, all also published by the University of Chicago Press. She has been a finalist for both the National Book Critics Circle Award and the National Book Award. She lives in Guilford, Connecticut.
A heartbreaking account of grief, Black boyhood, and how we can support young people as they navigate loss.

JahSun, a dependable, much-loved senior at Boys’ Prep, was just hitting his stride in the fall of 2017. He had finally earned a starting position on the varsity football team and was already weighing two college acceptances. Then, over Thanksgiving, tragedy struck. An altercation at his older sister’s home escalated into violence, killing the unarmed teenager. JahSun’s untimely death overwhelmed his entire community, sending his family, friends, and school into seemingly insurmountable grief. Worse yet, that spring two additional Boys’ Prep students would be shot to death in their neighborhood.

Brothers in Grief closely attends to the neglected victims of youth gun violence: the suffering friends and classmates who must cope, mostly out of public view, with lasting grief and hidden anguish. The book chronicles the consequences of untimely death on Black teen boys and on a school community struggling to recover. Sociologist Nora Gross tells the story of students attempting to grapple with unthinkable loss, inviting readers in to observe how they move through their days at school and on social media in the aftermath of their friends’ and classmates’ deaths. Gross highlights the discrepancy between their school’s educational mission and teachers’ and administrators’ fraught attempts to care for students’ emotional wellbeing. In the end, the school did not provide adequate space for grief, making it more difficult for students to heal. Even so, supportive relationships deepened among students and formed across generations, offering promising examples of productive efforts to channel student grief into positive community change.

A searing testimony of our collective failure to understand the inner lives of our children in crisis, Brothers in Grief invites us all to wrestle with the hidden costs of gun violence on racial and educational inequity.

Nora Gross is assistant professor of education at Barnard College, Columbia University. She is coeditor of Care-Based Methodologies: Reimagining Qualitative Research with Youth in US Schools and has produced several documentary films.
Partisan Nation

The Dangerous New Logic of American Politics in a Nationalized Era

Paul Pierson and Eric Schickler

A provocative exploration of how America's democratic crisis is rooted in a dangerous mismatch between our Constitution and today's nationalized, partisan politics.

The ground beneath American political institutions has moved, with national politics subsuming and transforming the local. As a result, American democracy is in trouble.

In this paradigm-shifting book, political scientists Paul Pierson and Eric Schickler bring a sharp new perspective to today's challenges. Attentive to the different coalitions, interests, and incentives that define the Democratic and Republican parties, they show how contemporary polarization emerged in a rapidly nationalizing country and how it differs from polarization in past eras. In earlier periods, three key features of the political landscape—state parties, interest groups, and media—varied locally and reinforced the nation's stark regional diversity. But this began to change in the 1960s as the two parties assumed clearer ideological identities and the power of the national government expanded, raising the stakes of conflict. Together with technological and economic change, these developments have reconfigured state parties, interest groups, and media in self-reinforcing ways. The result is that today's polarization is self-perpetuating—and intensifying.

Partisan Nation offers a powerful caution. As a result of this polarization, America's political system is distinctly and acutely vulnerable to an authoritarian movement emerging in the contemporary Republican Party, which has both the motive and the means to exploit America's unusual constitutional design. Combining the precision and acuity characteristic of their earlier work, Pierson and Schickler explain what these developments mean for American governance and democracy.

Paul Pierson is the John Gross Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley, and director of the Berkeley Economy and Society Initiative. He is the author or coauthor of six books, including Winner-Take-All Politics, Let Them Eat Tweets, and Politics in Time. Eric Schickler is the Jeffrey & Ashley McDermott Professor of Political Science. He is the author or coauthor of seven books, including Racial Realignment, Investigating the President, and Filibuster.
Firebrands
The Untold Story of Four Women Who Made and Unmade Prohibition
Gioia Diliberto

Guaranteed to change how you picture Prohibition, this lively history turns the spotlight on four women in the immediate aftermath of winning the vote who played influential roles on all sides of the Eighteenth and Twenty-First Amendments.

In the popular imagination, the story of Prohibition in America is a story of men and male violence, one full of federal agents fighting gangsters over the sale of moonshine. In contrast, Firebrands is the story of four Jazz Age dynamos—all women—who were forces behind the passage, the enforcement, the defiance, and, ultimately, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They battled each other directly, and they learned to marshal clout with cowed and hypocritical legislators, almost all of them men. Their clash over Prohibition stands as the first significant exercise of women's political power since women gained the right to vote, and their influence on the American political scene wouldn't be equaled for decades.

In Gioia Diliberto’s fresh and timely take, we meet Ella Boole, leader of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union, who campaigned fiercely to introduce Prohibition and fought desperately to keep it alive. We also meet Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the most powerful woman in America at the time, who served as the top federal prosecutor charged with enforcing Prohibition. Diliberto tells the story, too, of silent film star Texas Guinan, who ran New York speakeasies backed by the mob. And, she follows Pauline Morton Sabin, a glamorous Manhattan aristocrat who belatedly recognized the cascading evil in Prohibition and mobilized the movement to kill it.

These women led their opposing forces of “Wets” and “Drys” across a teeming landscape of bootleggers, gangsters, federal agents, temperance fanatics, and cowardly politicians. Building on the momentum of suffrage, they forged a path for the activists who followed during the great civil rights battles of the mid-twentieth century. Yet, they have been largely lost to history. In Firebrands, Diliberto finally gives these dynamic figures their due.

Gioia Diliberto is the author of four biographies, among them Diane von Furstenberg: A Life Unwrapped, Paris Without End: The True Story of Hemingway’s First Wife, and A Useful Woman: The Early Life of Jane Addams, as well as three novels and a play.
Plantation Goods
A Material History of American Slavery
Seth Rockman

An eye-opening rethinking of nineteenth-century American history that reveals the interdependence of the Northern industrial economy and Southern slave labor.

The industrial North and the agricultural South—that’s how we have been taught to think about the United States in the early nineteenth century. But in doing so, we overlook the economic ties that held the nation together before the Civil War. We miss slavery’s long reach into small New England communities, just as we fail to see the role of Northern manufacturing in shaping the terrain of human bondage in the South. Using plantation goods—the shirts, hats, hoes, shovels, shoes, axes, and whips made in the North for use in the South—historian Seth Rockman locates the biggest stories in American history in the everyday objects that stitched together the lives and livelihoods of Americans—white and Black, male and female, enslaved and free—across an expanding nation.

By following the stories of material objects, such as shoes made by Massachusetts farm women that found their way to the feet of a Mississippi slave, Rockman reveals a national economy organized by slavery—a slavery that outsourced the production of its supplies to the North, and a North that outsourced its slavery to the South. Plantation Goods brings northern industrialists, southern slaveholders, enslaved field hands, and paid factory laborers into the same picture. In one part of the country, entrepreneurs envisioned fortunes to be made from “planter’s hoes” and rural women spent their days weaving “negro cloth” and assembling “slave brogans.” In another, enslaved people actively consumed textiles and tools imported from the North to contest their bondage. In between, merchants, marketers, storekeepers, and debt collectors lay claim to the profits of a thriving interregional trade.

Examining producers and consumers linked in economic and moral relationships across great geographic and political distances, Plantation Goods explores how people in the nineteenth century thought about complicity with slavery while showing how slavery structured life nationwide.

More Than Pretty Boxes
How the Rise of Professional Organizing Shows Us the Way We Work Isn’t Working
Carrie M. Lane

This study of the female-led industry of professional organizers helps us understand—and perhaps alleviate—the overwhelming demands society places on our time and energy.

For a widely dreaded, often mundane task, organizing one’s possessions has taken a surprising hold on our cultural imagination. Today, those with the means can hire professionals to help sort and declutter their homes. In More Than Pretty Boxes, Carrie M. Lane introduces us to this world of professional organizers and offers new insight into the domains of work and home, forever entangled—especially for women.

The female-dominated organizing profession didn’t have a name until the 1980s, but it is now the subject of countless reality shows, podcasts, and magazines. Lane draws on interviews with organizers, including many of the field’s founders, to trace the profession’s history and uncover its enduring appeal to those seeking meaningful, flexible, self-directed work. More Than Pretty Boxes details the strategies organizers use to help people part with their belongings.

But perhaps most importantly, More Than Pretty Boxes helps us think through a tangled set of questions around neoliberal work arrangements, overconsumption, emotional connection, and the deeply gendered nature of paid and unpaid work. Ultimately, Lane situates organizing at the center of contemporary conversations around how work isn’t working anymore and makes a case for organizing’s radical potential to push back against the overwhelming demands of work and the home, too often placed on women’s shoulders.

Carrie M. Lane is professor of American Studies at California State University, Fullerton. For more than two decades, she has conducted ethnographic and historical research on the changing nature of work in contemporary America. She is the author of the award-winning book, A Company of One: Insecurity, Independence, and the New World of White-Collar Unemployment.
A Little Queer Natural History
Josh L. Davis

Beautifully illustrated and scientifically informed, a celebration of the astonishing diversity of sexual behavior and biology found in nature.

From a pair of male swans raising young to splitgill mushrooms with over 23,000 mating types, sex in the natural world is wonderfully diverse. Josh L. Davis considers how, for many different organisms—animals, plants, and fungi included—sexual reproduction and sex determination rely on a surprisingly complex interaction among genes, hormones, environment, and chance. As Davis introduces us to fascinating biological concepts like parthenogenesis (virgin birth), monoecious plants (individuals with separate male and female flowers), and sex-reversed genitals, we see turtle hatchlings whose sex is determined by egg temperature; butterflies that embody male and female biological tissue in the same organism; and a tomato that can reproduce three different ways at the same time. Davis also reveals animal and plant behaviors in nature that researchers have historically covered up or explained away, like queer sex among Adélie penguins or bottlenose dolphins, and presents animal behaviors that challenge us to rethink our assumptions and prejudices. Featuring fabulous sex-fluid fishes and ant, wasp, and bee queens who can choose both how they want to have sex and the sex of their offspring, A Little Queer Natural History offers a larger lesson: that the diversity we see in our own species needs no justification and represents just a fraction of what exists in the natural world.

Josh L. Davis is a science writer for the Natural History Museum, London, with a background in biology and conservation. His writing has been published in Mongabay, IFLScience, the Observer, the Guardian, and the Times.
Einstein and the Quantum Revolutions

Alain Aspect

With a Foreword by David Kaiser
Translated by Teresa Lavender Fagan

A Nobel laureate offers a brief lesson on physics’ biggest mystery, accessibly explaining the two quantum revolutions that changed our understanding of reality.

At the start of the twentieth century, the first quantum revolution upset our vision of the world. New physics offered surprising realities, such as wave-particle duality, and led to major inventions: the transistor, the laser, and today’s computers. Less known is the second quantum revolution, arguably initiated in 1935 during a debate between giants Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr. This revolution is still unfolding. Its revolutionaries—including the author of this short accessible book, Nobel Prize–winning physicist Alain Aspect—explore the notion of entangled particles, able to interact at seemingly impossible distances. Aspect’s research has helped to show how entanglement may both upend existing technologies, like cryptography, and usher in entirely new ones, like quantum computing. Explaining this physics of the future, this work tells a story of how philosophical debates can shape new realities.

Alain Aspect is professor at Institut d’Optique de Universite’ Paris-Saclay, professor at Ecole Polytechnique, and CNRS senior scientist emeritus. Among his many awards, Aspect was a co-recipient of the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics “for experiments with entangled photons, establishing the violation of Bell inequalities and pioneering quantum information science.” Teresa Lavender Fagan is a freelance translator living in Chicago; she has translated numerous books for the University of Chicago Press and other publishers.

“Aspect’s beautiful experiment, completed in 1982, had a catalyzing effect on the scientific community. . . . The tiny spark of the second quantum revolution began to grow.”—David Kaiser, from the foreword
The Color of Family
History, Race, and the Politics of Ancestry
Michael O’Malley

A uniquely blended personal family history and history of the changing definitions of race in America.

A zealous eugenicist, who regarded himself as white, ran Virginia’s Bureau of Vital Statistics in the first half of the twentieth century, misusing his position to reclassify people he suspected of hiding their “true” race. But in addition to being blinded by his prejudices, he and his predecessors were operating more by instinct than by science. Their whole dubious enterprise was subject not just to changing concepts of race but outright error, propagated across generations.

This is how Michael O’Malley, a descendant of a Philadelphia Irish-American family, came to have “colored” ancestors in Virginia. In The Color of Family, O’Malley teases out the various changes made to citizens’ names and relationships over the years, and how they affected families as they navigated what it meant to be “white,” “colored,” “mixed race,” and more. In the process, he delves into the interplay of genealogy and history, exploring how the documents that establish identity came about, and how private companies like Ancestry.com increasingly supplant state and federal authorities—and not for the better.

Combining the personal history of O’Malley’s own family with the broader history of racial classification, The Color of Family is an accessible and lively look at the ever-shifting and often poisoned racial dynamics of the United States.

Michael O’Malley is professor of US History at George Mason University. He is the author of several books, mostly recently The Beat Cop: Chicago’s Chief O’Neill and the Creation of Irish Music, published by the University of Chicago Press.
Our Nazi
An American Suburb’s Encounter with Evil
Michael Soffer

The first book to lay bare the life of a Nazi camp guard who settled in a Chicago suburb and to explore how his community and others responded to discoveries of Nazis in their midst.

Reinhold Kulle seemed like the perfect school employee. But in 1982, as his retirement neared, his long-concealed secret finally came to light. The chief custodian at Oak Park and River Forest High School outside Chicago had been a Nazi, a member of the SS, and a guard at a brutal slave labor camp during World War II.

Similar revelations stunned communities across the country. Hundreds of Reinhold Kulles were gradually discovered—men who had patrolled concentration camps, selected Jews for executions, and participated in mass shootings—now living ordinary suburban lives. As the Office of Special Investigations raced to uncover Hitler’s men in the United States, neighbors had to reconcile horrific accusations with the helpful, kind, and soft-spoken neighbors they knew. Though Nazis loomed in the American consciousness as evil epitomized, in Oak Park—a Chicago suburb renowned for its liberalism—people rose to defend Reinhold Kulle, war criminal.

Drawing on archival research and insider interviews, Oak Park and River Forest High School teacher Michael Soffer digs into his community’s tumultuous response to the Kulle Affair. He explores the uncomfortable truths of how and why onetime Nazis found allies in American communities after their gruesome pasts were uncovered.

Michael Soffer is a history teacher at Oak Park and River Forest High School, where he teaches Holocaust Studies in a classroom that Nazi camp guard Reinhold Kulle used to clean. His writing has appeared in publications such as The Forward, Chicago Jewish History, and The Times of Israel. This is his first book.
The first international history of railroads and railroad infrastructure told through stunningly reproduced maps.

Since their origins in eighteenth-century England, railroads have spread across the globe, changing everything in their path, from where and how people grew and made things to where and how they lived and moved. Railroads rewrote not only world geography but also the history of maps and mapping. Today, the needs of train companies and their users continue to shape the maps we consume and consult.

Featuring full-color maps primarily from the British Library's distinguished collection—many of them never before published—A History of the Railroad in 100 Maps is the first international history of railroads and railroad infrastructure told through maps. Jeremy Black includes examples from six continents, spanning a variety of uses from railroad planning and operations to guides for passengers, shippers, and tourists.

Arranged chronologically, the maps are accompanied by explanatory text that sheds light on the political, military, and urban development histories associated with the spread of railroads. A final chapter considers railroad maps from games, books, and other cultural artifacts. For anyone interested in the history of railroads or maps, A History of the Railroad in 100 Maps will offer new and unexpected insights into their intertwined global history.

Jeremy Black is emeritus professor of history at the University of Exeter. He is the author of more than one hundred and forty books, including A History of the Second World War in 100 Maps.
Lunar
A History of the Moon in Myths, Maps, and Matter
Edited by Matthew Shindell

The first book to combine exquisite cartographical charts of the Moon with a thorough exploration of the Moon’s role in popular culture, science, and myth.

President John F. Kennedy’s rousing “We will go to the Moon” speech in 1961 before the US Congress catalyzed the celebrated Apollo program, spurring the US Geological Survey’s scientists to map the Moon. Over the next eleven years a team of twenty-two, including a dozen illustrator-cartographers, created forty-four charts that forever changed the path of space exploration.

For the first time, each of those beautifully hand-drawn, colorful charts is presented together in one stunning book. In Lunar, National Air and Space Museum curator Matthew Shindell’s expert commentary accompanies each chart, along with the key geological characteristics and interpretations that were set out in the original Geologic Atlas of the Moon. Interwoven throughout the book are contributions from scholars devoted to studying the multifaceted significance of the Moon to humankind around the world. Traveling from the Stone Age to the present day, they explore a wide range of topics: the prehistoric lunar calendar; the role of the Moon in creation myths of Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the role of the Moon in astrology; the importance of the Moon in establishing an Earth-centered solar system; the association of the Moon with madness and the menstrual cycle; how the Moon governs the tides; and the use of the Moon in surrealist art.

Combining a thoughtful retelling of the Moon’s cultural associations throughout history with the beautifully illustrated and scientifically accurate charting of its surface, Lunar is a stunning celebration of the Moon in all its guises.

Matthew Shindell curates the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum’s collection of spacecraft, instruments, and other artifacts related to the exploration and study of our Earth and solar system. He co-hosts the Museum’s podcast, AirSpace. A historian of science, he is also the author of For the Love of Mars and The Life and Science of Harold C. Urey, coauthor of Spaceships and Discerning Experts, and coeditor of Smithsonian American Women.
Code Name Puritan
Norman Holmes Pearson at the Nexus of Poetry, Espionage, and American Power
Greg Barnhisel

An insightful biography of an unassuming literary scholar—and spy—who transformed postwar American culture.

Although his impact on twentieth-century American cultural life was profound, few people know the story of Norman Holmes Pearson. His life embodies the Cold War alliances among US artists, scholars, and the national-security state that coalesced after World War II. As a Yale professor and editor, he helped legitimize the study of American culture and shaped the public’s understanding of literary modernism—significantly, the work of women poets such as Hilda Doolittle and Gertrude Stein. At the same time, as a spy, recruiter, and cultural diplomat, he connected the academy, the State Department, and even the CIA.

In Code Name Puritan, Greg Barnhisel maps Pearson’s life, from his youthful injury that led to a visible, permanent disability; to his wartime counterespionage work neutralizing the Nazis’ spy network; to his powerful role in the cultural and political heyday sometimes called the American Century. Written with clarity and informed by meticulous research, Barnhisel’s revelatory portrait of Pearson details how his unique experiences shaped his beliefs about American character, from the Puritans onward.

Greg Barnhisel is professor of English at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is the author of Cold War Modernists: Art, Literature, and American Cultural Diplomacy and James Laughlin, New Directions, and the Remaking of Ezra Pound, as well as editor of The Bloomsbury Handbook to Cold War Literary Cultures, Pressing the Fight: Print, Propaganda, and the Cold War, and the scholarly journal Book History.
Thoreau’s God
Richard Higgins

Meditative reflections on the great spiritual seeker’s deeply felt experience of the divine.

Henry David Thoreau’s spiritual life is a riddle. Thoreau’s passionate critique of formal religion is matched only by his rapturous descriptions of encounters with the divine in nature. He fled the church only to pursue a deeper communion with a presence he felt at the heart of the universe. He called this illimitable presence many names, but he often called it God.

In Thoreau’s God, Richard Higgins invites seekers—religious or otherwise—to walk with the great Transcendentalist through a series of meditations on his spiritual life. Thoreau offers us no creed, but his writings encourage reflection on how to live, what to notice, and what to love. Though his quest was deeply personal, Thoreau devoted his life to communicating his experience of an infinite, wild, life-giving God. By recovering this vital thread in Thoreau’s life and work, Thoreau’s God opens the door to a new understanding of an original voice in American religion that speaks to spiritual seekers today.

Richard Higgins is a former staff writer at the Boston Globe and the author or editor of four books, including Thoreau and the Language of Trees. His articles, essays, and reviews have appeared in the New York Times, Washington Post, Christian Century, and American Scholar.
Eating and Being
A History of Ideas about Our Food and Ourselves
Steven Shapin

What we eat, who we are, and the relationship between the two.

Eating and Being is a history of Western thinking about food, eating, knowledge, and ourselves. In modern thought, eating is about what is good for you, not about what is good. Eating is about health, not about virtue. Yet this has not always been the case. For a great span of the past—from antiquity through about the middle of the eighteenth century—one of the most pervasive branches of medicine was known as dietetics, prescribing not only what people should eat but also how they should order many aspects of their lives—including sleep, exercise, and emotional management. Dietetics did not distinguish between the medical and the moral, nor did it acknowledge the difference between what was good for you and what was good. Dietetics counseled moderation in all things, where moderation was counted as a virtue as well as the way to health. But during the nineteenth century, nutrition science began to replace the language of traditional dietetics with the vocabulary of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and calories, and the medical and the moral went their separate ways. Steven Shapin shows how much depended upon that shift, and he also explores the extent to which the sensibilities of dietetics have indeed been lost.

Throughout this rich history, he evokes what it felt like to eat during another historical period, and he invites us to reflect on what it means to feel about food as we now do. Shapin shows how the change from dietetics to nutrition science fundamentally changed how we think about our food and its powers, our bodies, and our minds.

Is Anyone Listening?
What Animals Are Saying to Each Other and to Us
Denise L. Herzing

From a leading researcher on dolphin communication, a deep dive into the many ways animal species communicate with their kin, their neighboring species, and us.

If you could pose one question to a dolphin, what would it be? And what might a dolphin ask you? For forty years, researcher and author Denise L. Herzing has investigated these and related questions of marine mammal communication. With the assistance of a friendly community of Atlantic spotted dolphins in the Bahamas, Herzing studies two-way communication between different dolphin species and between humans and dolphins using a variety of cutting-edge experiments. But the dolphins are not the only ones talking, and in this wide-ranging and accessible book, Herzing explores the astonishing realities of interspecies communication.

Is Anyone Listening? connects research on dolphin communication to findings from Jane Goodall on chimpanzees, Dian Fossey on mountain gorillas, Cynthia Moss on African elephants, and others driving today’s exploration of possible animal languages. As Herzing reveals, researchers are finding fascinating hints of language in nonhuman species, including linguistic structures, vowel equivalents, and complex repeated sequences. By looking at the many ways animals use and manipulate signals, we see that we’ve only just begun to appreciate the diversity of animal intelligence and the complicated and subtle aspects of animal communication.

Considering dolphins and other nonhuman animals as colleagues instead of research subjects, Herzing asks us to meet animals as both speakers and listeners, as mutually curious beings, and to listen to what they are saying.

As research director of the Wild Dolphin Project, Denise L. Herzing has completed forty years of a long-term study on the Atlantic spotted dolphins of the Bahamas. She is also an affiliate assistant professor in biology at Florida Atlantic University, coeditor of Dolphin Communication and Cognition, and the author of Dolphin Diaries: My 25 Years with Spotted Dolphins in the Bahamas and The Wild Dolphin Project.

“By merging personal stories with scientific depictions, Herzing offers a compelling argument that captivates.”—Con Slobodchikoff, author of Chasing Dr. Dolittle: Learning the Language of Animals
Nonstandard Notebook
Mathematically Ruled Pages for Unruly Thoughts
Tim Chartier and Amy Langville

With a Foreword by Ben Orlin

A revolutionary notebook that challenges us to play outside (and with) the lines.

A standard notebook displays page after page of horizontal lines. But what if we break the pattern? What if the ruled pages grew unruly? In this Nonstandard Notebook, lines twist, fragment, curve, and crisscross in beautiful formations. Each sheet is a distinctive work of imagination, asking us to draw, doodle, and journal in the same spirit.

Page after page, as we journey from lines to parabolas to waves, deep questions arise—about form, art, and mathematics. How do we harness the infinite? Why do patterns permeate nature? What are the limitations and possibilities of human vision? The Nonstandard Notebook explores these questions and more through its provocative and inspirational images, each displayed with the mathematics that generated it. We see how straight lines can form fractal crenellations; how circles can disrupt and unify; and how waves can form complex landscapes (or even famous faces). Created by mathematicians, educators, and math popularizers Tim Chartier and Amy Langville, and with a foreword from Ben Orlin (bestselling author of Math with Bad Drawings), the Nonstandard Notebook shows that rules—both the rules of mathematics and the rules of a notebook—do not mark the end of creativity, but the beginning.

Tim Chartier is the Joseph R. Morton Professor of Mathematics and Computer Science at Davidson College. His books include Math Bytes: Google Bombs, Chocolate-Covered Pi, and Other Cool Bits in Computing and Get in the Game: An Interactive Introduction to Sports Analytics, the latter also published by the University of Chicago Press. Amy Langville is professor of mathematics at the College of Charleston. Her books include Google’s PageRank and Beyond: The Science of Search Engine Rankings, Who’s #1: The Science of Rating and Ranking, and the Deconstruct Calculus Series. She is also a frequent consultant on applied mathematics projects.

