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Hoover’s War on Gays
Exposing the FBI’s “Sex Deviates” Program
Douglas M. Charles

At the FBI, the “Sex Deviates” program covered a lot of ground, literally; at its peak, J. Edgar Hoover’s notorious “Sex Deviates” file encompassed nearly 99 cubic feet or more than 330,000 pages of information. In 1977–1978 these files were destroyed—and it would seem that four decades of the FBI’s dirty secrets went up in smoke. But in a remarkable feat of investigative research, synthesis, and scholarly detective work, Douglas M. Charles manages to fill in the yawning blanks in the bureau’s history of systematic (some would say obsessive) interest in the lives of gay and lesbian Americans in the twentieth century. His book, *Hoover’s War on Gays*, is the first to fully expose the extraordinary invasion of US citizens’ privacy perpetrated on a historic scale by an institution tasked with protecting American life.

For much of the twentieth century, when exposure might mean nothing short of ruin, gay American men and women had much to fear from law enforcement of every kind—but none so much as the FBI, with its inexhaustible federal resources, connections, and its carefully crafted reputation for ethical, by-the-book operations. What *Hoover’s War on Gays* reveals, rather, is the FBI’s distinctly unethical, off-the-books long-term targeting of gay men and women and their organizations under cover of “official” rationale—such as suspicion of criminal activity or vulnerability to blackmail and influence. The book offers a wide-scale view of this policy and practice, from a notorious child kidnapping and murder of the 1930s (ostensibly by a sexual predator with homosexual tendencies), educating the public about the threat of “deviates,” through WWII’s security concerns about homosexuals who might be compromised by the enemy, to the Cold War’s “Lavender Scare” when any and all gays working for the US government shared the fate of suspected Communist sympathizers. Charles’s work also details paradoxical ways in which these incursions conjured counterefforts—like the Mattachine Society; ONE, Inc.; and the Daughters of Bilitis—aimed at protecting and serving the interests of postwar gay culture.

With its painstaking recovery of a dark chapter in American history and its new insights into seemingly familiar episodes of that story—invoking noted journalists, politicians, and celebrities—this thorough and deeply engaging book reveals the perils of authority run amok and stands as a reminder of damage done in the name of decency.

“Why did pesticide use soar despite warnings of costs? Michelle Mart suggests that the answer lies in the stories Americans have told themselves about progress, modernity, and better living through chemistry. Did love for these ideals blind Americans to flaws in the objects of their affection? Read this book to find out.”

**Edmund Russell**, author of *War and Nature: Fighting Humans and Insects with Chemicals from World War I to Silent Spring*

“Pesticides, a Love Story offers a rich narrative describing how chemical pesticides became so ubiquitous in American culture and the global environment.”

**David Kinkela**, author of *DDT and the American Century: Global Health, Environmental Politics, and the Pesticide That Changed the World*


America’s embrace of synthetic pesticides began when they burst on the scene during World War II and has held steady into the 21st century—for example, more than 90% of soybeans grown in the US in 2008 are Roundup Ready GMOs, dependent upon generous use of the herbicide glyphosate to control weeds. Mart investigates the attraction of pesticides, with their up-to-the-minute promise of modernity, sophisticated technology, and increased productivity—in short, their appeal to human dreams of controlling nature. She also considers how they reinforced Cold War assumptions of Western economic and material superiority.

Though the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* and the rise of environmentalism might have marked a turning point in Americans' faith in pesticides, statistics tell a different story. *Pesticides, a Love Story* recounts the campaign against DDT that famously ensued; but the book also shows where our notions of *Silent Spring*'s revolutionary impact falter—where, in spite of a ban on DDT, farm use of pesticides in the United States more than doubled in the thirty years after the book was published. As a cultural survey of popular and political attitudes toward pesticides, *Pesticides, a Love Story* tries to make sense of this seeming paradox. At heart, it is an exploration of the story we tell ourselves about the costs and benefits of pesticides—and how corporations, government officials, ordinary citizens, and the press shape that story to reflect our ideals, interests, and emotions.

**Michelle Mart** is associate professor of history at Penn State University. She is the author of *Eye on Israel: How America Came to View Israel as an Ally.*
American Organic
A Cultural History of Farming, Gardening, Shopping, and Eating
Robin O’Sullivan

In 1947, when J. I. Rodale, editor of Organic Gardening, declared, “the Revolution has begun,” a mere 60,000 readers and a ragtag army of followers rallied to the cause, touting the benefits of food grown with all-natural humus. More than a half century later, organic farming is part of a multi-billion-dollar industry, spreading from the family farm to agricultural conglomerates, and from the supermarket to the farmer’s market to the dinner tables of families all across America. In the organic zeitgeist the adage “you are what you eat” truly applies, and this book reveals what the dynamics of organic culture tells us about who we are.

Rodale’s goal was to improve individuals and the world. American Organics shows how the organic movement has been more successful in the former than the latter, while preserving connections to environmentalism, agrarianism, and nutritional dogma. With the unbiased eye of a cultural historian, Robin O’Sullivan traces the movement from agricultural pioneers in the 1940s to hippies in the 1960s to consumer activists today—from a countercultural moment to a mainstream concern, with advocates in highbrow culinary circles, agri-business, and mom-and-pop grocery stores. Her approach is holistic, examining intersections of farmers, gardeners, consumers, government regulations, food shipping venues, advertisements, books, grassroots groups, and mega-industries involved in all echelons of the organic food movement.

In American Organic we see how organic growing and consumption has been everything from a practical decision, lifestyle choice, and status marker to a political deed, subversive effort, and social philosophy—and how organic production and consumption are entrenched in the lives of all Americans, whether they eat organic food or not.

Robin O’Sullivan is full-time lecturer in the history department at Troy University.

“Readers will enjoy this comprehensive book on organic food that explains how it has gone from being ridiculed to wildly popular—and grown into a multi-billion-dollar industry.”

Leslie A. Duram, author of Good Growing: Why Organic Farming Works

“O’Sullivan dissects the power of government, agribusiness, chemical manufacturers, homesteaders, and foodies themselves to reveal how the organics movement has been swayed by market pressures and demands.”

Margaret Gray, author of Labor and the Locavore: The Making of a Comprehensive Food Ethic

“American Organic helps explain modern longings for things artisanal, local, simple and untainted.”

Andrew Kirk, author of Counterculture Green: The Whole Earth Catalog and American Environmentalism

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Fall & Winter 2015
It was the measure of Shakespeare’s poetic greatness, an early commentator remarked, that he thoroughly blended the ideal with the practical or realistic. “If this be so,” Walt Whitman wrote, “I should say that what Shakespeare did in poetic expression, Abraham Lincoln essentially did in his personal and official life.”

Whitman was only one of many to note the affinity between these two iconic figures. Novelists, filmmakers, and playwrights have frequently shown Lincoln quoting Shakespeare. In Lincoln and Shakespeare, Michael Anderegg for the first time examines in detail Lincoln’s fascination with and knowledge of Shakespeare’s plays. Separated by centuries and extraordinary circumstances, the two men clearly shared a belief in the power of language and both at times held a fatalistic view of human nature. While citations from Shakespeare are few in his writings and speeches, Lincoln read deeply and quoted often from the Bard’s work in company, a habit well documented in diaries, letters, and newspapers. Anderegg discusses Lincoln’s particular interest in Macbeth and Hamlet and in Shakespeare’s historical plays, where we see themes that resonated deeply with the president—the dangers of inordinate ambition, the horrors of civil war, and the corruptions of illegitimate rule.

