POLITICAL SCIENCE

New and Recent Titles

The MIT Press

2014
LEE KUAN YEW
The Grand Master’s Insights on China, the United States, and the World
Interviews and Selections by Graham Allison and Robert D. Blackwill, with Ali Wyne
Foreword by Henry A. Kissinger

When Lee Kuan Yew speaks, presidents, prime ministers, diplomats, and CEOs listen. Lee, the founding father of modern Singapore and its prime minister from 1959 to 1990, has honed his wisdom during more than fifty years on the world stage. Almost single-handedly responsible for transforming Singapore into a Western-style economic success, he offers a unique perspective on the geopolitics of East and West. American presidents from Richard Nixon to Barack Obama have welcomed him to the White House; British prime ministers from Margaret Thatcher to Tony Blair have recognized his wisdom; and business leaders from Rupert Murdoch to Rex Tillerson, CEO of Exxon Mobil, have praised his accomplishments. This book gathers key insights from interviews, speeches, and Lee’s voluminous published writings and presents them in an engaging question and answer format.

Lee does not pull his punches, offering his unvarnished opinions on multiculturalism, the welfare state, education, and the free market. This little book belongs on the reading list of every world leader — including the one who took the oath of office on January 20, 2013.

“If you are interested in the future of Asia, which means the future of the world, you’ve got to read this book.”
— Fareed Zakaria, CNN

“Graham Allison and Bob Blackwill have important questions to ask about China, America and the extraordinary impact of the relationship of those two countries on the rest of the world. For answers, they turned to Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore’s first premier and one of the world’s most formidable geopolitical thinkers and strategists. The result is a fascinating book called Lee Kuan Yew: The Grand Master’s Insights on China, the United States, and the World.”
— Ian Bremmer, Reuters

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Texts recommended for course adoption are designated throughout the catalog.
NEW IN 100 YEARS
Leading Economists Predict the Future
edited by Ignacio Palacios-Huerta

This pithy and engaging volume shows that economists may be better equipped to predict the future than science fiction writers. Economists’ ideas, based on both theory and practice, reflect their knowledge of the laws of human interactions as well as years of experimentation and reflection. Although perhaps not as screenplay-ready as a work of fiction, these economists’ predictions are ready for their close-ups. In this book, ten prominent economists — including Nobel laureates and several likely laureates — offer their ideas about the world of the twenty-second century.

In scenarios that range from the optimistic to the guardedly gloomy, these thinkers consider such topics as the transformation of work and wages, the continuing increase in inequality, the economic rise of China and India, the endlessly repeating cycle of crisis and (projected) recovery, the benefits of technology, the economic consequences of political extremism, and the long-range effects of climate change. For example, Daren Acemoglu offers a thoughtful discussion of how trends of the last century — including uneven growth, technological integration, and resource scarcity — might translate into the next; Robert Shiller provides an innovative view of future risk management methods using information technology; 2012 Nobelist Alvin Roth projects his theory of Matching Markets into the next century, focusing on schools, jobs, marriage and family, and medicine; Nobelist Robert Solow considers the shift away from remunerated labor, among other subjects; and Martin Weitzman raises the intriguing but alarming possibility of using geoengineering techniques to mitigate the inevitable effects of climate change.

In a 1930 essay mentioned by several contributors, “Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren,” John Maynard Keynes offered predictions that, read today, range from absolutely correct to spectacularly wrong. This book follows in Keynes’s path, hoping, perhaps, to better his average.


2014 — 200 pp. — 13 illus. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-02691-8

NEW
KEYNES
Useful Economics for the World Economy
Peter Temin and David Vines

As the global economic crisis continues to cause damage, some policy makers have called for a more Keynesian approach to current economic problems. In this book, the economists Peter Temin and David Vines provide an accessible introduction to Keynesian ideas that connects Keynes’s insights to today’s global economy and offers readers a way to understand current policy debates.

John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) created the branch of economics now known as macroeconomics. He played a major role in the reconstruction of Europe and the world economy after the Second World War. Keynesian economics came to be identified with efforts to mitigate the Great Depression and with postwar economic policies that helped power a golden age of economic growth. Temin and Vines argue that Keynes also provided a way to understand the interactions among nations, and therein lies his relevance for today’s global crisis.

Temin and Vines survey economic thinking before Keynes and explain how difficult it was for Keynes to escape from conventional wisdom. They set out the Keynesian analysis of a closed economy and expand the analysis to the international economy, using a few simple graphs to present Keynes’s formal analyses in an accessible way. They discuss problems of today’s world economy, showcasing the usefulness of a simple Keynesian approach to current economic policy choices. Keynesian ideas, they argue, can lay the basis for a return to economic growth.

October 2014 — 136 pp. — 15 illus. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-02831-8
Now Available in Paperback

CHILDREN WITHOUT A STATE
A Global Human Rights Challenge

edited by Jacqueline Bhabha
Foreword by Mary Robinson

Children are among the most vulnerable citizens of the world, with a special need for the protections, rights, and services offered by states. And yet children are particularly at risk from statelessness. Thirty-six percent of all births in the world are not registered, leaving more than forty-eight million children under the age of five with no legal identity and no formal claim on any state. Millions of other children are born stateless or become undocumented as a result of migration. Children Without a State is the first book to examine how statelessness affects children throughout the world, examining this largely unexplored problem from a human rights perspective.

The human rights repercussions explored range from dramatic abuses (detention and deportation) to social marginalization (lack of access to education and health care). The book provides a variety of examples, including chapters on Palestinian children in Israel, undocumented young people seeking higher education in the United States, unaccompanied child migrants in Spain, Roma children in Italy, irregular internal child migrants in China, and children in mixed legal/illegal families in the United States.

“This collection will not only make valuable contributions to the policy making that improves the straitened environment of stateless children, but will also be of great interest to policy makers, human rights advocates and scholars of human rights and international relations.”
— Political Studies Review

“This is an important and timely volume that will add significantly to the existing literature on migration and citizenship law. Childhood marks a status of less-than-full membership that renders individuals vulnerable as a matter of law and social practice in relation to adults. This is the first book-length study that systematically analyzes the interface between national status vulnerability and childhood.”
— Linda Bosniak, School of Law, Rutgers University, and author of The Citizen and the Alien: Dilemmas of Contemporary Membership

2014 — 392 pp. — 1 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52599-2
(Cloth 2011)

THE SYRIA DILEMMA
edited by Nader Hashemi and Danny Postel

The current conflict in Syria has killed more than 90,000 people and displaced four million, yet most observers predict that the worst is still to come. And for two years, the international community has failed to take action.

World leaders have repeatedly resolved not to let atrocities happen in plain view, but the legacy of the bloody and costly intervention in Iraq has left policymakers with little appetite for more military operations. So we find ourselves in the grip of a double burden: the urge to stop the bleeding in Syria, and the fear that attempting to do so would be Iraq redux.

What should be done about the apparently intractable Syrian conflict? This book focuses on the ethical and political dilemmas at the heart of the debate about Syria and the possibility of humanitarian intervention in today’s world. The contributors — Syria experts, international relations theorists, human rights activists, and scholars of humanitarian intervention — don’t always agree, but together they represent the best political thinking on the issue. The Syria Dilemma includes original pieces from Michael Ignatieff, Mary Kaldor, Radwan Ziadeh, Thomas Pierret, Afra Jalabi, and others.

“Whether you support or oppose military intervention, The Syria Dilemma highlights the ethical and moral dilemmas at the heart of the Syrian conflict. The editors have done an excellent job in collecting critical contributions by prominent scholars and foreign policy analysts. This book raises the moral level of debate on Syria. It is a must read.”
— Fawaz A. Gerges, Director of the Middle East Centre, London School of Economics; author of Obama and the Middle East: The End of America’s Moment?

“Wide-ranging and timely, this volume is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand the Syrian tragedy, its significance, and the options available to the United States and the rest of the international community.”
— James L. Gelvin, Professor of History, UCLA; author of The Arab Uprisings: What Everyone Needs to Know and Divided Loyalties: Nationalism and Mass Politics in Syria at the Close of Empire

“The Syria Dilemma does a particularly good job of identifying what’s at stake for Syria, her people, and the global powers with a vested interest in the region.”
— Roxane Gay, The Nation

2013 — 272 pp. — $17.95/£12.95
978-0-262-02683-3
A Boston Review Book
GIVING KIDS A FAIR CHANCE

James J. Heckman

In Giving Kids a Fair Chance, Nobel Prize-winning economist James Heckman argues that the accident of birth is the greatest source of inequality in America today. Children born into disadvantage are, by the time they start kindergarten, already at risk of dropping out of school, teen pregnancy, crime, and a lifetime of low-wage work. This is bad for all those born into disadvantage and bad for American society.

Current social and education policies directed toward children focus on improving cognition, yet success in life requires more than smarts. Heckman calls for a refocus of social policy toward early childhood interventions designed to enhance both cognitive abilities and such non-cognitive skills as confidence and perseverance. This new focus on preschool intervention would emphasize improving the early environments of disadvantaged children and increasing the quality of parenting while respecting the primacy of the family and America’s cultural diversity.

The debate that follows delves deeply into some of the most fraught questions of our time: the sources of inequality, the role of schools in solving social problems, and how to invest public resources most effectively. Mike Rose, Geoffrey Canada, Charles Murray, Carol Dweck, Annette Lareau, and other prominent experts participate.

“If you are losing patience with overblown claims and rhetoric by policy advocates, read this book…. Giving Kids a Fair Chance is remarkable for the scientific advances that it represents.”
— Samuel Bowles, Science

2013 — 152 pp. — $15.95/£10.95
978-0-262-01913-2
A Boston Review Book

GREENING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Robert Pollin

In order to control climate change, the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that greenhouse gas emissions will need to fall by about forty percent by 2030.

Achieving the target goals will be highly challenging. Yet in Greening the Global Economy, economist Robert Pollin shows that they are attainable through steady, large-scale investments — totaling about 1.5 percent of global GDP on an annual basis — in both energy efficiency and clean renewable energy sources. Not only that: Pollin argues that with the right investments, these efforts will expand employment and drive economic growth.

Drawing on years of research, Pollin explores all aspects of the problem: how much energy will be needed in a range of industrialized and developing economies; what efficiency targets should be; and what kinds of industrial policy will maximize investment and support private and public partnerships in green growth so that a clean energy transformation can unfold without broad subsidies.

All too frequently, inaction on climate change is blamed on its potential harm to the economy. Pollin shows greening the economy is not only possible but necessary: global economic growth depends on it.

