

The Americas Political Map Ng Country Region Maps

The Logic of American Politics C Q Press College

Examines the history of world mapmaking through 70 outstanding individual examples, discussing the maps and their makers in relation to their age and placing them within the context of the wider history of ideas.

For all their complexity, there is a logic and rationale embedded in American institutions and political processes. The Logic of American Politics is a refreshingly accessible and engaging book that explores this underlying logic and leads readers toward a more nuanced and sophisticated understanding of American government. The Logic of American Politics poses many provocative questions that encourage readers to think critically and actively about our system of government. For example, why do so many citizens fail to exercise their cherished right to vote? Or, why don't we do more to stop pollution from cars, since we all agree on what causes it and how harmful it is? The Logic of American Politics covers all the important topics from constitutional development to governmental institutions to political processes. The book is written as a narrative but is designed for easy reference. The text is supplemented by abundant illustrations throughout: tables, figures, maps, cartoons, and photos.

A wage is more than a simple fee in exchange for labor, argues Geoff Mann. It is also a political arena in which working people's identity, culture, and politics are negotiated and developed. Mann examines struggles over wages to reveal ways in which the

The American Political Economy

Designing the American Experiment

John Locke and America

A Certain Idea of Europe

Wilsonian Idealism in America

The Architecture of Government

A Story of America First

Latin America and Global Capitalism

The US Constitution makes no mention of political parties, yet they began to form shortly after its ratification. This text explores the uneasy relationship between the Constitution and the party system to advance the argument that parties arose as part of a deliberate programme of constitutional reform.

A survey of the role of America's financial sector in compromising the nation's global future examines the sources of rising debt, high mortgage rates, and increasing oil prices, making sobering predictions about the downfall of America as a world power.

Greenberg shows how planters and statesmen grappled with contradictory ideas and uses of power... His fresh insights on statesmanship, dueling, political parties and representation, the proslavery movement, and the origins and dynamics of Southern nationalism and secession give new vigor to these topics. -- Library Journal

Drawing on examples from contemporary life, Woodward explores rhetorical conditions that create powerful moments of identification. Illustrated with interesting examples drawn from politics and art, The Idea of Identification draws

on classical social and rhetorical theories to establish a systematic framework for understanding the varieties and forms of identification. Woodward references a variety of contexts in contemporary life to explore the rhetorical conditions that create powerful and captivating moments. By invoking the influential ideas of Kenneth Burke, George Herbert Mead, Joshua Meyrowitz and others, he shows how the rhetorical process of identification is separate from psychological theories of identity construction. Woodward concludes with an argument that film theory has perhaps offered the most vivid descriptive categories for understanding the bonds of identification.

Beyond Good Revolutionaries and Free-marketeers

Artisans and Politics in Bogotá, 1832-1919

Motorcycle Taxi Drivers, Mobility, and Politics in Bangkok

Tocqueville and the French

Evolution and Reform in the National Party Convention

Politics, Markets, and Power

Latin America's Political Economy of the Possible

American Indian Policy and Congressional Dynamics

Neither socialism nor free-market neoliberalism has been a very helpful model for Latin America, writes Javier Santiso in this witty and literate reading of that region's economic and political condition. Latin America must move beyond utopian schemes and rigid ideologies invented in other hemispheres and acknowledge its own social realities of inequality and