Anderegg winnows confirmed evidence from myth to explore how Lincoln came to know Shakespeare, which editions he read, and which plays he would have seen before he became president. Once in the White House, Lincoln had the opportunity of seeing the best Shakespearean actors in America. Anderegg details Lincoln’s unexpected relationship with James H. Hackett, one of the most popular comic actors in America at the time: his letter to Hackett reveals his considerable enthusiasm for Shakespeare. Lincoln managed, in the midst of overwhelming matters of state, to see the actor’s Falstaff on several occasions and to engage with him in discussions of how Shakespeare’s plays should be performed, a topic on which he had decided views. Hackett’s productions were only a few of those Lincoln enjoyed as president, and Anderegg documents his larger theater-going experience, recreating the Shakespearean performances of Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Forrest, and others, as Lincoln saw them.

Michael Anderegg has produced the first full-scale study of that important subject. In addition to skillfully examining the ways that the dramas that Lincoln read or saw were published and performed, Professor Anderegg plausibly analyzes his responses to them. This is a most welcome addition to the Lincoln literature.

Michael Burlingame, author of Abraham Lincoln: A Life

Marvelously in-depth research. Anderegg has effectively turned mined archives into an engaging account—smoothly written with a refreshing lack of jargon. There is much to learn here.

Robert Bray, author of Reading with Lincoln

This deeply researched and engaging book thoroughly explores Lincoln’s lifelong ‘Shakespearean journey’ and helps us see even more complexity and nuance in our most admired president.

Martin P. Johnson, author of Writing the Gettysburg Address

Michael Anderegg is professor emeritus of English at the University of North Dakota. His books include Orson Welles, Shakespeare, and Popular Culture and Cinematic Shakespeare.
Friended at the Front
Social Media in the American War Zone
Lisa Ellen Silvestri

For most of us, clicking “like” on social media has become fairly routine. For a Marine, clicking “like” from the battlefield lets his social network know he’s alive. This is the first time in the history of modern warfare that US troops have direct, instantaneous connection to civilian life back home. Lisa Ellen Silvestri’s Friended at the Front documents the revolutionary change in the way we communicate across fronts. Social media, Silvestri contends, changes what it’s like to be at war.

Based on in-person interviews and online with the US Marines, Friended at the Front explores the new media habits, attitudes, and behaviors of troops on the ground in Iraq and Afghanistan, and some of the complications that emerge in their wake. The book pays particular attention to the way US troops use Facebook and YouTube to narrate their experiences to civilian network members, to each other, and, not least of all, to themselves. After she reviews evolving military guidelines for social media engagement, Silvestri explores specific practices amongst active duty Marines such as posting photos and producing memes. Her interviews, observations, and research reveal how social network sites present both an opportunity to connect with civilians back home, as well as an obligation to do so—one that can become controversial for troops in a war zone.

Much like the war on terror itself, the boundaries, expectations, and dangers associated with social media are amorphous and under constant negotiation. Friended at the Front explains how our communication landscape changes what it is like to go to war for individual service members, their loved ones, and for the American public at large.

Lisa Ellen Silvestri is assistant professor of communication studies at Gonzaga University.

“An engaging and innovative account that should draw the attention of anyone interested in the study of the experiences of warriors. This book is a timely and important one.”
Kyle Longley, author of The Morenci Marines: A Tale of Small Town America and the Vietnam War

“Timely, insightful, and provocative, her book is a significant contribution to our understanding of social media, 21st-century war, and the dynamic relationship between the two.”
William A. Taylor, ex-Marine Corps officer and author of Every Citizen a Soldier: The Campaign for Universal Military Training after World War II

“A fascinating analysis . . . sheds new light on this important but generally overlooked topic and places it within a larger cultural and critical context.”
James E. Katz, author of Magic in the Air: Mobile Communication and the Transformation of Social Life

NOVEMBER
288 pages, 47 illustrations, 6 x 9
CultureAmerica
Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-2136-1, $29.95(t)
The original edition of *A Season of Inquiry*, first published in 1986, offered the public an insider's account of the workings of the Church investigation and of the nation's espionage agencies, including the CIA's covert action against the democratically elected regime of Salvador Allende in Chile. In this new edition the author, then a special assistant to Senator Church, revisits the circumstances surrounding the investigation and subsequent, shocking report and reminds us its continuing relevance—in instances such as the Iran-Contra investigation, the 9/11 and Iraqi WMD intelligence failures, the Edward Snowden affair, and, most recently, the US Senate Torture Report.

*A Season of Inquiry Revisited* details a moment that was at once a high-water mark for intelligence accountability in the United States and a low point in the American people's trust of the agencies sworn to protect them. Coming on the heels of the Watergate scandal, the wrenching experience of the Vietnam War, and the release of the Pentagon Papers, revelations of domestic spying sent a shock wave through the nation and spurred the political establishment to action. While a White House panel focused narrowly on CIA spying at home, the Church Committee enlarged its investigation to include the FBI, the National Security Agency, and a host of other primarily military espionage services, as well as CIA assassination plots around the world. Johnson describes the political players and their pursuit of information, the abuses they discovered, and the remarkable reports they compiled, chronicling a litany of disquieting operations carried out against American citizens and foreign leaders in Latin America and Africa. With a new preface and postscript along with an updated chronology and appendix, this new edition revisits a moment of reckoning in the halls of power. The nation has now arrived at a time when the lessons of the Church Committee warrant special remembering.

Loch K. Johnson is Regents Professor of International Affairs in the School of International and Public Affairs at the University of Georgia. He is the author of many books, most recently *The Threat on the Horizon: An Inside Account of America's Search for Security After the Cold War*. 
The One-Party Presidential Contest
Adams, Jackson, and 1824’s Five-Horse Race
Donald Ratcliffe

The election of 1824 is commonly viewed as a mildly interesting contest involving several colorful personalities—John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and William H. Crawford—that established Old Hickory as the people’s choice and yet, through “bargain and corruption,” deprived him of the presidency. In The One-Party Presidential Contest, Donald Ratcliffe reveals that Jackson was not the most popular candidate and the corrupt bargaining was a myth. The election saw the final disruption of both the dominant Democratic Republican Party and the dying Federalist Party, and the creation of new political formations that would slowly evolve into the Democratic and National Republicans (later Whig) Parties—thus bringing about arguably the greatest voter realignment in US history.

Bringing to bear over 35 years of research, Ratcliffe describes how loyal Democratic Republicans tried to control the election but failed, as five of their party colleagues persisted in competing, in novel ways, until the contest had to be decided in the House of Representatives. Initially a struggle between personalities, the election evolved into a fight to control future policy, with large consequences for future presidential politics. The One-Party Presidential Contest offers a nuanced account of the proceedings, one that balances the undisciplined conflict of personal ambitions with the issues, principles, and prejudices that swirled around the election. In this book we clearly see, perhaps for the first time, how the election of 1824 revealed fracture lines within the young republic—and created others that would forever change the course of American politics.