October 2014 — 304 pp. — $17.95/£12.95
978-0-262-02823-3
A Boston Review Book

OCCUPY THE FUTURE

edited by David Grusky, Doug McAdam, Rob Reich, and Debra Satz

The Occupy Wall Street movement has ignited new questions about the relationship between democracy and equality in the United States. Are we also entering a moment in history in which the disjuncture between our principles and our institutions is cast into especially sharp relief? Do new developments — most notably the rise of extreme inequality — offer new threats to the realization of our most cherished principles? Can we build an open, democratic, and successful movement to realize our ideals? Occupy the Future offers informed and opinionated essays that address these questions. The writers — including Nobel Laureate in Economics Kenneth Arrow and bestselling authors Paul and Anne Ehrlich — lay out what our country’s principles are, whether we’re living up to them, and what can be done to bring our institutions into better alignment with them.

2013 — 296 pp. — 12 illus. — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-01840-1
A Boston Review Book
NEW

LURCHING TOWARD HAPPINESS IN AMERICA
Claude Fischer

The promise of America has long been conceived as the promise of happiness. Being American is all about the opportunity to pursue one’s own bliss. But what is the good life, and are we getting closer to its attainment? In the cacophony of competing conceptions of the good, technological interventions that claim to help us achieve it, and rancorous debate over government’s role in securing it for us, every step toward happiness seems to come with at least one step back.

In Lurching toward Happiness in America, acclaimed sociologist Claude Fischer explores the data, the myths, and history to understand how far America has come in delivering on its promise. Are Americans getting lonelier? Is the gender revolution over? Does income shape the way Americans see their life prospects? In the end, Fischer paints a broad picture of what Americans say they want. And, as he considers how close they are to achieving that goal, he also suggests what might finally get them there.

2014 — 208 pp. — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-02824-0
A Boston Review Book

A CONSTITUTION FOR ALL TIMES
Pamela S. Karlan

Pamela S. Karlan is a unique figure in American law. A professor at Stanford Law School and former counsel for the NAACP, she has argued seven cases at the Supreme Court and worked on dozens more as a clerk for Justice Harry Blackmun. In her first book written for a general audience, she examines what happens in American courtrooms — especially the Supreme Court — and what it means for our everyday lives and to our national commitments to democracy, justice, and fairness.

Through an exploration of current hot-button legal issues — from voting rights to the death penalty, health care, same-sex marriage, invasive high-tech searches, and gun control — Karlan makes a sophisticated and resonant case for her vision of the Constitution. At the heart of that vision is the conviction that the Constitution is an evolving document that enables government to solve novel problems and expand the sphere of human freedom. As skeptics charge congressional overreach on such issues as the Affordable Care Act and even voting rights, Karlan pushes back. On individual rights in particular, she believes the Constitution allows Congress to enforce the substance of its amendments. And she calls out the Roberts Court for its disdain for the other branches of government and for its alignment with a conservative agenda.

“This is a highly informative and accessible look at our nation’s governing document.”
— Booklist

2013 — 208 pp. — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-01989-7
A Boston Review Book

WHY AMERICA IS NOT A NEW ROME
Vaclav Smil

America’s post–Cold War strategic dominance and its pre-recession affluence inspired pundits to make celebratory comparisons to ancient Rome at its most powerful. Now, with America no longer perceived as invulnerable, engaged in protracted fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, and suffering the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, comparisons are to the bloated, decadent, ineffectual later Empire. In Why America Is Not a New Rome, Vaclav Smil looks at these comparisons in detail, going deeper than the facile analogy-making of talk shows and glossy magazine articles. He finds profound differences.

Smil, a scientist and a lifelong student of Roman history, focuses on several fundamental concerns: the very meaning of empire; the actual extent and nature of Roman and American power; the role of knowledge and innovation; and demographic and economic basics — population dynamics, illness, death, wealth, and misery. America is not a latter-day Rome, Smil finds, and we need to understand this in order to look ahead without the burden of counterproductive analogies. Superficial similarities do not imply long-term political, demographic, or economic outcomes identical to Rome’s.

October 2014 — 240 pp. — 57 illus. — paper $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-52685-2
(Cloth 2010)
MADE IN THE USA
The Rise and Retreat of American Manufacturing
Vaclav Smil

“There is probably no other writer whose books I anticipate with more enthusiasm than Vaclav Smil. He brings remarkable insight to every topic he examines, combining his vast knowledge of science and energy, history and business to address some of the most pressing issues we face today. So I’m pleased he will be turning that keen intellect to the subject of manufacturing in the U.S.”

– Bill Gates

In Made in the USA, Vaclav Smil powerfully rebuts the notion that manufacturing is a relic of predigital history and that the loss of American manufacturing is a desirable evolutionary step toward a pure service economy. Smil argues that no advanced economy can prosper without a strong, innovative manufacturing sector and the jobs it creates. Reversing a famous information economy dictum, Smil argues that serving potato chips is not as good as making microchips.

The history of manufacturing in America, Smil tells us, is a story of nation-building. He explains how manufacturing became a fundamental force behind America’s economic, strategic, and social dominance. He describes American manufacturing’s rapid rise at the end of the nineteenth century, its consolidation and modernization between the two world wars, its role as an enabler of mass consumption after 1945, and its recent decline. Some economists argue that shipping low-value jobs overseas matters little because the high-value work remains in the United States. But, asks Smil, do we want a society that consists of a small population of workers doing high-value-added work and masses of unemployed?

Smil assesses various suggestions for solving America’s manufacturing crisis, including lowering corporate tax rates, promoting research and development, and improving public education. Will America act to preserve and reinvigorate its manufacturing? It is crucial to our social and economic well-being; but, Smil warns, the odds are no better than even.

2013 — 256 pp. — 14 illus. — $27.95/£19.95
978-0-262-01938-5

WORKER LEADERSHIP
America’s Secret Weapon in the Battle for Industrial Competitiveness
Fred Stahl

Foreword by Joel Cutcher-Gershenfeld

How can American manufacturing recapture its former dominance in the globalized industrial economy? In Worker Leadership, Fred Stahl proposes a strategy to boost enterprise productivity and restore America’s industrial power. Stahl outlines a revolutionary transformation of industrial culture that offers workers real control of production operations and manufacturing processes (as well as a monetary share of the savings from productivity gains). Stahl develops this new Theory of Worker Productivity into a strategy of Worker Leadership, with concrete, real-world examples.

Combining some of the methods of lean manufacturing made famous by Toyota with genuine worker empowerment unlike anything at Toyota, Worker Leadership creates highly productive jobs loaded with responsibility and authority. Workers, Stahl writes, love these jobs precisely because of the opportunities to be creative and productive. Worker Leadership also offers important benefits for organized labor. It promotes the vitality and growth of labor unions through a shared responsibility with management for growth and profitability.

Stahl’s approach was inspired by changes implemented at John Deere Harvester Works by a general manager named Dick Kleine. Stahl uses the story of Kleine’s transformation of the Deere factories to construct a checklist of essential conditions for Worker Leadership. He also discusses competition with China and South Korea and tells the story of a factory that GE recently “reshored” from China to the United States, considers the potential for applying Worker Leadership beyond manufacturing, provides a brief history of manufacturing, and even reveals the dark side of Toyota’s system that opens another opportunity for America.

Worker Leadership offers a blueprint for global competitive advantage that should be read by anyone concerned about America’s current productivity paralysis.

2013 — 256 pp. — 25 illus. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-01963-7
General Interest

MAKING IN AMERICA
From Innovation to Market
Suzanne Berger
with the MIT Task Force on Production in the Innovation Economy

America is the world leader in innovation, but many of the innovative ideas that are hatched in American start-ups, labs, and companies end up going abroad to reach commercial scale. Apple, the superstar of innovation, locates its production in China (yet still reaps most of its profits in the United States). When innovation does not find the capital, skills, and expertise it needs to come to market in the United States, what does it mean for economic growth and job creation? Inspired by the MIT Made in America project of the 1980s, Making in America brings experts from across MIT to focus on a critical problem for the country. MIT scientists, engineers, social scientists, and management experts visited more than 250 firms in the United States, Germany, and China. In companies across America — from big defense contractors to small machine shops and new technology startups — these experts tried to learn how we can rebuild the industrial landscape to sustain an innovative economy. They found gaping holes and missing pieces in the industrial ecosystem. Critical strengths and capabilities that once helped bring new enterprises to life have disappeared: production capacity; small and medium-size suppliers; spillovers of research, training, and new technology from big corporations. (Production in the Innovation Economy, also published by the MIT Press in 2013, describes this research.)

Even in an Internet-connected world, proximity to innovation and users matters for industry. Making in America describes ways to strengthen this connection. If we can learn from these ongoing experiments in linking innovation to production, American manufacturing could have a renaissance.

“Politicians play loose with what it takes to return manufacturing to the USA – this book deals with the root cause of the demise of manufacturing jobs and just how difficult it will be to reverse this trend — a must read for anyone interested in the future of our economy.”

— Craig R. Barrett, Retired CEO/Chairman, Intel Corporation

2013 — 256 pp. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-01991-0

PRODUCTION IN THE INNOVATION ECONOMY
edited by Richard M. Locke and Rachel L. Wellhausen

Production in the Innovation Economy emerges from several years of interdisciplinary research at MIT on the links between manufacturing and innovation in the United States and the world economy. Authors from political science, economics, business, employment and operations research, aeronautics and astronautics, mechanical engineering, and nuclear engineering come together to explore the extent to which manufacturing is key to an innovative and vibrant economy.

Chapters include survey research on gaps in worker skill development and training; discussions of coproduction with Chinese firms and participation in complex manufacturing projects in China; analyses of constraints facing American start-up firms involved in manufacturing; proposals for a future of distributed manufacturing and a focus on product variety as a marker of innovation; and forecasts of powerful advanced manufacturing technologies on the horizon. The chapters show that although the global distribution of manufacturing is not an automatic loss for the United States, gains from the colocation of manufacturing and innovation have not disappeared. The book emphasizes public policy that encourages colocation through, for example, training programs, supplements to private capital, and interfirm cooperation in industry consortia. Such approaches can help the United States not only to maintain manufacturing capacity but also, crucially, to maximize its innovative potential.


2014 — 352 pp. — 10 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01992-7
GENERAL INTEREST

**NEW**

**MAKING DEMOCRACY FUN**
*How Game Design Can Empower Citizens and Transform Politics*

Josh Lerner

Anyone who has ever been to a public hearing or community meeting would agree that participatory democracy can be boring. Hours of repetitive presentations, alternatingly alarmist or complacent, for or against, accompanied by constant heckling, often with no clear outcome or decision. Is this the best democracy can offer? In *Making Democracy Fun*, Josh Lerner offers a novel solution for the sad state of our deliberative democracy: the power of good game design. What if public meetings featured competition and collaboration (such as team challenges), clear rules (presented and modeled in multiple ways), measurable progress (such as scores and levels), and engaging sounds and visuals? These game mechanics would make meetings more effective and more enjoyable — even fun.