“What matters most is the space left blank. . . . All the mathematics, all the artistry—it’s only there as fodder for your imagination. . . . The pencil is yours.”—Ben Orlin, from the foreword
Starved for Light
The Long Shadow of Rickets and Vitamin D Deficiency
Christian Warren

A wide-ranging history of rickets tracks the disease's emergence, evolution, and eventual treatment—and exposes the backstory behind contemporary worries about vitamin D deficiency.

Rickets, a childhood disorder that causes soft and misshapen bones, transformed from an ancient but infrequent threat to a common scourge during the Industrial Revolution. Factories, mills, and urban growth transformed the landscape. Malnutrition and insufficient exposure to sunlight led to severe cases of rickets across Europe and the United States, affecting children in a variety of settings. By the late 1800s, it was one of the most common pediatric diseases.

*Starved for Light* offers the first comprehensive history of this disorder. Tracing the efforts to understand, prevent, and treat rickets, Christian Warren places the disease at the center of a riveting medical history, one alert to the ways society shapes our views on illness. Warren shows how physicians and public health advocates in the United States turned their attention to rickets among urban immigrants, both African Americans and southern Europeans; some concluded that the disease was linked to race, while others blamed poverty, sunless buildings and cities, or cultural preferences in diet and clothing. Spotlighting rickets’ role in a series of medical developments, Warren leads readers through the development of pediatric orthopedic devices and surgeries, early twentieth-century research into vitamin D, appalling clinical experiments on young children testing its potential, and the eventual commercialization of vitamin D supplements. As vitamin D consumption rose in the mid-twentieth century, rickets—previously a major concern for doctors, parents, and public health institutions—faded in its severity and frequency. But despite the availability of drugstore supplements and fortified milk, small numbers of cases still appear today, and concerns and controversies about vitamin D deficiency continue to grow.

Sweeping and engaging, *Starved for Light* illuminates the social conditions underpinning our cures and our choices, helping us to see history’s echoes in contemporary prescriptions.

*Christian Warren* is professor of history at Brooklyn College. He is the author of *Brush with Death: A Social History of Lead Poisoning.*
American Eldercide
How It Happened, How to Prevent It
Margaret Morganroth Gullette

A bracing spotlight on the avoidable causes of the COVID-19 eldercide in the United States.

Twenty percent of the Americans who have died of COVID since 2020 have been older and disabled adults residing in nursing homes—even though they make up less than one percent of the overall US population. Something about this catastrophic loss of life in government-sponsored facilities never added up.

Until now. In American Eldercide, activist and scholar Margaret Morganroth Gullette investigates this tragic public health crisis with a passionate voice and razor-sharp attention to detail, showing us that nothing about it was inevitable. Gullette argues that it was our collective indifference, fueled by ageism, that prematurely killed this vulnerable population, compounded by our own panic about aging and a bias in favor of youth-based decisions about lifesaving care. Walking us through the decisions that led to such discriminations, revealing how governments, doctors, and media reinforced ageist biases, and collecting the ignored voices of the residents who survived, Gullette helps us understand the workings of what she persuasively calls an eldercide.

The compassion this country failed to muster for the residents of our nursing facilities motivated Gullette to pen an act of remembrance and a call to action that aims to prevent similar outcomes for all those who will need long-term care.

Margaret Morganroth Gullette is a cultural critic and “anti-ageism pioneer” whose prize-winning work is foundational in critical age studies. She is the author of several books, including Agewise, Aged by Culture, and Ending Ageism, or How Not to Shoot Old People. Her writing has appeared in publications such as the New York Times, Washington Post, Guardian, Atlantic, Nation, and Boston Globe. She is a resident scholar at the Women’s Studies Research Center, Brandeis, and lives in Newton, Massachusetts.
A powerful look at the changing cultural understanding of postpartum depression in America.

“If you begin to feel at all depressed,” the famous pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock advised new mothers, “go to a movie, or to the beauty parlor, or to get yourself a new hat or dress.” Such was the medical expertise on postpartum depression in the postwar United States. For much of the twentieth century, postpartum depression—and, more broadly, postpartum mental illness—had not been considered a fit subject for public discussion or even psychological discourse, let alone political action. But that was about to change.

In Blue: A History of Postpartum Depression in America, Rachel Louise Moran explores the history of the naming and mainstreaming of postpartum depression. The push to define and diagnose postpartum is owed in part to the feminist women’s health movement, but it emerged as an independent grassroots force. Coalitions of maverick psychiatrists, psychologists, and women who themselves had survived substantial postpartum distress fought to legitimize and normalize women’s experiences. They emphasized that postpartum depression is an objective and real illness, even as it became politicized alongside other fraught medical and political battles over women’s health.

Based on insightful oral histories and in-depth archival research, Blue reveals a secret history of American motherhood, women’s political activism, and the rise of postpartum depression advocacy amid an often censorious conservative culture. By breaking new ground with the first book-length history of postpartum mental illness in the twentieth century, Moran brings mothers’ battles with postpartum depression out of the shadows and into the light.

Rachel Louise Moran is associate professor of history at the University of North Texas. She is the author of Governing Bodies: American Politics and the Shaping of the Modern Physique.
LeRoy Neiman
The Life of America’s Most Beloved and Belittled Artist
Travis Vogan

The untold story of an American hustler who upset the art world and became a pop culture icon, cutting a swath across twentieth-century history and culture.

LeRoy Neiman—the cigar-smoking and mustachioed artist famous for his *Playboy* illustrations, sports paintings, and brash interviews—stood among the twentieth-century’s most famous, wealthy, and polarizing artists. His stylish renderings of musicians, athletes, and sporting events captivated fans but baffled critics, who accused Neiman of debasing art with pop culture. Neiman cashed in on the controversy, and his extraordinary popularity challenged the norms of what art should be, where it belongs, and who should have access to it.

The story of a depression-era ragamuffin turned army chef turned celebrity artist, Neiman’s life is a rollicking ride through twentieth-century American history, punctuated by encounters with the likes of Muhammad Ali, Frank Sinatra, Joe Namath, and Andy Warhol. In the whirlwind of his life, Neiman himself once remarked that even he didn’t know who he really was—but, he said, the fame and money that came his way made it all worth it. In this first biography of the captivating and infamous man, Travis Vogan hunts for the real Neiman amid the America that made him.

*Travis Vogan* is professor of journalism, mass communication, and American studies at the University of Iowa. He is the author of numerous books on sports, media, and culture, most recently *The Boxing Film: A Cultural and Transmedia History.*
The Chicago Canon on Free Inquiry and Expression

Edited by Tony Banout and Tom Ginsburg

A collection of texts that provide the foundation for the University of Chicago’s longstanding tradition of free expression, principles that are at the center of current debates within higher education and society more broadly.

The University of Chicago has been at the forefront of conversations around free speech and academic freedom since its inception in the late nineteenth century. The University combined elements of a research university with a commitment to American pragmatism and democratic progress, all of which depended on what its first president referred to as the “complete freedom of speech on all subjects.” In 2014, then University provost and president J. D. Isaacs and Robert Zimmer released a statement now known as the Chicago Principles, which have since been adopted or endorsed by one hundred US colleges and universities. These principles are just a part of the long-standing dialogue at the University of Chicago around freedom of expression—its meaning and limits. This volume brings together exemplary documents that explain and situate this ongoing conversation.

Throughout waves of historical and societal challenges and changes, this first principle of free expression has required rearticulation and new interpretations. The documents gathered here include, among others, William Rainey Harper’s “Freedom of Speech” (1900), the Kalven Committee’s report on the University’s role in political and social Action (1967), and Geoffrey R. Stone’s “Free Speech on Campus: A Challenge of Our Times” (2016). Together, the writings of the canon reveal how the Chicago tradition is neither static nor stagnant, but a vibrant experiment; a lively struggle to understand, practice, and advance free inquiry and expression.

Tony Banout is the inaugural executive director of the University of Chicago’s Forum for Free Inquiry and Expression. Tom Ginsburg is the Leo Spitz Distinguished Service Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago, where he serves as faculty director for the Forum on Free Inquiry and Expression.
The Craft of Science Writing

Selections from The Open Notebook, Expanded Edition
Edited by Siri Carpenter

A deeply sourced, inclusive guide to all aspects of science writing with contributions from some of the most skilled and award-winning authors working today.

Science writing has never been so critical to our world, and the demands on writers have never been greater. On any given day, a writer might need to explain the details of AI, analyze developments in climate change research, or serve as a watchdog helping to ensure the integrity of the scientific enterprise. At the same time, writers must spin tales that hook and keep readers, despite the endless other demands on their attention. How does one do it? The Craft of Science Writing is the authoritative guide.

With pieces curated from the archives of science writers’ go-to online resource, The Open Notebook, this book explores strategies for finding and shaping story ideas, pitching editors, and building a specialty in science writing. It delves into fundamental skills that every science writer must learn, including planning their reporting; identifying, interviewing, and quoting sources; organizing interview notes; and crafting stories that engage and inform audiences. This expanded edition includes new introductory material and nine new essays focusing on such topics as how to establish a science beat, how to find and use quotes, how to critically evaluate scientific claims, how to use social media for reporting, and how to use data.

Through interviews with leading journalists offering behind-the-scenes inspiration as well as in-depth essays on the craft offering practical advice, readers will learn how the best science stories get made, from conception to completion.

Siri Carpenter is an award-winning science journalist and editor whose writing and editorial work has appeared in the New York Times, Science, Discover, Scientific American, Science News, bioGraphic, and other publications. She is co-founder, executive director, and editor-in-chief of The Open Notebook, a non-profit organization that is widely regarded as the leading source of online training and educational materials for journalists who cover science.
Sound Reporting, Second Edition
The NPR Guide to Broadcast, Podcast and Digital Journalism
Jerome Socolovsky

An indispensable guide to audio journalism grounded in NPR’s journalistic values and practices, with tips and insights from its top reporters, hosts, editors, producers, and more.

A lot has changed in media in recent years, but one thing that remains steadfast is National Public Radio’s (NPR) position as a trusted source of news in the United States. Now producing dozens of shows and podcasts, plus livestreams and coverage on other media platforms, NPR is the leading authority on reporting, writing, and delivering audio news and storytelling to today’s diverse audiences. In this completely revised guide, audio journalism trainer Jerome Socolovsky offers a look into just how NPR does it, following the same journey a story would from idea to the moment it reaches its listeners.

Based on more than eighty interviews with producers, reporters, editors, hosts, and other NPR staffers, Sound Reporting reveals how stories get pitched; how they are reported, produced, written, edited, voiced, and tailored to multiple media formats; and how shows and podcasts are put together. It begins with a presentation of NPR’s values and includes a new chapter on journalists’ safety, a topic of timely importance. Podcasts, now part of the mainstream of the media universe, are treated alongside traditional programs throughout.

In these pages, the voices of NPR staff offer a glimpse into their profession. Discover how correspondent Ruth Sherlock overcame seemingly insurmountable odds as she raced to the scene of a devastating earthquake in Turkey, the four main ways Ramtin Arablouei incorporates music into podcasts, and how “Weekend Edition” host Ayesha Rascoe touches listeners so deeply she received a pair of homemade potholders in the mail from one of them. Reading this book is like sitting in a room full of top-notch producers, seasoned correspondents, trusted hosts, and rigorous editors—all telling you inspiring stories about their craft to help you learn from their experience.

Jerome Socolovsky reported for National Public Radio (NPR) from Spain and served as editor on “Morning Edition” and the national, international, and culture desks. Since 2018, he has served as NPR’s audio journalism trainer.
Slashing Sounds
A Bilingual Edition
Jolanda Insana

Translated by Catherine Theis

The first collection of Italian poet Jolanda Insana’s work to be published in English, featuring transgressive poems that evidence the power of language.

Jolanda Insana’s Slashing Sounds uses invectives, fragments, epigrams, and epigraphs to construct poems that pulse with the texture of an idiosyncratic Sicilian dialect. The poems in this collection are ferocious, irreverent, strange, snarky, and otherworldly. Insana’s commitment to contentiousness, her brutal and skeptical eye, and her preoccupation with language make her poetry particularly arresting. For Insana, there is no subject more worthy of our interest than language’s misfires and contradictory impulses—language being the ultimate arrow, forging a direction in the world and forcing a turn toward whatever reality appears in front of you.

The first book-length collection of Insana’s poetry published in English, Slashing Sounds is a powerful offering that addresses a lack of female Italian voices in Anglophone poetry publishing.

Jolanda Insana (b. 1937, Messina, Italy; d. 2016, Rome) is the author of several volumes of poetry, beginning with Sciarra amara in 1977. In addition to writing poetry and teaching classics to high school students, Insana was also a prolific translator of Greek and Latin, including works by Sappho, Euripides, and Martial. Insana won the Viareggio Prize for poetry for La Stortura in 2002 and the Premio Pascoli in 2009. Catherine Theis is the author of the poetry collection The Fraud of Good Sleep and the play MEDEA, an adaptation of the Euripides story. She teaches at the University of Southern California.

“This translation is utterly contemporary and utterly timeless, capturing the spectrum of possibilities for the human voice registered by Insana’s work in the modern Sicilian dialect—the vulgarity, hilarity, intimacy, and outrage of a population expressed through its slang, obscenities, and terms of endearment.”—Srikanth Reddy, Phoenix Poets series editor and author of Underworld Lit
Infinity Pool
Jonathan Thirkield

Moving through the realms of digital technologies, these poems cut to the core of our physical human experiences amid a virtually mediated world.

Diving through illusions and phantoms of virtual realms and into the human desire for boundless possibility, Infinity Pool charts the ways technologies have become embedded in our minds, bodies, and lives. Immersed in a world of data streams, neural nets, spider algorithms, and electronic terminals, Jonathan Thirkield’s poems plumb the dissonances and shrinking distances between ourselves and digital technologies, imagining what becomes of the fragile machinery of the human body amid a rapidly transforming world.

Thirkield turns to language as a mediator and explores infinity as a mathematical concept, a multiverse conceit, and a driver of the computational imagination. Traveling across the full spectrum of digital experience—from satellites crossing the edges of our solar system to microscopic bytes that operate beneath our perception—this collection is a testament to the future we imagine ourselves to be living through and to what happens when our escapist desires give way to the realities of birth, loss, parenthood, and sickness.

Through lyrical, narrative, and formal mutations, these poems cut through a decade of exponential technological growth, landing in the reality of our corporeal experiences: the isolation of chronic illness, the daunting journeys of children growing up today, and the hope that we can remain connected to each other no matter how tenuous the ties.

Jonathan Thirkield is a poet and digital artist. He is the author of The Waker’s Corridor, winner of the 2008 Walt Whitman Award of the Academy of American Poets. His poems have appeared in the New Yorker, the Paris Review, Conjunctions, and other journals. He teaches computational media and digital arts at Parsons, the New School, and Columbia University.

“Infinity Pool is at once completely contemporary and gorgeously lyric, possessed of a dynamic ability to practice the full range of strategies available to the poet. This artful, concise book of poems will surely make a significant contribution to contemporary American poetry.”
—Katie Peterson, Phoenix Poets consulting editor and author of Fog and Smoke
The Great Zoo
A Bilingual Edition
Nicolás Guillén
Translated by Aaron Coleman


Born in Cuba to parents of African and European ancestry, Nicolás Guillén worked in printing presses and studied law before moving into Havana’s literary scene. A virtuosic maker and breaker of forms, Guillén rose to fame by transforming a popular form of Cuban music into poetry that called attention to the experience of Afro-Cuban people, and he continued to interweave his artistic and political commitments as he traveled the world.

Originally published in Spanish in 1967, The Great Zoo is a humorous and biting collection of poems that presents a fantastical bestiary of ideas, social concerns, landscapes, phenomena, and more. The “animals” on view in this menagerie include the Mississippi and Amazon Rivers, clouds from different countries, a singing guitar, a temperamental atomic bomb, blue-pelted police, a hurricane, the KKK, and the North Star, among many others. Translated by Aaron Coleman with a keen understanding of the contexts of colonial racialization, oppression, and exoticism, this bilingual edition stands as a testament to Guillén’s carnivalesque vision.

Nicolás Guillén (b. 1902, Camagüey, Cuba; d. 1989, Havana) was a prolific poet, writer, and activist. He is the author of more than ten collections of poetry, including Motivos de son, and the first English-language anthology of his early work, Cuba Libre, was translated by Langston Hughes. Aaron Coleman is an assistant professor of English and comparative literature in the Helen Zell Writers’s Program at the University of Michigan. He is the author of the poetry collection Threat Come Close, winner of the Great Lakes Colleges Association New Writers Award, and the chapbook St. Trigger, selected for the Button Poetry Chapbook Prize. Coleman has received fellowships from the NEA, Fulbright Program, Cave Canem Foundation, and American Literary Translators Association. His poems and essays have appeared in publications including the New York Times, Boston Review, and Callaloo.

“Coleman’s pitch-perfect translation comes to us at just the right time, with its themes as relevant now as at when the book was originally published in 1967. Adapting echo Guillén’s sly discourse around race, Coleman recovers a work by one of the most important Hispanophone writers of the twentieth century.”
—Rosa Alcalá, Phoenix Poets consulting editor and author of MyOther Tongue
Yet Another Costume Party Debacle

Why Racial Ignorance Persists on Elite College Campuses

Ingrid A. Nelson

How the policies of elite colleges allow racially themed parties to continue by perpetuating the status quo.

On a cold February evening, a group of students at Bowdoin College, an elite and historically white liberal arts college in Maine, gathered to drink tequila at a party referred to as “not not a fiesta.” By noon the next day, Instagram videos of students sporting miniature sombreros had spread like wildfire through campus. Over the next few weeks, national media outlets would broadcast the embarrassing fallout. But the frequency with which similar parties recur on campuses across the United States begs the question: what, if anything, do undergraduates learn about race and racism from these encounters?

Drawing on interviews and archival research, Yet Another Costume Party Debacle shows us how colleges both contest and reproduce racialized systems of power. Sociologist Ingrid A. Nelson juxtaposes how students and administrators discuss race with how they behave in the aftermath of racially charged campus controversies. Nelson spoke in-depth with students and other key players in several controversial parties—“Cracksgiving,” a “gangster party,” and the “not not a fiesta” tequila party—at Bowdoin. The college’s administrative response failed to encourage productive dialogue or address larger questions about race on campus. Nelson shows how the underlying campus structures at elite liberal arts colleges foster an environment that is ripe for racially charged incidents; we shouldn’t be surprised when we read about yet another costume party debacle. Nelson advises how we can take charge of diversity on our campuses by changing the systems that bring students together and drive them apart.

Ingrid A. Nelson is associate professor of sociology at Bowdoin College. She is the author of Why Afterschool Matters, published by Rutgers University Press.
Pat Metheny
Stories beyond Words
Bob Gluck

An in-depth exploration of the style and influence of Pat Metheny, a truly distinctive musical voice of our time.

Guitarist and composer Pat Metheny, among the most acclaimed visionary musicians of our time, has for five decades toured with his many creative musical projects, most prominently the Pat Metheny Group, while collaborating with artists as celebrated as Charlie Haden, Ron Carter, Herbie Hancock, Ornette Coleman, and Steve Reich. Metheny’s career-long crossing of musical genres has produced a style that transcends categorization, while maintaining his strong foundation in jazz, revealing the productive ends of embracing musical horizons.

Bob Gluck, whose perspective as pianist, composer, and educator has illuminated the music of Herbie Hancock and Miles Davis in his two previous books, now focuses his lens on the music of Pat Metheny. Neither a biography nor chronological record of Metheny’s musical output, Pat Metheny: Stories beyond Words instead captures Metheny’s self-conception as a musician and the threads that unite and distinguish his creative process. Drawing upon a wealth of new interviews and close readings of musical examples, Gluck offers a bird’s eye view of Metheny’s musical ideas. Among these are the metaphor of storytelling, the complementarity of simplicity and complexity, and the integrated roles of composer, performer, and band leader.

Much like Metheny’s signature style, this book is accessible to a wide range of readers, presenting new clarity, musical insight, and historical perspective about the legacy of Metheny’s groundbreaking music.

Bob Gluck is professor emeritus at the University at Albany, and author of You’ll Know When You Get There: Herbie Hancock and the Mwandishi Band and The Miles Davis Lost Quintet and Other Revolutionary Ensembles, both also published by the University of Chicago Press. He has released twelve recordings of jazz and electroacoustic music on the FMR, Ictus, and EMF labels.
Second Edition

The Sky Is Our Song

The Phaenomena of Aratus

Aratus

Translated by Stanley Lombardo
With Contributions by Cynthia C. Polsley and Walter Michener


A poetic guide to the heavens, the Phaenomena of Aratus—dating from around 270 BCE—was widely known across the ancient world, second only in fame to the works of Homer. Beginning with an invocation to Zeus, the poem describes the constellations of the northern and southern skies, the celestial sphere, and weather signs. Aratus’s vivid work offered a complete handbook of astronomy, constellations, and weather, and this treatise on the night sky was later translated or adapted by luminaries including Cicero, Virgil, and Ovid. The Phaenomena remained popular throughout the Renaissance and had more than sixty printed editions by the early seventeenth century, but its notoriety has faded in the modern world.

With this edition, renowned translator and amateur astronomer Stanley Lombardo renders Aratus’s poem in reader-friendly vernacular English verse. Complete with endnotes, an accessible introduction, and astronomically accurate illustrations, The Sky Is Our Song brings this master poet’s celebration of the sky to a twenty-first-century audience, inviting new readers to follow Aratus on a visual journey through star signs, moon phases, weather phenomena, and all wonders of the heavens.

Aratus (ca. 315–ca. 240 BCE) was a Greek didactic poet from Soloi. He composed the Phaenomena while he was a resident of the court of the Macedonian king Antigonus II Gonatas. Stanley Lombardo is a translator, former professor of classics at the University of Kansas, and amateur astronomer. He has published translations of works by Homer, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Sappho, Plato, Hesiod, Statius, and Dante, among others.
Building the Metropolis

Architecture, Construction, and Labor in New York City, 1880–1935

Alexander Wood

A sweeping history of New York’s urban development that chronicles the making of one of the world’s great cities.

Between the 1880s and the 1930s, New York City experienced explosive growth, as nearly a million buildings, half a dozen bridges, countless tunnels and subway tracks, and miles of new streets and sidewalks were erected to meet the needs of an ever-swelling population. This landscape—jagged with skyscrapers, clamoring with transit, alive with people—made the city world-famous.

Building the Metropolis offers a revelatory look at this era of urban development by asking, “Who built this and how?” Focusing on the work of architects, builders, and construction workers, Alexander Wood chronicles the physical process of New York’s rapid expansion. The city’s towering buildings and busy thoroughfares aren’t just stylish or structural marvels, Wood shows, but the direct result of the many colorful personalities who worked in one of the city’s largest industries. New York’s development boom drew on the resources of the whole community and required money, political will, creative vision, entrepreneurial drive, skilled workmanship, and hard physical labor. Wood shows this to be a national story as well. As cities became nodes in a regional, national, and global economy, the business of construction became an important motor of economic, political, and social development. While they held drastically different views on the course of urban growth, machine politicians, reformers, and radicals alike were all committed to city building on an epic scale.

Drawing on various sources, including city archives and the records of architecture firms, construction companies, and labor unions, Building the Metropolis tells the story of New York in a way that’s epic, lively, and utterly original.

Alexander Wood is a historian of American architecture and urbanism. He was previously the Helen and Robert Appel Fellow in History and Technology at the New York Historical Society from 2021 to 2022.
Instrument of War
Music and the Making of America’s Soldiers
David Suisman

An original history of music and its consequences in the ranks of the US military.

Since the Civil War, the United States military has used music for everything from recruitment and training to signaling and mourning. “Reveille” has roused soldiers in the morning and “Taps” has marked the end of a long day. Soldiers have sung while marching, listened to phonographs and armed forces radio, and filled the seats at large-scale USO shows. Whether the sounds came from brass instruments, weary and homesick singers, or a pair of heavily used earbuds, where there was war, there was music too.

Instrument of War is a first-of-its-kind study of music in the lives of American soldiers. Historian David Suisman traces how the US military used—and continues to use—music to train soldiers and regulate military life, and how soldiers themselves have turned to music to cope with the emotional and psychological traumas of war. Although musical practices have been part of war since time immemorial, the significance of the US military as a musical institution has rarely been recognized. Suisman also reveals a darker history of music, specifically how musical practices have enabled the waging of war. Instrument of War challenges assumptions that music is inherently a beneficent force in the world, demonstrating how deeply music has been entangled in large-scale state violence.

Whether it involves chanting “Sound off!” in basic training, turning on a radio, or listening to a playlist while out on patrol, the sound of music has long resonated in soldiers’ wartime experiences. Now we can finally hear it.