At last! A historian has finally got the complicated election of 1824 right. It’s all here: popular participation, economic interests, slavery, ethnicity, and party politics.”

Daniel Walker Howe, Pulitzer Prize–winning author of What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815–1848

Deeply researched and lucidly written, Donald Ratcliffe’s new study of the presidential election of 1824 features fresh perspectives, convincing analysis, and, best of all for fans of political history, much that surprises.”

Michael F. Holt, Langbourne M. Williams Professor of American History Emeritus, University of Virginia

An entertaining and illuminating account.”

Peter Onuf, author of Jefferson’s Empire: The Language of American Nationhood

October
368 pages, 21 illustrations, 6 x 9
American Presidential Elections
Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-2130-9, $34.95(s)
Ebook ISBN 978-0-7006-2159-0, $34.95
“William D. Street’s memoir of life on the central and northern Great Plains is about as exciting as it gets for a vivid, page-turning reminiscence of the Old West. This is an important and highly recommended memoir.”

John Monnett, author of Tell Them We Are Going Home: The Odyssey of the Northern Cheyennes

“An interesting, highly readable, and informative personal narrative covering events and experiences of real significance for early, post–Civil War settlement of Kansas and the Great Plains.”

Virgil Dean, editor of John Brown to Bob Dole: Movers and Shakers in Kansas History

“A treasure house for those interested in the history both of Kansas and of the American West.”

Jim Hoy, author of Flint Hills Cowboys

Nearing 60, William D. Street (1851–1911) sat down to write his memoir of frontier life. Street’s early years on the plains of western Kansas were both ordinary and extraordinary; ordinary in what they reveal about the everyday life of so many who went out to the western frontier, extraordinary in their breadth and depth of historical event and impact. His tales of life as a teamster, cavalryman, town developer, trapper, buffalo hunter, military scout, and cowboy put us squarely in the middle of such storied events as Sheridan’s 1868–1869 winter campaign on the southern Plains and the Cheyenne Exodus of 1878. They take us trapping beaver and hunting buffalo for hides and meat, and driving cattle on the Great Western Cattle Trail. They give us insight into his evolving understanding of his multi-decade relationship with the Lakota. And they give us a front-row seat at the founding and development of Jewell and Gaylord, Kansas, and a firsthand look at the formation of Jewell’s “Buffalo Militia.”

In later life Street rose to prominence as a newspaper publisher, state legislator, and regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College. At the time of his death—noted in the New York Times—he was still at work on his memoir. Handed down through his family over the past century and faithfully transcribed here, Street’s story of frontier life is as rich in history as it is in character, giving us a sense of what it was to be not just a witness to, but a player in, the drama of the plains as it unfolded in the late nineteenth century. Edited by Street’s great-grandson, with an introduction by Richard W. Etulain, a leading scholar of the West, this memoir is history as it was lived, recalled in sharp detail and recounted in engaging prose, for the ages.

Warren R. Street is professor emeritus of psychology at Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington.

Richard W. Etulain is professor emeritus of history and former director of the Center for the American West at the University of New Mexico. He is the author Beyond the Missouri: The Story of the American West and The Life and Legends of Calamity Jane.
A Rebel War Clerk’s Diary
At the Confederate States Capital
Volume 1: April 1861–July 1863
Volume 2: August 1863–April 1865

J. B. Jones
Edited by James I. Robertson, Jr.

Amidst the vast literature of the Civil War, one of the most significant and enlightening documents remains largely unknown. A day-by-day, uninterrupted, four-year chronicle by a mature, keenly observant clerk in the War Department of the Confederacy, the wartime diary of John Beauchamp Jones was first published in two volumes of small type in 1866. Over the years, the diary was republished three more times—but never with an index or an editorial apparatus to guide a reader through the extraordinary mass of information it contained. Published here with an authoritative editorial framework, including an extensive introduction and endnotes, this unique record of the Civil War takes its rightful place as one of the best basic reference tools in Civil War history, absolutely critical to study the Confederacy.

A Maryland journalist/novelist who went south at the outbreak of the war, Jones took a job as a senior clerk in the Confederate War Department, where he remained to the end, a constant observer of men and events in Richmond, the heart of the Confederacy and the principal target of Union military might. As a high-level clerk at the center of military planning, Jones had an extraordinary perspective on the Southern nation in action—and nothing escaped his attention. Confidential files, command-level conversations, official correspondence, revelations, rumors, statistics, weather reports, and personal opinions: all manner of material, found nowhere else in Civil War literature, made its meticulous way into the diary. Jones quotes scores of dispatches and reports by both military and civilian authorities, including letters from Robert E. Lee never printed elsewhere, providing an invaluable record of documents that would later find their way into print only in edited form. His notes on such ephemera as weather and prices create a backdrop for the military movements and political maneuverings he describes, all with the judicious eye of a seasoned writer and observer of southern life.

James I. Robertson, Jr., provides introductions to each volume, over 2,700 endnotes that identify, clarify, and expand on Jones’s material, and a first ever index which makes Jones’s unique insights and observations accessible to interested readers, who will find in the pages of A Rebel War Clerk’s Diary one of the most complete and richly textured accounts of the Civil War ever to be composed at the very heart of the Confederacy.

James I. Robertson, Jr., is Alumni Distinguished Professor Emeritus in History at Virginia Tech and author of Stonewall Jackson: The Man, the Soldier, the Legend.

“Jones remains one of the cornerstone works on the war. This edition is superb.”
William C. Davis, author of Jefferson Davis: The Man and His Hour

“I think Jones’s diary is a very important firsthand account about the Confederacy. There is nothing else quite like it, in fact. Robertson’s long-needed edition will be a long-term seller, as the much-preferred edition of a major Civil War classic.”
Gary W. Gallagher, author of The Confederate War

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Volume 2
OCTOBER
608 pages, 6 x 9
Modern War Studies
Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-2124-8, $50.00(s)
“Ecosystem Management was supposed to offer public-land managers in the 1990s a new paradigm that resolved the tensions between preservationism and conservationism. But it has not done so, argues James Skillen in this carefully reasoned analysis, because it is not firmly embedded in the legal statutes regulating the national forests, grasslands, parks, and refuges.”

CHAR MILLER, author of Public Lands, Public Debates: A Century of Controversy

“The book deftly weaves together the diverse ideas, forces, and initiatives that brought about this controversial paradigm shift in federal natural resource management, while also critically examining key successes and failures in public land policy.”

ROBERT B. KEITER, author of Keeping Faith with Nature: Ecosystems, Democracy, and America’s Public Lands

For the better part of the last century, “preservation” and “multi-use conservation” were the watchwords for managing federal lands and resources. But in the 1990s, amidst notable failures and overwhelming needs, policymakers, land managers, and environmental scholars were calling for a new paradigm: ecosystem management. Such an approach would integrate federal land and resource management across jurisdictional boundaries; it would protect biodiversity and economic development; and it would make federal management more collaborative and less hierarchical. That, at any rate, was the idea. Where the idea came from—why ecosystem management emerged as official policy in the 1990s—is half of the story that James Skillen tells in this timely book. The other half: Why, over the course of a mere decade, the policy fell out of favor?