Lerner reports that institutions as diverse as the United Nations, the U.S. Army, and grassroots community groups are already using games and game-like processes to encourage participation. Drawing on more than a decade of practical experience and extensive research, he explains how games have been integrated into a variety of public programs in North and South America. He offers rich stories of game techniques in action, in children's councils, social service programs, and participatory budgeting and planning. With these real-world examples in mind, Lerner describes five kinds of games and twenty-six game mechanics that are especially relevant for democracy. He finds that when governments and organizations use games and design their programs to be more like games, public participation becomes more attractive, effective, and transparent. Game design can make democracy fun — and make it work.

2014 — 288 pp. — 39 illus. — $27.95/£19.95
978-0-262-02687-1

**DEMOCRACY DESPITE ITSELF**

*Why a System That Shouldn't Work at All Works So Well*

Danny Oppenheimer and Mike Edwards

Voters often make irrational decisions based on inaccurate and irrelevant information. Politicians are often inept, corrupt, or out of touch with the will of the people. Elections can be determined by the design of the ballot and the gerrymandered borders of a district. And yet, despite voters who choose candidates according to the boxer–brief dichotomy and politicians who struggle to put together a coherent sentence, democracy works exceptionally well: citizens of democracies are healthier, happier, and freer than citizens of other countries. In *Democracy Despite Itself*, Danny Oppenheimer, a psychologist, and Mike Edwards, a political scientist, explore this paradox: How can democracy lead to such successful outcomes when the defining characteristic of democracy — elections — is so flawed?

The brilliance of democracy, write Oppenheimer and Edwards, does not lie in the people’s ability to pick superior leaders. It lies in the many ways that it subtly encourages the flawed people and their flawed leaders to work toward building a better society.

2013 — 256 pp. — 12 illus. — paper — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-52521-3
(Cloth 2012)

**IN PRAISE OF REASON**

*Why Rationality Matters for Democracy*

Michael P. Lynch

Why does reason matter, if (as many people seem to think) in the end everything comes down to blind faith or gut instinct? Why not just go with what you believe even if it contradicts the evidence? Why bother with rational explanation when name-calling, manipulation, and force are so much more effective in our current cultural and political landscape? Michael Lynch’s *In Praise of Reason* offers a spirited defense of reason and rationality in an era of widespread skepticism — when, for example, people reject scientific evidence about such matters as evolution, climate change, and vaccines when it doesn’t jibe with their beliefs and opinions.

Although skeptical questions about reason have a deep and interesting history, Lynch argues, they can be answered. In particular, appeals to scientific principles of rationality are part of the essential common currency of any civil democratic society. The idea that everything is arbitrary — that reasoning has no more weight than blind faith — undermines a key principle of a civil society: that we owe our fellow citizens explanations for what we do.

Reason matters — not just for the noble ideal of truth, but for the everyday world in which we live.

2014 — 184 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-52605-0
(Cloth 2012)
INDECISION POINTS
George W. Bush and the Israeli–Palestinian Conflict
Daniel E. Zoughbie

Although George W. Bush memorably declared, “I’m the decider,” as president he was remarkably indecisive when it came to U.S. policy toward the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. His administration’s policymaking featured an ongoing clash between moderate realists and conservative hard-liners inspired by right-wing religious ideas and a vision of democracy as cure-all. Riven by these competing agendas, the Bush administration vacillated between recognizing the Palestinian right to self-determination and embracing Israeli leaders who often chose war over negotiations. Through the years, the administration erratically adopted and discarded successive approaches to the Israeli–Palestinian peace process. The results of this irresolution included the stunning triumph of Hamas in the 2006 Palestinian elections, Israel’s 2006 invasion of Lebanon, the 2008–2009 clash between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, and, in the end, virtually no diplomatic progress toward lasting peace.

In Indecision Points, Daniel Zoughbie examines the major assumptions underpinning U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East during the Bush years. Was there one policy or two? Was the Bush administration truly serious about peace? In a compelling account, Zoughbie offers original insights into these and other important questions. Drawing on the author’s own interviews with forty-five global leaders, including Condoleezza Rice, former Archbishop of Canterbury Rowan Williams, Colin Powell, Tom DeLay, Paul Wolfowitz, Douglas Feith, Richard Perle, Leon Panetta, Chuck Hagel, Shlomo Ben Ami, and Salam Fayyad, Indecision Points provides the first comprehensive history of the Bush administration’s attempt to reshape political order in a “New Middle East.”

“For anyone wishing to understand the reasons for America’s disastrous failures in the Middle East in the post–9/11 era, this book will be a very good place to start. . . . [It] should therefore be required reading for the makers of American policy toward this endlessly complex and troubled region.”
— Avi Shlaim, Professor of International Relations, University of Oxford, author of The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World

2014 — 336 pp. — $24.95/£17.95
978-0-262-02733-5
Belfer Center Studies in International Security
In Liberating Kosovo, David Phillips offers a compelling account of the negotiations and military actions that culminated in Kosovo’s independence. Drawing on his own participation in the diplomatic process and interviews with leading participants, Phillips chronicles Slobodan Milosevic’s rise to power, the sufferings of the Kosovars, and the events that led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia. He analyzes how NATO, the United Nations, and the United States employed diplomacy, aerial bombing, and peacekeeping forces to set in motion the process that led to independence for Kosovo. He also offers important insights into a critical issue in contemporary international politics: how and when the United States, other nations, and nongovernmental organizations should act to prevent ethnic cleansing and severe human-rights abuses.

2014 — 256 pp. — paper — $15.00/£10.95
978-0-262-52588-6
(Cloth 2012)
Belfer Center Studies in International Security

DEMOCRACY’S ARSENAL
Creating a Twenty-First-Century Defense Industry
Jacques S. Gansler

New geopolitical realities — including terrorism, pandemics, rogue nuclear states, resource conflicts, insurgencies, mass migration, economic collapse, and cyber attacks — have created a dramatically different national-security environment for America. Twentieth-century defense strategies, technologies, and industrial practices will not meet the security requirements of a post-9/11 world. In Democracy’s Arsenal, Jacques Gansler describes the transformations needed in government and industry to achieve a new, more effective system of national defense. Drawing on his decades of experience in industry, government, and academia, Gansler argues that the old model of ever-increasing defense expenditures on largely outmoded weapons systems must be replaced by a strategy that combines a healthy economy, effective international relations, and a strong (but affordable) national security posture. The defense industry must remake itself to become responsive and relevant to the needs of twenty-first-century security.

“Democracy’s Arsenal is a brilliant analysis of what is needed to reform an obsolete, complex, unadaptive system that is an invitation to failure in our hour of need. Don’t walk to the nearest bookstore — run.”
— William S. Cohen, former Secretary of Defense and former U.S. Senator

2013 — 448 pp. — 32 illus. — paper — $28.00/£19.95
978-0-262-52523-7
(Cloth 2011)
UNMAKING THE BOMB
A Fissile Material Approach to Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation
Harold A. Feiveson, Alexander Glaser, Zia Mian, and Frank N. von Hippel

Achieving nuclear disarmament, stopping nuclear proliferation, and preventing nuclear terrorism are among the most critical challenges facing the world today. Unmaking the Bomb proposes a new approach to reaching these long-held goals. Rather than considering them as separate issues, the authors — physicists and experts on nuclear security — argue that all three of these goals can be understood and realized together if we focus on the production, stockpiling, and disposal of plutonium and highly enriched uranium — the fissile materials that are the key ingredients used to make nuclear weapons.

The authors describe the history, production, national stockpiles, and current military and civilian uses of plutonium and highly enriched uranium, and propose policies aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating these fissile materials worldwide. These include an end to the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for weapons, an end to their use as reactor fuels, and the verified elimination of all national stockpiles.

“Nearly seventy years after the world’s first atomic explosion, stocks of weapon-useable material sufficient for more than 100,000 nuclear warheads continue to pose one of the gravest threats to our very survival. This book by some of the world’s leading experts provides sober technical and policy assessments that should be required reading for all of us yearning for a world free from nuclear weapons. Elimination of these nuclear materials is not only key but also possible. This valuable and timely book shows us how.”

2014 — 296 pp. — 37 illus. — $30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-02774-8
CONTEMPORARY STATES OF EMERGENCY

The Politics of Military and Humanitarian Interventions

*edited by Didier Fassin and Mariella Pandolfi*

From natural disaster areas to zones of political conflict around the world, a new logic of intervention combines military action and humanitarian aid, conflates moral imperatives and political arguments, and confuses the concepts of legitimacy and legality. The mandate to protect human lives — however and wherever endangered — has given rise to a new form of humanitarian government that moves from one crisis to the next, applying the same battery of technical expertise (from military logistics to epidemiological risk management to the latest social scientific tools for “good governance”) and reducing people with particular histories and hopes to mere lives to be rescued. This book explores these contemporary states of emergency. Drawing on the critical insights of anthropologists, legal scholars, political scientists, and practitioners from the field, *Contemporary States of Emergency* examines historical antecedents as well as the moral, juridical, ideological, and economic conditions that have made military and humanitarian interventions common today. It addresses the practical process of intervention in global situations on five continents, describing both differences and similarities, and examines the moral and political consequences of these generalized states of emergency and the new form of government associated with them.

Distributed for Zone Books
2013 — 406 pp. — paper — $24.95/£17.95
978-1-935408-01-7
(Cloth 2010)
DYNAMICS AMONG NATIONS
The Evolution of Legitimacy and Development in Modern States
Hilton L. Root

Liberal internationalism has been the West’s foreign policy agenda since the Cold War, and the West has long occupied the top rung of a hierarchical system. In this book, Hilton Root argues that international relations, like other complex ecosystems, exist in a constantly shifting landscape, in which hierarchical structures are giving way to systems of networked interdependence, changing every facet of global interaction. Accordingly, policymakers will need a new way to understand the process of change. Root suggests that the science of complex systems offers an analytical framework to explain the unforeseen development failures, governance trends, and alliance shifts in today’s global political economy.

Root examines both the networked systems that make up modern states and the larger, interdependent landscapes they share. Using systems analysis — in which institutional change and economic development are understood as self-organizing complexities — he offers an alternative view of institutional resilience and persistence. From this perspective, Root considers the divergence of East and West; the emergence of the European state, its contrast with the rise of China, and the network properties of their respective innovation systems; the trajectory of democracy in developing regions; and the systemic impact of China on the liberal world order. Complexity science, Root argues, will not explain historical change processes with algorithmic precision, but it may offer explanations that match the messy richness of those processes.