David Suisman is associate professor of history at the University of Delaware. He is the author of Selling Sounds: The Commercial Revolution in American Music, winner of numerous awards and honors, and co-editor of Capitalism and the Senses and Sound in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction.
Nobody’s Boy and His Pals
The Story of Jack Robbins and the Boys’ Brotherhood Republic
Hendrik Hartog

An engaging account of social reformer Jack Robbins, the Boys’ Brotherhood Republic, and their legacy.

In 1914, social reformer Jack Robbins and a group of adolescent boys in Chicago founded the Boys’ Brotherhood Republic, an unconventional and unusual institution. During a moral panic about delinquent boys, Robbins did not seek to rehabilitate and/or punish wayward youths. Instead, the boys governed themselves, democratically and with compassion for one another, and lived by their mantra “So long as there are boys in trouble, we too are in trouble.” For nearly thirty years, Robbins was their “supervisor,” and the will he drafted in the late 1950s suggests that he continued to care about forgotten boys, even as the political and legal contexts that shaped children’s lives changed dramatically.

Nobody’s Boy and His Pals is a lively investigation that challenges our ideas about the history of American childhood and the law. Scouring the archives for traces of the elusive Jack Robbins, Hendrik Hartog examines the legal histories of Progressive reform, childhood, criminality, repression, and free speech. The curiosity of Robbins’s story is compounded by the legal challenges to his will, which wound up establishing the extent to which last wishes must conform to dominant social values. Filled with persistent mysteries and surprising connections, Nobody’s Boy and His Pals illuminates themes of childhood and adolescence, race and ethnicity, sexuality, wealth and poverty, and civil liberties, across the American Century.

Hendrik Hartog is Princeton University’s Class of 1921 Bicentennial Professor in the History of American Law and Liberty, emeritus. For more than a decade, he directed Princeton’s American Studies program. He is the author of Man and Wife in America, Someday All This Will Be Yours, and The Trouble with Minna, among other books.
Oak Origins
From Acorns to Species and the Tree of Life
Andrew L. Hipp
Illustrated by Rachel D. Davis
With a Foreword by Béatrice Chassé

From ancient acorns to the forests of the future, the story of how oaks evolved and the many ways they shape our world.

An oak begins its life with the precarious journey of a pollen grain, then an acorn, then a seedling. A mature tree may shed millions of acorns, but only a handful will grow. One oak may then live 100 years, 250 years, or even 13,000 years. But the long life of an individual is only a part of these trees’ story.

With naturalist and leading researcher on the deep history of oaks Andrew L. Hipp as our guide, Oak Origins is a sweeping evolutionary history, stretching back to a population of trees that lived more than fifty million years ago. We travel to ancient tropical Earth to see the ancestors of the oaks evolving in the shadows of the dinosaurs. We journey from the once-warm Arctic forests of the oaks’ childhood to the montane cloud forests of Mexico. We dive into current research on oak genomes to see how scientists study genes moving between species and how oaks evolve over generations—and tens of millions of years. Finally, we learn how oak evolutionary history shapes the forests we know today, and how it may even shape the forests of the future.

Oaks are embedded in our mythology. They have fed us, housed us, provided wood for our ships and wine barrels and homes and halls, and kept us warm. Every oak also has the potential to feed thousands of birds, squirrels, and mice, and host countless insects, mosses, fungi, and lichens. But as Oak Origins makes clear, the story of the oaks’ evolution is not just the story of one important tree. It is the story of the Tree of Life, connecting all organisms that have ever lived on Earth, from oaks’ last common ancestor to us.

Andrew L. Hipp is the director of the herbarium and senior scientist in plant systematics at the Morton Arboretum as well as a lecturer at the University of Chicago. Hipp’s creative work has appeared in Arnoldia, Scientific American, International Oaks: The Journal of the International Oak Society, Places Journal, and his natural history blog, A Botanist’s Field Notes.
Sea Level
A History
Wilko Graf von Hardenberg

Traces a commonplace average—sea level—from its origins charting land to its emergence as a potent symbol of global warming.

A steady drumbeat of news reports warns of rising sea levels spurred by climate change. Waters inch ever higher around islands and coasts, radically altering delicate ecosystems and threatening the communities who live there. The baseline for these accounts—sea level—may not seem remarkable, given its long-time use as a measure of altitude. But as Wilko Graf von Hardenberg reveals in this sweeping book, the history of this type of measurement is intertwined with national ambitions and rooted in an evolving relationship between people and the ocean. Mean sea level is not a natural occurrence—it is the product of evolving technologies and those who employ them.

Sea Level provides a detailed and innovative account of how mean sea level was first defined, how it became a prime reference point for surveying and cartography, and how it emerged as a powerful mark of humanity’s impact on the earth. Born out of Enlightenment studies of physics and quantification, sea level became key to state-sponsored public works, colonial expansion, Cold War development of satellite technologies, and acknowledging the climate crisis. Mean sea level, Hardenberg reveals, has always been contingent on people, places, and politics. As global warming transforms the globe, Hardenberg reminds us that a holistic understanding of the ocean and its changes requires a multiplicity of reference points.

A fascinating story that revises our assumptions about land and ocean alike, Sea Level calls for a more nuanced understanding of this baseline, one that allows for new methods and interpretations as we navigate an era of unstable seas.

Wilko Graf von Hardenberg is the principal investigator of the research project The Sound of Nature: Soundscapes and Environmental Awareness, 1750–1950 at Humboldt University in Berlin. He is the author of A Monastery for the Ibex: Conservation, State, and Conflict on the Gran Paradiso, 1919–1949 and the coauthor of Mussolini’s Nature: An Environmental History of Italian Fascism.
Soda Science
Making the World Safe for Coca-Cola
Susan Greenhalgh

Takes readers deep inside the secret world of corporate science, where powerful companies and allied academic scientists mold research to meet industry needs.

The 1990s were tough times for the soda industry. In the United States, obesity rates were exploding. Public health critics pointed to sugary soda as a main culprit and advocated for soda taxes that might decrease the consumption of sweetened beverages—and threaten the revenues of the giant soda companies.

*Soda Science* tells the story of how industry leader Coca-Cola mobilized allies in academia to create a soda-defense science that would protect profits by advocating exercise, not dietary restraint, as the priority solution to obesity, a view few experts accept. Anthropologist and science studies specialist Susan Greenhalgh discovers a hidden world of science-making—with distinctive organizations, social networks, knowledge-making practices, and ethical claims—dedicated to creating industry-friendly science and keeping it under wraps. By tracing the birth, maturation, death, and afterlife of the science they made, Greenhalgh shows how corporate science has managed to gain such a hold over our lives.

Spanning twenty years, her investigation takes her from the United States, where the science was made, to China, a key market for sugary soda. In the United States, soda science was a critical force in the making of today’s society of step-counting, fitness-tracking, weight-obsessed citizens. In China, this distorted science has left its mark not just on national obesity policies but on the apparatus for managing chronic disease generally. By following the scientists and their ambitious schemes to make the world safe for Coke, Greenhalgh offers an account that is more global—and yet more human—than the story that dominates public understanding today.

Spiritual Criminals
How the Camden 28 Put the Vietnam War on Trial
Michelle M. Nickerson

A surprising look at the twenty-eight Catholic radicals who raided a draft board in 1971—and got away with it.

When the FBI arrested twenty-eight people in connection to a break-in at a Camden, New Jersey, draft board in 1971, the bureau celebrated. The case should have been an easy victory for the department—the perpetrators had been caught red-handed attempting to destroy conscription documents for draftees into the Vietnam War. But the results of the trial surprised everyone and, in the process, shook the foundations of American law, politics, and religion.

In Spiritual Criminals, Michelle M. Nickerson shares a complex portrait of the Camden 28, a passionate group of grassroots religious progressives who resisted both their church and their government as they crusaded against the Vietnam War. Founded by priests, nuns, and devout lay Catholics, members of the coalition accepted the risk of felony convictions as the cost of challenging the nation’s military-industrial complex and exposing the illegal counterintelligence operations of the FBI. By peeling away the layers of political history, theological traditions, and the Camden 28’s personal stories, Nickerson reveals an often-unseen spiritual side of the antiwar movement. At the same time, she probes the fractures within the group, detailing important conflicts over ideology, race, sex, and gender that resonate in the church and on the political Left today.

Michelle M. Nickerson is professor of history at Loyola University Chicago. She is the author of Mothers of Conservatism: Women and the Postwar Right and coeditor of Sunbelt Rising: The Politics of Space, Place, and Region.
Analog Superpowers
How Twentieth-Century Technology Theft Built the National Security State
Katherine C. Epstein

A gripping history that spans law, international affairs, and top-secret technology to unmask the tension between intellectual property rights and national security.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, two British inventors, Arthur Pollen and Harold Isherwood, became fascinated by a major military question: how to aim the big guns of battleships. These warships—of enormous geopolitical import before the advent of intercontinental missiles or drones—had to shoot in poor light and choppy seas at distant moving targets, conditions that impeded accurate gunfire. Seeing the need to account for a plethora of variables, Pollen and Isherwood built an integrated system for gathering data, calculating predictions, and transmitting the results to the gunners. At the heart of their invention was the most advanced analog computer of the day, a technological breakthrough that anticipated the famous Norden bombsight of World War II, the inertial guidance systems of nuclear missiles, and the networked “smart” systems that dominate combat today. Recognizing the value of Pollen and Isherwood’s invention, the British Royal Navy and the United States Navy pirated it, one after the other. When the inventors sued, both the British and US governments invoked secrecy, citing national security concerns.

Drawing on a wealth of archival evidence, Analog Superpowers analyzes this and related legal battles over naval technology, exploring how national defense tested the two countries’ commitment to individual rights and the free market. Katherine C. Epstein deftly sets out Pollen and Isherwood’s pioneering achievement, the patent questions raised, the geopolitical rivalry between Britain and the United States, and the legal precedents each country developed to control military tools built by private contractors.

Katherine C. Epstein is associate professor of history at Rutgers University–Camden and the author of Torpedo: Inventing the Military-Industrial Complex in the United States and Great Britain.
The Trouble with Ancient DNA
Telling Stories of the Past with Genomic Science
Anna Källén

A thoughtful consideration of the storytelling and science behind ancient DNA discoveries.

In recent years, discoveries brought to light through analysis of ancient DNA have made headlines around the world. While ancient DNA studies may appear to be a field that is focused on objective results and laboratory science, it has also relied heavily on storytelling and is surprisingly influenced by political interests.

In The Trouble with Ancient DNA, Anna Källén explores how the parameters of genetic science influence the stories we tell about our ancient ancestors, questioning what narratives we can and should take at face value. Through accounts of migrations, warriors, and figures like Cheddar Man, we see enticing and potent narratives that reach far beyond what can be gathered from the scientific study of molecules alone. Rather, by privileging certain narratives and questions—like those about sex or eye and skin color—our stories of ancient DNA are spun around the structure of today’s methodologies, technologies, and popular and political interests. Källén considers how DNA is used to sensationalize stories, how its use poses questions of ethics and care, and who is responsible if stories of ancient DNA are adopted for dangerous political projects.

Anna Källén is professor and chair of museology at Umeå University in Sweden. She is the author or editor of books including Stones Standing, The Archaeologist In-Between, Heritage and Borders, and Critical Perspectives on Ancient DNA.
The Power of the Badge
Sheriffs and Inequality in the United States
Emily M. Farris and Mirya R. Holman

A sobering exploration of the near unchecked power of sheriffs in the United States.

Across the United States, more than 3,000 sheriffs occupy a unique position in the US political and legal systems. Elected by voters—usually in low-visibility, noncompetitive elections—sheriffs oversee more than a third of law enforcement employees and control almost all local jails. They have the power to both set and administer policies, and they can imprison, harm, and even kill members of their communities. Yet, they enjoy a degree of autonomy not seen by other political officeholders.

The Power of the Badge offers an unprecedented, data-rich look into the politics of the office and its effects on local communities. Emily M. Farris and Mirya R. Holman draw on two surveys of sheriffs taken nearly a decade apart, as well as election data, case studies, and administrative data to show how a volatile combination of authority and autonomy has created an environment where sheriffs rarely change; elections seldom create meaningful accountability; employees, budgets, and jails can be used for political gains; marginalized populations can be punished; and reforms fail. Farris and Holman also track the increasingly close linkages between sheriffs and right-wing radical groups in an era of high partisanship and intrafederal conflict.

Emily M. Farris is associate professor of political science and core faculty of comparative race and ethnic studies at Texas Christian University. She has been quoted or appeared in the New York Times, Vox, the Guardian, and the Atlantic. Mirya R. Holman is associate professor at the Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston. She is the author of Women in Politics in the American City and coeditor of Good Reasons to Run. Her work has been discussed in the New York Times, the Atlantic, and NPR.
Waiting for Robots
The Hired Hands of Automation
Antonio A. Casilli

With a Foreword by Sarah T. Roberts
Translated by Saskia Brown

An essential investigation that reveals the labor of human workers hidden behind a curtain of apparent technological automation.

Artificial Intelligence fuels both enthusiasm and panic. Technologists are inclined to give their creations leeway, pretend they’re animated beings, and consider them efficient. As users, we may complain when these technologies don’t obey, or worry about their influence on our choices and our livelihoods. And yet, we also yearn for their convenience, see ourselves reflected in them, and treat them as something entirely new. But when we overestimate the automation of these tools, award-winning author Antonio A. Casilli argues, we fail to recognize how our fellow humans are essential to their efficiency. The danger is not that robots will take our jobs but that humans will have to do robots’.

In this bracing and powerful book, Casilli uses up-to-the-minute research to show how today’s technologies, including AI, continue to exploit human labor—even ours. He connects the diverse activities of today’s tech laborers: platform workers, like Uber drivers and Airbnb hosts; “micro workers,” including those performing atomized tasks like data entry on Amazon Mechanical Turk; and the rest of us, as we evaluate text or images to show we’re not robots, react to Facebook posts, or approve or improve the output of generative AI. As Casilli shows us, algorithms, search engines, and voice assistants wouldn’t function without unpaid or underpaid human contributions. Further, he warns that if we fail to recognize this human work, we risk a dark future for all human labor.

Antonio A. Casilli is professor of sociology at the Polytechnic Institute of Paris and a member of the Interdisciplinary Institute on Innovation of the French National Center for Scientific Research. In addition to coleading the research team DiPLab (Digital Platform Labor), he is the cofounder of the International Network on Digital Labor. Saskia Brown has translated many books from French.

“As Casilli reminds us, the ‘digit’ of ‘digital labor’ refers to numbers, yes, but it also refers to the digits of the hand, leaving their fingerprints wherever they touch these technologies, as long as we know where, and how, to look.”—Sarah T. Roberts, from the foreword
The Capital Order
How Economists Invented Austerity
and Paved the Way to Fascism
Clara E. Mattei

A groundbreaking examination of austerity’s dark intellectual origins.

For more than a century, governments facing financial crisis have resorted to the economic policies of austerity—cuts to wages, fiscal spending, and public benefits—as a path to solvency. While these policies have been successful in appeasing creditors, they’ve had devastating effects on social and economic welfare in countries all over the world. Today, as austerity remains a favored policy among troubled states, an important question remains: what if solvency was never really the goal?

In The Capital Order, political economist Clara E. Mattei explores the intellectual origins of austerity to uncover its originating motives: the protection of capital—and indeed capitalism—in times of social upheaval from below.

Mattei traces modern austerity to its origins in interwar Britain and Italy, revealing how the threat of working-class power in the years after World War I animated a set of top-down economic policies that elevated owners, smothered workers, and imposed a rigid economic hierarchy across their societies. Where these policies “succeeded,” relatively speaking, was in their enrichment of certain parties, including employers and foreign trade interests, who accumulated power and capital at the expense of labor. Here, Mattei argues, is where the true value of austerity can be observed: its insulation of entrenched privilege and its elimination of all alternatives to capitalism.

Drawing on newly uncovered archival material from Britain and Italy, much of it translated for the first time, The Capital Order offers a damning and essential new account of the rise of austerity—and of modern economics—at the levers of contemporary political power.

Clara E. Mattei is assistant professor of economics at the New School for Social Research in New York City.
Country and Midwestern
Chicago in the History of Country Music and the Folk Revival
Mark Guarino

With a Foreword by Robbie Fulks

The untold story of Chicago’s pivotal role as a country and folk music capital.

Chicago is revered as a musical breeding ground, having launched major figures like blues legend Muddy Waters, gospel soul icon Mavis Staples, and the jazz-rock band that shares its name with the city. Far less known, however, is the vital role Chicago played in the rise of prewar country music, the folk revival of the 1950s and 1960s, and the contemporary offspring of those scenes.

Mark Guarino tells the century-long story of Chicago’s influence on sounds typically associated with the South. Drawing on hundreds of interviews and deep archival research, Guarino tells a forgotten story of music, migration, and the ways that rural culture infiltrated urban communities. Years before Nashville’s dominance, major record labels made Chicago their home and recorded legendary figures like Bill Monroe, The Carter Family, and Gene Autry. The National Barn Dance—broadcast from the city’s South Loop starting in 1924—flourished for two decades as the premier country radio show before the Grand Ole Opry. Guarino chronicles the makeshift niche scenes like “Hillbilly Heaven” in Uptown, where thousands of relocated Southerners created their own honky-tonk subculture, as well as the 1960s rise of the Old Town School of Folk Music. The story continues into the present day, where artists like Jon Langford, The Handsome Family, and Wilco meld contemporary experimentation with country traditions.

Casting a cross-genre net that stretches from Bob Dylan to punk rock, Country and Midwestern rediscovers a history as sprawling as Chicago—celebrating the creative spirit that modernized American folk idioms, the colorful characters who took them into new terrain, and the music itself, which is still kicking down doors today.

Mark Guarino covers national news and culture from Chicago for the Washington Post, ABC News, the New York Times, and other outlets. He was the Midwest bureau chief for the Christian Science Monitor for seven years.
For the Love of Mars
A Human History of the Red Planet
Matthew Shindell

A tour of Mars in the human imagination, from ancient astrologers to modern explorers.

Mars and its secrets have fascinated and mystified humans since ancient times. Due to its vivid color and visibility, its geologic kinship with Earth, and its potential as our best hope for settlement—Mars embodies everything that inspires us about space and exploration. For the Love of Mars journeys through the red planet’s place in the human imagination, beginning with ancient astrologers and skywatchers and ending in our present moment of exploration and virtual engagement.

Along the way, National Air and Space Museum Curator Matthew Shindell introduces us to the transatlantic historical figures who cared about Mars, vividly describing how they made sense of this mysterious planet. We meet Mayan astrologer priests who incorporated Mars into religious ceremonies and seasonal calendars; Babylonian astrologers and the bad omens they associated with it; figures of the Scientific Revolution who struggled to comprehend it as a world; Victorian astronomers who sought signs of intelligence on it; and scientists of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries who used new technologies to extend their presence to it. We also encounter writers and artists from each of these periods who found ways to take readers and viewers along on imagined journeys to Mars.

By focusing on the diverse human stories behind the telescopes and behind the robots we have come to know and love, Shindell shows how Mars exploration gradually evolved in ways that expanded knowledge about other facets of the universe. Captained by an engaging and erudite expert, For the Love of Mars is a captivating voyage through time and space for anyone curious about curiosity and the red planet.

Matthew Shindell curates the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum’s collection of spacecraft, instruments, and other artifacts related to the exploration and study of our Earth and solar system. He cohosts the museum’s AirSpace podcast. A historian of science, he is also the author of The Life and Science of Harold C. Urey, coauthor of Spaceships and Discerning Experts, and coeditor of Smithsonian American Women.
So Much Stuff
How Humans Discovered Tools, Invented Meaning, and Made More of Everything
Chip Colwell

How humans became so dependent on things and how this need has grown dangerously out of control.

Over three million years ago, our ancient ancestors realized that rocks could be broken into sharp-edged objects for slicing meat, making the first knives. This discovery resulted in a good meal and eventually changed the fate of our species and our planet.

With So Much Stuff, archaeologist Chip Colwell sets out to investigate why humankind went from self-sufficient primates to nonstop shoppers, from needing nothing to needing everything. Along the way, he uncovers spectacular and strange points around the world—an Italian cave with the world’s first known painted art, a Hong Kong skyscraper where a priestess channels the gods, and a mountain of trash that rivals the Statue of Liberty. Through these examples, Colwell shows how humanity took three leaps that led to stuff becoming inseparable from our lives, inspiring a love affair with things that may lead to our downfall. Now, as landfills brim and oceans drown in trash, Colwell issues a timely call to reevaluate our relationship with the things that both created and threaten to undo our over-stuffed planet.

**Chip Colwell** is an archaeologist, former museum curator, and editor-in-chief of *SAPIENS*, a digital magazine about anthropological thinking and discoveries. He is the author and editor of twelve books, including the award-winning *Plundered Skulls and Stolen Spirits: Inside the Fight to Reclaim Native America’s Culture*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.

“So Much Stuff provides an engrossing introduction for nonexperts into the big questions of material culture studies.”—*Science*

“We are, [Colwell] suggests, *Homo stuffensis*, a creature ‘defined and made by our things.’ We should change our ways—we must change our ways—but this long history is against us.”—*New Yorker*
The Huxleys
An Intimate History of Evolution
Alison Bashford

Two hundred years of modern science and culture told through one family history.

This momentous biography tells the story of the Huxleys: the Victorian natural historian T. H. Huxley (“Darwin’s Bulldog”) and his grandson, the scientist, conservationist, and zoologist Julian Huxley. Between them, they communicated to the world the great modern story of the theory of evolution by natural selection. In The Huxleys, celebrated historian Alison Bashford writes seamlessly about these omnivorous intellects together, almost as if they were a single man whose long, vital life bookended the colossal shifts in world history from the age of sail to the Space Age, and from colonial wars to world wars to the cold war.

The Huxleys’ specialty was evolution in all its forms—at the grandest level of species, deep time, the Earth, and at the most personal and intimate. They illuminated the problems and wonders of the modern world and they fundamentally shaped how we see ourselves, as individuals and as a species.

But perhaps their greatest subject was themselves. Bashford’s engaging, brilliantly ambitious book interweaves the Huxleys’ momentous public achievements with their private triumphs and tragedies. The result is the history of a family, but also a history of humanity grappling with its place in nature. This book shows how much we owe—for better or worse—to the unceasing curiosity, self-absorption, and enthusiasm of a small, strange group of men and women.

Alison Bashford is Scientia Professor in History, director of the Laureate Centre for History and Population, and codirector of the New Earth Histories Research Program at the University of New South Wales in Australia. In 2021, she received the Dan David Prize for her contributions to the history of medicine.

“It was fitting for a man known as ‘Darwin’s bulldog’ that his descendants inherited many of his traits—not just his talents but also his affinity for certain sweeping questions: Who are we? What is our place in nature? How can we design morality and religion in a world informed by science? In The Huxleys, the historian Bashford moves across the Huxley generations, tracing how Thomas Henry and his gifted brood struggled to answer these questions, in the process shaping outlooks we hold today.”—New Yorker, Best Books of 2022
These translations of Friedrich Dürrenmatt’s plays introduce the writer to a new generation of readers.

The Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921–90) was one of the most important literary figures of the second half of the twentieth century. During the years of the Cold War, arguably only Beckett, Camus, Sartre, and Brecht rivaled him as a presence in European letters. Yet outside Europe, this prolific author is primarily known for only one work, The Visit.

Dürrenmatt’s concerns are timeless, but they are also the product of his Swiss vantage during the Cold War: his key plays, gathered in the first volume of Selected Writings, explore such themes as guilt by passivity, the refusal of responsibility, greed and political decay, and the tension between justice and freedom. In The Visit, for instance, an old lady who becomes the wealthiest person in the world returns to the village that cast her out as a young woman and offers riches to the town in exchange for the life of the man, now its mayor, who once disgraced her. Joel Agee’s crystalline translation gives a fresh lease to this play, as well as four others: The Physicists, Romulus the Great, Hercules and the Augean Stables, and The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi.

Dürrenmatt has long been considered a great writer—but one unfairly neglected in the modern world of letters. With these elegantly conceived and expertly translated volumes, a new generation of readers will rediscover his greatest works.

Friedrich Dürrenmatt was born in 1921 in the village of Konolfingen, near Berne, Switzerland, and was the son of a Protestant minister. During World War II he studied philosophy and literature at the Universities of Berne and Zurich. He wrote prolifically and traveled widely in the 1950s, ’60s, and ’70s, taking particular interest in human rights and the preservation of Israel. Joel Agee has translated numerous German authors into English, including Heinrich von Kleist, Rainer Maria Rilke, and Elias Canetti. Kenneth J. Northcott (1922–2019) was professor emeritus of German at the University of Chicago.
These translations of Friedrich Dürrenmatt’s fiction introduce the writer to a new generation of readers.