Federal Ecosystem Management
Its Rise, Fall, and Afterlife

James R. Skillen

This closely focused history describes an old system of preservation and multi-use conservation ill equipped to cope with the new ecological, legal, and political realities confronting federal agencies. Ecosystem management, it was assumed, would not demand choices between substantive and procedural needs. Looming even larger in the push for the new approach was a shift of emphasis in both ecology and political science—from stability and predictability to dynamism and contingency. Ecosystem management offered more modest managerial goals informed by direct public participation as well as scientific expertise. But as Skillen shows, this purported balance proved to be the policy’s undoing. Different interpretations presented conflicting emphases on scientific and democratic authority. By 2001, when both models had been tested, the Bush administration faulted federal ecosystem management for running “willy-nilly all over the west,” and shelved the policy.

In this book, Skillen gets at the truth behind these contrary interpretations and claims to clarify how federal ecosystem management worked—and didn’t—and how many of the principles it embodied continue to influence federal land and resource management in the twenty-first century. How the policy’s lessons apply to our politically and environmentally fraught moment is, finally, considerably clearer with this informed and thoughtful book in hand.

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James R. Skillen is assistant professor of environmental studies at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is the author of The Nation’s Largest Landlord: The Bureau of Land Management in the American West (Kansas).
Varmints and Victims
Predator Control in the American West
Frank Van Nuys

It used to be: If you see a coyote, shoot it. Better yet, a bear. Best of all, perhaps? A wolf. How we’ve gotten from there to here, where such predators are reintroduced, protected, and in some cases revered, is the story Frank Van Nuys tells in Varmints and Victims, a thorough and enlightening look at the evolution of predator management in the American West. As controversies over predator control rage on, Varmints and Victims puts the debate into historical context, tracing the West’s relationship with charismatic predators like grizzlies, wolves, and cougars from unquestioned eradication to ambivalent recovery efforts. Van Nuys offers a nuanced and balanced perspective on an often-emotional topic, exploring the intricacies of how and why attitudes toward predators have changed over the years. Focusing primarily on wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, and grizzly bears, he charts the logic and methods of management practiced by ranchers, hunters, and federal officials. Broad in scope and rich in detail, this work brings new, much-needed clarity to the complex interweaving of economics, politics, science, and culture in the formulation of ideas about predator species, and in policies directed at these creatures. In the process, we come to see how the story of predator control is in many ways the story of the American West itself, from early attempts to connect the frontier region to mainstream American life and economics to present ideas about the nature and singularity of the region.

Frank Van Nuys is professor of history at South Dakota School of Mines & Technology and author of Americanizing the West: Immigrants, Race, and Citizenship, 1890–1930, also from Kansas.

“In this passionate and engaging survey of human-animal encounters in the American West, Frank Van Nuys tracks the process by which predatory animals went from being ‘game’s worst enemies’ to faunal heroes.”
Karen R. Jones, author of Wolf Mountains: The History of Wolves Along the Great Divide

“Van Nuys reveals the constant struggle between those who assail predators as varmints and those who defend them as victims.”
Christian C. Young, author of In the Absence of Predators: Conservation and Controversy on the Kaibab Plateau

“Provides a nuanced account of the shifting ideas among administrators and experts.”

NOVEMBER
360 pages, 31 photographs, 6 x 9
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Russia’s Sisters of Mercy and the Great War
More Than Binding Men’s Wounds
Laurie S. Stoff

“Stoff’s work is path-breaking in telling a story that’s never been told before. She has gathered a host of scattered sources and produced a compelling account of how women caught up in Russia’s Great War understood themselves and their place in Russian society.”

“A real pleasure to read [which] makes a very significant contribution to the literature on women’s work during the First World War.”
CHRISTINE HALLETT, AUTHOR OF VELLED WARRIORS: ALLIED NURSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

“This rich study of Russian nurses focuses on their front-line experiences and demonstrates powerfully how those experiences were shaped by a very mobile form of total war.”
MARK VON HAGEN, AUTHOR OF WAR IN A EUROPEAN BORDERLAND

They are war stories, filled with danger and deprivation, excitement and opportunity, sorrow and trauma, scandal and controversy—and because they are the war stories of nurses, they remain largely untold. Laurie Stoff’s pioneering work brings the wartime experiences of Russia’s “Sisters of Mercy” out of the shadows to show how these nurses of the Great War, far from merely binding wounds, provided vital services that put them squarely in traditionally “masculine” territory, both literally and figuratively. While Russian nursing shared many features of women’s medical service in other nations, it was in some ways profoundly different. Like soldiers and doctors, the nurses, especially those at the frontlines, experienced extreme cold, constant fatigue, infectious diseases, deadly artillery fire, and aerial bombardment. They also assumed public leadership roles and were often in command of men. The nurses operated in a sphere traditionally considered exclusively masculine and challenged social conventions surrounding gender and war by engaging in activities considered inappropriate for women.

Filled with compelling eyewitness accounts of women who stepped outside their assigned roles in Russian society, this book gives us our first clear view of what wartime service was like for these nurses in the Great War. We learn firsthand—from memoirs and diaries, contemporary periodicals and reminiscences—about these women’s motivations, the nature and specifics of their work, the cultural stereotypes and conventions that shaped their experiences, and their interactions with the men they cared for and served with. Stoff also explores the cultural and social implications of the Sisters’ service—in relation to the government, the military, and the church—both immediate and long-term. The first up-close and in-depth study of Russia’s nurses in the Great War, Stoff’s work restores a critical chapter to the historical narrative of the war, and to the larger history of gender and culture in early twentieth-century Russia.

Laurie S. Stoff is Senior Lecturer and Honors Faculty Fellow in Barrett, the Honors College, at Arizona State University and the author of They Fought for the Motherland: Russia’s Women Soldiers in World War I and the Revolution, also from Kansas.
On June 11, 1937, a closed military court ordered the execution of a group of the Soviet Union’s most talented and experienced army officers, including Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevskii; all were charged with participating in a Nazi plot to overthrow the regime of Joseph Stalin. There followed a massive military purge, from the officer corps through the rank-and-file, that many consider a major factor in the Red Army’s dismal performance in confronting the German invasion of June 1941. Why take such action on the eve of a major war? The most common theory has Stalin fabricating a “military conspiracy” to tighten his control over the Soviet state. In The Red Army and the Great Terror, Peter Whitewood advances an entirely new explanation for Stalin’s actions—an explanation with the potential to unlock the mysteries that still surround the Great Terror, the surge of political repression in the late 1930s in which over one million Soviet people were imprisoned in labor camps and over 750,000 executed.

Framing his study within the context of Soviet civil-military relations dating back to the 1917 revolution, Whitewood shows that Stalin sanctioned this attack on the Red Army not from a position of confidence and strength, but from one of weakness and misperception. Here we see how Stalin’s views had been poisoned by the paranoid accusations of his secret police, who saw spies and supporters of the dead Tsar everywhere and who had long believed that the Red Army was vulnerable to infiltration by foreign intelligence agencies engaged in a conspiracy against the Soviet state. Recently opened Russian archives allow Whitewood to counter the accounts of Soviet defectors and conspiracy theories that have long underpinned conventional wisdom on the military purge. By broadening our view, The Red Army and the Great Terror demonstrates not only why Tukhachevskii and his associates were purged in 1937, but also why tens of thousands of other officers and soldiers were discharged and arrested at the same time. With its thorough reassessment of these events, the book sheds new light on the nature of power, state violence, and civil-military relations under the Stalinist regime.