poverty. And today some countries--notably Chile and Brazil, but also Mexico and Colombia--are doing just that: abandoning the economic "magic realism" that plots miraculous but impossible solutions and forging instead a pragmatic path of gradual reform. Many Latin American leaders are adopting an approach combining monetary and fiscal orthodoxies with progressive social policies. This, says Santiso, is "the silent arrival of the political economy of the possible," which offers hope to a region exhausted by economic reform programs entailing macroeconomic shocks and countershocks. Santiso describes the creation in Chile and Brazil of institutions and policies that are connected to social realities rather than to theories found in economics textbooks. Mexico too has created its own fiscal and monetary policies and institutions, and it has the additional benefit of being a party to NAFTA. Santiso outlines the development strategies unfolding in Latin America, from Chile and Brazil to Colombia and Uruguay, strategies anchored externally by treaties and trade agreements and internally by strong fiscal and monetary institutions and policies. And he charts the less successful trajectories of Argentina, Venezuela, and Bolivia, which are still in thrall to utopian but impossible miracle cures. Santiso's account of this emerging transformation describes Latin America at a crossroads. Beginning in 2006, elections in Brazil, Mexico, and elsewhere may signal whether Latin America will decisively choose the political economy of the possible over the political economy of the impossible. With his lifelong examination of the relation between freedom and equality in modern societies, Alexis de Tocqueville is the most widely shared icon of Franco-American political

culture. Until now, his American readers have not been in a position to recognize the extent to which, even when his ostensible subject was America, Tocqueville was engaging in hotly contested debates about French society and politics. Francoise Melonio's Tocqueville and the French allows for a clearer understanding of Tocqueville's writings by supplying their missing French context, from the time he wrote Democracy in America and The Old Regime and the French Revolution to the present. With its contextualization and interpretation of his works Tocqueville and the French will compel the attention of historians, sociologists, political scientists, and concerned citizens for whom Tocqueville remains perhaps the single most important interpreter of American society and culture.

This treatise offers an original interpretation of Locke's doctrine of property, a full account of his writings and activities in relation to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a new interpretation of Locke's lasting influence on American political thought.

In this study on democracy and democratic systems, two scholars offer an expansive view of democratic systems and explain why democracy has succeeded in some countries and has failed in others.

Owners of the Map

The Democratic Century

The Early Colombian Labor Movement

Race, Class, and Political Community in Oakland

The Political Culture of American Slavery

No There There

John Bricker and American Politics

The Cousins' Wars

Demystifies some of the most pervasive myths about American politics

This text presents a broad overview of the American political economy, focusing on changing patterns of state-economy relations in the course of the past century.

"This first biography of one of the leading conservative figures of the twentieth century traces the roots of John Bricker's ideology in his formative years as a boy growing up on an Ohio farm and examines his political career as governor, vice presidential candidate, and senator." "Bricker was exceptionally popular with Ohio voters, winning the governorship three consecutive times by increasingly larger majorities. After his 1944 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination fell short, he accepted the vice presidential slot on the ticket with Thomas E. Dewey. During two subsequent Senate terms, Bricker continued to develop his reputation as a national leader of the Republican Old Guard. His politics were so staunchly conservative that he was considered one of the nation's most consistent and dedicated opponents of the liberalism of the New Deal and Fair Deal administrations." "In the early 1950s, Bricker proposed a controversial amendment to the U.S. Constitution that addressed many conservative grievances against Roosevelt's and Truman's foreign policies. The long and acrimonious battle over the Bricker amendment, which was eventually defeated, split the Republican party and contributed to the end of Bricker's political career." "Based on Bricker's papers and

several other manuscript collections, Davies's lively biography offers an insightful portrait of a politician who embodied conservative reaction to the sweeping changes of his time."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

"Scott's brilliantly perceptive account of the underpinnings of American governmental authority should be made required reading. The book vividly depicts the political forces that have pushed this country toward an abyss, threatening constitutional democracy at home and world peace abroad. Its central message can be understood as an urgent wake-up call to everyone concerned with the future of America."—Richard Falk, author of *The Great Terror War* "Peter Dale Scott is one of that tiny and select company of the most brilliantly creative and provocative political-historical writers of the last half century. *The Road to 9/11* further secures his distinction as truth-teller and prophet. He shows us here with painful yet hopeful clarity the central issue of our time—America's coming to terms with its behavior in the modern world. As in his past work, Scott's gift is not only recognition and wisdom but also redemption and rescue we simply cannot do without."—Roger Morris, former NSC staffer "The Road to 9/11 is vintage Peter Dale Scott. Scott does not undertake conventional political analysis; instead, he engages in a kind of poetics, crafting the dark poetry of the deep state, of parapolitics, and of shadow government. As with his earlier work *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*, Scott has no theory of responsibility and does not name the guilty. Rather, he maps out an alien terrain, surveying the topography of a political shadow land, in which covert political deviancy emerges as