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This second volume of Selected Writings reveals a writer who may stand as Kafka’s greatest heir. Dürrenmatt’s novellas and short stories are searing, tragicomic explorations of the ironies of justice and the corruptibility of institutions. Apart from The Pledge, none of the works in this volume are available elsewhere in English. Among the most evocative fiction included here are two novellas: The Assignment and Traps. The Assignment tells the story of a woman filmmaker investigating a mysterious murder in an unnamed Arab country. Traps, meanwhile, is a chilling comic novella about a traveling salesman who agrees to play the role of the defendant in a mock trial among dinner companions—and then pays the ultimate penalty.

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Friedrich Dürrenmatt
Selected Writings, Volume 3, Essays
Friedrich Dürrenmatt

Translated by Joel Agee
Edited by Kenneth J. Northcott
With an Introduction by Brian Evenson

These translations of Friedrich Dürrenmatt’s essays introduce the writer to a new generation of readers.

The Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1921–90) was one of the most important literary figures of the second half of the twentieth century. During the years of the Cold War, arguably only Beckett, Camus, Sartre, and Brecht rivaled him as a presence in European letters. Yet outside Europe, this prolific author is primarily known for only one work, The Visit.

Dürrenmatt’s essays, gathered in the third volume of Selected Writings, are among his most impressive achievements. Their range alone is astonishing: he wrote with authority and charm about art, literature, philosophy, politics, and the theater. The selections here include Dürrenmatt’s best-known essays, such as “Theater Problems” and “Monster Essay on Justice and Law.” This third volume of Selected Writings also includes essays that shade into fiction, such as “The Winter War in Tibet,” a fantasy of a third world war waged in a vast subterranean labyrinth—a Plato’s Cave allegory rewritten for our own troubled times.

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The Science of Reading
Information, Media, and Mind in Modern America
Adrian Johns

For the first time, the story of how and why we have plumbed the mysteries of reading, and why it matters today.

Reading is perhaps the essential practice of modern civilization. For centuries, it has been seen as key to both personal fulfillment and social progress, and millions today depend on it to participate fully in our society. Yet, at its heart, reading is a surprisingly elusive practice. This book tells for the first time the story of how American scientists and others have sought to understand reading, and, by understanding it, to improve how people do it.

Starting around 1900, researchers—convinced of the urgent need to comprehend a practice central to industrial democracy—began to devise instruments and experiments to investigate what happened to people when they read. They traced how a good reader’s eyes moved across a page of printed characters, and they asked how their mind apprehended meanings as they did so. In schools across the country, millions of Americans learned to read through the application of this science of reading. At the same time, workers fanned out across the land to extend the science of reading into the social realm, mapping the very geography of information for the first time. Their pioneering efforts revealed that the nation’s most pressing problems were rooted in drastic informational inequities, between North and South, city and country, and white and Black—and they suggested ways to tackle those problems.

Today, much of how we experience our information society reflects the influence of these enterprises. This book explains both how the science of reading shaped our age and why, with so-called reading wars still plaguing schools across the nation, it remains bitterly contested.

Adrian Johns is the Allan Grant Maclear Professor of History at the University of Chicago. He is the author of The Nature of the Book: Print and Knowledge in the Making and Piracy: The Intellectual Property Wars from Gutenberg to Gates, both also published by the University of Chicago Press, as well as Death of a Pirate: British Radio and the Making of the Information Age.
The Cult of Creativity
A Surprisingly Recent History
Samuel W. Franklin

A history of how, in the mid-twentieth century, we came to believe in the concept of creativity. Named a best book of 2023 by the New Yorker and a notable book of 2023 by Behavioral Scientist.

Creativity is one of American society’s signature values, but the idea that there is such a thing as “creativity”—and that it can be cultivated—is surprisingly recent, entering our everyday speech in the 1950s. As Samuel W. Franklin reveals, postwar Americans created creativity, through campaigns to define and harness the power of the individual to meet the demands of American capitalism and life under the Cold War. Creativity was championed by a cluster of professionals—psychologists, engineers, and advertising people—as a cure for the conformity and alienation they feared was stifling American ingenuity. It was touted as a force of individualism and the human spirit, a new middle-class aspiration that suited the needs of corporate America and the spirit of anticommunism.

Amid increasingly rigid systems, creativity took on an air of romance; it was a more democratic quality than genius, but more rarified than mere intelligence. The term eluded clear definition, allowing all sorts of people and institutions to claim it as a solution to their problems, from corporate dullness to urban decline. Today, when creativity is constantly sought after, quantified, and maximized, Franklin’s eye-opening history of the concept helps us to see what it really is, and whom it really serves.

Samuel W. Franklin is a cultural historian and a postdoctoral researcher in human-centered design at the Delft University of Technology. He has earned awards and fellowships from the Smithsonian Institution’s Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation, the Hagley Library and Museum, the Hathi Trust Research Center, the Stanford Arts Institute, and Brown University’s Center for Digital Scholarship. He has developed exhibitions for the American Museum of Natural History, the National September 11 Memorial and Museum, and others.

“Provocative”—Economist

“‘The difficulties that arose in defining creativity are intrinsic to the concept itself, Franklin argues, and his provocative book unpacks the history of a term whose origins are more recent than we might imagine.’”

—New Yorker, “Best Books of 2023”
The Lost Promise
American Universities in the 1960s
Ellen Schrecker

A magisterial examination of the turmoil that rocked American universities in the 1960s, with a unique focus on the complex roles played by professors as well as students.

The Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, armed Black protestors at Cornell’s Willard Straight Hall, the horrific National Guard shoot- ings at Kent State—these are familiar images of American college campuses in the 1960s and early 1970s. But behind the well-known student revolutions, there are untold stories, about both what led to those turbulent times and how they continue to define the university today. With The Lost Promise, Ellen Schrecker—our foremost histo- rian of the McCarthy era—delivers a far-reaching examination of American higher education’s most turbulent decade, exploring how universities shaped the 1960s and how the times in turn shaped them.

The 1950s through the early 1970s are widely seen as the academy’s golden age, when universities—well-funded and viewed as essential for national security, economic growth, and social mobility—embraced an egalitarian mission. Swelling in size, academia attracted new types of students and professors, including radicals who challenged its traditional mode of operations. Schrecker illuminates how that explosive growth intersected with the turmoil of the 1960s to create an unprecedented crisis where dissent over racial inequality and the Vietnam War erupted into direct action. Torn by internal power struggles and demonized by conservative voices, universities never fully recovered, especially after the economic crunch of the 1970s, resulting in decades of underfunding and today’s woefully inequitable system.

Books about specific aspects of the academic community’s experiences in the 1960s abound, but none has attempted the sweep of The Lost Promise or focused so deeply on the role of professors: radicals, conservatives, and the many who wanted to avoid political questions altogether. Schrecker’s magisterial history makes clear that the troubles that disrupted the university during that pivotal decade haunt the ivory tower to this day.

Ellen Schrecker is a retired professor of history at Yeshiva University and the author of numerous books, including No Ivory Tower: McCarthyism and the Universities, Many Are the Crimes: McCarthyism in America, and The Lost Soul of Higher Education: Corporatization, the Assault on Academic Freedom, and the End of the American University.
A Blue Tale and Other Stories
Marguerite Yourcenar

Translated by Alberto Manguel

This story collection is a welcome port of entry for any reader not yet familiar with Marguerite Yourcenar’s works.

Published to great acclaim in France in 1993, this collection is not only a delight for Marguerite Yourcenar fans but a welcome port of entry for any reader not yet familiar with the author’s lengthier, more demanding works. This collection includes three stories written between 1927 and 1930 when the author was in her mid-twenties. These stories cover a range of themes, from an allegory on greed and a scene from the war of the sexes to a witch hunt that obsessively creates its own quarry.

For the devoted readers of Yourcenar, this collection allows a rare glimpse at the beginnings of a writer’s craft. In these accomplished but forgotten pieces, edited and introduced by her biographer, Josyane Savigneau, readers will find the blend of fable and fairy tale of Oriental Tales, the psychological chronicle of Dear Departed, and the ironic realism of A Coin in Nine Hands. Read as an introduction to Yourcenar’s work, the stories take us into the writer’s workshop, as it were, to the early days of creation. A Blue Tale and Other Stories carries the unmistakable voice of a formidable and vastly talented writer.

Marguerite Yourcenar (her pseudonym was an anagram of her family name, Crayencour) was born in Brussels in 1903 and died in Maine in 1987. One of the most respected writers in the French language, she is best known as the author of the best-selling Memoirs of Hadrian and The Abyss. She was awarded many literary honors, most notably election to the Académie Francaise in 1980, the first woman to be so honored.

Marguerite Yourcenar’s (1903–1987) works include A Coin in Nine Hands, Fires, Two Lives and a Dream, and A Blue Tale, all published by the University of Chicago Press. Alberto Manguel is an Argentine-Canadian translator, essayist, novelist, and editor.
Tracks on the Ocean
A History of Trailblazing, Maps, and Maritime Travel
Sara Caputo

An engaging look at ocean routes’ complicated beginnings and elusive impact.

Sara Caputo’s Tracks on the Ocean is a sweeping history of how we have understood and accounted for routes of travel over the ocean and started to represent movement as a cartographical line. Focusing on the representation of sea journeys in the Western world from the early sixteenth century to the present, Caputo deftly argues that the depiction of these lines is inextricable from European imperialism, the rise of modernity, and attempts at mastery over nature. Caputo recounts the history of ocean tracks through an array of lively stories and characters, from the expeditions of Captain James Cook in the eighteenth century to tracks depicted in Moby Dick and popular culture of the nineteenth century to the use of navigational techniques by the British navy. She discusses how tracks evolved from tools of surveying into tools of surveillance and, eventually, into paths of environmental calamity. The impulse to record tracks on the ocean is, Caputo argues, reflective of an ongoing desire for order, schematization, and personal visibility, as well as occupation and permanent ownership—in this case over something that is unoccupiable and impossible to truly possess. Both beautifully written and deeply researched, Tracks on the Ocean shares how the lines drawn on maps tell the audacious and often tragic and violent stories of ocean voyages.

Sara Caputo is a senior research fellow and director of studies in history at Magdalene College, University of Cambridge. She is the author of Foreign Jack Tars: The British Navy and Transnational Seafarers during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.
The Kinds of Poetry I Want
Essays & Comedies
Charles Bernstein

With a Foreword by Paul Auster

A celebration of the radical poetics of invention from Charles Bernstein.

For more than four decades, Charles Bernstein has been at the forefront of experimental poetry, ever reaching for a radical poetics that defies schools, periods, and cultural institutions. The Kinds of Poetry I Want is a celebration of invention and includes not only poetry but also essays on aesthetics and literary studies, interviews with other poets, autobiographical sketches, and more.

At once a dialogic novel, long poem, and grand opera, The Kinds of Poetry I Want arrives amid renewed attacks on humanistic expression. In his polemical, humorous style, Bernstein faces these challenges head-on and affirms the enduring vitality and attraction of poetry, poetics, and literary criticism.

Charles Bernstein is the Donald T. Regan Professor Emeritus of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Pennsylvania and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of many books, most recently, two volumes of poetry, Near/Miss and Topsy-Turvy, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Emergency
COVID-19 and the Uneven Valuation of Life
Claire Laurier Decoteau

A forceful critique of how and why states failed to protect marginalized communities in their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and of the implications of ignoring the existing emergencies that exacerbated the pandemic’s devastating effects.

The COVID-19 pandemic inaugurated a state of emergency unprecedented for most Americans. Some could observe this emergency from the relative safety of their homes by working remotely and getting groceries by delivery. Those in marginalized communities got sick and died without access to the same privileges, sometimes even at the expense of others. After all, someone had to ship goods from warehouses, someone had to clean the hospital, and someone had to deliver groceries.

In this book, sociologist Claire Laurier Decoteau documents and theorizes the emergencies of COVID-19 by looking at the experiences of Chicagoans and the policies that shaped those experiences. She describes the uneven racial impact of COVID-19 as a crisis within a crisis, caused by a convergence of emergencies: a state of emergency that protected white supremacy and wealth, the slow emergencies racially marginalized populations have faced due to the long-term gutting of care infrastructure, and the sacrifice “essential workers” were asked to make to protect the United States economy. The city’s “racial equity” project attempted to manage these converging emergencies by building up epistemic infrastructure and manipulating epidemiological data. City officials used data to determine which communities would be given scarce resources, but once positivity or death rates declined, resources were redistributed elsewhere. The city focused on the urgent and spectacular while ignoring the long-term disinvestment in marginalized communities. Decoteau makes clear that the emergencies precipitated by COVID-19 long predated the pandemic, and that we will continue to live with their compounding crises if we do not tackle their structural underpinnings.

Claire Laurier Decoteau is professor of sociology at the University of Illinois Chicago. Her previous books include Ancestors and Antiretrovirals: The Biopolitics of HIV/AIDS in Post-Apartheid South Africa and The Western Disease: Contesting Autism in the Somali Diaspora, both also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Marriage Material
How an Enduring Institution Is Changing Same-Sex Relationships
Abigail Ocobock

A cutting-edge study of marriage’s transformative effects on same-sex relationships.

It is no secret that marriage rates in the United States are at an all-time low. Despite this significant decline, marriage remains a profound institutional force that is deeply internalized in our society. How does the continuing strength of marriage impact the relationships of same-sex couples following the legalization of same-sex marriage?

Drawing on over one hundred interviews with LGBQ people, Marriage Material uncovers how the institution of marriage endures amid historic changes to its meaning and practice. Sociologist Abigail Ocobock looks to same-sex couples across a wide age range to examine how marriage equality has affected their approach to relationships. Ocobock offers much-needed insight into how marriage shapes individual behavior through a system of legal, social, and cultural mechanisms that work both independently and in tandem for a wide range of married couples. She probes both the power of marriage to transform same-sex relationships and of queer people to transform heteronormative assumptions about marriage, highlighting the complex interplay between institutional constraint and individual agency.

Marriage Material presents a bold challenge to dominant scholarly and popular ideas about the decline of marriage, making clear that gaining access to legal marriage has transformed same-sex relationships, for both better and worse.

Abigail Ocobock is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Notre Dame.
Networks of Trust
The Social Costs of College and What We Can Do about Them
Anthony Simon Laden

An eye-opening look at how parents’ mistrust of colleges has less to do with what their kids are learning than with whom they come to trust.

In today’s culture wars, higher education, a familiar battlefield, faces criticism from both the left and the right. Colleges and universities are accused of indoctrinating conservative students with liberal values and failing to be inclusive of marginalized students. The anxieties expressed on both sides of the political spectrum have much in common. And, notably, they are triggered not by the educational mission’s failure but by its success.

In Networks of Trust, philosopher Anthony Simon Laden offers a new lens through which to view political debates about higher education. Laden argues that a college education encourages students to inhabit and use new informational trust networks: the complex networks of people and institutions they trust as reliable sources of information with which to think about and understand the world. In doing so, a college education leads some students to question the very trust networks established by their communities, placing stress on those social ties. For many students, that stress imposes a considerable cost. Recognizing both the benefits and potential harms built into the education that these institutions provide, Networks of Trust offers a path for both sides to engage with one another and proposes how colleges and universities can carry out their educational mission in a positive, trustworthy manner.

Anthony Simon Laden is professor of philosophy at the University of Illinois Chicago and codirects, with Harry Brighouse, the Center for Ethics and Education at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is the author of Reasoning: A Social Picture and coeditor (with David Owen) of Multiculturalism and Political Theory.
We Belong Here
Gentrification, White Spacemaking, and a Black Sense of Place

Shani Adia Evans

A landmark study that shows how Black residents experience and respond to the rapid transformation of historically Black places.

Although Portland, Oregon, is sometimes called “America’s Whitest city,” Black residents who grew up in the neighborhoods of Northeast Portland have made it their own. The district of Albina, also called “Northeast,” was their haven and a hub of Black community life. But between 1990 and 2010, Albina changed dramatically—it became majority White.

In *We Belong Here*, sociologist Shani Adia Evans offers an intimate look at gentrification from the inside, documenting the reactions of the residents of Albina as the racial demographics of their neighborhood shift. As White culture becomes centered in Northeast, Black residents recount their experiences with what Evans refers to as “White watching,” the questioning look on the faces of White people they encounter, which conveys an exclusionary message: “What are you doing here?” This, Evans shows, is a prime example of what she calls “White spacemaking”: the establishment of White space—spaces in which Whiteness is assumed to be the norm—in formerly non-white neighborhoods. While gentrification typically describes socioeconomic changes that may have racial implications, White spacemaking allows us to understand racism as a primary mechanism of neighborhood change. *We Belong Here* illuminates why gentrification and White spacemaking should be examined as intersecting, but not interchangeable, processes of neighborhood change.

Shani Adia Evans is assistant professor of sociology at Rice University.
Degrees of Risk
Navigating Insecurity and Inequality in Public Higher Education
Blake R. Silver

An ethnographic analysis of how insecurity is at the heart of contemporary higher education.

Institutions of higher education are often described as “ivory towers,” places of privilege where students exist in a “campus bubble,” insulated from the trials of the outside world. These metaphors reveal a widespread belief that college provides young people with stability and keeps insecurity at bay. But for many students, that’s simply not the case.

Degrees of Risk reveals how insecurity permeates every facet of college life for students at public universities. Sociologist Blake R. Silver dissects how these institutions play a direct role in perpetuating uncertainty, instability, individualism, and anxiety about the future. Silver interviewed more than one hundred students who described the risks that surrounded every decision: which major to choose, whether to take online classes, and how to find funding. He expertly identified the ways the college experience played out differently for students from different backgrounds. For students from financially secure families with knowledge of how college works, all the choices and flexibility of college felt like an adventure or a wealth of opportunities. But for many others, especially low-income, first-generation students, their personal and family circumstances meant that that flexibility felt like murkiness and precarity. In addition, he discovered that students managed insecurity in very different ways, intensifying inequality at the intersections of socioeconomic status, race, gender, and other sociodemographic dimensions. Drawing from these firsthand accounts, Degrees of Risk presents a model for a better university, one that fosters success and confidence for a diverse range of students.

Blake R. Silver is associate professor of sociology at George Mason University, where he also serves as director of educational pathways and faculty development in the Honors College. He is the author of The Cost of Inclusion: How Student Conformity Leads to Inequality on College Campuses, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Failure by Design
The California Energy Crisis and the Limits of Market Planning
Georg Rilinger

A new framework for studying markets as the product of organizational planning and for understanding the practical limits of market design.

The Western energy crisis was one of the great financial disasters of the past century. The crisis began in April 2000, when price spikes started to rattle California’s electricity markets. These new markets, designed to introduce competition and, ideally, drive down prices, created new opportunities for private companies. Within a year, however, California’s three biggest utilities were on the brink of bankruptcy. Competing for energy at public auctions, providers were unable to afford the now wildly expensive energy their customers needed. In sheer desperation, California’s grid operator instituted rolling blackouts to accommodate the scarcity. Traffic lights, refrigerators, and ATMs stopped working. It was a perfect scandal—especially when it turned out that the energy sellers had manipulated the market to drive up the prices and then profit from the resulting disaster. Who was at fault?

Decades later, some blame economic fundamentals and ignorant politicians, while others accuse the energy sellers who raided the markets. Georg Rilinger offers a different explanation that focuses on the practical challenges of market design. The unique physical attributes of electricity made it exceedingly challenging to introduce markets into the coordination of the electricity system, so market designers were brought in to construct the infrastructures that coordinate how market participants interact. Yet, though these experts spent their days worrying about incentive misalignment and market manipulation, they unintentionally created a system riddled with opportunities for destructive behavior. How could some of the world’s foremost authorities create such a flawed system? Rilinger first identifies the structural features that enabled destructive behavior and then shows how the political, organizational, and cognitive conditions of design work prompted these mistakes.

Georg Rilinger is the Fred Kayne (1960) Career Development Assistant Professor of Entrepreneurship and Assistant Professor of Technological Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Strategic Management at the MIT Sloan School of Management in Massachusetts.
A Philosophy of Crisis
Miguel de Beistegui

A philosopher excavates the origins of our state of permanent crisis and charts a more promising path forward.

Crises abound—so many that it can be easy to lose perspective. In *A Philosophy of Crisis*, Miguel de Beistegui traces the intellectual development of ideas about crisis and identifies four distinct forms a crisis might take: crises of deviation, exception, contradiction, and extinction. Drawing on a range of examples (from economic crises to social uprisings, pandemics, and ecological devastation) and discourses (from ancient medicine to legal theory, political economy, philosophy, the earth sciences, and ecocriticism), *A Philosophy of Crisis* offers new conceptual tools for both understanding and avoiding the dangers of our crisis-saturated time.

*Miguel de Beistegui* is ICREA Research Professor of Philosophy at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, and honorary professor of philosophy at the University of Warwick. He is the author of many books, most recently *Thought under Threat: On Superstition, Spite, and Stupidity*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Religion in Plain View

Public Aesthetics of American Display

Sally M. Promey

A revelatory critique of public display in the United States.

In *Religion in Plain View*, Sally M. Promey analyzes religion’s visible saturation of American public space and the histories that shaped this exhibitionary aesthetics. In street art, vehicle décor, signs, monuments, architecture, zoning policy, and more, Promey exposes American display’s merger of evangelicalism, capitalism, and imperialism. From this convergence, display materializes a distinctly American drive to advertise, claim territory, invalidate competitors, and fabricate a tractable national heritage. Charting this aesthetics’ strategic work as a Protestant technology of white nation formation, *Religion in Plain View* offers a dynamic critique of the ways public display perpetuates deeply ingrained assumptions about the proper shape of life and land in the United States.

*Sally M. Promey* is professor of American studies, religion and visual culture, and religious studies at Yale University, where she directs the Center for the Study of Material and Visual Cultures of Religion. She is the author or editor of several books, most recently *Sensational Religion: Sensory Cultures in Material Practice*. 

Neer uncovers a key moment in the history of early modern art, when painting was understood to be a tool for self-transformation and for living a philosophical life.

In this wide-ranging study, Richard Neer shows how French painters of the seventeenth century developed radically new ways to connect art, perception, and ethics. Cutting across traditional boundaries of classicism and realism, Neer addresses four case studies: Nicolas Poussin, renowned for marrying ancient philosophy and narrative painting; Louise Moillon, who pioneered French still life in the 1630s; Georges de La Tour, a painter of intense and introspective nocturnes; and the Brothers Le Nain, specialists in genre and portraiture who inspired Courbet, Manet, and other painters of modern life. Setting these artists in dialogue with Montaigne, Descartes, Pascal, and others, ranging from the studios of Rome to the streets of Paris, this book provides fresh accounts of essential artworks—some well-known, others neglected—and new ways to approach the relation of art, theory, and daily life.

Richard Neer is the Barbara E. and Richard J. Franke Distinguished Service Professor in Art History, Cinema & Media Studies and the College at the University of Chicago, where he also serves as director of the Franke Institute for the Humanities. He is the author of numerous books and articles on classical art, cinema, art theory, and French painting, including The Emergence of the Classical Style in Greek Sculpture. In 2022 he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Soviet Factography
Reality without Realism
Devin Fore

A study of Soviet factography, an avant-garde movement that employed photography, film, journalism, and mass media technologies.

This is the first major English-language study of factography, an avant-garde movement of 1920s modernism. Devin Fore charts this style through the work of its key figures, illuminating factography’s position in the material culture of the early Soviet period and situating it as a precursor to the genre of documentary that arose in the 1930s. Factographers employed photography and film practices in their campaign to inscribe facts and to chronicle modernization as it transformed human experience and society. Fore considers factography in light of the period’s explosion of new media technologies—including radio broadcasting, sound in film, and photo-media innovations—that allowed the press to transform culture on a massive scale.

This theoretically driven study uses material from Moscow archives and little-known sources to highlight factography as distinct from documentary and Socialist Realism and to establish it as one of the major twentieth-century avant-garde forms. Fore covers works of photography, film, literature, and journalism together in his considerations of Soviet culture, the interwar avant-gardes, aesthetics, and the theory of documentary.

Devin Fore is professor at Princeton University and an editor of the journals October and New German Critique. Fore is the author of Realism after Modernism: The Rehumanization of Art and Literature. He has published articles in New German Critique, October, Configurations, and Grey Room and has also translated many texts from German and Russian.
Glorious Bodies
Trans Theology and Renaissance Literature
Colby Gordon

A prehistory of transness that recovers early modern theological resources for trans lifeworlds.

In this striking contribution to trans history, Colby Gordon challenges the prevailing assumption that trans life is a byproduct of recent medical innovation by locating a cultural imaginary of transition in the religious writing of the English Renaissance. Marking a major intervention in early modern gender studies, Glorious Bodies insists that transition happened, both socially and surgically, hundreds of years before the nineteenth-century advent of sexology. Pairing literary texts by Shakespeare, Webster, Donne, and Milton with a broad range of primary sources, Gordon examines the religious tropes available to early modern subjects for imagining how gender could change. From George Herbert’s invaginated Jesus and Milton’s gestational Adam to the ungendered “glorious body” of the resurrection, early modern theology offers a rich conceptual reservoir of trans imagery.