Peter Whitewood is Lecturer in History and American Studies, at York St. John University in the United Kingdom.

“This is completely original and challenges the conventional wisdom which largely has no good answer for why the purges occurred, but rests on the unsubstantiated premise that Stalin was simply consolidating power and rooting out possible sources of opposition.”

Roger Reese, author of Red Commanders: A Social History of the Soviet Army Officer Corps, 1918–1991

“This is an excellent work of scholarship on the purges in Stalin’s military, one that the field has needed for quite some time. Indeed, there is no other extant book in English on the military purges. Whitewood’s writing is clear and elegant; his source base is thorough; and his argument is important and convincing.”

David R. Stone, author of Hammer and Rifle: The Militarization of Soviet Society, 1926–1933
Barbarossa 1941
Reframing Hitler’s Invasion of Stalin’s Soviet Empire
Frank Ellis

Operation Barbarossa, Hitler’s plan for invading the Soviet Union, has by now become a familiar tale of overreach, with the Germans blinded to their coming defeat by their initial victory, and the Soviet Union pushing back from the brink of destruction with courageous exploits both reckless and relentless. And while much of this version of the story is true, Frank Ellis tells us in *Barbarossa 1941*, it also obscures several important historical truths that alter our understanding of the campaign. In this new and intensive investigation of Operation Barbarossa, Ellis draws on a wealth of documents declassified over the past twenty years to challenge the conventional treatment of a critical chapter in the history of World War II.

Ellis’s close reading of an exceptionally wide range of German and Russian sources leads to a reevaluation of Soviet intelligence assessments of Hitler’s intentions; Stalin’s complicity in his nation’s slippage into existential slaughter; and the influence of the Stalinist regime’s reputation for brutality—and a fear of Stalin’s expansionist inclinations—on the launching and execution of Operation Barbarossa. Ellis revisits two major controversies relating to Barbarossa—the Soviet pre-emptive strike thesis put forward in Viktor Suvorov’s book *Icebreaker*; and the view of the infamous Commissar Order, dictating the execution of a large group of Soviet POWs, as a unique piece of Nazi malevolence. Ellis also analyzes the treatment of Barbarossa in the work of three Soviet-Russian writers—Vasilii Grossman, Alexander Bek, and Konstantin Simonov—and in the first-ever translation of the diary kept by a German soldier in 20th Panzer Division, brings the campaign back to the daily realities of dangers and frustrations encountered by German troops.

Frank Ellis is the author of many books including *The Damned and the Dead: The Eastern Front through the Eyes of Soviet and Russian Novelists* and *The Stalingrad Cauldron: Inside the Encirclement and Destruction of the 6th Army*, which are also published by Kansas.
When Titans Clashed
How the Red Army Stopped Hitler
Revised and Expanded Edition

David M. Glantz and Jonathan M. House

O

n first publication, this uncommonly concise and readable account of Soviet Russia’s clash with Nazi Germany utterly changed our understanding of World War II on Germany’s Eastern Front, immediately earning its place among top-shelf histories of the world war. Revised and updated to reflect recent Russian and Western scholarship on the subject, much of it the authors’ own work, this new edition maintains the 1995 original’s distinction as a crucial volume in the history of World War II and of the Soviet Union and the most informed and compelling perspective on one of the greatest military confrontations of all time.

In 1941, when Pearl Harbor shattered America’s peacetime pretensions, the German blitzkrieg had already blasted the Red Army back to Moscow. Yet, less than four years later, the Soviet hammer-and-sickle flew above the ruins of Berlin, stark symbol of a miraculous comeback that destroyed the German Army and put an end to Hitler’s imperial designs. In swift and stirring prose, When Titans Clash provides the clearest, most complete account of this epic struggle, especially from the Soviet perspective. Drawing on the massive and unprecedented release of Soviet archival documents in recent decades, David Glantz, one of the world’s foremost authorities on the Soviet military, and noted military historian Jonathan House expand and elaborate our picture of the Soviet war effort—a picture sharply different from accounts that emphasize Hitler’s failed leadership over Soviet strategy and might.

Rafts of newly available official directives, orders, and reports reveal the true nature and extraordinary scale of Soviet military operations as they swept across the one thousand miles from Moscow to Berlin, featuring stubborn defenses and monumental offensives and counteroffensives and ultimately costing the two sides combined a staggering twenty million casualties. Placing the war within its wider context, the authors also make use of recent revelations to clarify further the political, economic, and social issues that influenced and reflected what happened on the battlefield. Their work gives us new insight into Stalin’s political motivation and Adolf Hitler’s role as warlord, as well as a better understanding of the human and economic costs of the war—for both the Soviet Union and Germany.

While incorporating a wealth of new information, When Titans Clashed remains remarkably compact, a tribute to the authors’ determination to make this critical chapter in world history as accessible as it is essential.

David M. Glantz and Jonathan M. House have collaborated on numerous volumes of military history, including The Stalingrad Trilogy and The Battle of Kursk.
The root causes of government dysfunction lie not in polarization but in the breakdown of trust in American government. *Broken Trust* is an important and original discussion of our nation’s problems—and how we might find a path toward solving them.

**Jack M. Balkin**, Knight Professor of Constitutional Law and the First Amendment at Yale Law School

“Broken Trust” is an accessible work of constitutional theory and history with profound implications for our troubled political system. Undertaken with a deep concern about the way our government is performing, *Broken Trust* makes use of the debate over dysfunctional government to uncover significant flaws in the conventional wisdom as to how the Constitution works. Indeed, although Americans strongly believe that our government is dysfunctional, they are just as firmly convinced that the Constitution still works well. Griffin questions this conviction by examining how recent policy disasters—such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the response to Hurricane Katrina, and the 2008 financial crisis—are linked to our constitutional system. This leads him to pose the question of whether the government institutions we have inherited from the eighteenth century are poor fits for contemporary times.

Griffin argues that understanding the decline of trust in government requires investigating the historical circumstances of the last several decades as well as the constitutional experience of the states. In particular, he examines “hybrid democracy,” the form of constitutionalism prevailing in California and other western states that combines Madisonian-style representative government with direct democracy. Hybrid democracy offers valuable lessons relevant to our contemporary difficulties with dysfunctional government at the national level. These lessons underpin the agenda for reform that Griffin then proposes, emphasizing democratic innovations aimed at producing both more effective government and greater trust in our political institutions. Building on a better understanding of the sources and consequences of government dysfunction, his book holds genuine hope, as well as practical possibilities, for the repair of our broken political and constitutional system.

**Stephen M. Griffin** is W. R. Irby Chair and Rutledge C. Clement, Jr. Professor in Constitutional Law, Tulane Law School. He is the author of *American Constitutionalism: From Theory to Politics* and *Long Wars and the Constitution*. 