“Hilton Root examines international relations from the perspective of complexity theory, the science of the twenty-first century. His analysis will compel a complete re-thinking of the current dominant narrative on globalization, with its assumption of convergence to Western liberal values. A very original, well-written, and highly thought-provoking book.”
— Paul Ormerod, Partner, Volterra Partners

2013 — 352 pp. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-01970-5

THE ECONOMICS OF CONFLICT
Theory and Empirical Evidence
edited by Karl Wärneryd

Modern economics has largely ignored the issue of outright conflict as an alternative way of allocating goods, assuming instead the existence of well-defined property rights enforced by an undefined third party. And yet even in ostensibly peaceful market transactions, conflict exists as an outside option, sometimes constraining the outcomes reached through voluntary agreement. In this volume, economists offer a crucial rational-choice perspective on conflict, using methodological approaches that range from the game theoretic to the experimental.

Several chapters use the recently developed contest success function to model conflict, examining such topics as alliance formation, regional conflicts under fiscal federalism, coups d’etat in developing countries, and the correlation between conflict and economic growth in Bolivia. Other chapters consider subjects that include the link between occupational choices and antigovernment activity in Afghanistan, social unrest and the IMF’s Structural Adjustment Program, and the effect of Tajikistan’s civil war on ex-combatants’ capacity for trust and cooperation.

Taken together, these contributions show that economics needs a theory of conflict to understand both outright conflict and transactions in the shadow of conflict. But beyond this, they show that the study of conflict also needs the rigorous, methodology-based perspectives of economics.


2014 — 304 pp. — 42 illus. — $40.00/£27.95
978-0-262-02689-5
CESifo Seminar series
THE BUBBLE ECONOMY
Is Sustainable Growth Possible?
Robert U. Ayres

The global economy has become increasingly, perhaps chronically, unstable. Since 2008, we have heard about the housing bubble, subprime mortgages, banks “too big to fail,” financial regulation (or the lack of it), and the European debt crisis. Wall Street has discovered that it is more profitable to make money from other people’s money than by investing in the real economy, which has limited access to capital — resulting in slow growth and rising inequality. What we haven’t heard much about is the role of natural resources — energy in particular — as drivers of economic growth, or the connection of “global warming” to the economic crisis. In The Bubble Economy, Robert Ayres — an economist and physicist — connects economic instability to the economics of energy.

Ayres describes, among other things, the roots of our bubble economy (including the divergent influences of Senator Carter Glass — of the Glass-Steagall Law — and Ayn Rand); the role of energy in the economy, from the “oil shocks” of 1971 and 1981 through the Iraq wars; the early history of bubbles and busts; the end of Glass-Steagall; climate change; and the failures of austerity.

Finally, Ayres offers a new approach to trigger economic growth. The rising price of fossil fuels (notwithstanding “fracking”) suggests that renewable energy will become increasingly profitable. Ayres argues that government should redirect private savings and global finance away from home ownership and toward “de-carbonization” — investment in renewables and efficiency. Large-scale investment in sustainability will achieve a trilemma: lowering greenhouse gas emissions, stimulating innovation-based economic growth and employment, and offering long-term investment opportunities that do not depend on risky gambling strategies with derivatives.

“In an era of monistic specialization, Robert U. Ayres brings us this integrative command of the variables, evidence, and remedies in one grounded and optimistic volume. Written in a personal style, interspersed with instructive stories and academic rigor, The Bubble Economy shows the pathways to equitable, sustainable economies. A book for everyone who wants to help shape that stable future.”
— Ralph Nader, author of The Seventeen Solutions

2014 — 392 pp. — 37 illus. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-02743-4

Now Available in Paperback
THE CLASH OF GENERATIONS
Saving Ourselves, Our Kids, and Our Economy
Laurence J. Kotlikoff and Scott Burns

The United States is bankrupt, flat broke. Thanks to accounting that would make Enron blush, America’s insolvency goes far beyond what our leaders are disclosing. The United States is a fiscal basket case. How did this happen? In The Clash of Generations, experts Laurence Kotlikoff and Scott Burns document our six-decade, off-balance-sheet, unsustainable financing scheme. They explain how we have balanced our longer lives on the backs of our (relatively few) children.

Kotlikoff and Burns sounded the alarm in their widely acclaimed The Coming Generational Storm, but politicians didn’t listen. Now the need for action is even more urgent. It’s up to us to demand radical reform of our tax system, our healthcare system, and our Social Security system, and to insist on better paths to investment return than those provided by Wall Street (mis)managers. Kotlikoff and Burn’s proposals have been endorsed by a who’s who of economists and their revolutionary investment strategy for individuals replaces the idea of financial capital with “life decision capital.”

Of course, we won’t be doing all this just for ourselves. We need to fix America’s fiscal mess before our kids inherit it.

“This is a great book of great importance, and every paragraph contains some new and interesting observation.”
— George Akerlof, Nobel Laureate in Economics, 2001

978-0-262-52610-4
(Cloth 2012)
IN THE WAKE OF THE CRISIS
Leading Economists Reassess Economic Policy

Now Available in Paperback
edited by Olivier Blanchard, David Romer, Michael Spence, and Joseph Stiglitz

In 2011, the International Monetary Fund invited prominent economists and economic policymakers to consider the brave new world of the post-crisis global economy. The result is a book that captures the state of macroeconomic thinking at a transformational moment.

The crisis and the weak recovery that has followed raise fundamental questions concerning macroeconomics and economic policy. These top economists discuss future directions for monetary policy, fiscal policy, financial regulation, capital-account management, growth strategies, the international monetary system, and the economic models that should underpin thinking about critical policy choices.


“An important road map for new thinking in the field of economics and policy that will affect all of us for years to come.”
— Booklist

October 2014 — 256 pp. — 36 illus. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-52682-1
(Cloth 2012)
NEW
PATHWAYS TO FISCAL REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES
edited by John W. Diamond and George R. Zodrow

The United States and other advanced economies in the Eurozone and elsewhere face severe fiscal problems. The United States is on an unsustainable dynamic path; absent corrective fiscal policies, federal deficits and debts relative to gross domestic product will continue to increase dramatically. In this book, experts consider possible fiscal reforms aimed at addressing the debt problem, focusing on entitlement programs, budgetary issues and processes, and individual and corporate income tax reform.

The contributors address such topics as the interaction of rising health care costs and the level of federal expenditures; alternative methods for evaluating the fiscal health and sustainability of Social Security; the effectiveness of budgetary constraints imposed on the states, including balanced budget amendments and debt ceilings; approaches to curtailing individual tax expenditures and methods for increasing the progressivity of the tax system; and the effects of traditional base-broadening, rate-reducing corporate income tax reforms.


January 2015 — 432 pp. — 45 illus. — $45.00/£31.95
978-0-262-02830-1

One of the Best Books in International Relations of 2012, Foreign Affairs

ECONOMICS AFTER THE CRISIS
Objectives and Means
Adair Turner

The global economic crisis of 2008–2009 seemed a crisis not just of economic performance but also of the system’s underlying political ideology and economic theory. But a second Great Depression was averted, and the radical shift to New Deal-like economic policies predicted by some never took place. Perhaps the correct response to the crisis is simply careful management of the macroeconomic challenges as we recover, combined with reform of financial regulation to prevent a recurrence. In Economics After the Crisis, Adair Turner offers a strong counterargument to this somewhat complacent view. The crisis of 2008–2009, he writes, should prompt a wide set of challenges to economic and political assumptions and to economic theory.

Turner argues that more rapid growth should not be the overriding objective for rich developed countries, that inequality should concern us, that the pre-crisis confidence in financial markets as the means of pursuing objectives was profoundly misplaced.

“A thinking person’s delight, not least for the clear and lucid way in which Turner sets out his arguments.”
— Robert Skidelsky, TLS

2013 — 128 pp. — 26 illus. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-52513-8
(Cloth 2012)
The Lionel Robbins Lectures Series
DELIBERATING AMERICAN MONETARY POLICY
A Textual Analysis
Cheryl Schonhardt-Bailey

American monetary policy is formulated by the Federal Reserve and overseen by Congress. Both policy making and oversight are deliberative processes, although the effect of this deliberation has been difficult to quantify. In this book, Cheryl Schonhardt-Bailey provides a systematic examination of deliberation on monetary policy from 1976 to 2008 by the Federal Reserve’s Open Market Committee (FOMC) and House and Senate banking committees. Her innovative account employs automated textual analysis software to study the verbatim transcripts of FOMC meetings and congressional hearings; these empirical data are supplemented and supported by in-depth interviews with participants in these deliberations. The automated textual analysis measures the characteristic words, phrases, and arguments of committee members; the interviews offer a way to gauge the extent to which the empirical findings accord with the participants’ personal experiences.

Analyzing why and under what conditions deliberation matters for monetary policy, the author identifies several strategies of persuasion used by FOMC members, including Paul Volcker’s emphasis on policy credibility and efforts to influence economic expectations. Members of Congress, however, constrained by political considerations, show a relative passivity on the details of monetary policy.

“This is a fascinating book for students of committee decision-making. But there is a lot for economists too.” — LSE Review of Books

2013 — 536 pp. — 74 illus. — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-01957-6

REFORMING U.S. FINANCIAL MARKETS
Reflections Before and Beyond Dodd-Frank
Randall S. Kroszner and Robert J. Shiller
edited and with an introduction by Benjamin M. Friedman

Over the last few years, the financial sector has experienced its worst crisis since the 1930s. The collapse of major firms, the decline in asset values, the interruption of credit flows, the loss of confidence in firms and credit market instruments, the intervention by governments and central banks: all were extraordinary in scale and scope. In this book, leading economists Randall Kroszner and Robert Shiller discuss what the United States should do to prevent another such financial meltdown. Their discussion goes beyond the nuts and bolts of legislative and regulatory fixes to consider fundamental changes in our financial arrangements.

Kroszner and Shiller offer two distinctive approaches to financial reform, with Kroszner providing a systematic analysis of regulatory gaps and Shiller addressing the broader concerns of democratizing and humanizing finance. Kroszner and Shiller each offer a response to the other’s proposals, creating a fruitful dialogue between two major figures in the field.