In uncovering early modern trans theology, Glorious Bodies mounts a critique of the broad consensus that secularism is a necessary precondition for trans life, while also combating contemporary transphobia and the right-wing Christian culture war seeking to criminalize transition. Developing a rehabilitative account of theology’s value for positing trans lifeworlds, this book leverages premodern religion to imagine a postsecular transness in the present.

Colby Gordon is associate professor in the Department of Literatures in English at Bryn Mawr College.
Throw Yourself Away
Writing and Masochism
Julia Jarcho

Proposes that we can best understand literature’s relationship to sex through a renewed focus on masochism.

In a series of readings that engage American and European works of fiction, drama, and theory from the late nineteenth through the early twenty-first centuries, critic and playwright Julia Jarcho argues that these works conceive writing itself as masochistic, and masochism as sexuality enacted in writing. Throw Yourself Away is distinctive in its sustained focus on masochism as an engine of literary production across multiple authors and genres. In particular, Jarcho shows that theater has played a central role in modern erotic fantasies of the literary.

Jarcho foregrounds writing as a project of distressed subjects: when masochistic writing is examined as a strategy of response to injurious social systems, it yields a surprisingly feminized—and less uniformly white—image of both masochism and authorship. Ultimately, Jarcho argues that a retheorized concept of masochism helps us understand literature itself as a sex act and shows us how writing can tend to our burdened, desirous bodies. With startling insights into writers such as Henry James, Henrik Ibsen, Mary Gaitskill, and Adrienne Kennedy, Throw Yourself Away furnishes a new masochistic theory of literature itself.

Julia Jarcho is a writer, theater artist, and scholar from New York City. She is head of playwriting and associate professor of theatre arts and performance studies at Brown University and an OBIE award–winning playwright and director with the New York-based company Minor Theater. Her plays have been published in the collection Minor Theater: Three Plays, and she is the author of Writing and the Modern Stage: Theater beyond Drama.
On Close Reading
John Guillory

Annotated Bibliography by Scott Newstok

John Guillory considers close reading within the larger history of reading and writing as cultural techniques.

At a time of debate about the future of “English” as a discipline and the fundamental methods of literary study, few terms appear more frequently than “close reading,” now widely regarded as the core practice of literary study. But what exactly is close reading, and where did it come from? Here John Guillory, author of the acclaimed Professing Criticism, takes up two puzzles. First, why did the New Critics—who supposedly made close reading central to literary study—so seldom use the term? And second, why have scholars not been better able to define close reading?

For Guillory, these puzzles are intertwined. The literary critics of the interwar period, he argues, weren’t aiming to devise a method of reading at all. These critics were most urgently concerned with establishing the judgment of literature on more rigorous grounds than previously obtained in criticism. Guillory understands close reading as a technique, a particular kind of methodical procedure that can be described but not prescribed, and that is transmitted largely by demonstration and imitation.

Guillory’s short book will be essential reading for all college teachers of literature. An annotated bibliography, curated by Scott Newstok, provides a guide to key documents in the history of close reading along with valuable suggestions for further research.

John Guillory is the Julius Silver Professor of English at New York University. He is the author of Cultural Capital: The Problem of Literary Canon Formation and Professing Criticism: Essays on the Organization of Literary Study, both also published by the University of Chicago Press. Scott Newstok is professor of English and Founding Director of the Pearce Shakespeare Endowment at Rhodes College in Memphis, Tennessee. He is the author of How to Think like Shakespeare and the editor of several books, including the forthcoming How to Teach Children, a volume of Montaigne’s essays on education. His closereadingarchive.org preserves over 400,000 words of commentary, documenting what scholars have written about close reading from the prehistory of the modern humanities to the present.
Remembering 1989

Future Archives of Public Protest

Anke Pinkert

This account of the “laboratory” for radical participatory democracy in the months before East Germany’s absorption in the West challenges memories of Germany’s reunification.

For many, 1989 is an iconic date, one we associate with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. The year prompts some to rue the defeat of socialism in the East, while others celebrate a victory for democracy and capitalism in the reunified Germany. Remembering 1989 focuses on a largely forgotten interregnum: the months between the outbreak of protests in the German Democratic Republic in 1989 and its absorption by the West in 1990. Anke Pinkert, who herself participated in those protests, recalls these months as a volatile but joyous “laboratory for radical, participatory democracy,” and tells the story of how and why this “time out of joint” has been erased from Germany’s national memory.

Remembering 1989 argues that in order to truly understand Germany’s historic transformation, we must revisit protesters’ actions across a wide range of minor, vernacular, and often transient sources. Drawing on rich archives including videotapes of untelevised protests, illegally printed petitions by church leaders, audio recordings of dissident meetings, and interview footage with military troops, Pinkert opens the discarded history of East European social uprisings to new interpretations and imagines alternatives to Germany’s neoliberal status quo. The result is a vivid, unexpected contribution to memory studies and European history.

Anke Pinkert is associate professor of German and media and cinema studies at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, where she is also the head of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. She is the author of Film and Memory in East Germany.
Magical Nominalism
The Historical Event, Aesthetic Reenchantment, and the Photograph
Martin Jay

A bold and wide-ranging study across centuries, examining the conflict between “conventional” and “magical” nominalism in philosophy, history, aesthetics, political theory, and photography.

In this magisterial new book, intellectual historian Martin Jay traces the long-standing competition between two versions of nominalism—“conventional” and what he calls “magical.” According to Jay, since at least William of Ockham, the conventional form of nominalism contributed to the disenchantment of the world by viewing general terms as nothing more than mere names we use to group particular objects together, rejecting the idea that they refer to a further, “higher” reality. Magical nominalism, instead, performs a reenchanting function by investing proper names, disruptive events, and singular objects with an auratic power of their own. It challenges the elevation of the constitutive subject resulting from Ockham’s reliance on divine will in his critique of real universals.

Starting with the fourteenth-century revolution of nominalism against Scholastic realism, Jay unpacks various “counterrevolutions” against nominalism itself, including a magical alternative to its conventional form. Focusing on fundamental debates over the relationship between language, thought, and reality, Jay illuminates connections across thinkers, disciplines, and vast realms of human experience. Ranging from theology and philosophy of history to aesthetics and political theory, this book engages with a range of artists and thinkers, including Adorno, Ankersmit, Badiou, Barthes, Bataille, Benjamin, Blumenberg, Derrida, Duchamp, Foucault, Kracauer, Kripke, and Lyotard. It places photography in a suggestive new discursive context. Ultimately, Magical Nominalism offers a strikingly original way to understand humanity’s intellectual path to modernity.

Martin Jay is the Ehrman Professor of European History Emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of nineteen previous books, including The Dialectical Imagination and Marxism and Totality.
And the Garden Is You

Essays on Fieldwork, Writingwork, and Readingwork

Michael Taussig

A new collection of essays reflecting on the centrality of writing anthropological practice from one of the discipline’s most influential thinkers.

Michael Taussig’s work is known for its critical insights and bold, experimental style. In the eleven essays in this new collection, Taussig reflects on the act of writing itself, demonstrating its importance for anthropological practice and calling for the discipline to keep experiential knowledge from being extinguished as fieldnotes become scholarship.

Setting out to show how this can be done, And the Garden Is You exemplifies a form of exploratory writing that preserves the spontaneity of notes scribbled down in haste. In these essays, the author’s reflections take us from his childhood in Sydney to trips to Afghanistan, Colombia, Finland, Italy, Turkey, and Syria. Along the way, Taussig explores themes of fabulation and provocation that are central to his life’s work, in addition to the thinkers dearest to him—Bataille, Benjamin, Burroughs, and Nietzsche, among others. This collection is vintage Taussig, bound to interest longtime readers and newcomers alike.

Michael Taussig is emeritus professor of anthropology at Columbia University. He is the author of several books, including Mastery of Non-Mastery in the Age of the Meltdown and Palma Africana, both published by the University of Chicago Press.
Conspiracy Narratives from Postcolonial Africa
Freemasonry, Homosexuality, and Illicit Enrichment
Rogers Orock and Peter Geschiere

Decoding conspiracy thinking at the nexus of sexuality, Freemasonry, and the occult.

In this book, anthropologists Rogers Orock and Peter Geschiere examine the moral panic over a perceived rise in homosexuality that engulfed Cameroon and Gabon beginning in the early twenty-first century. As they uncover the origins of the conspiratorial narratives that fed this obsession, they argue that the public’s fears were grounded in historically situated assumptions about the entanglement of same-sex practices, Freemasonry, and illicit enrichment.

This specific panic in postcolonial Central Africa fixated on high-ranking Masonic figures thought to lure younger men into sex in exchange for professional advancement. The authors’ thorough account shows how attacks on elites as homosexual predators corrupting the nation became a powerful outlet for mounting populist anger against the excesses and corruption of the national regimes. Unraveling these tensions, Orock and Geschiere present a genealogy of Freemasonry, taking readers from London through Paris to Francophone Africa and revealing along the way how the colonial past was articulated with local assumptions linking same-sex practices to enrichment.

Rogers Orock is assistant professor of African and African American studies at Louisiana State University and a research fellow in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand. He is a co-editor of Elites and the Politics of Accountability in Africa. Peter Geschiere is professor emeritus of the anthropology of Africa at the University of Amsterdam and Leiden University. He is the author of several books, including Witchcraft, Intimacy, and Trust: Africa in Comparison, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
From Small Talk to Microaggression

A History of Scale

Michael Lempert

A provocative and eye-opening history of how we have studied and theorized social interaction.

In this ambitious, wide-ranging book, anthropologist Michael Lempert offers a conceptual history that explores how, why, and with what effects we have come to think of interactions as “scaled.” Focusing on US-based sciences of interaction from 1930 to 1980, Lempert meticulously traces efforts to study conversation microscopically and shows how scale-making has defined pioneering work in sociology, anthropology, and linguistics. Exploring talk therapy and group dynamics studies, social psychology and management science, conversation analysis, “micropolitics,” and more, Lempert shows how scale became a defining problem across the behavioral sciences and how new tools and technologies were developed to get to the heart of social life at its most granular.

Ultimately, he argues, if we learn how our objects of study have been scaled in advance, we can better understand how we think and interact with them—and with each other—across disciplinary and ideological divides. Even as once-fierce debates over micro and macro have largely subsided, Lempert shows how scale lives on and continues to affect our treatment of language and communication today.

Carceral Citizens
Labor and Confinement in Puerto Rico
Caroline M. Parker

A nuanced take on how carceral expansions are changing labor and social life.

In Carceral Citizens, anthropologist Caroline M. Parker offers an ethnographic portrait of therapeutic communities in Puerto Rico, the oldest colony in the Americas. Nonprofit entities nested within the carceral state, therapeutic communities serve as reeducation and recovery centers for mostly male drug offenders who serve out their sentences engaged in manual labor and prayer. The most surprising aspect of these centers, however, is that their “graduates” often stay there long after the completion of their terms, working as self-appointed counselors in a mixture of volunteer and low-wage positions.

Parker seeks to explain this fact by showing how, in these therapeutic communities, criminalized men find ways of carving out a meaningful existence. Through their participation in the day-to-day functioning of the centers, they discover and cultivate alternative forms of belonging, livelihood, and citizenship, despite living within the restrictions of the carceral state. Situating her study against the backdrop of Puerto Rico’s colonial history, and with findings that extend across Latin America, Parker aims to challenge common assumptions about confinement, labor, and rehabilitation. By delving into lives shaped by the convergence of empire, the carceral state, and self-help, she offers a fresh understanding of the transformations of labor and social life brought about by mass incarceration.

Caroline M. Parker is a lecturer in anthropology at University College London and the director of UCL’s Ethnographic Insights Lab.
Cave of My Ancestors

Vishwakarma and the Artisans of Ellora

Kirin Narayan

Exploring family stories reveals the rich history of a seventh-century Buddhist shrine.

As a young girl in Bombay, Kirin Narayan was enthralled by her father’s stories about how their ancestors had made the ancient rock-cut cave temples at Ellora. Narayan never forgot those stories. As a professor anthropologist, she sought to learn more about the caves, especially the “Vishwakarma cave” a Buddhist worship hall. Immersing herself in family history, oral traditions, and work by archaeologists, art historians, Buddhologists, Indologists, and Sanskritists, Narayan set out to answer the question of how this cave came to be venerated as the home of Vishwakarma, the Hindu/Buddhist god of making.

_Cave of My Ancestors_ represents the perfect blend of Narayan’s skills as a researcher and writer. Her quest to trace her family’s stories took her to Ellora; through libraries, archives, and museums around the world; and across disciplinary borders. Equal parts scholarship, detective story, and memoir, Narayan’s book ably leads readers through centuries of history, offering a sensitive meditation on devotion, wonder, and all that connects us to place, family, the past, and the divine.

Kirin Narayan is emerita professor in the College of Asia and the Pacific at the Australian National University. She is the author of several books, including *My Family and Other Saints*, *Everyday Creativity*, and *Alive in the Writing*, all published by the University of Chicago Press.
Painting US Empire
Nineteenth-Century Art and Its Legacies
Maggie M. Cao

A fresh look at the global dimensions of US painting from the 1850s to 1898.

*Painting US Empire* is the first book to offer a synthetic account of art and US imperialism around the globe in the nineteenth century. In this work, art historian Maggie M. Cao crafts a nuanced portrait of nineteenth-century US painters’ complicity and resistance in the face of ascendant US imperialism, offering eye-opening readings of canonical paintings: landscapes of polar expeditions and tropical tourism, still lifes of imported goods, genre paintings, and ethnographic portraiture. Revealing how the US empire was hidden in plain sight in the art of this period, Cao examines artists who both championed and expressed ambivalence toward the colonial project. She also tackles the legacy of US imperialism, examining Euro-American painters of the past alongside global artists of the present. Pairing each chapter with reflections on works by contemporary anticolonial artists including Maria Thereza Alves, Tavares Strachan, Nicholas Galanin, Yuki Kihara, and Carlos Martiel, Cao addresses current questions around representation, colonialism, and indigeneity. This book foregrounds an overlooked topic in the study of nineteenth-century US art and illuminates the ongoing ecological and economic effects of the US empire.

*Maggie M. Cao* is associate professor of art history and the David G. Frey Scholar in American Art at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She is the author of *The End of Landscape in Nineteenth-Century America*. 
False Front
The Failed Promise of Presidential Power in a Polarized Age
Kenneth Lowande

A provocative new perspective on presidential power.

Border walls, school bathrooms, student loans, gun control, diversity, abortion, climate change—today, nothing seems out of reach for the president’s pen. But after all the press releases, ceremonies, and speeches, shockingly little gets done. The American presidency promises to solve America’s problems, but presidents’ unilateral solutions are often weak, even empty.

Kenneth Lowande argues this is no accident. The US political system is not set up to allow presidents to solve major policy problems, yet it lays these problems at their doorstep, and there is no other elected official better positioned to attract attention by appearing to govern. Like any politician, presidents are strategic actors who seek symbolic wins. They pursue executive actions, even when they know that these will fail, because doing so allows them to put on a compelling show for key constituencies. But these empty presidential actions are not without their costs: they divert energy from effective government—and, over time, undermine public trust. Drawing on thousands of executive actions, news coverage, interviews, and presidential archives, False Front shows that the real root of presidential power is in what presidents can get away with not doing.

Kenneth Lowande is associate professor of political science and public policy at the University of Michigan, where he is also a faculty associate in the Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research.
Moral Issues
How Public Opinion on Abortion and Gay Rights Affects American Religion and Politics
Paul Goren and Christopher Chapp

A new perspective on how beliefs about abortion and gay rights reshaped American politics.

Many believe that religious and partisan identities undergird American public opinion. However, when it comes to abortion and gay rights, the reverse may be closer to the truth.

Drawing on wide-ranging evidence, Paul Goren and Christopher Chapp show that views on abortion and gay rights are just as durable and politically impactful—and often more so—than political and religious identities. Goren and Chapp locate the lasting strength of stances on abortion and gay rights in the automatic, visceral emotions that the media has primed since the late 1980s. Moral Issues examines how attitudes toward these moralized issues affect, and can sometimes even disrupt, religious and partisan identities. Indeed, over the last thirty years, these attitudes have accelerated the rise of the religious “nones,” who have no religious affiliation, and promoted moral sorting into the Democratic and Republican parties.

Paul Goren is professor of political science and the director of the Center for the Study of Political Psychology at the University of Minnesota. He is the author of On Voter Competence. Christopher Chapp is professor of political science and the Morrison Family Director of the Institute for Freedom and Community at St. Olaf College. He is the author of Religious Rhetoric and American Politics.
Challenging Inequality
Variation across Postindustrial Societies
Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens

A wide-ranging examination of how policies, parties, and labor strength affect inequality in postindustrial societies.

Not all countries are unequal in the same ways or to the same degree. In Challenging Inequality, Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens analyze different patterns of increasing income inequality in postindustrial societies since the 1980s, assessing the policies and social structures best able to mitigate the worst effects of market inequality. Combining statistical data analysis from twenty-two countries with a comparative historical analysis of Germany, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, Huber and Stephens identify the factors that drive increases in inequality and shape persistent, marked differences between countries. Their statistical analysis confirms generalizable patterns and in-depth country studies help to further elucidate the processes at work.

Challenging Inequality shows how the combination of globalization and skill-biased technological change has led to both labor market dualization and rising unemployment levels, which in turn have had important effects on inequality and poverty. Labor strength—at both the society level and the enterprise level—has helped to counter rising market income inequality, as has a history of strong human capital spending. The generosity of the welfare state remains the most important factor shaping redistribution, while the consistent power of left parties is the common denominator behind both welfare state generosity and human capital investment.

Evelyne Huber is the Morehead Alumni Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
John D. Stephens is the Lenski Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
Parties under Pressure

The Politics of Factions and Party Adaptation

Matthias Dilling

An illuminating investigation into why some parties evolve with their times while others fall behind.

Around the world, established political parties face mounting pressures: insurgents on the left and right, altered media environments, new policy challenges, and the erosion of traditional strongholds, to name just a few. Yet parties have differed enormously in their ability to move with the times and update their offers to voters. This variation matters. While adaptation does not guarantee a party’s electoral success, the failure to modernize can spell its decline, even collapse, and create openings for radical and populist parties that may threaten the future of liberal democracy.

Parties under Pressure examines why some parties adapt meaningfully to social, economic, and political transformations while others flounder, focusing especially on the fate of Western Europe’s Christian democratic parties. Matthias Dilling reveals the under-appreciated importance of party factions. While very high levels of factionalism are counterproductive and create paralysis, more moderate levels of factionalism help parties to adapt by giving visibility to fresh groups and ideas. Dilling draws on extensive archival research in Germany, Italy, and Austria, as well as evidence from France, Japan, and beyond. Taking a comparative-historical approach, Parties under Pressure sheds new light on parties’ varying records of adaptive reforms over more than seventy-five years.

Matthias Dilling is assistant professor of politics at Swansea University. He previously taught at Oxford University and was a visiting researcher at Yale University and the University of Vienna. He received the American Political Science Association’s Walter Dean Burnham Award for the best dissertation in politics and history.
Some White Folks

The Interracial Politics of Sympathy, Suffering, and Solidarity

Jennifer Chudy

A pioneering exploration of the unexamined roots and effect of racial sympathy within American politics.

There is racial inequality in America, and some people are distressed over it while others are not. This is a book about white people who feel that distress. For decades, political scientists have studied the effects of white racial prejudice, but Jennifer Chudy shows that white racial sympathy for Black Americans’ suffering is also a potent force in modern American politics. Grounded in the history of Black-white relations in America, racial sympathy is unique. It is not equivalent to a low level of racial prejudice or sympathy for other marginalized groups. Some White Folks reveals how racial sympathy shapes a significant number of white Americans’ opinions on policy areas ranging from the social welfare state to the criminal justice system. Under certain circumstances, it can also spur action—although effects on political behavior are weaker and less consistent, for reasons Chudy examines.

Drawing on diverse quantitative and qualitative evidence and integrating insights from multiple disciplines, Chudy explores the origins, importance, and complexity of racial sympathy, as well as the practical implications for political and movement leaders. A companion to the rich literature on prejudice, Some White Folks demonstrates the multifaceted role of race in American politics and public opinion.

Jennifer Chudy is assistant professor of political science at Wellesley College. Her research has been featured in the New York Times, the Washington Post, Vox, the Nation, Mother Jones, Salon, NPR’s Code Switch, and FiveThirtyEight.
Through the Grapevine

Socially Transmitted Information and Distorted Democracy

Taylor N. Carlson

An enlightening examination of what it means when Americans rely on family and friends to stay on top of politics.

Accurate information is at the heart of democratic functioning. For decades, researchers interested in how information is disseminated have focused on mass media, but the reality is that many Americans today do not learn about politics from direct engagement with the news. Rather, about one-third of Americans learn chiefly from information shared by their peers in conversation or on social media. How does this socially transmitted information differ from that communicated by traditional media? What are the consequences for political attitudes and behavior?

Drawing on evidence from experiments, surveys, and social media, Taylor N. Carlson finds that, as information flows first from the media then person to person, it becomes sparse, more biased, less accurate, and more mobilizing. The result is what Carlson calls distorted democracy. Although socially transmitted information does not necessarily render democracy dysfunctional, Through the Grapevine shows how it contributes to a public that is at once under-informed, polarized, and engaged.

Taylor N. Carlson is associate professor of political science at Washington University in St. Louis. Her previous books include Talking Politics and What Goes Without Saying.
The Ellesmere Wolves
Behavior and Ecology in the High Arctic
L. David Mech, Morgan Anderson, and H. Dean Cluff

With a Foreword by Luigi Boitani

In a fascinating story of discovery and science, we meet a remote population of wolves unafraid of humans.

For parts of twenty-four summers, L. David Mech lived with a group of wolves on Ellesmere Island, some six hundred miles from the North Pole. Elsewhere, most wolves flee from even the scent of humans, but these animals, evolving relatively free from human persecution, are unafraid. Mech was able to join their activities up close and record their interactions with each other. This book tells the remarkable story of what Mech—and the researchers who followed him—have learned while living among the wolves.

The Ellesmere wolves were so unconcerned with Mech’s presence that they allowed him to camp near their den and to sit on his all-terrain vehicle as he observed them. In these close quarters, a pup untying his bootlace or an adult sniffing his gloved hand was just part of daily life. Mech accompanied the wolves on their travels and watched as they hunted. By achieving the same kind of intimacy with his wild hosts’ every action that we might experience living with domesticated dogs, Mech gained new insights into common but rarely studied behaviors like pup feeding, food caching, howling, and scent-marking. After Mech’s time at Ellesmere ended, his coauthors Morgan Anderson and H. Dean Cluff spent parts of four summers studying the wolves via radio collars. This book synthesizes their findings, offering both a compelling scientific overview of the animals’ behavior—from hunting to living in packs to rearing pups—and a tale of adventure and survival in the Arctic.

L. David Mech is a senior research scientist with the US Geological Survey. Among his many books are Wolves and Wolves on the Hunt. Morgan Anderson is a senior wildlife biologist with the British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship. H. Dean Cluff, retired, was a wildlife biologist for the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Environment and Climate Change.
Foundations of Stream and River Ecology
A Guide to the Classic Literature
Edited by Wyatt F. Cross, Jonathan P. Benstead, Amy M. Marcarelli, and Ryan A. Sponseller

For students and practitioners, a comprehensive primer on the key literature in stream and river ecology.

The study of streams and rivers combines ecology, chemistry, hydrology, and geology to reveal factors that control the biological diversity and functioning of these unique ecosystems. Although stream ecology is a relatively young discipline, foundational papers published over the past half-century have shaped our current understanding of these ecosystems and have informed our efforts to manage and protect them. Organized thematically, each chapter of this book—on topics including the physical template, communities, food webs, ecosystem energetics, and nutrient dynamics—offers summaries of the key literature, history and context on the topic, and forward-looking discussions that examine how past research has influenced current studies and may shape future efforts.

Wyatt F. Cross is professor of ecology at Montana State University. Jonathan P. Benstead is professor of biological sciences at the University of Alabama. Amy M. Marcarelli is professor of biological sciences and director of the Ecosystem Science Center at Michigan Technological University. Ryan A. Sponseller is associate professor of ecosystem ecology at Umeå University, Sweden.
Apes on the Edge
Chimpanzee Life on the West African Savanna
Jill Pruetz

A moving story of survival and an eye-opening introduction to an extraordinary community of chimps and people.

Fongoli chimpanzees are unique for many reasons. Their female hunters are the only apes that regularly hunt with tools, seeking out tiny bushbabies with wooden spears. Unlike most other chimps, these apes fear neither water nor fire, using shallow pools to cool off in the Senegalese heat. Up to ninety percent of their home range burns annually—the result of human hunting or clearing for gold mining—and Fongoli chimpanzees have learned to predict the movement of such fires and to avoid them.