the norm. After reading Scott, we can no longer continue with our consensus-driven belief that our so-called 'liberal' order renders impossible the triumph of the politically irrational."—Eric Wilson, Senior Lecturer of Public International Law, Monash University, and co-editor of *Government of the Shadows* "Peter Dale Scott exposes a shadow world of oil, terrorism, drug trade and arms deals, of covert financing and parallel security structures—from the Cold War to today. He shows how such parallel forces of the United States have been able to dominate the agenda of the George W. Bush Administration, and that statements and actions made by Vice President Cheney and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld before, during and after September 11, 2001, present evidence for an American 'deep state' and for the so-called 'Continuity of Government' in parallel to the regular 'public state' ruled by law. Scott's brilliant work not only reveals the overwhelming importance of these parallel forces but also presents elements of a strategy for restraining their influence to win back the 'public state', the American democracy."—Ola Tunander, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo "A powerful study of the historic origins of the terrorist strikes of September 11, this book offers an indispensable guide to the gluttonous cast of characters who, since Watergate and the fall of Nixon, fashioned an ever more reckless American empire. By exposing the corrupt U.S. 'deep state'-transfer of public authority to America's wealthy and to the nation's unaccountable secret intelligence agencies—Peter Dale Scott's *The Road to 9/11* illuminates the path toward a more democratic and inclusive republic."—David MacGregor, King's University College at the University of Western Ontario "The Road to 9/11 provides an

illuminating and disturbing history of the American government since World War II. Scott's account suggests that the 9/11 attacks were a culmination of long-term trends that threaten the very existence of American democracy, and also that there has been a massive cover-up of 9/11 itself. This book, which combines extensive research, perceptive analysis, and a fascinating narrative, will surely be considered Scott's magnum opus."—David Ray Griffin, author of *Debunking 9/11* Debunking "The America we knew and loved. Can it be saved?' That question opens this book, and getting to the answer called for the honed intellect of a scholar and the sensitivity of a poet. Peter Dale Scott has both, in spades, and here gives us much, much more than a book about 9/11. In a time of fear, he speaks for sanity and freedom."—Anthony Summers, author of *The Arrogance of Power*

Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson

The Political Theory of a Compound Republic

A Critical Response to Fundamental Questions

Building an American Empire

The Men and Women who Opposed U.S.intervention in World War II

The Road to 9/11

The Party Period and Public Policy

The End of the Republican Era

This ambitious volume chronicles and analyzes from a critical globalization perspective the social, economic, and political changes sweeping across Latin America from the 1970s through the present

day. Sociologist William I. Robinson summarizes his theory of globalization and discusses how Latin America's political economy has changed as the states integrate into the new global production and financial system, focusing specifically on the rise of nontraditional agricultural exports, the explosion of maquiladoras, transnational tourism, and the export of labor and the import of remittances. He follows with an overview of the clash among global capitalist forces, neoliberalism, and the new left in Latin America, looking closely at the challenges and dilemmas resistance movements face and their prospects for success. Through three case studies—the struggles of the region's indigenous peoples, the immigrants rights movement in the United States, and the Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela—Robinson documents and explains the causes of regional socio-political tensions, provides a theoretical framework for understanding the present turbulence, and suggests possible outcomes to the conflicts. Based on years of fieldwork and empirical research, this study elucidates the tensions that globalization has created and shows why Latin America is a battleground for those seeking to shape the twenty-first century's world order.