“Much of the literature on the financial crisis finds economists talking past one another. It is refreshing, therefore, to find some of our leading economists engaging one another, thoughtfully and fully, in this volume. Their fundamental concern is how to ensure that finance serves society rather than the other way around. Their contributions to answering this question should help to point discussions of post-crisis reform in a more productive direction.” — Barry Eichengreen, George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics and Political Science, University of California, Berkeley

2013 — 176 pp. — paper — $12.95/£9.95
978-0-262-51873-4
(Cloth 2011)

The Alvin Hansen Symposium on Public Policy at Harvard University
Political Economy

**TRADE AND POVERTY**
When the Third World Fell Behind

Jeffrey G. Williamson

Today’s wide economic gap between the postindustrial countries of the West and the poorer countries of the third world is not new. Fifty years ago, the world economic order — two hundred years in the making — was already characterized by a vast difference in per capita income between rich and poor countries and by the fact that poor countries exported commodities (agricultural or mineral products) while rich countries exported manufactured products. In *Trade and Poverty*, leading economic historian Jeffrey G. Williamson traces the great divergence between the third world and the West to this nexus of trade, commodity specialization, and poverty.

Analyzing the role of specialization, de-industrialization, and commodity price volatility with econometrics and case studies of India, Ottoman Turkey, and Mexico, Williamson demonstrates why the close correlation between trade and poverty emerged. Globalization and the great divergence were causally related, and thus the rise of globalization over the past two centuries helps account for the income gap between rich and poor countries today.

“Our leading economic historian has chosen just the right moment to distill his life’s work.”
— William Easterly, Professor of Economics, New York University, and author of *The Elusive Quest for Growth* and *The White Man’s Burden*

2013 — 320 pp. — 30 illus. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-51859-8
(Cloth 2011)

**THE ATLAS OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY**
Mapping Paths to Prosperity

Ricardo Hausmann, César A. Hidalgo et al.

Why do some countries grow and others do not? The authors of *The Atlas of Economic Complexity* offer readers an explanation based on “Economic Complexity,” a measure of a society’s productive knowledge. Prosperous societies are those that have the knowledge to make a larger variety of more complex products. *The Atlas of Economic Complexity* attempts to measure the amount of productive knowledge countries hold and how they can move to accumulate more of it by making more complex products. Through the graphical representation of the “Product Space,” the authors are able to identify each country’s “adjacent possible,” or potential new products, making it easier to find paths to economic diversification and growth. In addition, they argue that a country’s economic complexity and its position in the product space are better predictors of economic growth than many other well-known development indicators, including measures of competitiveness, governance, finance, and schooling.

Using innovative visualizations, the book locates each country in the product space, provides complexity and growth potential rankings for 128 countries, and offers individual country pages with detailed information about a country’s current capabilities and its diversification options. The maps and visualizations included in the Atlas can be used to find more viable paths to greater productive knowledge and prosperity.

2013 — 368 pp. — paper — $50.00/£34.95
978-0-262-52542-8

**GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE, DECOUPLING, AND RECOUPLING**
An Overview

edited by Yin-Wong Cheung and Frank Westermann

One lens through which to view global economic interdependence and the spillover of shocks is that of decoupling (and then recoupling). Decoupling between developed and developing countries can be seen in the strong economic performance of China and India relative to that of the United States and Europe in the early 2000s. Recoupling then took place as developing countries sank along with the developed world during the deepening financial crisis of 2008. This volume examines patterns of global economic interdependence and the propagation of shocks in an increasingly integrated world economy.

2013 — 320 pp. — 59 illus. — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-01980-4

CESifo Seminar series
It is not so easy to take the long view of socioeconomic history when you are participating in a revolution. For that reason, Russian economist Yegor Gaidar put aside an early version of this work to take up a series of government positions — as Minister of Finance and as Boris Yeltsin’s acting Prime Minister — in the early 1990s. In government, Gaidar shepherded Russia through its transition to a market economy after years of socialism. Once out of government, Gaidar turned again to his consideration of Russia’s economic history and long-term economic and political challenges. This book, revised and updated shortly before his death in 2009, is the result.

Gaidar’s account of long-term socioeconomic trends puts his country in historical context and outlines problems faced by Russia (and other developing economies) that more developed countries have already encountered: aging population, migration, evolution of the system of social protection, changes in the armed forces, and balancing stability and flexibility in democratic institutions.

This is not a memoir, but, Gaidar points out, neither is it “written from the position of a man who spent his entire life in a research institute.” Gaidar’s “long view” is inevitably informed and enriched by his experience in government at a watershed moment in history.

“The analysis is remarkably sharp and succinct, devoid of self-exculpation, and informed by an astonishing array of Russian and Western sources.”
— Robert Legvold, Foreign Affairs

October 2014 — 568 pp. — 44 illus. — paper $25.95/£17.95 978-0-262-52683-8 (Cloth 2012)

CHRONICLES FROM THE FIELD
The Townsend Thai Project
Robert M. Townsend, Sombat Sakunthasathien, and Rob Jordan

Running since 1997 and continuing today, the Townsend Thai Project has tracked millions of observations about the economic activities of households and institutions in rural and urban Thailand. The project represents one of the most extensive datasets in the developing world. Chronicles from the Field offers an account of the design and implementation of this unique panel data survey. It tells the story not only of the origins and operations of the project but also of the challenges and rewards that come from a search to understand the process of a country’s economic development.

The book explains the technical details of data collection and survey instruments but emphasizes the human side of the project, describing the culture shock felt by city-dwelling survey enumerators in rural villages, the “surprising, eye-opening, and inspiring” responses to survey questions, and the never-ending resourcefulness of the survey team. The text is supplemented by an epilogue on research findings and policy recommendations and an appendix that contains a list and abstracts of published and working papers, organized by topic, using data from the project.

2013 — 168 pp. — 16 illus. — $35.00/£24.95 978-0-262-01907-1
GUARDIANS OF FINANCE
Making Regulators Work for Us
James R. Barth, Gerard Caprio Jr., and Ross Levine

The recent financial crisis was an accident, a “perfect storm” fueled by an unforeseeable confluence of events that unfortunately combined to bring down the global financial systems. Or at least this is the story told and retold by a chorus of luminaries that includes Timothy Geithner, Henry Paulson, Robert Rubin, Ben Bernanke, and Alan Greenspan.

In Guardians of Finance, economists James Barth, Gerard Caprio, and Ross Levine argue that the financial meltdown of 2007 to 2009 was no accident; it was negligent homicide. They show that senior regulatory officials around the world knew or should have known that their policies were destabilizing the global financial system and yet chose not to act until the crisis had fully emerged.

Barth, Caprio, and Levine propose a reform to counter this systemic failure: the establishment of a “Sentinel” to provide an informed, expert, and independent assessment of financial regulation. Its sole power would be to demand information and to evaluate it from the perspective of the public — rather than that of the financial industry, the regulators, or politicians.

“This is a timely, well-written, and nontechnical book by established experts in the field.”
— R. Grossman, Choice

October 2014 — 296 pp. — 2 illus. — paper — $16.95/£11.95
978-0-262-52684-5
(Cloth 2012)
Emerging biotechnologies that manipulate human genetic material have drawn a chorus of objections from politicians, pundits, and scholars. In *Humanity Enhanced*, Russell Blackford eschews the heated rhetoric that surrounds genetic enhancement technologies to examine them in the context of liberal thought, discussing the public policy issues they raise from legal and political perspectives. Some see the possibility of genetic choice as challenging the values of liberal democracy. Blackford argues that the challenge is not, as commonly supposed, the urgent need for a strict regulatory action. Rather, the challenge is that fear of these technologies has created an atmosphere in which liberal tolerance itself is threatened.

Focusing on reproductive cloning, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis of embryos, and genetic engineering, Blackford takes on objections to enhancement technologies (raised by Jürgen Habermas and others) based on such concerns as individual autonomy and distributive justice. He argues that some enhancements would be genuinely beneficial, and that it would be justified in some circumstances even to exert pressure on parents to undertake genetic modification of embryos. Blackford argues against draconian suppression of human enhancement, although he acknowledges that some specific and limited regulation may be required in the future. More generally, he argues, liberal democracies would demonstrate liberal values by tolerating and accepting the emerging technologies of genetic choice.

“This book provides a refreshing contribution to the debates about enhancement, and offers a much needed analysis of the relationship between emerging technologies and liberal tolerance— or the lack of it— in some well rehearsed arguments. This is essential reading for anyone interested in not only enhancement, but also emerging technologies in general.”
— Ruth Chadwick, Professor, Cardiff University

“Blackford brilliantly demolishes the philosophical and ethical confusions of fearful opponents of emerging reproductive and genetic technologies and succinctly explains why it is moral for people to radically increase their healthy lifespans and to enhance their physical, emotional, and intellectual capacities.”
— Ronald Bailey, author *Liberation Biology: The Scientific and Moral Case of the Biotech Revolution*

2014 — 248 pp. — $30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-02661-1
Basic Bioethics series

Most people would agree that the healthcare system in the United States is a mess. Healthcare accounts for a larger percentage of gross domestic product in the United States than in any other industrialized nation, but health outcomes do not reflect this enormous investment. In this book, Philip Rosoff offers a provocative proposal for providing quality healthcare to all Americans and controlling the out-of-control costs that threaten the economy. He argues that rationing— often associated in the public’s mind with such negatives as unplugging ventilators, death panels, and socialized medicine— is not a dirty word. A comprehensive, centralized, and fair system of rationing is the best way to distribute the benefits of modern medicine equitably while achieving significant cost savings.

Rosoff points out that certain forms of rationing already exist when resources are scarce and demand high: the organ transplant system, for example, and the distribution of drugs during a shortage. He argues that if we incorporate certain key features from these systems, healthcare rationing would be fair— and acceptable politically. Rosoff considers such topics as fairness, decisions about which benefits should be subject to rationing, and whether to compensate those who are denied scarce resources. Finally, he offers a detailed discussion of what an effective and equitable healthcare rationing system would look like.

“Dr. Philip M. Rosoff has taken on one of the most confused and difficult issues in healthcare, that of rationing. He knows that it is coming and will be necessary, and he sets out a thoughtful and imaginative way of doing so. His way will not be easy, but then no way will be. But his book offers great help and insight in helping us get there.”
— Daniel Callahan, President Emeritus, The Hasting Center

2014 — 336 pp. — 2 illus. — $34.00/£23.95
978-0-262-02749-6
Basic Bioethics series
NEW

GOOD SCIENCE
The Ethical Choreography of Stem Cell Research
Charis Thompson
After a decade and a half, human pluripotent stem cell research has been normalized. There may be no consensus on the status of the embryo — only a tacit agreement to disagree — but the debate now takes place in a context in which human stem cell research and related technologies already exist. In this book, Charis Thompson investigates the evolution of the controversy over human pluripotent stem cell research in the United States and proposes a new ethical approach for “good science.” Thompson traces political, ethical, and scientific developments that came together in what she characterizes as a “procurial” framing of innovation, based on concern with procurement of pluripotent cells and cell lines, a pro-cures mandate, and a proliferation of bio-curatorial practices. Thompson describes what she calls the “ethical choreography” that allowed research to go on as the controversy continued. The intense ethical attention led to some important discoveries as scientists attempted to “invent around” ethical roadblocks. Some ethical concerns were highly legible; but others were hard to raise in the dominant procurial framing that allowed government funding for the practice of stem cell research to proceed despite controversy. Thompson broadens the debate to include such related topics as animal and human research subjecthood and altruism. Looking at fifteen years of stem cell debate and discoveries, Thompson argues that good science and good ethics are mutually reinforcing, rather than antithetical, in contemporary biomedicine.