The study of Fongoli chimps is also unique. While most primate research occurs in isolated reserves, Fongoli chimpanzees live alongside humans, and as primatologist and anthropologist Jill Pruetz reports, this shared habitat creates both challenges and opportunities. The issues faced by Fongoli chimpanzees—particularly food scarcity and environmental degradation—are also issues faced by their human neighbors. This connection is one reason Pruetz, who has studied Fongoli apes for over two decades, created the nonprofit Neighbor Ape in 2008 to provide for the welfare of the humans who share their landscape with apes. It is also why Pruetz decided to write this book, the first to offer readers a view of these chimps’ lives and to explain the specific conservation efforts needed to help them. Incorporating stories from Pruetz’s time in the field, including a compelling rescue mission of a young chimp from poachers, Apes on the Edge opens a fascinating window into primate research, conservation, and the inner workings of a very special population of our closest nonhuman relatives.

Jill Pruetz is professor of anthropology at Texas State University. She has studied primates in Kenya, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, and Peru, and, since 2001, has been the principal investigator of the Fongoli Savanna Chimpanzee Project in Senegal. She is the author of The Socioecology of Adult Female Patas Monkeys and Vervets in Kenya as well as the children’s book You Can Be a Primatologist.
Anatomy of a Train Wreck
The Rise and Fall of Priming Research
Ruth Leys

A history of “priming” research that analyzes the field’s underlying assumptions and experimental protocols to shed new light on a contemporary crisis in social psychology.

In 2012, a team of Belgian scientists reported that they had been unable to replicate a canonical experiment in the field of psychology known as “priming.” The original experiment, performed by John Bargh in the nineties, purported to show that words connoting old age unconsciously influenced—or primed—research subjects, causing them to walk more slowly. When researchers could not replicate these results, Nobel-winning psychologist Daniel Kahneman warned of “a train wreck looming” if Bargh and his colleagues could not address doubts about their work. Since then, the inability to replicate other well-known priming experiments has helped precipitate an ongoing debate over what has gone wrong in psychology, raising fundamental questions about the soundness of research practices in the field.

Anatomy of a Train Wreck offers the first detailed history of priming research from its origins in the early 1980s to its recent collapse. Ruth Leys places priming experiments in the context of contemporaneous debates not only over the nature of automaticity but also the very foundations of social psychology. While these latest discussions about priming have largely focused on methodology—including sloppy experimental practices, inadequate statistical methods, and publication bias—Leys offers a genealogy of the theoretical expectations and scientific paradigms that have guided and motivated priming research itself. Examining the intellectual strategies of scientists, their responses to criticism, and their assumptions about the nature of subjectivity, Anatomy of a Train Wreck raises crucial questions about the evidence surrounding unconscious influence and probes the larger stakes of the replication crisis: psychology’s status as a science.

Ruth Leys is professor emerita of the humanities at Johns Hopkins University. She is the author of Trauma: A Genealogy, From Guilt to Shame: Auschwitz and After, The Ascent of Affect: Genealogy and Critique, and Newborn Imitation: The Stakes of a Controversy.
Green Lands for White Men
Desert Dystopias and the Environmental Origins of Apartheid
Meredith McKittrick

How an audacious environmental engineering plan fanned white settlers' visions for South Africa, stoked mistrust in scientific experts, and gave rise to the Apartheid state.

In 1918, South Africa's climate seemed to be drying up. White farmers claimed that rainfall was dwindling, while nineteenth-century missionaries and explorers had found riverbeds, seashells, and other evidence of a verdant past deep in the Kalahari Desert. Government experts insisted, however, that the rains weren't disappearing; the land, long susceptible to periodic drought, had been further degraded by settler farmers' agricultural practices—an explanation that white South Africans rejected. So when the geologist Ernest Schwarz blamed the land itself, the farmers listened. Schwarz held that erosion and topography had created arid conditions, that rainfall was declining, and that agriculture was not to blame. As a solution, he proposed diverting two rivers to the Kalahari's basins, creating a lush country where white South Africans could thrive. This plan, which became known as the Kalahari Thirstland Redemption Scheme, was rejected by most scientists. But it found support among white South Africans.

*Green Lands for White Men* explores how white agriculturalists in southern Africa grappled with a parched and changing terrain as they sought to consolidate control over a Black population. Meredith McKittrick's timely history of the Redemption Scheme reveals the environment to have been central to South African understandings of race. While Schwarz's plan was never implemented, it enjoyed sufficient support to prompt government research into its feasibility, and years of debate. McKittrick shows how white farmers rallied around a plan that represented their interests over those of the South African state and delves into the reasons behind this schism between expert opinion and public perception.

*Meredith McKittrick* is associate professor of history at Georgetown University. She is the author of *To Dwell Secure: Generation, Christianity, and Colonialism in Ovamboland.*
Edges of Care
Living and Dying in No Man’s Land
Noam Leshem

A firsthand look at the lives of those who reside in no man’s land—the violence they endure and their immense resilience.

“No man’s land” invokes stretches of barren landscape, twisted barbed wire, desolation, and the devastation of war. But this is not always the reality. According to Noam Leshem in *Edges of Care*, the term also reveals radical abandonment by the state. From the Northern Sahara to the Amazon rainforests, people around the world find themselves in places that have been stripped of sovereign care. Leshem is committed to defining these spaces and providing a more intimate understanding of this urgent political reality.

Based on nearly a decade of research in some of the world’s most challenging conflict zones, *Edges of Care* offers a profound account of abandoned lives and lands and how they endure and sometimes thrive once left to fend for themselves. Leshem interrogates no man’s land as a site of radical uncaring: abandoned by a sovereign power in a relinquishment of responsibility for the space or anyone inside it. To understand the ramifications of such uncaring, Leshem takes readers through a diverse series of abandoned places, including areas in Palestine, Syria, Colombia, Sudan, and Cyprus. He shows that no man’s land is not empty of life but almost always inhabited and, in fact, often generative of new modes of being. Beautifully written and evocative, *Edges of Care* reveals the unexamined complexities and political dynamics hidden within and around places governed by callous indifference.

**Noam Leshem** is an associate professor of political and cultural geography at Durham University. He is the author of *Life after Ruin: The Struggles over Israel’s Depopulated Arab Spaces* and is the cocreator of *Portraits of No Man’s Land*, a series of visual stories and documentaries produced with Google Arts & Culture in 2019.
A Prodigy’s Calling
The Early Musical Biography of Cosmas Magaya, Zimbabwean Mbira Master
Paul F. Berliner

The coming-of-age story of a master musician in mid-twentieth-century colonial Rhodesia as he learns his community’s most cherished art, all while navigating profound social transformation.

Ethnomusicologist Paul F. Berliner has been studying Zimbabwean mbira for more than fifty years. When he first arrived, he met Cosmas Magaya, an mbira player who would become Berliner’s teacher and lifelong collaborator. A Prodigy’s Calling chronicles the early years of Magaya’s life, documenting his journey from child prodigy to established expert. As a child, Magaya was immersed in mbira music through his father’s work as a healer and spirit medium. As Magaya grew, so, too, did his world; his performances extended beyond the family compound as his skill and knowledge increased, bringing him into contact with a society fraught with decolonial conflict.

Following Magaya’s childhood, his upbringing guided his journey through the community’s social networks and his early sensibilities, proclivities, and talents shaped his development. At the same time, his deepening engagement with music and the ancestors was affected by overlapping tensions between Shona cosmology and Christian ideology, rural and urban lifestyles, and the escalating African nationalist struggle. While Magaya’s story reflects profound social changes in the nation, it is also a story of musical apprenticeship. Readers following Magaya’s discovery of ever finer details in the music’s richly layered patterns will enhance their ability to hear mbira music’s forms, variations, and sonic qualities. Linocut illustrations by South African artist Lucas Bambo bring the narrative to life, and Berliner’s spirited storytelling is accompanied by QR codes that take readers directly to recordings of music as Magaya learns it. Appendices for musicians interested in learning or improving their mbira playing complement the story of Magaya’s early life.

Paul F. Berliner is the Arts and Sciences Distinguished Emeritus Professor of Music at Duke University in North Carolina. He is the author of several books, including The Art of Mbira and Mbira’s Restless Dance.
Economists dream of equilibrium. It’s time to wake up.

In mainstream economics, markets are ideal if competition is perfect. When supply balances demand, economic maturity is orderly and disturbed only by shocks. These ideas are rooted in doctrines going back thousands of years yet, as James K. Galbraith and Jing Chen show, they contradict the foundations of our scientific understanding of the physical and biological worlds.

*Entropy Economics* discards the conventions of equilibrium and presents a new basis for thinking about economic issues, one rooted in life processes—an unequal world of unceasing change in which boundaries, plans, and regulations are essential. Galbraith and Chen’s theory of value is based on scarcity, and it accounts for the power of monopoly. Their theory of production covers increasing and decreasing returns, uncertainty, fixed investments over time, and the impact of rising resource costs. Together, their models illuminate key problems such as trade, finance, energy, climate, conflict, and demography.

*Entropy Economics* is a thrilling framework for understanding the world as it is and will be keenly relevant to the economic challenges of a world threatened with disorder.

James K. Galbraith is professor at the University of Texas at Austin. Jing Chen is assistant professor at the University of Northern British Columbia.
On the faulty intellectual origins of shareholder primacy—and how policy can win back what’s been lost.

In an era of shareholder primacy, share price is king. Businesses operate with short-term goals to deliver profits to shareholders, enjoying stability (and bonuses) in the process. While the public bemoans the doctrine for its insularity and wealth-consolidating effects, its influence over corporate governance persists. Good Company offers an exacting argument for why shareholder primacy was never the right model to follow for truly understanding how corporations operate.

Lenore Palladino shows that corporations draw power from public charters—agreements that allow corporations to enjoy all manner of operational benefits. In return, companies are meant to innovate for the betterment of the societies that support them. However, that debt—increasingly wielded for stock buybacks and shareholder bonuses—is not being repaid. Palladino theorizes a modern corporation that plays its intended role while delivering social and economic good in the process and offers tangible policy solutions to make this a reality. Good Company is both an expert introduction to the political economy of the firm—as it was, as it is, as it can be—and a calibrating examination of how public policy can shape companies, and societies, for the better.

Lenore Palladino is assistant professor of economics and public policy at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, a senior fellow of the Roosevelt Institute, and research associate at the Political Economy Research Institute.
The Young Fed
The Banking Crises of the 1920s and the Making of a Lender of Last Resort
Mark Carlson

A new history of crisis responses in the central bank’s formative years.

The long-standing description of the Federal Reserve as a “lender of last resort” refers to the central bank’s emergency liquidity provision for financial entities in periods of crisis. As Mark Carlson shows, this function was foundational to how the Fed was designed but has, at times, proven challenging to implement. The Young Fed examines the origins of the Federal Reserve’s emergency liquidity provision which, along with the setting of monetary policy, has become a critical responsibility.

Focusing on the Fed’s response to the financial crises of the 1920s, Carlson documents the formative deliberations of central bank policymakers regarding how to assist banks experiencing distress; the lessons that were learned; and how those lessons shaped subsequent policies. Carlson depicts an early Fed that experimented with a variety of approaches to crises, ranging from boldspectacles featuring cash-filled armored cars to behind-the-scenes interventions to avoid inducing panics or bank runs. The Young Fed weaves previously unpublished material from the Fed archives into a watershed work in American economic history: a deeply sourced account of how the world’s most important central bank became a lender of last resort.

Mark Carlson is an economist and advisor for the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve System in Washington, DC.
Indexes

A Chapter from *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Eighteenth Edition

The University of Chicago Press

Editorial Staff

Indexing A–Z from *The Chicago Manual of Style*—the undisputed authority for style, usage, and grammar.

In this age of searchable text, the need for an index made with human input is sometimes questioned. But a good index can do what a plain search cannot: It gathers all the substantive terms and subjects of the work, sorts them alphabetically, provides cross-references to and from related terms, and includes specific page numbers or other locators or, for electronic formats, direct links to the text. This painstaking intellectual labor serves readers of any longer work, whether it is searchable or not. For searchable texts, an index provides insurance against fruitless queries and unintended results. In a word, a good index makes the text more accessible.

Most book indexes must be assembled swiftly between the time page proofs are issued and the time they are returned to the typesetter—usually about four weeks. An author preparing their own index will have to proofread as well as index the work in that short time span.

This insightful chapter-length booklet will guide both professionals and first-time indexers in assembling an index that will do justice to both the book and the reader.

*The University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff* represents the collective judgment of Press editors past and present, going back to 1892.
Mahler’s Symphonic World
Music for the Age of Uncertainty
Karol Berger

A new analysis of Mahler’s symphonies, placing each within the context of his musical way of being in and experiencing the world.

Between 1888 and 1909 Gustav Mahler completed nine symphonies; the tenth was left incomplete at his death in 1911. Mahler’s Symphonic World makes a radical claim: that over his lifetime, the composer pursued a single vision, a single ideal symphony, striving to capture in his music a philosophical outlook on human existence. Writing at the turn of the twentieth century, Mahler found himself in a spiritual situation in which all trust in firm foundations had evaporated. In Karol Berger’s analysis, each of Mahler’s symphonies reflects his preoccupation with human suffering and transience and his search for sources of possible consolation. Through detailed analysis of individual symphonies, Berger traces how the same images and plots appear in different works and how the borderlines between symphonies can become porous. Mahler’s Symphonic World uncovers the single ideal symphony that Berger asserts the composer was pursuing all his life, locates Mahler’s music within the matrix of intellectual currents that defined his epoch, and offers a revelatory picture of his musical way of being in the world.

Karol Berger is the Osgood Hooker Professor in Fine Arts, Emeritus in the Department of Music at Stanford University. He is an award-winning author of a number of books, most recently Bach’s Cycle, Mozart’s Arrow: An Essay on the Origins of Musical Modernity and Beyond Reason: Wagner contra Nietzsche.
Berlioz and His World
Edited by Francesca Brittan and Sarah Hibberd


Hector Berlioz (1803–1869) has long been a difficult figure to place and interpret. Famously, in Richard Wagner’s estimation, he hovered as a “transient, marvelous exception,” a composer woefully and willfully isolated. In the assessment of German composer Ferdinand Hiller, he was a fleeting comet who “does not belong in our musical solar system,” the likes of whom would never be seen again. Here, as in later accounts, Berlioz was simply too strange—along with too noisy, too loud, too German, too literary, too cavalier with genre and form, and too difficult to analyze. He was, in many ways, a composer without a world.

*Berlioz and His World* takes a deep dive into the composer’s complex legacy, tracing lines between his musical and literary output and the scientific, sociological, technological, and political influences that shaped him. Comprising nine essays covering key facets of Berlioz’s contributions and six short “object lessons” meant as conversation-starters, the book reveals Berlioz as a richly intersectional figure. His very difficulty, his tendency to straddle the worlds of composer, conductor, and critic, is revealed as a strength, inviting new lines of cross-disciplinary inquiry and a fresh look at his European and American reception.

**Francesca Brittan** is associate professor of music at Case Western Reserve University. She is the author of *Music and Fantasy in the Age of Berlioz* and coeditor of *The Attentive Ear: Sound, Cognition, and Subjectivity, 1800–1930*. She serves as coeditor of the *Journal of Musicology* and general editor of the series Recent Researches in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Music for A-R Editions. **Sarah Hibberd** is the Stanley Hugh Badock Chair of Music at the University of Bristol. She is the author of *French Grand Opera and the Historical Imagination* and coeditor of *Music and the Sonorous Sublime in European Culture, 1680–1880*. She serves as coeditor of the *Cambridge Opera Journal* and is on the editorial board of *Music & Letters*. 
Articulating Difference
Sex and Language in the German Nineteenth Century
Sophie Salvo

Enriches contemporary debates about gender and language by probing the histories of the philosophy and sciences of language.

Drawing on a wide range of texts, from understudied ethnographic and scientific works to canonical literature and philosophy, Sophie Salvo uncovers the prehistories of the inextricability of gender and language. Taking German discourses on language as her focus, she argues that we are not the inventors but, rather, the inheritors and adaptors of the notion of gender and language’s interrelation. Particularly during the long nineteenth century, ideas about sexual differences shaped how language was understood, classified, and analyzed. As Salvo explains, philosophers asserted the patriarchal origins of language, linguists investigated “women’s languages” and grammatical gender, and literary Modernists imagined “feminine” sign systems, and in doing so they not only deemed sex a necessary category of language but also produced a plethora of gendered tropes and fictions, which they used both to support their claims and delimit their disciplines.

Articulating Difference charts new territory, revealing how gendered conceptions of language make possible the misogynistic logic of exclusion that underlies arguments claiming, for example, that women cannot be great orators or writers. While Salvo focuses on how male scholars aligned language study with masculinity, she also uncovers how women responded by highlighting the contributions of understudied nineteenth-century works on language that women wrote even as they were excluded from academic opportunities.

Sophie Salvo is assistant professor in the Department of Germanic Studies at the University of Chicago and affiliated faculty with the Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality.
Plasticity in the Life Sciences

Antonine Nicoglou

Analyzes the reasons why biologists have referred to and continue to refer to plasticity.

Since the early twentieth century, plasticity has become an important topic in biology. Some even wondered whether plasticity has acquired in biology the theoretical importance that the concept of the gene enjoyed at the beginning of the last century. In this historical and epistemological analysis, Antonine Nicoglou shows how the recurrence of the general idea of plasticity throughout the history of the life sciences indicates its essential role in the way we think about life processes. She also argues that although plasticity has become a key element in new evolutionary thinking, its role in contemporary biology is not so limited. Rather, as mobilized in contemporary biology, plasticity most often seeks to account for the specific nature of living systems.

The book is divided into two parts, with the first taking up the history of plasticity from Aristotle to contemporary biology. Then, the second part of the book offers an original way of distinguishing between different phenomena described by “plasticity.” In the process, the author explores what has led some biologists to speak of plasticity as a way of overcoming genetic determinism.

Antonine Nicoglou is associate professor of philosophy of science at the University of Tours.
Reading Practice

The Pursuit of Natural Knowledge from Manuscript to Print

Melissa Reynolds

Through portraits of readers and their responses to texts, Reading Practice reconstructs the contours of the knowledge economy that shaped medicine and science in early modern England.

Reading Practice tells the story of how ordinary people grew comfortable learning from commonplace manuscripts and printed books, such as almanacs, medical recipe collections, and herbals. From the turn of the fifteenth century to the close of the sixteenth century, these were the books English people read when they wanted to attend to their health or understand their place in the universe. Before then, these works had largely been the purview of those who could read Latin. Around 1400, however, medical and scientific texts became available in Middle English while manuscripts became less expensive. These vernacular manuscripts invited their readers into a very old and learned conversation: Hippocrates and Galen weren’t distant authorities whose word was law, they were trusted guides, whose advice could be excerpted, rearranged, recombined, and even altered to suit a manuscript compiler’s needs. This conversation continued even after the printing press arrived in England in 1476. Printers mined manuscripts for medical and scientific texts that they would publish throughout the sixteenth century, though the pressures of a commercial printing market encouraged printers to package these old texts in new ways. Without the weight of authority conditioning their reactions and responses to very old knowledge, and with so many editions of practical books to choose from, English readers grew into confident critics and purveyors of natural knowledge in their own right.

Melissa Reynolds reconstructs shifting attitudes toward medicine and science over two centuries of seismic change within English culture, attending especially to the effects of the Reformation on attitudes toward nature and the human body. Her study shows how readers learned to be discerning and selective consumers of knowledge gradually, through everyday interactions with utilitarian books.

Melissa Reynolds is a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow and a lecturer in the History and Sociology of Science Department at the University of Pennsylvania. This fall, she will join the faculty at Texas Christian University as assistant professor of early modern European history.
The Arrival of the Fittest
Biology’s Imaginary Futures, 1900–1935
Jim Endersby

In the early twentieth century, varied audiences took biology out of the hands of specialists and transformed it into mass culture, transforming our understanding of heredity in the process.

In the early twentieth century communities made creative use of the new theories of heredity in circulation at the time, including the now largely forgotten mutation theory of Hugo de Vries. Science fiction writers, socialists, feminists, and utopians are among those who seized on the amazing possibilities of rapid and potentially controllable evolution. De Vries’s highly respected scientific theory only briefly captured the attention of the scientific community, but its many fans appropriated it for their own wildly imaginative ends. Writers from H.G. Wells and Edith Wharton to Charlotte Perkins Gilman, J.B.S. Haldane, and Aldous Huxley created a new kind of imaginary future, which Jim Endersby calls the biotopia. It took the ambiguous possibilities of biology—utopian and dystopian—and reimagined them in ways that still influence the public’s understanding of the life sciences. *The Arrival of the Fittest* recovers the fascinating, long-forgotten origins of ideas that have informed works of fiction from *Brave New World* to the *X-Men* movies, all while reflecting on the lessons—positive and negative—that this period might offer us.

Jim Endersby is professor of the history of science at the University of Sussex. He is the author of *Orchid: A Cultural History*, *Imperial Nature: Joseph Hooker and the Practices of Victorian Science*, and *A Guinea Pig’s History of Biology*.
The Land Is Our Community
Aldo Leopold’s Environmental Ethic for the New Millennium
Roberta L. Millstein

A contemporary defense of conservationist Aldo Leopold’s vision for human interaction with the environment.

Informed by his experiences as a hunter, forester, wildlife manager, ecologist, conservationist, and professor, Aldo Leopold developed a view he called the land ethic. In a classic essay, published posthumously in *A Sand County Almanac*, Leopold advocated for an expansion of our ethical obligations beyond the purely human to include what he variously termed the “land community” or the “biotic community”—communities of interdependent humans, nonhuman animals, plants, soils, and waters, understood collectively. This philosophy has been extremely influential in environmental ethics as well as conservation biology and related fields.

Using an approach grounded in environmental ethics and the history and philosophy of science, Roberta L. Millstein reexamines Leopold’s land ethic in light of contemporary ecology. Despite the enormous influence of the land ethic, it has sometimes been dismissed as either empirically out of date or ethically flawed. Millstein argues that these dismissals are based on problematic readings of Leopold’s ideas. In this book, she provides new interpretations of the central concepts underlying the land ethic: interdependence, land community, and land health. She also offers a fresh take on of his argument for extending our ethics to include land communities as well as Leopold-inspired guidelines for how the land ethic can steer conservation and restoration policy.

Roberta L. Millstein is professor emerita in the Department of Philosophy at the University of California, Davis.

“‘What’s good is what’s good for the land.’ This formulation of Leopold’s packs so much into a single phrase. Millstein meditates on some of the aspects of that mighty slogan that are most pertinent to our time: the necessity of connection and care among all living beings, including the soil that sustains us, the return of the commons, and the power of community to resist extraction and create a civilization for the long haul. Millstein has actively engaged in local political struggles with significant success, and here she conveys some of her hard-won wisdom. This is a book that can be put to use. Leopold would like that.”—Kim Stanley Robinson, author of *The High Sierra: A Love Story*
Experiments in Mystical Atheism
Godless Epiphanies from Daoism to Spinoza and Beyond
Brook Ziporyn

A new approach to the theism-scientism divide rooted in a deeper form of atheism.

Western philosophy is stuck in an irresolvable conflict between two approaches to the spiritual malaise of our times: either we need more God (the “turn to religion”) or less religion (the New Atheism). In this book, Brook Ziporyn proposes an alternative that avoids both totalizing theomania and meaningless empiricism. What we need, he argues, is a deeper, more thoroughgoing, even religious rejection of God: an affirmative atheism without either a Creator to provide meaning or finite creatures in need of it—a mystical atheism.

In the legacies of Daoism and Buddhism as well as Spinoza, Nietzsche, and Bataille, Ziporyn discovers a critique of theism that develops into a new, positive sensibility—at once deeply atheist and richly religious. Experiments in Mystical Atheism argues that these “godless epiphanies” hold the key to renewing philosophy today.

Brook Ziporyn is the Mircea Eliade Professor of Chinese Religion, Philosophy, and Comparative Thought at the University of Chicago. He is the author and translator of many books, most recently Daodejing.
Bacteria to AI
Human Futures with our Nonhuman Symbionts

N. Katherine Hayles

A new theory of mind that includes nonhuman and artificial intelligences.

The much-lauded superiority of human intelligence has not prevented us from driving the planet into ecological disaster. For N. Katherine Hayles, the climate crisis demands that we rethink basic assumptions about human and nonhuman intelligences. In *Bacteria to AI*, Hayles develops a new theory of mind—what she calls an integrated cognitive framework (ICF)—that includes the meaning-making practices of lifeforms from bacteria to plants, animals, humans, and some forms of artificial intelligence. Through a sweeping survey of evolutionary biology, computer science, and contemporary literature, Hayles insists that another way of life, with ICF at its core, is not only possible but necessary to safeguard our planet’s future.

N. Katherine Hayles is distinguished research professor of English at the University of California, Los Angeles and James B. Duke Distinguished Professor Emerita of literature at Duke University. She is the author of many books, most recently *Postprint: Books and Becoming Computational*. 
Making a Canon
Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Sri Lanka, and the Place of Buddhist Art
Janice Leoshko

The story of how one scholar’s experiences in Sri Lanka shaped the contours of the Buddhist visual canon.