Since the days of Montesquieu and Jefferson, political decentralisation has been seen as a force for better government and economic performance. This text examines the most influential arguments about the consequences of political decentralisation. The quasi-federal European Union stands out as the major exception in the thinly institutionalized world of international politics. Something has led Europeans--and only Europeans--beyond the nation-state to a fundamentally new political architecture. Craig Parsons argues in A Certain Idea of Europe that this "something" was a particular set of ideas generated in Western Europe after the Second World War. In Parsons's view, today's European Union reflects the ideological (and perhaps visionary) project of an elite minority. His book traces the progressive victory of this project in France, where the battle over European institutions erupted most divisively. Drawing on archival research and extensive interviews with French policymakers, the author carefully traces a fifty-year conflict between radically different European plans. Only through aggressive leadership did the advocates of a supranational "community" Europe succeed at building the EU and binding their opponents within it. Parsons puts the causal impact of ideas, and

their binding effects through institutions, at the center of his book. In so doing he presents a strong logic of "social construction"--a sharp departure from other accounts of EU history that downplay the role of ideas and ideology.

Drawing together leading scholars, the book provides a revealing new map of the US political economy in cross-national perspective.

Defender of the Old Guard

Political Parties and Constitutional Government

Public Policy and the Evolution of State-economy Relations

The Logic of American Politics

The Image of the World

The Era of Territorial and Political Expansion

The Soul of Latin America

The Political Economy of Hope and Fear

The modern, centralized American state was supposedly born in the Great Depression of the 1930s. Kimberley S. Johnson argues that this conventional wisdom is wrong. Cooperative federalism was not born in a Big Bang, but instead emerged out of power struggles within the nation's major political institutions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examining the fifty-two years from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Great Depression, Johnson

shows that the "first New Federalism" was created during this era from dozens of policy initiatives enacted by a modernizing Congress. The expansion of national power took the shape of policy instruments that reflected the constraints imposed by the national courts and the Constitution, but that also satisfied emergent policy coalitions of interest groups, local actors, bureaucrats, and members of Congress. Thus, argues Johnson, the New Deal was not a decisive break with the past, but rather a superstructure built on a foundation that emerged during the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era. Her evidence draws on an analysis of 131 national programs enacted between 1877 and 1930, a statistical analysis of these programs, and detailed case studies of three of them: the Federal Highway Act of 1916, the Food and Drug Act of 1906, and the Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921. As this book shows, federalism has played a vital but often underappreciated role in shaping the modern American state.

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This text shows that to understand Latin America's political culture, one must look beyond the political history of the region. The author explores an array of Iberian and Latin American social, economic, institutional, cultural and religious factors from ancient times to the present day.

Annotation. These boldly argued essays describe and analyze key

developments in American politics and government in an era when political parties commanded mass loyalties and wielded unprecedented power over government affairs. McCormick follows the major parties from their emergence in the 1820s and 1830s to their transformation almost a century later, discussing the nature of governance, clarifying economic policies of promotion, distribution, and (later) regulation that characterized government functions at every level, and sorting out the complex relationships between politics and policy during the "party period."

Our Daily Bread

The American Revolution and the Politics of Liberty

Wages, Workers, and the Political Economy of the American West

The Cultural and Political Tradition

Congress and the New Federalism, 1877-1929

The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding

The State in the American Political Economy

20 Centuries of World Maps

The Politics of Minor Concerns lies at the intersection of scholarship on congressional behavior and studies of American Indian politics. The text argues that the conventional wisdom in each of these fields offers inadequate explanations for congressional action on American Indian legislation. This book challenges assumptions of bipartisanship and

reelection concern by demonstrating that the pattern of congressional legislation in Indian policy has been influenced by party politics and that legislators treat this policy arena as a "minor concern" most of the time. This work will be of interest to scholars, students, and anyone interested in American Indians, Congress, political minorities, or public policy.

Examines America's history of immigration pressures, policy debates, and choices.