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**Broken Trust**

Dysfunctional Government and Constitutional Reform

Stephen M. Griffin

Various and roundly perceived as gridlocked, incompetent, irresponsible, and corrupt, American government commands less respect and trust today than perhaps at any time in the nation’s history. But the dysfunction in government that we like so little, along with the policy disasters it engenders, is in fact a product of that deep and persistent distrust, Stephen M. Griffin contends in *Broken Trust*, an accessible work of constitutional theory and history with profound implications for our troubled political system.

Undertaken with a deep concern about the way our government is performing, *Broken Trust* makes use of the debate over dysfunctional government to uncover significant flaws in the conventional wisdom as to how the Constitution works. Indeed, although Americans strongly believe that our government is dysfunctional, they are just as firmly convinced that the Constitution still works well. Griffin questions this conviction by examining how recent policy disasters—such as the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the response to Hurricane Katrina, and the 2008 financial crisis—are linked to our constitutional system. This leads him to pose the question of whether the government institutions we have inherited from the eighteenth century are poor fits for contemporary times.

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Fall & Winter 2015

NEW BOOKS

America’s Founding and the Struggle over Economic Inequality
Clement Fatovic

If, as many allege, attacking the gap between rich and poor is a form of class warfare, then the struggle against income inequality is the longest running war in American history. To defenders of the status quo, who argue that the accumulation of wealth free of government intervention is an essential feature of the American way, this book offers a forceful answer. While many of those who oppose addressing economic inequality through public policy today do so in the name of freedom, Clement Fatovic demonstrates that concerns about freedom informed the Founding Fathers’ arguments for public policy that tackled economic disparities. Where contemporary arguments against such government efforts conceptualize freedom in economic terms, however, those supporting public policies conducive to greater economic equality invoked a more participatory, republican, conception of freedom. As many of the Founders understood it, economic independence, which requires a wide if imperfect distribution of property, is a precondition of the political independence they so profoundly valued.

Fatovic reveals a deep concern among the Founders—including Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and Noah Webster—about the impact of economic inequality on political freedom. America’s Founding and the Struggle over Economic Inequality traces this concern through many important political debates in Congress and the broader polity that shaped the early Republic—debates over tax policies, public works, public welfare, and the debt from the Revolution. We see how Alexander Hamilton, so often characterized as a cold-hearted apologist for plutocrats, actually favored a more progressive system of taxation, along with various policies aimed at easing the economic hardship of specific groups. In Thomas Paine, frequently portrayed as an advocate of laissez-faire government, we find a champion of a comprehensive welfare state that would provide old-age pensions, public housing, and a host of other benefits as a matter of “right, not charity.” Contrary to the picture drawn by so many of today’s pundits and politicians, this book shows us how, for the first American statesmen, preventing or minimizing economic disparities was essential to the preservation of the new nation’s freedom and practice of self-government.

Clement Fatovic is associate professor in the Department of Politics and International Relations at Florida International University.

“Most Americans acknowledge our spiraling income inequality, but many worry that tackling it could cost us our freedom, and we are at an impasse. Clement Fatovic proposes to move forward by glancing back—to the Founding Fathers, who warned that if a republic really wants to stay free, it will guard against a lopsided distribution of property.”

Woody Holton, author of Unruly Americans and the Origins of the Constitution

“In a sophisticated, detailed, and compelling manner Clement Fatovic explores and explodes the founders concerns over economic inequality. This is an exceptionally timely study given the current heated debates over inequality in contemporary America.”

Richard Matthews, Department of Political Science at Lehigh University

America’s Founding and the Struggle over Economic Inequality
Clement Fatovic

DECEMBER
368 pages, 6 x 9
Constitutional Thinking
Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-2173-6, $39.95(s)

www.kansaspress.ku.edu
“A novel combination of primary sources and accessible essays, Liberty and Equality captures the unique blend of politics and philosophy at the heart of American political thought and situates it within the history of political philosophy.”

GEORGE THOMAS, AUTHOR OF THE FOUNDERS AND THE IDEA OF A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY: CONSTITUTING THE AMERICAN MIND

“By moving between primary documents and insightful contemporary interpretations, this volume gives readers a deep understanding of how the history of American political thought might illuminate an understanding of American politics today.”

RUSSELL MUIRHEAD, CLEMENTS PROFESSOR OF DEMOCRACY AND POLITICS, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Lexis de Tocqueville, one of the greatest commentators on the American political tradition, viewed it through the lens of two related ideas: liberty and equality. These ideas, so eloquently framed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, have remained inextricably and uniquely conjoined in American political thought: equality is understood as the equal possession of natural rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. By considering American reflections on these core ideas over time—in relation to constitutional principles, religion, and race—this volume provides an especially insightful perspective for understanding our political tradition. The book is at once a summary of American history told through ideas and an inquiry into the ideas of liberty and equality through the lens of American history.

To a remarkable extent, American politics has always been thoughtful and American thought has always been political. In these pages, we see how some of our greatest minds have grappled with the issues of liberty and equality: Tocqueville and Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton as Publius in The Federalist, James Madison, George Washington, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln debating Stephen Douglas, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In essays responding to these primary sources, some of today’s finest scholars take up topics critical to the American experiment in liberal democracy—political inequality, federalism, the separation of powers, the relationship between religion and politics, the history of slavery and the legacy of racism. Together these essays and sources help to clarify the character, content, and significance of American political thought taken as a whole. They illuminate and continue the conversation that has animated and distinguished the American political tradition from the beginning—and, hopefully, better equip readers to contribute to that conversation.

S. Adam Seagrave is assistant professor of political science at Northern Illinois University and managing editor of American Political Thought. He is the author of The Foundations of Natural Morality: On the Compatibility of Natural Rights and the Natural Law.
Democratic Beginnings
Founding the Western States
Amy Bridges

State constitutions are blueprints for government institutions, declarations of collective identity, statements of principle, values, and goals. It naturally follows, and this book demonstrates, that the founding documents and the conventions that produced them reflect the emerging dynamics of American democracy in the nineteenth century. Nowhere is this more clear, Amy Bridges tells us in Democratic Beginnings, than in the American West.

A close study of the constitutional conventions that founded eleven Western states, and of the constitutions they wrote, Democratic Beginnings traces the arc of Western development. Spanning the sixty years from California’s constitution of 1850 to those of Arizona and New Mexico in 1910—and including Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming—Bridges shows how delegates to these states’ constitutional conventions, pragmatically and creatively devised law and policy for the unprecedented challenges they faced. Far from the “island communities” of conventional 19th-century American history, these delegates, and the territories they represented, were thoroughly engaged in the central issues of their times, at the local, regional, and national levels—mining and agriculture, labor law and corporate responsibilities, water rights and government obligations, education and judicial practice.

Their was not the Founders’ constitutional convention. With very different tasks, delegates more representative of the population, and the experience of living in a democratic republic that their forebears lacked, the Western delegates found unparalleled opportunities at the conventions for popular input into law and public policy. What they did with these opportunities, and how these in turn shaped the emerging American West, is the story Democratic Beginnings tells.