2014 — 360 pp. — $36.00/£24.95
978-0-262-02699-4
Inside Technology series

THE POLITICS OF ADOPTION
Gender and the Making of French Citizenship
Bruno Perreau translated by Deke Dusinberre
In May 2013, after months of controversy, France legalized same-sex marriage and adoption by homosexual couples. Obstacles to adoption and parenting equality remain, however — many of them in the form of cultural and political norms reflected and expressed in French adoption policies. In The Politics of Adoption, Bruno Perreau describes the evolution of these policies. In the past thirty years, Perreau explains, political and intellectual life in France have been dominated by debates over how to preserve “Frenchness,” and these debates have driven policy making. Adoption policies, he argues, link adoption to citizenship, reflecting and enforcing the postcolonial state’s notions of parenthood, gender, and Frenchness. After reviewing the complex history of adoption, Perreau examines French political debates over adoption, noting, among other things, that intercountry adoptions stirred far less controversy than the difference between the sexes in an adopting couple. He also discusses judicial action on adoption; child welfare agencies as gatekeepers to parenthood (as defined by experts); the approval process from the viewpoints of social workers and applicants; and adoption’s link to citizenship, and its use as a metaphor for belonging. Adopting a Foucaultian perspective, Perreau calls the biopolitics of adoption “pastoral”: it manages the individual for the good of the collective “flock”; it considers itself outside politics; and it considers not so much the real behavior of individuals as an allegorical representation of them. His argument sheds new light on American debates on bioethics, identity, and citizenship.

2014 — 240 pp. — $29.00/£19.95
978-0-262-02722-9
Basic Bioethics series

INTERVENTION IN THE BRAIN
Politics, Policy, and Ethics
Robert H. Blank
New findings in neuroscience have given us unprecedented knowledge about the workings of the brain. Innovative research — much of it based on neuroimaging results — suggests not only treatments for neural disorders but also the possibility of increasingly precise and effective ways to predict, modify, and control behavior. In this book, Robert Blank examines the complex ethical and policy issues raised by our new capabilities of intervention in the brain.

2013 — 384 pp. — 3 illus. — $34.00/£23.95
978-0-262-01891-3
Basic Bioethics series
PIRATE POLITICS
The New Information Policy Contests
Patrick Burkart

The Swedish Pirate Party emerged as a political force in 2006 when a group of software programmers and file-sharing geeks protested the police takedown of The Pirate Bay, a Swedish file-sharing search engine. The Swedish Pirate Party, and later the German Pirate Party, came to be identified with a “free culture” message that came into conflict with the European Union’s legal system. In this book, Patrick Burkart examines the emergence of Pirate politics as an umbrella cyberlibertarian movement that views file sharing as a form of free expression and advocates for the preservation of the Internet as a commons. He links the Pirate movement to the Green movement, arguing that they share a moral consciousness and an explicit ecological agenda based on the notion of a commons, or public domain. The Pirate parties, like the Green Party, must weigh ideological purity against pragmatism as they move into practical national and regional politics.

Burkart uses second-generation critical theory and new social movement theory as theoretical perspectives for his analysis of the democratic potential of Pirate politics. After setting the Pirate parties in conceptual and political contexts, Burkart examines European antipiracy initiatives, the influence of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the pressure exerted on European governance by American software and digital exporters. He argues that pirate politics can be seen as “cultural environmentalism,” a defense of Internet culture against both corporate and state colonization.

“Pirate Politics documents the importance of activist groups whose online skill and political savvy show us how to resist a world defined by nonstop commerce and pervasive surveillance. Combining careful research and a creative assessment of social movement theory, Burkart provides a thoughtful profile of those cyber-nomads who dare to insist on an open and democratic information society.”
— Vincent Mosco, Emeritus Professor of Sociology, Queen’s University

2014 — 240 pp. — $30.00/£20.95
978-0-262-02694-9
The Information Society Series

THE COPYRIGHT BOOK
Sixth Edition
William S. Strong

Through five editions since 1981, this book has offered the most comprehensive accessible guide available to all aspects of copyright law. Now, with the sixth edition, The Copyright Book has been thoroughly updated to cover copyright for the Internet age, discussing a range of developments in the law since 2000. The only book written for nonlawyers that covers the entire field of copyright law, it is essential reading for authors, artists, creative people in every medium, the companies that hire them, users of copyrighted material, and anyone with an interest in copyright law from a policy perspective.

New material includes greatly expanded coverage of infringement and fair use, with detailed discussion of recent decisions, including the Grateful Dead, Google, and HathiTrust cases. The new edition considers such topics as open access, the defeat of the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA), file sharing, e-reserves, the status of “orphan works,” and the latest developments under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA).

The sixth edition also brings up to date The Copyright Book’s plain English explanation of such fundamental topics as authorship and ownership; transfers and licenses of copyright; copyright notice; registration of copyright (including the new online registration and “preregistration” systems); the scope of rights included in copyright, and exceptions to those rights; “moral rights”; compulsory licenses; tax treatment of copyright; and international aspects of copyright law.

As copyright issues grow ever more complicated, The Copyright Book becomes ever more indispensable.

“With this fresh and updated edition, William Strong continues to meet the enormous challenge of surveying much of copyright law in a single volume. In the process, he shares his provocative views about the growth of the law and the sometimes awkward handling of copyright dilemmas in Congress and the courts. This book offers practical insights about copyright law and sets the stage for many healthy debates from fair use to technological growth.”
— Kenneth D. Crews, attorney and professor based in Los Angeles; author of Copyright Law for Librarians and Educators, Third Edition

2014 — 496 pp. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-02739-7
The Information Society Series
NEW
TRAVERSING DIGITAL BABEL
Information, E-Government, and Exchange
Alon Peled

The computer systems of government agencies are notoriously complex. New technologies are piled on older technologies, creating layers that call to mind an archaeological dig. Obsolete programming languages and closed mainframe designs offer barriers to integration with other agency systems. Worldwide, these unwieldy systems waste billions of dollars, keep citizens from receiving services, and even—as seen in interoperability failures on 9/11 and during Hurricane Katrina—cost lives. In this book, Alon Peled offers a groundbreaking approach for enabling information sharing among public sector agencies: using selective incentives to “nudge” agencies to exchange information assets. Peled proposes the establishment of a Public Sector Information Exchange (PSIE), through which agencies would trade information.

After describing public sector information sharing failures and the advantages of incentivized sharing, Peled examines the U.S. Open Data program, and the gap between its rhetoric and results. He offers examples of creative public sector information sharing in the United States, Australia, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Iceland. Peled argues that information is a contested commodity, and draws lessons from the trade histories of other contested commodities—including cadavers for anatomical dissection in nineteenth-century Britain. He explains how agencies can exchange information as a contested commodity through a PSIE program tailored to an individual country’s needs, and he describes the legal, economic, and technical foundations of such a program. Touching on issues from data ownership to freedom of information, Peled offers pragmatic advice to politicians, bureaucrats, technologists, and citizens for revitalizing critical information flows.

2014 — 296 pp. — 9 color, 2 b & w illus. — $30.00/£20.95
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Information Policy series

SURVEILLANCE OR SECURITY?
The Risks Posed by New Wiretapping Technologies
Susan Landau

Digital communications are the lifeblood of modern society. We “meet up” online, tweet our reactions millions of times a day, connect through social networking rather than in person. Large portions of business and commerce have moved to the Web, and much of our critical infrastructure, including the electric power grid, is controlled online. This reliance on information systems leaves us highly exposed and vulnerable to cyberattack. Despite this, U.S. law enforcement and national security policy remain firmly focused on wiretapping and surveillance. But, as cybersecurity expert Susan Landau argues in Surveillance or Security?, the old surveillance paradigms do not easily fit the new technologies. By embedding eavesdropping mechanisms into communication technology itself, we are building tools that could be turned against us and opting for short-term security and creating dangerous long-term risks.

“An extremely important book. Landau has the remarkable talent of taking very broad issues and detailing them in a concise, yet comprehensive manner... This book is the definitive text on the topic and it is a title that needs to be read.”
— Ben Rothke, Slashdot

“Susan Landau has taken an exceptionally complex but vital subject and presented it in a clear and compelling way.”
— Jonathan Zittrain, Professor of Law and Professor of Computer Science, Harvard University; author, The Future of the Internet—And How to Stop It

2013 — 400 pp. — 9 illus. — paper — $18.95/£13.95
978-0-262-51874-1
(Cloth 2011)
The Internet has reached a critical point. The world is running out of Internet addresses. There is a finite supply of approximately 4.3 billion Internet Protocol (IP) addresses — the unique binary numbers required for every exchange of information over the Internet — within the Internet's prevailing technical architecture (IPv4). In the 1990s the Internet standards community selected a new protocol (IPv6) that would expand the number of Internet addresses exponentially — to 340 undecillion addresses. Despite a decade of predictions about imminent global conversion, IPv6 adoption has barely begun.

Protocol Politics examines what's at stake politically, economically, and technically in the selection and adoption of a new Internet protocol. Laura DeNardis's key insight is that protocols are political. IPv6 intersects with provocative topics including Internet civil liberties, US military objectives, globalization, institutional power struggles, and the promise of global democratic freedoms. DeNardis offers recommendations for Internet standards governance, based not only on technical concerns but on principles of openness and transparency, and examines the global implications of looming Internet address scarcity versus the slow deployment of the new protocol designed to solve this problem.