Ranging from Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania to the backcountry regions of the South, the Mid-Atlantic, and northern New England, *The Varieties of Political Experience in Eighteenth-Century America* offers an ambitious overview of political life in pre-Revolutionary America.

In "The End of the Republican Era," Theodore J. Lowi predicts not only a collapse of the Republican coalition but also the potential collapse of the United States' republican experiment at large. Professing that the ideologies of dominant political coalitions contain the seeds of their own destruction, Lowi suggests that the efforts of a new conservative Right to enforce a national, religion-based morality has brought about the demise of the Republican era. A new, in-depth afterword by Lowi brings the text up to date with a discussion of political events since the book's original publication. Noting the appearance of the new Conservative coalition, whose ideology runs counter to that of the traditional Republican party, Lowi affirms that the Republican era did in fact come to an end during the 1990s, having morphed into a Conservative party.

Remaking American Democracy

The Culture of Political Science in America

Unguarded Gates

The Idea of Identification

Reckless Finance, Failed Politics, and the Global Crisis of American Capitalism

The Defence of English Colonialism

American Politics from the Age of Jackson to the Progressive Era

Governing the American State

In this book, David Sowell traces the history of artisan labor organizations in Bogota and examines long-term political activity of Colombian artisans in the century after independence. Relying on contemporary newspapers, political handouts, broadsides, and public petitions, Sowell describes and analyzes the economic, social, and political history of the capital's artisan class, a middling social sector with very significant social and political strengths. Latin American labor history has heretofore focused almost exclusively on twentieth-century industrial or agrarian laborers. This is the first study in English of nineteenth-century Latin American artisans and one

of the few treatments that spans the whole of nineteenth-century Colombian history. The rise and subsequent decline of artisan class political activity coincided with Colombia's integration into the world market. Initially petitioning for tariff protection, Bogota's craftsmen in time mobilized to address numerous issues, including industrial education, internal trade order, credit, and better health and educational facilities. The artisan class was a sizeable share of the urban electorate and, at the beginning of this period, was essentially cohesive. Sowell traces the transformation of Colombia's economy and the (mainly negative) effects its evolution had on bogotano artisans. By the end of the nineteenth century, the fragmentation of the artisan class had destroyed their broad mobilizations. No longer leaders of the Colombian labor movement, the artisans were replaced by laborers associated with industrial production, transportation systems, and the production of coffee. The study of artisan-based labor activity illuminates the foundations of contemporary Latin American societies. Sowell's examination of the political expression of artisan class interests and the social and political variables

that affected those interests sheds light on the subsequent industrial development in Colombia as well as on the "modern" period of Latin American history.

On May 19, 2010, the Royal Thai Army deployed tanks, snipers, and war weapons to disperse the thousands of Red Shirts protesters who had taken over the commercial center of Bangkok to demand democratic elections and an end to inequality. Key to this mobilization were motorcycle taxi drivers, who slowed down, filtered, and severed mobility in the area, claiming a prominent role in national politics and ownership over the city and challenging state hegemony. Four years later, on May 20, 2014, the same army general who directed the dispersal staged a military coup, unopposed by protesters. How could state power have been so fragile and open to challenge in 2010 and yet so seemingly sturdy only four years later? How could protesters who had once fearlessly resisted military attacks now remain silent? Owners of the Map provides answers to these questions—central to contemporary political mobilizations around the globe—through an ethnographic study of motorcycle taxi drivers in Bangkok. Claudio Sopranzetti explores the unresolved tensions in the

drivers' everyday lives, their migration trajectories, consumer desires, and political demands amidst the restructuring of Thai capitalism after the 1997 economic crisis. Reconstructing the entanglements between their everyday mobility and political mobilization, Sopranzetti reveals mobility not just as a strength of contemporary capitalism but also as one of its fragile spots, always prone to disruption by the people who sustain its channels but remain excluded from their benefits. In so doing, Owners of the Map advances an analysis of power that focuses not on the sturdiness of hegemony or the ubiquity of everyday resistance but on its potential fragility as well as the work needed for its maintenance.