Amy Bridges is professor of political science and adjunct professor of history at University of California San Diego. She is the author of Morning Glories: Municipal Reform in the Southwest and A City in the Republic: Antebellum New York and the Origins of Machine Politics, 1828–1863.

“Democratic Beginnings shows that late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century founders of western constitutions not only approached their task in a different fashion than framers of the federal constitution but also differed from earlier generations of state constitution-makers, on account of the distinct problems of governance they encountered and their readiness to adopt innovative provisions in response to these challenges.”

John Dinan, author of Keeping the People’s Liberties: Legislators, Citizens, and Judges as Guardians of Rights

“Constitution-writing was an essential part of the process of state-building in the American West, and those events have too long been hidden in the shadows. This book finally brings them to light, and in doing so helps illuminate American political development broadly.”

Keith Whittington, Department of Politics at Princeton University

DECEMBER
216 pages, 6 x 9
Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-2172-9, $34.95(s)
The 9/11 Terror Cases
Constitutional Challenges in the War against Al Qaeda
Allan A. Ryan

“With detailed analysis, Allan Ryan lays bare the fundamental errors of the Bush II administration in claiming for the president an inherent power to create military tribunals. The damage done by that false and rejected assertion, requiring a series of decisions by the Supreme Court and legislative action by Congress, has been costly to the principle of constitutional government and to America’s standing in the world.”

LOUIS FISHER, author of MILITARY TRIBUNALS AND PRESIDENTIAL POWER

“Allan Ryan’s The 9/11 Terror Cases is an accessible, comprehensive, and balanced account of the most important Constitutional issues that have arisen since 9/11.”

JUSTIN J. WERT, author of HABEAS CORPUS IN AMERICA: THE POLITICS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

The terrorist attacks of 9/11 are indelibly etched into our cultural memory. This is the story of how the legal ramifications of that day brought two presidents, Congress, and the Supreme Court into repeated confrontation over the incarceration of hundreds of suspected terrorists and “enemy combatants” at the US naval base in Guantánamo, Cuba. Could these prisoners (including an American citizen) be held indefinitely without due process of law? Did they have the right to seek their release by habeas corpus in US courts? Could they be tried in a makeshift military judicial system? With Guantánamo well into its second decade, these questions have challenged the three branches of government, each contending with the others, and each invoking the Constitution’s separation of powers as well as its checks and balances.

In The 9/11 Terror Cases, Allan A. Ryan leads students and general readers through the pertinent cases: Rasul v. Bush and Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, both decided by the Supreme Court in 2004; Hamdan v. Bush, decided in 2006; and Boumediene v. Bush, in 2008. An eloquent writer and an expert in military law and constitutional litigation, Ryan is an adept guide through the nuanced complexities of these cases, which rejected the sweeping powers asserted by President Bush and Congress, and upheld the rule of law, even for enemy combatants. In doing so, as we see clearly in Ryan’s deft account, the Supreme Court’s rulings speak directly to the extent and nature of presidential and congressional prerogative, and to the critical separation and balance of powers in the governing of the United States.

Allan A. Ryan teaches the law of war at Harvard University and Boston College Law School. He has served as a law clerk to Justice Byron R. White on the US Supreme Court, assistant to the US Solicitor General and as director of the Office of Special Investigations in the Department of Justice’s Criminal Division. His books include Yamashita’s Ghost: War Crimes, MacArthur’s Justice and Command Accountability (Kansas).
Anita Whitney was a child of wealth and privilege who became a vocal leftist, early in the twentieth century, supporting radical labor groups such as the Wobblies and helping to organize the Communist Labor Party. In 1919 she was arrested and charged with violating California’s recently passed laws banning any speech or activity intended to change the American political and economic systems. The story of the Supreme Court case that grew out of Whitney’s conviction, told in full in this book, is also the story of how Americans came to enjoy the most liberal speech laws in the world.

In clear and engaging language, noted legal scholar Philippa Strum traces the fateful interactions of Whitney, a descendant of Mayflower Pilgrims; Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, a brilliant son of immigrants; the teeming immigrant neighborhoods and left wing labor politics of the early twentieth century; and the lessons some Harvard Law School professors took from World War I–era restrictions on speech. Though the Supreme Court upheld Whitney’s conviction, it included an opinion by Justice Brandeis—joined by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.—that led to a decisive change in the way the Court understood First Amendment free speech protections. Speaking Freely takes us into the discussions behind this dramatic change, as Holmes, Brandeis, Judge Learned Hand, and Harvard Law professors Zechariah Chafee and Felix Frankfurter debate the extent of the First Amendment and the important role of free speech in a democratic society. In Brandeis’s opinion, we see this debate distilled in a statement of the value of free speech and the harm that its suppression does to a democracy, along with reflections on the importance of freedom from government control for the founders and the drafters of the First Amendment.

Through Whitney v. California and its legacy, Speaking Freely shows how the American approach to speech, differing as it does that of every other country, reflects the nation’s unique history. Nothing less than a primer in the history of free speech rights in the US, the book offers a sobering and timely lesson as fear once more raises the specter of repression.

Philippa Strum is senior scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC, and professor emerita, City University of New York. Her many books include Louis D. Brandeis: Justice for the People, which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in biography, and, from Kansas, Women in the Barracks: The VMI Case and Women’s Rights, When the Nazis Came to Shokie: Freedom for the Speech We Hate, Brandeis: Beyond Progressivism, and Mendez v. Westminster: School Desegregation and Mexican-American Rights.

“Philippa Strum is arguably the leading Brandeis scholar of the last fifty years. Justice Brandeis’s opinion in Whitney v. California is arguably the most inspiring and enduring judicial account ever of the reasons for a strong free speech principle. It seems only natural that Philippa Strum should write the definitive book on Whitney v. California. And she has done just that.”

Vincent Blasi, Corliss Lamont Professor of Civil Liberties at Columbia Law School

“Philippa Strum tells a fascinating story about a familiar and famous case, providing the social and political background missing from most accounts, while, at the same time, making the constitutional arguments alive and relevant. A terrific read.”

H. N. Hirsch, Professor of Politics and Comparative American Studies at Oberlin College

NOVEMBER
208 pages, 5½ x 8½
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Paper ISBN 978-0-7006-2135-4, $18.95(s)

www.kansaspress.ku.edu
Transforming the University of Kansas
A History, 1965–2015
Edited by John L. Rury and Kim Cary Warren

Sitting atop Mount Oread, the University of Kansas stands as a monument to the determination of the state's earliest settlers to build for the future. As a “city on a hill,” the university has also mirrored both American society's hopes and its fears—and never has this been truer than over the past five decades. Transforming the University of Kansas chronicles the many accomplishments and the daunting challenges that marked the last half-century at the University. On the eve of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the school’s founding, this book reflects upon the people, politics, and developments that have transformed KU since 1965, making it the distinctive institution of higher learning that it is today.

Like major universities across the country, Kansas became a global research institution in these years, a leader in academic inquiry and scholarly expertise. It also experienced a wrenching process of change following student protests demanding greater rights and recognition. The authors—all experts from KU’s faculty or staff—focus on particular aspects of the era, documenting major changes that occurred and introducing key leaders. Organized in three broad categories—leadership and politics; teaching and research; and students, protest, and sports—these essays draw upon a wealth of archival material, including interviews and yearbooks, student publications, and alumni sources, to create a full and richly textured picture of growth and change over five decades.