An early interpreter of Buddhist art to the West, Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy laid the foundation of what would become the South Asian visual canon, particularly through his efforts to understand how Buddhist art emerged and developed. In Making a Canon, Janice Leoshko examines how Coomaraswamy’s experience as the director of a mineralogical survey in Sri Lanka shaped his understanding of South Asian art and religion. Along the way, she reveals how Coomaraswamy’s distinctive repetition of Sri Lankan visual images in his work influenced the direction of South Asia’s canon formation and left a lasting impression on our understanding of Buddhist art.

Janice Leoshko is associate professor of South Asian art at the University of Texas at Austin. She is the author of Sacred Traces: British Explorations of Buddhism in South Asia.
Mindprints
Thoreau’s Material Worlds
Ivan Gaskell

A rediscovery of Thoreau’s interactions with everyday objects and how they shaped his thought.

Though we may associate Henry David Thoreau with ascetic renunciation, Thoreau accumulated a variety of tools, art, and natural specimens throughout his life as a homebuilder, surveyor, and collector. In some of these objects, particularly Indigenous artifacts, Thoreau perceived the presence of their original makers, and he called such objects “mindprints.” Thoreau believed that these collections could teach him how his experience, his world, fit into the wider, more diverse (even incoherent) assemblage of other worlds created and recreated by other beings every day. In this book, Gaskell explores how a profound environmental aesthetics developed from this insight and shaped Thoreau's broader thought.

Ivan Gaskell is professor of cultural history and museum studies at the Bard Graduate Center. He is the author or editor of several books, most recently Paintings and the Past: Philosophy, History, Art.

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PHILOSOPHY
Nietzsche Pursued
Toward a Philosophy for the Future
Richard Schacht

An ambitious venture into Nietzsche's envisioned philosophy for the future.

Nietzsche advocated for a post-theistic “philosophy of the future”—a new approach to human reality that would bend Western thought away from nihilism in a life-affirming, value-creative direction. His early demise left this endeavor only just begun. In Nietzsche Pursued, Richard Schacht examines Nietzsche’s revisionist approach to familiar philosophical topics, exploring how some may be further pursued in Nietzschean ways.

Each chapter focuses on one topic that is central to Nietzsche’s vision of what philosophy can and should be and do. Among them: his kind of naturalism, humanity, perspectivism, morality, and music. Building on his analysis in Nietzsche’s Kind of Philosophy, Schacht invites readers to see with new appreciation the ongoing significance of Nietzsche’s thought for philosophy’s future.

Richard Schacht is emeritus professor of philosophy at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. His many books on European philosophy after Kant include, most recently, Nietzsche’s Kind of Philosophy: Finding His Way, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Window Shopping with Helen Keller
Architecture and Disability in Modern Culture
David Serlin

A particular history of how encounters between architects and people with disabilities transformed modern culture.

Window Shopping with Helen Keller recovers a series of influential moments when architects and designers engaged the embodied experiences of people with disabilities. David Serlin reveals how people with sensory and physical impairments navigated urban spaces and helped to shape modern culture. Through four case studies—the lives of Joseph Merrick (aka “The Elephant Man”) and Helen Keller, the projects of the Works Progress Administration, and the design of the Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped—Serlin offers a new history of modernity’s entanglements with disability.

David Serlin is professor of communication and science studies at the University of California, San Diego. He is author or editor of numerous books, including Replaceable You: Engineering the Body in Postwar America, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Business as Usual
How Sponsored Media Sold American Capitalism in the Twentieth Century
Caroline Jack

How corporations used mass media to teach Americans that capitalism was natural and patriotic, exposing the porous line between propaganda and public service.

*Business as Usual* reveals how American capitalism has been promoted in the most ephemeral of materials: public service announcements, pamphlets, educational films, and games—what Caroline Jack calls “sponsored economic education media.” These items, which were funded by corporations and trade groups who aimed to “sell America to Americans,” found their way into communities, classrooms, workplaces, and onto the airwaves, where they promoted ideals of “free enterprise” under the cloaks of public service and civic education. They offered an idealized vision of US industrial development as a source of patriotic optimism, framed business management imperatives as economic principles, and conflated the privileges granted to corporations by the law with foundational political rights held by individuals. This rhetoric remains dominant—a harbinger of the power of disinformation that so besets us today. Jack reveals the funding, production, and distribution that together entrenched a particular vision of corporate responsibility—and, in the process, shut out other hierarchies of value and common care.

**Caroline Jack** is assistant professor of communication at the University of California, San Diego.
The Internal Colony
Race and the American Politics of Global Decolonization
Sam Klug

An explication of how global decolonization provoked profound changes in American political theory and practice.

In *The Internal Colony*, Sam Klug reveals the central but underappreciated importance of global decolonization to the divergence between mainstream liberalism and the Black freedom movement in postwar America. Klug reconsiders what has long been seen as a matter of primarily domestic policy in light of a series of debates concerning self-determination, postcolonial economic development, and the meanings of colonialism and decolonization. These debates deeply influenced the discord between Black activists and state policymakers and formed a crucial dividing line in national politics in the 1960s and 1970s.

The result is a history that broadens our understanding of ideological formation—particularly how Americans conceptualized racial power and political economy—by revealing a much wider and more dynamic network of influences. Linking intellectual, political, and social movement history, *The Internal Colony* illuminates how global decolonization transformed the terms of debate over race and social class in the twentieth-century United States.

*Sam Klug* is an assistant teaching professor of history at Loyola University Maryland.
The University of Chicago
A History
John W. Boyer

An expanded narrative of the rich, unique history of the University of Chicago.

One of the most influential institutions of higher learning in the world, the University of Chicago has a powerful and distinct identity, and its name is synonymous with intellectual rigor.

With The University of Chicago: A History, John W. Boyer, Dean of the College from 1992 to 2023, thoroughly engages with the history and the lived politics of the university. Boyer presents a history of a complex academic community, focusing on the nature of its academic culture and curricula, the experience of its students, its engagement with Chicago's civic community, and the resources and conditions that have enabled the university to sustain itself through decades of change.

Boyer's extensive research shows that the University of Chicago's identity is profoundly interwoven with its history, and that history is unique in the annals of American higher education. After a little-known false start in the mid-nineteenth century, it achieved remarkable early successes, yet in the 1950s it faced a collapse of undergraduate enrollment, which proved fiscally debilitating for decades. Throughout, the university retained its fierce commitment to a distinctive, intense academic culture marked by intellectual merit and free debate, allowing it to rise to international acclaim. Today it maintains a strong obligation to serve the larger community through its connections to alumni, to the city of Chicago, and increasingly to its global community.

Newly updated, this edition extends through the presidency of Robert Zimmer, whose long tenure was marked by significant developments and controversies over subjects as varied as free speech, medical inequity, and community relations.

John W. Boyer is Senior Adviser to the President and the Martin A. Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor in History at the University of Chicago. A specialist in the history of the Habsburg Empire, he has written four books on Austrian history, including, most recently, Austria 1867–1955.
Promise to Pay
The Politics and Power of Money in Early America
Katie A. Moore

An incisive account of the crucial role money played in the formation and development of British North America.

Promise to Pay follows America’s first paper money—the “bills of credit” of British North America—from its seventeenth-century origins as a means of war finance to its pivotal role in catalyzing the American Revolution. Katie A. Moore combs through treasury records, account books, and the bills themselves to tell a new story of money’s origins that challenges economic orthodoxy and mainstream histories. Promise to Pay shows how colonial governments imposed paper bills on settler communities through existing labor and kinship relations, their value secured by thousands of individual claims on the public purse—debts—and the state’s promise to take them back as payment for taxes owed. Born into a world of hierarchy and deference, early American money eroded old social ties and created new asymmetries of power, functioning simultaneously as a ticket to the world of goods, a lifeline for those on the margins, and a tool of imperial domination.

Grounded in sustained engagement with scholarship from multiple disciplines, Promise to Pay breathes new life into old debates and offers an incisive account of the centrality of money in the politics and conflicts of empire, community, and everyday life.

Katie A. Moore is assistant professor of history at the University of California, Santa Barbara.
Apocalyptic Ecologies
From Creation to Doom in Middle English Literature
Shannon Gayk

A meditative reflection on what medieval disaster writing can teach us about how to respond to the climate emergency.

When a series of ecological disasters swept medieval England, writers turned to religious storytelling for precedents. Their depictions of biblical floods, fires, storms, droughts, and plagues reveal an unsettled relationship to the natural world, at once unchanging and bafflingly unpredictable. In Apocalyptic Ecologies, Shannon Gayk traces representations of environmental calamities through medieval plays, sermons, and poetry such as Cleanness and Piers Plowman. In premodern disaster writing, she recovers a vision of environmental flourishing that could inspire new forms of ecological care today: a truly apocalyptic sensibility capable of seeing in every ending, every emergency a new beginning waiting to emerge.

Shannon Gayk is professor of English at Indiana University, Bloomington. She is the author of Image, Text, and Religious Reform in Fifteenth-Century England.
Black Knights
Arabic Epic and the Making of Medieval Race
Rachel Schine

A new account of racial logics in premodern Islamic literature.

In *Black Knights*, Rachel Schine reveals how the Arabic-speaking world developed a different form of racial knowledge than their European neighbors during the Middle Ages. Unlike in European vernaculars, Arabic-language ideas about ethnic difference emerged from conversations extending beyond the Mediterranean, from the Sahara to the Indian Ocean. In these discourses, Schine argues, Blackness became central to ideas about a global, ethnically inclusive Muslim world.

Schine traces the emergence of these new racial logics through popular Islamic epics, drawing on legal, medical, and religious literatures from the period to excavate a diverse and ever-changing conception of Blackness and race. The result is a theoretically nuanced case for the existence and malleability of racial logics in premodern Islamic contexts across a variety of social and literary formations.

Rachel Schine is assistant professor of Arabic and history at the University of Maryland.
Chasing the Pearl-Manuscript
Speculation, Shapes, Delight
Arthur Bahr

A unique study of the only physical manuscript containing *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* as both a material and literary object.

In this book, Arthur Bahr takes a fresh look at the four poems and twelve illustrations of the so-called Pearl-Manuscript, the only surviving medieval copy of two of the best-known Middle English poems: *Pearl* and *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. In *Chasing the Pearl-Manuscript*, Bahr explores how the physical manuscript itself enhances our perception of the poetry, drawing on recent technological advances (such as spectroscopic analysis) to show the Pearl-Manuscript to be a more complex piece of material, visual, and textual art than previously understood. By connecting the manuscript’s construction to the intricate language in the texts, Bahr suggests new ways to understand both what poetry is and what poetry can do.

Arthur Bahr is associate professor of literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is the author of *Fragments and Assemblages: Forming Compilations of Medieval London*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Island Time
Speed and the Archipelago from St. Kitts and Nevis
Jessica Swanston Baker

A close look at how wylers, a popular musical style from the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, expresses a unique mode of relation in the postcolonial Caribbean.

In Island Time, ethnomusicologist Jessica Swanston Baker examines wylers, a musical form from St. Kitts and Nevis that is characterized by speed. Baker argues that its speed becomes a useful and highly subjective metric for measuring the relationship between Caribbean aspirations to the promises of economic modernity, women’s bodily autonomy and the nationalist fantasies that would seek to curb that autonomy, and material realities of Kittitian-Nevisian youth living in the disillusionment following postcolonial independence. She traces the wider Caribbean musical, cultural, and media resonances of wylers, posing an alternative model to scholarship on Caribbean music that has tended to privilege the big islands—Trinidad, Jamaica, and Haiti—neglecting not only the unique cultural worlds of smaller nations but the unbounded nature of musical exchange in the region. The archipelago thus emerges as a useful model for apprehending the relationality across scales that governs the temporal and spatial logics that undergird Caribbean performance and make it a meaningful medium for postcolonial, postmodern world-making.

Jessica Swanston Baker is assistant professor of music at the University of Chicago.
Demos Rising
Democracy and the Popular Construction of Public Power in France, 1800–1850
Stephen W. Sawyer

A political history exploring the concept of demos in the French government during the period of 1800 to 1850.

In his previous book, Demos Assembled, historian Stephen W. Sawyer offered a transatlantic account of the birth and transformation of the modern democratic state. In Demos Rising, he presents readers of political history with a prequel whose ambitious claim is that a genuine demos became possible in France only with the development of government regulation and administration. Focusing on democracy as a form of administration rather than as a form of sovereignty allows Sawyer to explore urban planning, work and private enterprise, health administration, and much more, as cornerstones of a self-governing society of equals.

Focusing on the period between 1800 and 1850, Sawyer examines a set of thinkers who debated at length over the material problems of everyday life, sparking calls for political action and social reform in the face of conflict wrought by issues like deforestation, urbanization, health crises, labor relations, industrial capitalism, religious tensions, and imperial expansion. The solutions to these problems, Sawyer argues, were sought and sometimes found, not through elections, as one might assume, but rather through the “care for all” promised by modern administrative power, regulatory intervention, and social welfare programs. By studying this profound transformation in governance, the book wagers, we can better understand the origin and meaning of democracy when events in our own time have thrown the concept into doubt.

Becoming Lesbian

A Queer History of Modern France
Tamara Chaplin

A landmark analysis of how a marginalized subculture used modern media to transform public attitudes toward sexual desire.

In *Becoming Lesbian*, historian Tamara Chaplin argues that the history of female same-sex intimacy in France is central to understanding the struggle to control the public sphere in the twentieth century. This monumental study draws on a wide range of undiscovered sources from cabaret culture, sexology, police files, radio and TV broadcasts, photography, the Minitel (an early form of internet), and private letters, as well as over one hundred interviews that Chaplin conducted with women from France and its colonies. *Becoming Lesbian* demonstrates how women of diverse classes and races came to define themselves as lesbian and used public spaces and public media to exert claims on the world around them in ways that made possible new forms of gendered and sexual citizenship. Chaplin begins in the sapphic cabarets of interwar Paris. These venues, as she shows, exploited female same-sex desire for profit while simultaneously launching an incipient queer female counterpublic. Refuting claims that World War II destroyed this female world, Chaplin reveals instead how sapphic subcultures flourished into the postwar period, laying crucial groundwork for the collective politicization of lesbian identity in the decades that followed.

*Becoming Lesbian* brims with colorful vignettes about female cabaret owners, singers, TV personalities, writers, and lesbian activists, all of whom Chaplin brings to life to make larger points about rights, belonging, and citizenship. As a history of lesbianism, this book represents a major contribution to modern French history, queer studies, and genealogies of the media and its publics.

**Tamara Chaplin** is professor of modern European history and Lynn M. Martin Professorial Scholar (2023–2026) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.
Live Stock and Dead Things
The Archaeology of Zoopolitics between Domestication and Modernity
Hannah Chazin

Reconceptualizes human-animal relationships and their political significance in ancient and modern societies.

In *Live Stock and Dead Things*, Hannah Chazin combines zooarchaeology and anthropology to challenge familiar narratives about the role of nonhuman animals in the rise of modern societies. Conventional views of this process tend to see a mostly linear development from hunter-gatherer societies to horticultural and pastoral ones to large-scale agricultural ones and then industrial ones. Along the way, traditional accounts argue that owning livestock as property, along with land and other valuable commodities, introduced social inequality and stratification. Against this, Chazin raises a provocative question: What if domestication wasn’t the origin of instrumentalizing nonhuman animals after all?

Chazin argues that these conventional narratives are inherited from conjectural histories and ignore the archaeological data. In her view, the category of “domestication” flattens the more complex dimensions of humans’ relationship to herd animals. In the book’s first half, Chazin offers a new understanding of the political possibilities of pastoralism, one that recognizes the powerful role herd animals have played in shaping human notions of power and authority. In the second half, she takes readers into her archaeological fieldwork in the South Caucuses, which sheds further light on herd animals’ transformative effect on the economy, social life, and ritual. Appealing to anthropologists and archaeologists alike, this daring book offers a reconceptualization of human-animal relationships and their political significance.

Hannah Chazin is assistant professor of anthropology at Columbia University.
Paris Concealed
Masks in the City of Light
James H. Johnson

A comprehensive history of masks in France from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

Masks can conceal, disguise, or protect. They can announce status, inspire delight, or spread fear. They can also betray trust through insincerity, deceit, and hypocrisy. In Paris Concealed, historian James H. Johnson offers a sweeping history of masks both visible and unseen from the time of Louis XIV to the late nineteenth century, exploring the complex roles that masking and unmasking have played in the fashioning of our social selves.

Drawing from memoirs, novels, plays, and paintings, Paris Concealed explores the many domains in which masks have been decisive. Beginning in the court of Versailles, Johnson charts the genesis of courtly politesse and its wide condemnation by Enlightenment philosophers and political thinkers. He narrates strategies in the French Revolution for unmasking traitors and later efforts to penetrate criminal disguises through telltale marks on the body. He portrays the disruptive power of masks in public balls and carnivals and, with the coming of modernity, evokes their unsettling presence within the unconscious. Compellingly written and beautifully illustrated, Paris Concealed lays bare the mask’s transformations, from marking one’s position in a static society to embracing imagined identities in meritocracies to impeding the elusive search for one’s true self. To tell the history of masks, Johnson shows, is to tell the history of modern selfhood.

James H. Johnson is professor of history at Boston University.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

The Alpine Enlightenment
Horace-Bénédict de Saussure and Nature’s Sensorium
Kathleen Kete


In *The Alpine Enlightenment*, historian Kathleen Kete takes us into the world of the Genevan geologist, physicist, inventor, and mountaineer Horace-Bénédict de Saussure. During his prodigious climbs into the upper ranges of the Alps, Saussure focused intensely on the natural phenomena he encountered—glaciers, crevasses, changes in the weather, and shifts in the color of the sky—and he described what he saw, heard, and touched with great precision. Kete uses Saussure’s evocative writings, which emphasized above all physical engagement with the earth, to uncover not just how people during the Enlightenment thought about nature, but more importantly how they experienced it. As Kete shows, Saussure thought with and through his body; he harnessed his senses to understand the forces that shaped the world around him. In so doing, he offered a vision of nature as worthy of respect independent of human needs, anticipating present-day concerns about the environment and our shared place within it.

Kathleen Kete is the Borden W. Painter, Jr., ’58/H’95 Professor of European History at Trinity College in Connecticut.
The Petro-state Masquerade
Oil, Sovereignty, and Power in Trinidad and Tobago
Ryan Cecil Jobson

A historical and ethnographic study of the fraught relationship between fossil fuels and political power in Trinidad and Tobago.

Examining the past, present, and future of Trinidad and Tobago’s oil and gas industries, anthropologist Ryan Cecil Jobson traces how a model of governance fashioned during prior oil booms is imperiled by declining fossil fuel production and a loss of state control. Despite the twin-island nation’s increasingly volatile and vulnerable financial condition, however, government officials continue to promote it as a land of inexhaustible resources and potentially limitless profits.

The result is what Jobson calls a “masquerade of permanence” whereby Trinbagonian state actors represent the nation as an ineliminable reserve of hydrocarbons primed for multinational investment. In The Petro-state Masquerade, Jobson examines the gulf between this narrative crafted by the postcolonial state and the vexed realities of its dwindling petroleum-fueled aspirations. After more than a century of commercial oil production, Trinidad and Tobago instructs us to regard the petro-state less as a permanent form than a fragile relation between fossil fuels and sovereign authority. Foregrounding the concurrent masquerades of oil workers, activists, and Carnival revelers, Jobson argues that the promise of decolonization lies in the disarticulation of natural resources, capital, and political power by ordinary people in the Caribbean.

Ryan Cecil Jobson is the Neubauer Family Assistant Professor in the Departments of Anthropology and Race, Diaspora & Indigeneity, and affiliated with the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture, and the Center for Latin American Studies, at the University of Chicago.
The Worlds of Victor Sassoon
Bombay, London, Shanghai, 1918–1941
Rosemary Wakeman

An interpretive history of global urbanity in the 1920s and 1930s, from the vantage points of Bombay, London, and Shanghai, that follows the life of business tycoon Victor Sassoon.

In this book, historian Rosemary Wakeman brings to life the frenzied, crowded streets, markets, ports, and banks of Bombay, London, and Shanghai. In the early twentieth century, these cities were at the forefront of the sweeping changes taking the world by storm as it entered an era of globalized commerce and the unprecedented circulation of goods, people, and ideas. Wakeman explores these cities and the world they helped transform through the life of Victor Sassoon, who in 1924 gained control of his powerful family’s trading and banking empire. She tracks his movements between these three cities as he grows his family’s fortune and transforms its holdings into a global juggernaut. Using his life as its point of entry, The Worlds of Victor Sassoon paints a broad portrait not just of wealth, cosmopolitanism, and leisure but also of the discrimination, exploitation, and violence wrought by a world increasingly driven by the demands of capital.

Rosemary Wakeman is professor of history at Fordham University. She is the author of A Modern History of European Cities: 1815 to the Present.
Women and Their Warlords
Domesticating Militarism in Modern China
Kate Merkel-Hess

Explores the complex history and legacy of elite wives, concubines, and daughters of warlords in twentieth-century China.

In Women and Their Warlords, historian Kate Merkel-Hess examines the lives and personalities of the female relatives of the militarists who governed regions of China from 1916 to 1949. Posing for candid photographs and sitting for interviews, these women did not just advance their male relatives’ agendas. They advocated for social and political changes, gave voice to feminist ideas, and shaped how the public perceived them. As the first publicly political wives in modern China, the wives and concubines of the Republican era warlords changed how people viewed elite women’s engagement in politics. Drawing on popular media sources, including magazine profiles and gossip column items, Merkel-Hess makes unexpected connections between militarism, domestic life, and state power as she provides an insightful new account of gender and authority in twentieth-century China.

Kate Merkel-Hess is associate professor in the Department of History at Penn State. She is the author of The Rural Modern: Reconstructing the Self and State in Republican China, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
Intimate Subjects
Touch and Tangibility in Britain’s Cerebral Age
Simeon Koole

A thought-provoking history of touch in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Britain.

This book tells the history of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Britain through a single sense—touch. In this time and place, historian Simeon Koole argues, our sense of ourselves and others as physical bodies changed as new encounters made us both more intimate and more vulnerable. Taking us inside different spaces—subway cars, tea shops, classrooms, police stations, foggy London streets—Koole shows how the experience of touch was transformed.

At its core, Intimate Subjects is about the nexus of embodiment and modernity. In addition to analyzing specific spaces, he also examines how the emerging disciplines of neurology and experimental psychology sought to understand the connections between sensation and selfhood. Tracing understandings, experiences, and practices of touch, this book shows us how personal space—and its disruption—shapes history.

Simeon Koole is a lecturer in liberal arts and history at the University of Bristol.
Dual Justice
America’s Divergent Approaches to Street and Corporate Crime
Anthony Grasso

A far-reaching examination of how America came to treat street and corporate crime so differently.

While America incarcerates its most marginalized citizens at an unparalleled rate, the nation has never developed the capacity to consistently prosecute corporate wrongdoing. Dual Justice unearths the intertwined histories of these two phenomena and reveals that they constitute more than just modern hypocrisy.

By examining the carceral and regulatory states’ evolutions from 1870 through today, Anthony Grasso shows that America’s divergent approaches to street and corporate crime share common, self-reinforcing origins. During the Progressive Era, scholars and lawmakers championed naturalized theories of human difference to justify instituting punitive measures for poor offenders and regulatory controls for corporate lawbreakers. These ideas laid the foundation for dual justice systems: criminal justice institutions harshly governing street crime and regulatory institutions governing corporate misconduct.

Since then, criminal justice and regulatory institutions have developed in tandem to reinforce politically constructed understandings about who counts as a criminal. Grasso analyzes the intellectual history, policy debates, and state and federal institutional reforms that consolidated these ideas, along with their racial and class biases, into America’s legal system.

Anthony Grasso is assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University, Camden. He studies American political development, law, criminal justice, and racial and class inequality.
The Roots of Polarization
From the Racial Realignment to the Culture Wars

Neil A. O’Brian

A deeply researched account of how battles over civil rights in the 1960s shaped today’s partisan culture wars.

In the late twentieth century, gay rights, immigration, gun control, and abortion debates all burst onto the political scene, scrambling the parties and polarizing the electorate. Neil A. O’Brian traces the origins of today’s political divide on these issues to the 1960s when Democrats and Republicans split over civil rights. It was this partisan polarization over race, he argues, that subsequently shaped partisan fault lines on other culture war issues that persist to this day.

Using public research dating to the 1930s, O’Brian shows that attitudes about civil rights were already linked with a range of other culture war beliefs decades before the parties split on these issues—and much earlier than previous scholarship realized. Challenging a common understanding of partisan polarization as an elite-led phenomenon, The Roots of Polarization argues that politicians and interest groups, jockeying for power in the changing party system, seized on these preexisting connections in the mass public to build the parties’ contemporary coalitions.