Focuses on the contributions of Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson to the formation of American democracy, explaining how their devotion to Enlightenment principles was transformed by the battle for independence.

Even today, when it is often viewed as an institution in decline, the national party convention retains a certain raw, emotional, populist fascination. Bifurcated Politics is a portrait of the postwar convention as a changing institution--a

changing institution that still confirms the single most important decision in American politics. With the 1988 elections clearly in mind, Byron Shafer examines the status of the national party convention, which is created and dispersed within a handful of days but nevertheless becomes a self-contained world for participants, reporters, and observers alike. He analyzes such dramatic developments as the disappearance of the contest over the presidential nomination and its replacement by struggles over the publicizing of various campaigns, the decline of party officials and the rise of the organized interests, and the large and growing disjunction between what is happening at the convention hall and what the public sees--between the convention on site and the convention on screen. He argues that, despite its declining status, the postwar convention has attracted--and mirrored--most of the major developments in postwar politics: the nationalization of that politics and the spread of procedural reform, a changing connection between the general public and political institutions, even the coming of a new and different sort of American politics. Bifurcated Politics tells the story of most of the postwar conventions, along with

the nominating campaigns that preceded them. But it also develops a picture of the changing American politics around those stories. It will become the definitive study of the national party convention.

The Varieties of Political Experience in Eighteenth-century America

Religion, Politics, Civil Warfare, And The Triumph Of Anglo-america

A History of America's Immigration Crisis

Bifurcated Politics

The Mythology of American Politics

Bad Money

Capitalism and the Black Condition in America

In recent years historians of the American Revolution have become increasingly convinced that political ideas, rather than material interests, were what ultimately led American colonists to fight for independence from Great Britain. During the years preceding the Revolution, Americans explained their resistance to British rule in principled terms. They understood liberty to be something real,

valuable, and seriously threatened by British actions that were not merely impolitic but fundamentally unjust. American statesmen contended that certain basic principles had to rule governments, and they developed careful, complex arguments to persuade others, in the colonies and in Britain, that the British government was violating these principles to an extent that prudent, well-informed citizens could not allow. *The American Revolution and the Politics of Liberty* is a systematic account of the political thought of the leaders of the American Revolution. In his first six chapters, Robert H. Webking analyzes in turn the ideas of James Otis, Patrick Henry, John Dickinson, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. Webking examines the political contributions of each of these men and explicates the assumptions and implications of their arguments against the British. He explains their ideas about the goals of American politics, the methods that ought to be used to reach those goals, and the circumstances that would make revolution just and prudent. In the ensuing chapters Webking presents an overview of the political thought behind the American Revolution based on his analysis of these six political leaders. He addresses the average colonial American's

level of political sophistication, the American conception of liberty and its importance, and the American perception of the British threat to that liberty. The thinkers that Webking studies are recognized now, as they were in their time, as the major figures in American Revolutionary thought. The principles that they discussed, refined, and implemented continue to serve as the foundation for American government. The American Revolution and the Politics of Liberty offers a complete and sophisticated understanding of the contribution these leaders made to American politics.

About the history of the American Revolution and the Civil Wars in the United Kingdom and the United States from the 17th century to the 19th century.

David Steigerwald chronicles the legacy of Wilsonian idealism from its emergence during World War I through its recent resurgence during Desert Storm. The first history of this central strain of thought in modern American politics, Steigerwald's wide-ranging account encompasses the careers of many prominent twentieth-century political figures and thinkers, including Walter Lippmann, Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker, Raymond Fosdick, Adlai Stevenson, Daniel Patrick