These essays detail the school’s transformation from a bucolic college into a sprawling university, capturing the personalities and spirit of each of the eight chancellors who have guided KU through these challenging times. The essays describe innovations in learning, from the liberal arts through international studies and graduate research. And they reveal the changing character of student life in curricular and extra-curricular activities, in campus activism, scholarship, and athletics.

Together the essays comprise a living portrait of the university, broad in scope and vivid in detail, growing and adapting to a rapidly changing world, prepared to meet the challenges of the new century.

John L. Rury is professor in the School of Education and the Department of History at the University of Kansas. Kim Cary Warren is associate professor in the Department of History at the University of Kansas.
Victors in Blue
How Union Generals Fought the Confederates, Battled Each Other, and Won the Civil War
Albert Castel with Brooks D. Simpson

“Castel is at his best in providing concise interpretations of his subjects’ strengths and weaknesses, offering balanced portraits.”—Army History

“The quality of generalship remained a critical factor, and Castel offers a five-point summary of his method of assessing generalship, which is itself a useful analytical tool for students of the Civil War.”—Civil War Monitor

“Castel’s work is extremely well written and entertaining. It is one of those rare books that can be enjoyed by the novice and yet still offer a great deal to the professional.”—Register of the Kentucky Historical Society

“A valuable addition to anyone’s Civil War library and a treat to read. Mr. Castel argues persuasively that in the Civil War, the Union generals often found the greatest success when they were able to break free of the often contradictory micromanaging of Washington and he maintains his focus on what happened at the nexus when the first modern industrial war collided with modern mass politics; where winning at the election polls was as critical as a blind charge on a battlefield.”—Washington Times

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Albert Castel was the author of numerous books, including the Lincoln Prize–winning Decision in the West: The Atlanta Campaign of 1864; Tom Taylor’s Civil War; and Civil War Kansas: Reaping the Whirlwind. Brooks D. Simpson is professor of history at Arizona State University and the author of The Reconstruction Presidents.

NOVEMBER | MILITARY HISTORY
374 pages, 10 photographs, 10 maps, 6 ½ x 9 ¼
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Jeffrey T. Sammons is professor in the Department of History at New York University and the author of Beyond the Ring: The Role of Boxing in American Society.

John H. Morrow, Jr., Franklin Professor of History at the University of Georgia, is the author of several books, including The Great War: An Imperial History.

OCTOBER | US HISTORY
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Edited by John H. Morrow, Jr., and Earl Rogers

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Suffused with the romance of flight and the harsh realities of aerial combat, Rogers’s letters to his fiancée, Isabelle Young, vividly detail his wartime experiences against a lethal and elusive opponent exemplified by the likes of Baron von Richthofen’s Flying Circus.

Of the three hundred-plus Americans who joined the British air corps in 1917, only Rogers and two dozen other volunteers became “aces” by shooting down five or more German planes. He himself claimed six “kills” in fighting during the Second Battle of the Marne, the Somme Offensive, Cambrai, Ypres-Lys, and six other major engagements.

John H. Morrow, Jr., is Franklin Professor of History at the University of Georgia and the author of The Great War in the Air and German Air Power in World War I.

Earl Rogers, Bogart’s son and a former naval aviator, still flies his own plane. He is a consulting civil engineer and freelance writer for In Flight USA and has written for Flying Magazine and other journals.

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Paul A. C. Koistinen is emeritus professor of history, University of California–Northridge.
The Making of a Paratrooper
Airborne Training and Combat in World War II
Kurt Gabel
Edited and with an Introduction and an epilogue by William C. Mitchell
Foreword by Theodore A. Wilson


“This is the best and clearest account of airborne training and combat in World War II. . . . I recommend Kurt Gabel’s absorbing memoirs not only to the veterans who shared his ordeals, but also to World War II history buffs.”—John Toland, author of Battle: The Story of the Bulge

The memoir of paratrooper Kurt Gabel—a German Jew who emigrated to the US in 1938, joined the 513th Regiment of the 17th Airborne Division, and fought against his former countrymen in the Battle of the Bulge.

Gabel conveys with rare immediacy an in-depth look at the training of a paratrooper, the dangers of combat, and his transformation from romantic idealist to warrior. He vividly recounts the fire fights and such episodes as narrow escapes, separation from his battalion and his rescue by another, and the interrogation of prisoners. He tells the full story of his desperate hours on “Dead Man’s Ridge” near Bastogne.

William C. Mitchell was professor of political science at the University of Oregon and served in the 513th Parachute Infantry Regiment during World War II.

Theodore A. Wilson is professor of history emeritus, University of Kansas.

AUGUST | MILITARY HISTORY
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Robert S. Ehlers Jr. is professor of security studies at Angelo State University (San Angelo, Texas) and author of The Mediterranean Air War: Airpower and Allied Victory in World War II.

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Brian M. Ingrassia is assistant professor of history at West Texas A&M University.

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The Devils We Know
Us and Them in America’s Raucous Political Culture
James A. Morone

Is there an American culture? Certainly, says James Morone. Americans are fighting over it now. They have been fighting over it since the first Puritan stepped ashore. Americans hate government (no national health insurance!) and call for more of it (lock ’em up!). They prize democracy (power to the people) and scramble to restrict it (the electoral college in the 21st century?). They celebrate opportunity—but only for some (don’t let those people in!). Americans proclaim liberty then wrestle over which kind—positive (freedom from want) or negative (no new taxes!)?

In this volume Morone offers his own answer to the conundrum of American political culture: It is a perpetual work in progress. Immigrants arrive, excluded groups demand power, and each generation injects new ethnicities, races, religions, ideas, foods, entertainments, sins, and body types into the national mix. The challengers—the devils we know—keep inventing new answers to the nation’s fundamental question: Who are we?

Each essay in The Devils We Know takes up a different aspect of the creative conflicts that shape America. Ranging from Huck Finn to Obamacare, Morone explores the ways in which culture interacts with other forces—most notably the rules and organizations that channel collective choices. The battle to define the nation’s political culture spills over into every area of American life, but three are especially important: democracy, economics, and morals—each, in turn, complicated by race, race, race.

James A. Morone is the John Hazen White Professor of Political Science and Public Policy at Brown University. His many books include Hellfire Nation: The Politics of Sin in American History.

AUGUST | POLITICAL SCIENCE
264 pages, 6 x 9
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“Much of the town’s early history was indirectly affected by the broader violence of Bleeding Kansas, which pitted proslavery and antislavery factions against each other. After the Civil War, the town grew rapidly as it tapped into the state’s farming and ranching economies, western transportation industry, nearby Fort Riley’s lucrative military contracts, and the jobs and prestige associated with what ultimately became Kansas State University. This well-written study utilizes a wealth of primary documentation to authenticate the transformation of a small community into a thriving city that still pays homage to its Yankee roots.” — *Choice*

Manhattan native Kevin G. W. Olson has gone from Little to Big Apple, where he is now assistant attorney general in the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Office of the New York State Attorney General.

**NOVEMBER | US HISTORY**

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