“In this lucid work, DeNardis weaves a wonderful tale about Internet addressing — demonstrating the wider thesis that the arcane world of standards setting is a site of some of today’s great questions, and that we as citizens should understand and be engaged in these debates.”
— Geoffrey C. Bowker, Professor, School of Information and Computer Science, University of California, Irvine

“Milton Mueller’s account of Internet governance is innovative in its application of network theory, fascinating in its case studies, and likely controversial in its policy judgments. In short, it is exactly what policy scholarship should contribute to a major international issue.”
— Peter F. Cowhey, Qualcomm Endowed Chair in Communications and Technology Policy, University of California, San Diego

2013 — 320 pp. — 7 illus. — paper — $21.00/£14.95
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Information Revolution and Global Politics series

“In this remarkable, illuminating book, Laura DeNardis demonstrates that technoscience is politics and that Internet protocols are embedded with values, not simply ones and zeros. Protocol Politics offers a truly interdisciplinary perspective: DeNardis has a scientist’s grasp of the technology, the social scientist’s insight into the interests at stake, and the humanist’s concern to build an Internet that promotes human values. This is a must read for anyone interested in one of the most important political fights of the twenty-first century.”
— Madhavi Sunder, Professor of Law, University of California, Davis

2014 — 288 pp. — 16 illus. — paper
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Information Revolution and Global Politics series
DIGITAL CROSSROADS
Telecommunications Law and Policy in the Internet Age
Second Edition
Jonathan E. Nuechterlein and Philip J. Weiser

In Digital Crossroads, two experts on telecommunications policy offer a comprehensive and accessible analysis of the regulation of competition in the U.S. telecommunications industry. The first edition of Digital Crossroads, (MIT Press, 2005) became an essential and uniquely readable guide for policymakers, lawyers, scholars, and students in a fast-moving and complex policy field. In this second edition, the authors have revised every section of every chapter to reflect the evolution in industry structure, technology, and regulatory strategy since 2005.

The book features entirely new discussions of such topics as the explosive development of the mobile broadband ecosystem; incentive auctions and other recent spectrum policy initiatives; the FCC's net neutrality rules; the National Broadband Plan; the declining relevance of the traditional public switched telephone network; and the policy response to online video services and their potential to transform the way Americans watch television. Like its predecessor, this new edition of Digital Crossroads not only helps nonspecialists climb this field's formidable learning curve, but also makes substantive contributions to ongoing policy debates.

2013 — 702 pp. — 9 illus. — paper — $35.00/£24.95
978-0-262-51960-1

REGULATING CODE
Good Governance and Better Regulation in the Information Age
Ian Brown and Christopher T. Marsden

Internet use has become ubiquitous in the past two decades, but governments, legislators, and their regulatory agencies have struggled to keep up with the rapidly changing Internet technologies and uses. In this groundbreaking collaboration, regulatory lawyer Christopher Marsden and computer scientist Ian Brown analyze the regulatory shaping of “code” — the technological environment of the Internet — to achieve more economically efficient and socially just regulation. They examine five “hard cases” that illustrate the regulatory crisis: privacy and data protection; copyright and creativity incentives; censorship; social networks and user-generated content; and net neutrality.

The authors describe the increasing “multistakeholderization” of Internet governance, in which user groups argue for representation in the closed business-government dialogue, seeking to bring in both rights-based and technologically expert perspectives. Brown and Marsden draw out lessons for better future regulation from the regulatory and interoperability failures illustrated by the five cases. They conclude that governments, users, and better functioning markets need a smarter “prosumer law” approach. Prosumer law would be designed to enhance the competitive production of public goods, including innovation, public safety, and fundamental democratic rights.

“Regulating Code provides an excellent contribution to the scholarly literature and an invaluable resource for policy-makers who need to understand the key elements of a forward-looking public policy agenda for the internet age, as well as for other stakeholders participating in the deliberative process.”
— International Journal of Law and Information Technology

“Regulating Code is the best single resource on the contemporary global landscape of Internet regulation. By examining how both governmental and private measures interact with the Internet’s technical code, Brown and Marsden show how the Internet is disrupting and potentially reformulating the very notion of regulation. A rare book about the Internet that is equally sophisticated in its analysis of law, technology, and political economy.”
— Kevin Werbach, Associate Professor of Legal Studies and Business Ethics, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

2013 — 288 pp. — 2 illus. — $42.00/£28.95
978-0-262-01882-1
Information Revolution and Global Politics series
DIGITALLY ENABLED SOCIAL CHANGE
Activism in the Internet Age
Jennifer Earl and Katrina Kimport

Much attention has been paid in recent years to the emergence of “Internet activism,” but scholars and pundits disagree about whether online political activity is different in kind from more traditional forms of activism. Does the global reach and blazing speed of the Internet affect the essential character or dynamics of online political protest? In Digitally Enabled Social Change, Jennifer Earl and Katrina Kimport examine key characteristics of web activism and investigate their impacts on organizing and participation.

Earl and Kimport argue that the web offers two key affordances relevant to activism: sharply reduced costs for creating, organizing, and participating in protest; and the decreased need for activists to be physically together in order to act together. Drawing on evidence from samples of online petitions, boycotts, and letter-writing and e-mailing campaigns, Earl and Kimport show that the more these affordances are leveraged, the more transformative the changes to organizing and participating in protest.

“This book has wide-ranging significance for the study of sociology, politics, and communication.”
— Andrew Chadwick, Professor of Political Science and Codirector of the New Political Communication Unit, Royal Holloway, University of London

2013 — 272 pp. — 7 illus. — paper — $17.00/£11.95
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Acting with Technology series
NEW

ENGAGING NATURE
Environmentalism and the Political Theory Canon

edited by Peter Cannavò and Joseph H. Lane Jr.
Foreword by John Barry

Contemporary environmental political theory considers the implications of the environmental crisis for such political concepts as rights, citizenship, justice, democracy, the state, race, class, and gender. As the field has matured, scholars have begun to explore connections between Green Theory and such canonical political thinkers as Plato, Machiavelli, Locke, and Marx. The essays in this volume put important figures from the political theory canon in dialogue with current environmental political theory. It is the first comprehensive volume to bring the insights of Green Theory to bear in reinterpreting these canonical theorists.

Individual essays cover such classical figures in Western thought as Aristotle, Hume, Rousseau, Mill, and Burke, but they also depart from the traditional canon to consider Mary Wollstonecraft, W.E.B. Du Bois, Hannah Arendt, and Confucius. Engaging and accessible, the essays also offer original and innovative interpretations that often challenge standard readings of these thinkers. In examining and explicating how these great thinkers of the past viewed the natural world and our relationship with nature, the essays also illuminate our current environmental predicament.

Essays on
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Niccolò Machiavelli
- Thomas Hobbes
- John Locke
- David Hume
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Edmund Burke
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- Confucius


December 2014 — 344 pp. — paper $28.00/£19.95
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NEW

COLLISION COURSE
Endless Growth on a Finite Planet

Kerryn Higgs

The notion of ever-expanding economic growth has been promoted so relentlessly that “growth” is now entrenched as the natural objective of collective human effort. The public has been convinced that growth is the natural solution to virtually all social problems—poverty, debt, unemployment, and even the environmental degradation caused by the determined pursuit of growth. Meanwhile, warnings by scientists that we live on a finite planet that cannot sustain infinite economic expansion are ignored or even scorned. In Collision Course, Kerryn Higgs examines how society’s commitment to growth has marginalized scientific findings on the limits of growth, casting them as bogus predictions of imminent doom.

Higgs tells how in 1972, The Limits to Growth—written by MIT researchers Donella Meadows, Dennis Meadows, Jorgen Randers, and William Behrens III—found that unimpeded economic growth was likely to collide with the realities of a finite planet within a century. Although the book’s arguments received positive responses initially, before long the dominant narrative of growth as panacea took over. Higgs explores the resistance to ideas about limits, tracing the propagandizing of “free enterprise,” the elevation of growth as the central objective of policy makers, the celebration of “the magic of the market,” and the ever-widening influence of corporate-funded think tanks—a parallel academic universe dedicated to the dissemination of neoliberal principles and to the denial of health and environmental dangers from the effects of tobacco to global warming. More than forty years after The Limits to Growth, the idea that growth is essential continues to hold sway, despite the mounting evidence of its costs—climate destabilization, pollution, intensification of gross global inequalities, and depletion of the resources on which the modern economic edifice depends.

“In Collision Course, Kerryn Higgs skillfully traces the history of the limits to growth controversy, focusing on the question of resource adequacy to sustain future growth in human consumption. This is an important book with a highly unique perspective that cuts across conventional disciplines and history.”
— Dennis Pirages, Professor of Political Science, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

2014 — 416 pp. — 6 illus. — $29.95/£20.95
978-0-262-02773-1
Since the 1970s, conservative activists have invoked free markets and distrust of the federal government as part of a concerted effort to roll back environmental regulations. They have promoted a powerful antiregulatory storyline to counter environmentalists’ scenario of a fragile earth in need of protection, mobilized grassroots opposition, and mounted creative legal challenges to environmental laws. But what has been the impact of all this activity on policy? In this book, Judith Layzer offers a detailed and systematic analysis of conservatives’ prolonged campaign to dismantle the federal regulatory framework for environmental protection.

Examining conservatives’ influence from the Nixon era to the Obama administration, Layzer describes a set of increasingly sophisticated tactics — including the depiction of environmentalists as extremist elitists, and the use of environmentally friendly language to describe potentially harmful activities. She finds that although conservatives have failed to repeal or revamp any of the nation’s environmental statutes, they have influenced the implementation of those laws in ways that increase the risks we face, prevented or delayed action on newly recognized problems, and altered the way Americans think about environmental problems and their solutions.

“A fascinating look at how conservatives and conservation came to be at odds. Given the mounting toll from global warming, and Washington’s inaction, it couldn’t be more timely.”
— Bill McKibben, author Earth: Making a Life on a Tough New Planet

2014 — 520 pp. — paper — $20.00/£13.95
978-0-262-52602-9
American and Comparative Environmental Policy series
CHEAP AND CLEAN
How Americans Think about Energy in the Age of Global Warming

Stephen Ansolabehere and David M. Konisky

How do Americans think about energy? Is the debate over fossil fuels highly partisan and ideological? Does public opinion about fossil fuels and alternative energies divide along the fault between red states and blue states? And how much do concerns about climate change weigh on their opinions? In Cheap and Clean, Stephen Ansolabehere and David Konisky show that Americans are more pragmatic than ideological in their opinions about energy alternatives, more unified than divided about their main concerns, and more local than global in their approach to energy.

Drawing on extensive surveys they designed and conducted over the course of a decade (in conjunction with MIT’s Energy Initiative), Ansolabehere and Konisky report that beliefs about the costs and environmental harms associated with particular fuels drive public opinions about energy. People approach energy choices as consumers, and what is most important to them is simply that energy be cheap and clean. Most of us want energy at low economic cost and with little social cost (that is, minimal health risk from pollution). The authors also find that although environmental concerns weigh heavily in people’s energy preferences, these concerns are local and not global. Worries about global warming are less pressing to most than worries about their own city’s smog and toxic waste. With this in mind, Ansolabehere and Konisky argue for policies that target both local pollutants and carbon emissions (the main source of global warming). The local and immediate nature of people’s energy concerns can be the starting point for a new approach to energy and climate change policy.