Neil A. O’Brian is assistant professor of political science at the University of Oregon.
Second Edition

Speaking of Crime
The Language of Criminal Justice
Lawrence M. Solan, Peter M. Tiersma, and Tammy Gales

An essential introduction to the use and misuse of language within the criminal justice system, updated for a new generation.

Does everyone understand the Miranda warning? Why do people confess to a crime they did not commit? Can linguistic experts identify who wrote an anonymous threatening letter? Since its first publication, Speaking of Crime has been answering these questions. Introducing major topics and controversies at the intersection of language and law, Lawrence M. Solan, Peter M. Tiersma, and Tammy Gales apply multidisciplinary insights to examine the complex role of language within the US justice system.

The second edition features in-depth discussions of recent cases, new legislation, and innovative research advances, and includes a new chapter on who interprets the laws governing linguistic contexts. Thoroughly updated and approachable, Speaking of Crime is a state-of-the-art survey that will be useful to scholars, students, and practitioners throughout the criminal justice system.

Lawrence M. Solan (1952–2024) was the 1901 Distinguished Professor of Law Emeritus at Brooklyn Law School. Peter M. Tiersma (1952–2014) was professor at Loyola Law School, Los Angeles. Tammy Gales is professor of linguistics at Hofstra University, New York.
Eighty-Ninth Edition

Requirements for Certification of Teachers, Counselors, Librarians, Administrators for Elementary and Secondary Schools, 2024–2025

Edited by Alain Park

The authoritative annual guide to the requirements for certification of teachers.

This annual volume offers the most complete and current listings of the requirements for certification of a wide range of educational professionals at the elementary and secondary levels. Requirements for Certification is a valuable resource, making much-needed knowledge available in one straightforward volume.

Alain Park is a freelance editor based in Chicago.
The Burden of Rhyme
Victorian Poetry, Formalism, and the Feeling of Literary History
Naomi Levine

A major new account of Victorian poetry and its place in the field of literary studies.

*The Burden of Rhyme* shows how the nineteenth-century search for the origin of rhyme shaped the theory and practice of poetry. For Victorians, rhyme was not (as it was for the New Critics, and as it still is for us) a mere technique or ahistorical form. Instead, it carried vivid historical fantasies derived from early studies of world literature. Naomi Levine argues that rhyme’s association with the advent of literary modernity and with a repertoire of medievalist, Italophilic, and orientalist myths about love, loss, and poetic longing made it a sensitive historiographic instrument. Victorian poets used rhyme to theorize both literary history and the most elusive effects of aesthetic form. This Victorian formalism, which insisted on the significance of origins, was a precursor and a challenge to twentieth-century methods. In uncovering the rich relationship between Victorian poetic forms and a forgotten style of literary-historical thought, *The Burden of Rhyme* reveals the unacknowledged influence of Victorian poetics—and its repudiation—on the development of modern literary criticism.

*Naomi Levine* is assistant professor of English at Yale University. This is her first book.
The Likeness of Things Unlike
A Poetics of Incommensurability
Sharon Cameron

A study of the incommensurable, often discordant elements that define major works of American literature.

In Sharon Cameron’s essays, a magnetic constellation gathers works of Emerson, Whitman, Dickinson, Cather, and Stevens—each manifesting in its own terms “the likeness of things unlike”—to form a loose commonality in a strain of American writing in which incommensurable elements can’t be integrated and can’t be separated. The Likeness of Things Unlike is concerned with discordant elements of an aesthetic work and argues that these elements refigure the aesthetic wholes whose integrity they apparently violate. These intertwined, subversive elements are challenges to literary systems and are essentially philosophical in their rethinking of categories, and thus go beyond the aesthetic particulars that exemplify them.

Cameron is known for rigorously and brilliantly connecting artistic achievement to radical ways of thinking. Georg Lukács describes the essayist as one who “adapts himself to the essay’s ‘smallness’ of form—the eternal smallness of the most profound work of the intellect in [the] face of life.” With The Likeness of Things Unlike Cameron powerfully demonstrates Lukács’s remarkable insight.

Sharon Cameron is the William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of English Emerita at Johns Hopkins University. Among her books are Lyric Time: Dickinson and the Limits of Genre, Thinking in Henry James, Impersonality: Seven Essays, and The Bond of the Furthest Apart: Essays on Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Bresson, and Kafka.
Amphion
Lyre, Poetry, and Politics in Modernity
Leah Middlebrook

A reintroduction to the myth of Amphion, recovering an overlooked sphere of lyric tradition.

Amphion is the figure in Greek mythology who played so skillfully on a lyre that stones moved of their own accord to build walls for Thebes. While Amphion still presides over music and architecture, he was once fundamental to the concept of lyric poetry. Amphion figured the human power to inspire action, creating and undoing polities by means of language. In contrast to the individual inspiration we associate with the better-known Orpheus, Amphion represents the relentless, often violent, play of order and disorder in human social life. His lyre was a powerful metaphor in the age of European imperial expansion.

In this wide-ranging study, Leah Middlebrook introduces readers to Amphion-inspired poetics and lyrics and traces the tradition of the Amphionic from the Renaissance through modernist and postmodern poetry and translation from the Hispanic, Anglophone, French, Italian, and ancient Roman worlds. Amphion makes a significant contribution to scholarship on the connection between poetry and politics and the history of the lyric, offering an account well-suited to our times.

Leah Middlebrook is associate professor of comparative literature and Romance languages at the University of Oregon. She is the author of Imperial Lyric: New Poetry and New Subjects in Early Modern Spain, and coeditor of Poiesis and Modernity in the Old and New Worlds.
The Mistral
A Windswept History of Modern France
Catherine Tatiana Dunlop

An in-depth look at the hidden power of the mistral wind and its effect on modern French history.

Every year, the chilly mistral wind blows through the Rhône valley of southern France, across the Camargue wetlands, and into the Mediterranean. Most forceful when winter turns to spring, the wind is sometimes brisk and sustained, and other times, it unleashes violent gusts. It knocks over trees or permanently bends them into clawlike shapes, it sweeps trains off their tracks, and it destroys crops. Yet, the mistral turns the sky clear and blue, as it often appears in depictions of Provence. The legendary wind is central to the area's regional identity, inspiring artists and writers near and far for centuries.

This force of nature is the focus of Catherine Dunlop's The Mistral, a beautifully written examination of the power of the mistral wind, and in particular, the ways it has challenged central tenets of nineteenth-century European society: order, mastery, and predictability. As Dunlop shows, while the modernizing state sought liberation from environmental realities through scientific advances, land modification, and other technological solutions, the wind blew on, literally crushing attempts at control, and becoming increasingly integral to regional feelings of place and community.

Catherine Tatiana Dunlop is an associate professor of modern European history at Montana State University, Bozeman. She is the author of Cartophilia, published by the University of Chicago Press, and serves as an associate editor for the journal Environmental History.
Everyone’s Business
What Companies Owe Society
Amit Ron and Abraham Singer

Business is political. What are the ethics of it?

Businesses are political actors. They not only fund political campaigns, take stances on social issues, and wave the flags of identity groups—they also affect politics in their everyday hiring and investment decisions. As a highly polarized public demands political alignment from the powerful businesses they deal with, what’s a company to do?

Amit Ron and Abraham Singer show that the unavoidably political role of companies in modern life is both the fundamental problem and inescapable fact of business ethics: corporate power makes business ethics necessary, and business ethics must strive to mitigate corporate power. Because of its economic and social influence, Ron and Singer forcefully argue that modern business’s primary social responsibility is to democracy. Businesses must work to avoid wielding their power in ways that undermine key democratic practices like elections, public debate, and social movements. Pragmatic and urgent, Everyone’s Business offers an essential new framework for how we pursue profit—and democracy—in our increasingly divided world.

Amit Ron is associate professor of political science at Arizona State University. Abraham Singer is assistant professor of business at Loyola University Chicago. He is the author of The Form of the Firm: A Normative Political Theory of the Corporation.
Democracy in Power
A History of Electrification in the United States
Sandeep Vaheesan

Private money, public good, and the original fight for control of America’s energy industry.

Until the 1930s, financial interests dominated electrical power in the United States. That changed with President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, which restructured the industry. The government expanded public ownership, famously through the Tennessee Valley Authority, and promoted a new kind of utility: the rural electric cooperative, which brought light and power to millions in the countryside. Since then, public and cooperative utilities have persisted as an alternative to shareholder control. Democracy in Power traces the rise of publicly governed utilities in the twentieth-century electrification of America.

Sandeep Vaheesan shows that the path to accountability in America’s power sector was beset by bureaucratic challenges and fierce private resistance. Through a detailed and critical examination of this evolution, Vaheesan offers a blueprint for a publicly led and managed path to decarbonization. Democracy in Power is at once an essential history, a deeply relevant accounting of successes and failures, and a guide on how to avoid repeating past mistakes.

Sandeep Vaheesan is legal director of the Open Markets Institute. His popular writing has appeared in the Washington Post, New Republic, Atlantic, and Dissent.
The Economics of Privacy
Edited by Avi Goldfarb and Catherine E. Tucker

A foundational new collection examining the mechanics of privacy in the digital age.

The falling costs of collecting, storing, and processing data have allowed firms and governments to improve their products and services but have also created databases with detailed individual-level data that raise privacy concerns. This volume summarizes the research on the economics of privacy and identifies open questions on the value of privacy, the roles of property rights and markets for privacy and data, the relationship between privacy and inequality, and the political economy of privacy regulation.

Several themes emerge across the chapters. One is that it may not be possible to solve privacy concerns by creating a market for the right to privacy, even if property rights are well-defined and transaction costs are low. Another is that it is difficult to measure and value the benefits of privacy, particularly when individuals have an intrinsic preference for privacy. Most previous attempts at valuation have focused only on quantifiable economic outcomes, such as innovation. Finally, defining privacy through an economic lens is challenging. The broader academic and legal literature includes many distinct definitions of privacy, and different definitions may be appropriate in different contexts. The chapters explore a variety of frameworks for examining these questions and provide a range of new perspectives on the role of economics research in understanding the benefits and costs of privacy and of data flows. As the digital economy continues to expand the scope of economic theory and research, The Economics of Privacy provides the most comprehensive survey to date of this field and its next steps.

Avi Goldfarb holds the Rotman Chair in Artificial Intelligence and Healthcare and is professor of marketing at the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, and a research associate of the NBER. Catherine E. Tucker is the Sloan Distinguished Professor of Management at MIT Sloan and a research associate of the NBER.
Innovative new approaches for improving GDP measurement to better gauge economic productivity.

Official measures of gross domestic product (GDP) indicate that productivity growth has declined in the United States over the last two decades. This has led to calls for policy changes from pro-business tax reform to stronger antitrust measures. But are our twentieth-century economic methods actually measuring our twenty-first-century productivity?

*The Measure of Economies* offers a synthesis of the state of knowledge in productivity measurement at a time when many question the accuracy and scope of GDP. With chapters authored by leading economic experts on topics such as the digital economy, health care, and the environment, it highlights the inadequacies of current practices and discusses cutting-edge alternatives.

Pragmatic and forward-facing, *The Measure of Economies* is an essential resource not only for social scientists but also for policymakers and business leaders seeking to understand the complexities of economic growth in a time of rapidly evolving technology.

Marshall B. Reinsdorf is a former senior economist with the International Monetary Fund. Louise Sheiner is a senior fellow at the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy at the Brookings Institution.
Afterall
Autumn/Winter 2024, Issue 58
Edited by Elisa Adami, Amanda Carneiro, Nav Haq, Mark Lewis, Adeena Mey, Charles Stankievech, and Chloe Ting

The newest issue from the biannual journal of art history and theory.

Established in 1998, Afterall is a journal of contemporary art that provides an in-depth analysis of art and its social, political, and philosophical contexts. Each issue provides the reader with well-researched contributions that discuss each artist’s work from different perspectives. Contextual essays and other texts discussing events, works, or exhibitions further develop the thematic focus of each issue.
Crime and Justice, Volume 53
Edited by Michael Tonry

Presents cutting-edge scholarship by preeminent criminology scholars.

Since 1979, Crime and Justice has presented a review of the latest international research, providing expertise to enhance the work of sociologists, psychologists, criminal lawyers, justice scholars, and political scientists. The series explores a full range of issues concerning crime, its causes, and its cures. In both the review and the thematic volumes, Crime and Justice offers an interdisciplinary approach to address core issues in criminology.

Michael Tonry is the McKnight Presidential Professor of Criminal Law and Policy (Emeritus) at the University of Minnesota and an External Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law in Freiburg, Germany.
Living in the Future
Utopianism and the Long Civil Rights Movement
Victoria W. Wolcott

Living in the Future reveals the unexplored impact of utopian thought on the major figures of the Civil Rights Movement.

Utopian thinking is often dismissed as unrealistic, overly idealized, and flat-out impractical—in short, wholly divorced from the urgent conditions of daily life. This is perhaps especially true when the utopian ideal in question is reforming and repairing the United States’ bitter history of racial injustice. But as Victoria W. Wolcott provocatively argues, utopianism is actually the foundation of a rich and visionary worldview, one that specifically inspired the major figures of the Civil Rights Movement in ways that haven’t yet been fully understood or appreciated.

Wolcott makes clear that the idealism and pragmatism of the civil rights movement were grounded in nothing less than an intensely utopian yearning. Key figures of the time, from Martin Luther King Jr. and Pauli Murray to Father Divine and Howard Thurman, all shared a belief in a radical pacifism that was both specifically utopian and deeply engaged in changing the current conditions of the existing world. Living in the Future recasts the various strains of mid-twentieth-century civil rights activism in a utopian light, revealing the power of dreaming in a profound and concrete fashion, one that can be emulated in other times that are desperate for change, like today.

Victoria W. Wolcott is professor of history at the University of Buffalo.

“In this beautifully written, deeply researched, and groundbreaking study of black utopian activist movements, Wolcott recovers the forgotten histories that inspired the civil rights movement. She gives extraordinary texture to the work of utopia on the ground and shows how utopia isn’t just a good theory, but a real, attainable, and necessary practice that can energize all those who care about the future and repairing our world. This astonishing book will forever change how we think about utopia and the struggle for democracy, both in the United States and across the globe.”—Alex Zamalin, author of Black Utopia: The History of an Idea from Black Nationalism to Afrofuturism
Forming Humanity

Redeeming the German Bildung Tradition

Jennifer A. Herdt

Forming Humanity reveals bildung, or ethical formation, as the key to post-Kantian thought.

Kant’s proclamation of humankind’s emergence from “self-incurred immaturity” left his contemporaries with a puzzle: What models should we use to sculpt ourselves if we no longer look to divine grace or received authorities? Deftly uncovering the roots of this question in Rhineland mysticism, Pietist introspection, and the rise of the bildungsroman, Jennifer A. Herdt reveals bildung, or ethical formation, as the key to post-Kantian thought. This was no simple process of secularization, in which human beings took responsibility for something they had earlier left in the hands of God. Rather, theorists of bildung, from Herder through Goethe to Hegel, championed human agency in self-determination while working out the social and political implications of our creation in the image of God. While bildung was invoked to justify racism and colonialism by stigmatizing those deemed resistant to self-cultivation, it also nourished ideals of dialogical encounter and mutual recognition. Herdt reveals how the project of forming humanity lives on in our ongoing efforts to grapple with this complicated legacy.

Jennifer A. Herdt is the Gilbert L. Stark Professor of Christian Ethics at Yale University Divinity School. Her previous books include Putting On Virtue, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
In the Shadow of the Magic Mountain
The Erika and Klaus Mann Story
Andrea Weiss

A biography of Thomas Mann’s two eldest children that provides intriguing insight into both their lives and the political and cultural shifts at the same time.

Thomas Mann’s two eldest children, Erika and Klaus, were unconventional, rebellious, and fiercely devoted to each other. Empowered by their close bond, they espoused vehemently anti-Nazi views in a Europe swept up in fascism and were openly, even defiantly, gay in an age of secrecy and repression. Erika and Klaus were serious authors, performance artists before the medium existed, and political visionaries whose searing essays and lectures are still relevant today. Their story offers a fascinating view of the literary and intellectual life, political turmoil, and sexual mores of their times.

In the Shadow of the Magic Mountain begins with an account of the make-believe world the Manns created together as children—an early sign of their talents as well as the intensity of their relationship. Weiss documents the lifelong artistic collaboration that followed, showing how, as the Nazis took power, Erika and Klaus infused their work with a shared sense of political commitment. Their views earned them exile, and after escaping Germany they eventually moved to the United States. Abroad, they enjoyed a wide circle of famous friends, including Andre Gide, Christopher Isherwood, Jean Cocteau, and W. H. Auden, whom Erika married in 1935. But the demands of life in exile, Klaus’s heroin addiction, and Erika’s new allegiance to their father strained their mutual devotion, and in 1949 Klaus committed suicide.

Beautiful never-before-seen photographs illustrate Weiss’s riveting tale of two brave nonconformists whose dramatic lives open up new perspectives on the history of the twentieth century.

Andrea Weiss is professor in the Film/Video Program at the City College of New York and the author of Paris Was a Woman: Portraits from the Left Bank and Vampires and Violets: Lesbians in Film. She has been an independent filmmaker for over twenty-five years, and her documentary Escape to Life: The Erika and Klaus Mann Story was released on DVD in 2008.
Trading Freedom
How Trade with China Defined Early America
Dael A. Norwood

Explores the surprisingly rich early history of US-China trade and its unexpected impact on the developing republic.

The economic and geographic development of the pre-twentieth-century United States is usually thought of in trans-Atlantic terms, defined by entanglements with Europe and Africa. In Trading Freedom, Dael A. Norwood recasts these common conceptions by looking to Asia, making clear that from its earliest days, the United States has been closely intertwined with China—monetarily, politically, and psychologically.

Norwood details US trade with China from the late eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries—a critical period in America’s self-definition as a capitalist nation—and shows how global commerce was central to the articulation of that national identity. He examines how much of the country’s early growth and definition was influenced in important ways by its multifarious Chinese relations. Trading Freedom illuminates how crucial Federalist-era debates over political economy and trade policy, the building of the transcontinental railroad, and the looming sectional struggle over slavery were all influenced by Sino-American relations. Deftly weaving together interdisciplinary threads from the worlds of commerce, foreign policy, and immigration, Trading Freedom thoroughly dismantles the idea that American engagement with China is anything new.

Dael A. Norwood is assistant professor of history at the University of Delaware.

"An impressively ambitious book, surveying US commercial involvement with China from the departure of the Empress of China, which sailed from New York in 1784, to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Books on China and the United States in this period typically cover either trade or immigration—Trading Freedom is the rare book to tackle both."—Eliga Gould, University of New Hampshire
Welfare for Markets
A Global History of Basic Income
Anton Jäger and Daniel Zamora Vargas

A sweeping intellectual history of the welfare state’s policy-in-waiting.

The idea of a government paying its citizens to keep them out of poverty—now known as basic income—is hardly new. Often dated as far back as ancient Rome, basic income’s modern conception truly emerged in the late nineteenth century. Yet as one of today’s most controversial proposals, it draws supporters from across the political spectrum.

In this eye-opening work, Anton Jäger and Daniel Zamora Vargas trace basic income from its rise in American and British policy debates following periods of economic tumult to its modern relationship with technopopulist figures in Silicon Valley. They chronicle how the idea first arose in the United States and Europe as a market-friendly alternative to the postwar welfare state and how interest in the policy has grown in the wake of the 2008 credit crisis and COVID-19 crash.

An incisive, comprehensive history, Welfare for Markets tells the story of how a fringe idea conceived in economics seminars went global, revealing the most significant shift in political culture since the end of the Cold War.

Anton Jäger is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Catholic University of Leuven. He has published widely on populism, basic income, and the contemporary crisis of democracy. Daniel Zamora Vargas is assistant professor of sociology at the Free University of Brussels. He is coauthor of The Last Man Takes LSD.
Examining the history of phrenology and physiognomy, *Beauty and the Brain* proposes a bold new way of understanding the connection between science, politics, and popular culture in early America.

Between the 1770s and the 1860s, people all across the globe relied on physiognomy and phrenology to evaluate human worth. These once-popular but now-discredited disciplines were based on a deceptively simple premise: that facial features or skull shape could reveal a person's intelligence, character, and personality. In the United States, these were culturally ubiquitous sciences that both elite thinkers and ordinary people used to understand human nature.

While the modern world dismisses phrenology and physiognomy as silly and debunked disciplines, *Beauty and the Brain* shows why they must be taken seriously: they were the intellectual tools that a diverse group of Americans used to debate questions of race, gender, and social justice. While prominent intellectuals and political thinkers invoked these sciences to justify hierarchy, marginalized people and progressive activists deployed them for their own political aims, creatively interpreting human minds and bodies as they fought for racial justice and gender equality. Ultimately, though, physiognomy and phrenology were as dangerous as they were popular. In addition to validating the idea that external beauty was a sign of internal worth, these disciplines often appealed to the very people who were damaged by their prejudicial doctrines. In taking physiognomy and phrenology seriously, *Beauty and the Brain* recovers a vibrant—if largely forgotten—cultural and intellectual universe, showing how popular sciences shaped some of the greatest political debates of the American past.

*Rachel E. Walker* is assistant professor of history at the University of Hartford.

"*Beauty and the Brain* is a highly original, insightful, and engaging book. Walker’s research is groundbreaking, her analysis a model for how to produce an intellectual and cultural history, and her chapters filled with compelling evidence. By bringing together science, politics, and popular culture, Walker provides an important history of how people tried to read facial features as a mark of character for both conservative and radical purposes. This book will appeal to specialists in a range of fields including the history of science, women’s history, African American history, literary history, and visual culture.”—Corrine T. Field, University of Virginia
Eye of Newt and Toe of Frog, Adder’s Fork and Lizard’s Leg
The Lore and Mythology of Amphibians and Reptiles
Marty Crump

From celebrated herpetologist and science writer Marty Crump, a beautifully illustrated exploration of the interlinked stories of herb folklore, natural history, and conservation.

Frogs are worshipped for bringing nourishing rains, but blamed for devastating floods. Turtles are admired for their wisdom and longevity, but ridiculed for their sluggish and cowardly behavior. Snakes are respected for their ability to heal and restore life, but despised as symbols of evil. Lizards are revered as beneficent guardian spirits, but feared as the Devil himself.

In this ode to toads and snakes, newts and tuatara, crocodiles and tortoises, herpetologist and science writer Marty Crump explores folklore across the world and throughout time. From creation myths to trickster tales; from associations with fertility and rebirth to fire and rain; and from the use of herps in folk medicines and magic, as food, pets, and gods, Crump reveals both our love and hatred of amphibians and reptiles—and their perceived power. She shows how our complex and conflicting perceptions threaten the conservation of these ecologically vital animals.

Sumptuously illustrated, Eye of Newt and Toe of Frog, Adder’s Fork and Lizard’s Leg is a beautiful and enthralling brew of natural history and folklore, sobering science and humor.

Marty Crump is an adjunct professor of biology at Utah State and Northern Arizona Universities. She is the author or coauthor of fourteen books, including In Search of the Golden Frog, Headless Males Make Great Lovers, Sexy Orchids Make Lousy Lovers, A Year with Nature, and Frog Day, all also published by the University of Chicago Press. Most recently, she is the editor of Lost Frogs and Hot Snakes: Herpetologists’ Tales from the Field.

“Crump, a US conservationist with a passion for amphibians and reptiles pursued over almost five decades, is an optimist. Her vast new compendium of herpetological mythology and folklore . . . is a ‘crazy quilt’ of a book that quickly convinces the reader that these species constitute an enormous wealth of cultural capital. In losing them, we lose part of ourselves.”
—New Scientist
**The Great American Transit Disaster**

A Century of Austerity, Auto-Centric Planning, and White Flight

Nicholas Dagen Bloom

*A potent re-examination of America’s history of public disinvestment in mass transit.*

Many a scholar and policy analyst has lamented American dependence on cars and the corresponding lack of federal investment in public transportation throughout the latter decades of the twentieth century. But as Nicholas Dagen Bloom shows in *The Great American Transit Disaster*, our transit networks are so bad for a very simple reason: we wanted it this way.

Focusing on Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and San Francisco, Bloom provides overwhelming evidence that transit disinvestment was a choice rather than destiny. He pinpoints three major factors that led to the decline of public transit in the United States: municipal austerity policies that denied most transit agencies the funding to sustain high-quality service; the encouragement of auto-centric planning; and white flight from dense city centers to far-flung suburbs. As Bloom makes clear, these local public policy decisions were not the product of a nefarious auto industry or any other grand conspiracy—all were widely supported by voters, who effectively shut out options for transit-friendly futures. With this book, Bloom seeks not only to dispel our accepted transit myths but hopefully to lay new tracks for today’s conversations about public transportation funding.

Nicholas Dagen Bloom is professor of urban policy and planning, and director of the Master of Urban Planning Program, at Hunter College. He is the author of numerous books, including *How States Shaped Postwar America*, also published by the University of Chicago Press.
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