Moynihan, Theodore Lowi, and Francis Fukuyama. At the beginning of the twentieth century, massive cultural and political pressures threatened to undermine the liberal tradition by dissolving faith in human reason. A group of moderate thinkers attempting to salvage that faith rallied behind Woodrow Wilson's conception of world order. Through the American internationalist movement, these Wilsonian liberals defended the proposition that decisions based on enlightened self-interest would lead to political harmony, and they strove to institutionalize their principles through the formation of the League of Nations. As he traces the fate of universal ideals through American political thought, Steigerwald describes how the Wilsonians remained committed to the free market in the face of war and depression and continued to oppose interest groups in spite of the emergence of mass politics. In addition to demonstrating the capacity of Wilsonianism for regeneration and sustained influence, Steigerwald reveals the ironies that have attended its persistence across the century. Throughout some of the most horrendous events in history, he shows, Wilsonian idealism adhered to fundamental beliefs in international rule of law and in the beneficence of technological progress and liberal capitalism.

In this rethinking of Marxism and its blind spots, Howard uses a critical rereading of Marx as a theorist of democracy to offer a new way to think about this political ideal. He argues that it is democracy, rather than Marxism, that is radical and revolutionary, and that Marx could have seen this but did not.

Rethinking Political Decentralization

A Critical Globalization Perspective

The Politics of Minor Concerns

Pluralism at Yale

Masters and Statesmen

Wealth, Empire, and the Future of America

The Specter of Democracy

"This sophisticated account of a remarkable city's coalitions and conflicts over half a century is an outstanding contribution to urban history and political analysis. Clearly written and amply supplied with good stories, the book will interest students of urban history, social movements, and American political change."—Charles Tilly, author of *Durable Inequality* "An altogether exemplary book. Rhomberg uses a combination of traditional class analysis, an institutional perspective on urban politics, and social movement theory to fashion a rich and persuasive account of the history of urban

political conflict in Oakland between 1920-1975. In combining these strands of history and research, he has also given us a model for the kind of dynamic, historically grounded political sociology that has been sadly missing in recent years."—Doug McAdam, author of *Freedom Summer* "Race, class, and local politics are key components of America's social fabric. On the basis of his outstanding scholarly research, Rhomberg examines the complex web of their interaction by focusing on two of the most conflicted urban scenes: Oakland, California; and taking a historical perspective on the evolving pattern of power struggles. This book will become required reading for students of urban politics."—Manuel Castells, author of *The Rise of the Network Society* "No There There combines a sophisticated interpretation of political and sociological urban theory with rigorous historical research... An important and stimulating book." —Joseph A. Rodriguez, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *Western Historical Quarterly*

Popular liberal writing on race has relied on appeals to the value of "diversity" and the fading memory of the Civil Rights movement to counter the aggressive conservative assault on liberal racial reform generally, and on black well-being, in particular. Yet such appeals to fairness and justice, no matter how heartfelt, are bound to fail, Marcia Andrews argues, since the economic foundations of the Civil Rights movement have been destroyed by the combined forces of globalization, technology, and tight

government budgets. The Political Economy of Hope and Fear fills an important intellectual gap in writing on race by developing a hard-nosed economic analysis links between competitive capitalism, racial hostility, and persistent racial inequality in post-Civil Rights America. Andrews speaks to the anger and frustration that black Americans feel in the face of the nation's abandonment of racial equality as a worthy objective, showing how the considerable difficulties that black Americans face are related to fundamental changes in the economic fortunes of the U.S. The Political Economy of Hope and Fear is an economist's plea for unsentimental thinking on matters of race to replace the mixture of liberal hand wringing and conservative mythmaking that currently passes for serious analysis about the nation's racial predicament.

Pluralism at Yale: The Culture of Political Science in America explores the relationship between personal experience and academic theories of American politics. Through a detailed examination of the Yale University Department of Political Science between 1955 and 1970, including interviews with many of the political scientists involved, this book traces the way "pluralism," a predominately optimistic theory of American democracy which the Yale department helped to develop in those years, helped to support the American political regime. Merelman also analyzes the impact of social and political events on the decline of Yale pluralism and describes pluralism's continued political relevance today. Included are discussions of McCarthyism, the

Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War.