2014 — 272 pp. — 21 illus. — $27.95/£19.95
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UNLOCKING ENERGY
INNOVATION
How America Can Build a Low-Cost, Low-Carbon Energy System

Richard K. Lester and David M. Hart

Energy innovation offers us our best chance to solve the three urgent and interrelated problems of climate change, worldwide insecurity over energy supplies, and rapidly growing energy demand. But if we are to achieve a timely transition to reliable, low-cost, low-carbon energy, the U.S. energy innovation system must be radically overhauled.

Unlocking Energy Innovation outlines an up-to-the-minute plan for remaking America’s energy innovation system by tapping the country’s entrepreneurial strengths and regional diversity in both the public and private spheres. “Business as usual” will not fill the energy innovation gap. Only the kind of systemic, transformative changes to our energy innovation system described in this provocative book will help us avert the most dire scenarios and achieve a sustainable and secure energy future.

2013 — 232 pp. — paper — $14.95/£10.95
978-0-262-52514-5 (Cloth 2011)

THE END OF ENERGY
The Unmaking of America’s Environment, Security, and Independence

Michael J. Graetz

Americans take for granted that when we flip a switch the light will go on, when we turn up the thermostat the room will get warm, and when we pull up to the pump gas will be plentiful and relatively cheap. In The End of Energy, Michael Graetz shows us that we have been living an energy delusion for forty years. Until the 1970s, we produced domestically all the oil we needed to run our power plants, heat our homes, and fuel our cars. Since then, we have had to import most of the oil we use, much of it from the Middle East. And we rely on an even dirtier fuel — coal — to produce half of our electricity.

Graetz describes more than forty years of energy policy incompetence and argues that we must make better decisions for our energy future. Despite thousands of pages of energy legislation since the 1970s, Americans have never been asked to pay a price that reflects the real cost of the energy they consume. Until Americans face the facts about price, our energy incompetence will continue — and along with it the unraveling of our environment, security, and independence.

“...a compelling case for a radical shift in our approach to energy production that Washington policy makers would do well to study closely.”
— Booklist

2013 — 384 pp. — 5 illus. — paper — $18.95/£13.95
978-0-262-51867-3 (Cloth 2011)
THE GLOBALIZATION OF CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY
Lessons from China
Kelly Sims Gallagher

The development and deployment of cleaner energy technologies have become globalized phenomena. Yet despite the fact that energy-related goods account for more than ten percent of international trade, policy makers, academics, and the business community perceive barriers to the global diffusion of these emerging technologies. Experts point to problems including intellectual property concerns, trade barriers, and developing countries’ limited access to technology and funding. In this book, Kelly Gallagher uses analysis and case studies from China’s solar photovoltaic, gas turbine, advanced battery, and coal gasification industries to examine both barriers and incentives in clean energy technology transfer.

Gallagher finds that the barriers are not as daunting as many assume; these technologies already cross borders through foreign direct investment, licensing, joint R&D, and other channels. She shows that intellectual property infringement is not as widespread as business leaders fear and can be managed, and that firms in developing countries show considerable resourcefulness in acquiring technology legally. She finds that financing does present an obstacle, especially when new cleaner technologies compete with entrenched, polluting, and often government-subsidized traditional technologies. But the biggest single barrier, she finds, is the failure of government to provide sensible policy incentives. The case studies show how government, through market-formation policy, can unleash global market forces. Gallagher’s findings have theoretical significance as well; she proposes a new model of global technology diffusion that casts doubt on aspects of technology transfer theory.

“Thank you to Kelly Sims Gallagher for this important contribution to the literature on technology transfer, clean energy, and China. Her thorough research, thoughtful analysis, and clear writing make this a must-read for anyone working on these topics.”
— David Sandalow, Inaugural Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University; author of Freedom from Oil

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Urban and Industrial Environments series
Environmental Politics and Policy

NEW

POST-TREATY POLITICS
Secretariat Influence in Global Environmental Governance

Sikina Jinnah
Foreword by Oran R. Young

Secretariats — the administrative arms of international treaties — would seem simply to do the bidding of member states. And yet, Sikina Jinnah argues in *Post-Treaty Politics*, secretariats can play an important role in world politics. On paper, secretariats collect information, communicate with state actors, and coordinate diplomatic activity. In practice, they do much more. As Jinnah shows, they can influence the allocation of resources, structures of interstate cooperation, and the power relationships between states.

Jinnah examines secretariat influence through the lens of overlap management in environmental governance — how secretariats help to manage the dense interplay of issues, rules, and norms between international treaty regimes. Through four case studies, she shows that secretariats can draw on their unique networks and expertise to handle the challenges of overlap management, emerging as political actors in their own right.

After presenting a theory and analytical framework for analyzing secretariat influence, Jinnah examines secretariat influence on overlap management within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), two cases of overlap management in the World Trade Organization, as well as a case in which the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) secretariat failed to influence political outcomes despite its efforts to manage overlap. Jinnah argues that, even when modest, secretariat influence matters because it can establish a path-dependent dynamic that continues to guide state behavior even after secretariat influence has waned.

November 2014 — 256 pp. — 1 illus. — paper $26.00/£17.95
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Cloth — $52.00/£35.95
978-0-262-02804-2
Earth System Governance series

NEW

TRANSPARENCY IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
Critical Perspectives
edited by Aarti Gupta and Michael Mason

Transparency — openness, secured through greater availability of information — is increasingly seen as part of the solution to a complex array of economic, political, and ethical problems in an interconnected world. The “transparency turn” in global environmental governance in particular is seen in a range of international agreements, voluntary disclosure initiatives, and public-private partnerships. This is the first book to investigate whether transparency in global environmental governance is in fact a broadly transformative force or plays a more limited, instrumental role.

After three conceptual, context-setting chapters, the book examines ten specific and diverse instances of “governance by disclosure.” These include state-led mandatory disclosure initiatives that rely on such tools as prior informed consent and monitoring, measuring, reporting and verification; and private (or private-public), largely voluntary efforts that include such corporate transparency initiatives as the Carbon Disclosure Project and such certification schemes as the Forest Stewardship Council. The cases, which focus on issue areas including climate change, biodiversity, biotechnology, natural resource exploitation, and chemicals, demonstrate that although transparency is ubiquitous, its effects are limited and often specific to particular contexts. The book explores in what circumstances transparency can offer the possibility of a new emancipatory politics in global environmental governance.


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NEW

EARTH SYSTEM GOVERNANCE
World Politics in the Anthropocene

Frank Biermann

Humans are no longer spectators who need to adapt to their natural environment. Our impact on the earth has caused changes that are outside the range of natural variability and are equivalent to such major geological disruptions as ice ages. Some scientists argue that we have entered a new epoch in planetary history: the Anthropocene. In such an era of planet-wide transformation, we need a new model for planet-wide environmental politics. In this book, Frank Biermann proposes “earth system” governance as just such a new paradigm.

November 2014 — 288 pp. — paper — $27.00/£18.95
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Earth System Governance series
THE EMPIRE OF VALUE
A New Foundation for Economics
André Orléan
translated by M. B. DeBevoise

With the advent of the 2007–2008 financial crisis, the economics profession itself entered into a crisis of legitimacy from which it has yet to emerge. Despite the obviousness of their failures, however, economists continue to rely on the same methods and to proceed from the same underlying assumptions. André Orléan challenges the neoclassical paradigm in this book, with a new way of thinking about perhaps its most fundamental concept, economic value.

Orléan argues that value is not bound up with labor, or utility, or any other property that preexists market exchange. Economic value, he contends, is a social force whose vast sphere of influence, amounting to a kind of empire, extends to every aspect of economic life. Markets are based on the identification of value with money, and exchange value can only be regarded as a social institution. Financial markets, for example, instead of defining an extrinsic, objective value for securities, act as a mechanism for arriving at a reference price that will be accepted by all investors. What economists must therefore study, Orléan argues, is the hold that value has over individuals and how it shapes their perceptions and behavior.

Awarded the prestigious Prix Paul Ricoeur on its original publication in France in 2011, The Empire of Value has been substantially revised and enlarged for this edition, with an entirely new section discussing the financial crisis of 2007–2008.

2014 — 360 pp. — 9 illus. — $38.00/£26.95
978-0-262-02697-0

SIGNS AND MACHINES
Capitalism and the Production of Subjectivity
Maurizio Lazzarato
translated by Joshua David Jordan

“Capital is a semiotic operator”: this assertion by Félix Guattari is at the heart of Maurizio Lazzarato’s Signs and Machines, which asks us to leave behind the logocentrism that still informs so many critical theories. Lazzarato calls instead for a new theory capable of explaining how signs function in the economy, in power apparatuses, and in the production of subjectivity.

Moving beyond the dualism of signifier and signified, Signs and Machines shows how signs act as “sign-operators” that enter directly into material flows and into the functioning of machines. Money, the stock market, price differentials, algorithms, and scientific equations and formulas constitute semiotic “motors” that make capitalism’s social and technical machines run, bypassing representation and consciousness to produce social subjections and semiotic enslavements.

Lazzarato contrasts Deleuze and Guattari’s complex semiotics with the political theories of Jacques Rancière, Antonio Negri and Michael Hardt, Paolo Virno, and Judith Butler, for whom language and the public space it opens still play a fundamental role. Lazzarato asks: What are the conditions necessary for political and existential rupture at a time when the production of subjectivity represents the primary and perhaps most important work of capitalism? What are the specific tools required to undo the industrial mass production of subjectivity undertaken by business and the state? What types of organization must we construct for a process of subjectivation that would allow us to escape the hold of social subjection and machinic enslavement? In addressing these questions, Signs and Machines takes on a task that is today more urgent than ever.

Distributed for Semiotext(e)
2014 — 280 pp. — paper — $17.95/£12.95
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What was once the factory is now the university. As deindustrialization spreads and the working class is decentralized, new means of social resistance and political activism need to be sought in what may be the last places where they are possible: the university and the art world. Gerald Raunig’s new book analyzes the potential that cognitive and creative labor has in these two arenas to resist the new regimes of domination imposed by cognitive capitalism. Drawing on Gilles Deleuze’s concept of “modulation” as the market-driven imperative for the constant transformation and reinvention of subjectivity, in Factories of Knowledge, Industries of Creativity, Raunig charts alternative horizons for resistance.

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<th>Illustrations</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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The Selling of the Apollo Lunar Program

David Meerman Scott and Richard Jurek
Foreword by Captain Eugene A. Cernan

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