Books received in MERL 2007 to 2010


Case studies from the University of New Hampshire represent all of the dimensions of sustainability in campus life and show how to advance them. University communities have the potential to serve as models in the development and application of sustainability principles and practices, not only by what they teach and study but also by how they operate facilities and engage with off-campus partners. With the oldest endowed campus-wide sustainability program in the country, established in 1997, the University of New Hampshire has become a leader in advancing integrated approaches to developing a campus culture of sustainability.

The UNH experience in pursuing a sustainable learning community provides a unique window into the process of developing this new and integrated approach to teaching, learning, research, engagement, and operations that will be valuable to other institutions as they develop efforts to enhance the quality of campus life while reducing their environmental footprints. This book presents all of the dimensions of sustainability in campus life and offers the story of how one university has combined frugality and creativity to make significant progress in integrating sustainability across all aspects of the university's mission.

The organization of the book along four functional domains (curriculum, operations, research, and engagement - CORE) allows faculty, staff, students, and managers to focus on sections of particular relevance to their roles in the university setting as they relate to biodiversity and ecosystems, climate and energy, culture, and food systems. These core chapters develop standards of best practices and present interesting case studies to humanize the larger effort.


This book will undoubtedly provide much discussion in criminological circles, but it should not be confined to such a narrow field. Indeed, Biko Agozino has ushered forth a call, among other things, for former European colonies of Europe to adopt a new criminological theory to aid in the liberation of millions from human misery. According to the author, presently “...there is no single such [Criminology] department in the numerous universities in Africa (except in South
Africa), the Caribbean, Asia and, to a lesser extent, South America” (9). He warns African and other former colonial nations, however, not to imitate the “mother countries’” criminology apparatuses that are steeped in imperialistic philosophy and practice.

For Agozino, western criminological technology has either directly or indirectly stifled the development of those very societies in colonial, postcolonial, and even post-postcolonial times. Moreover, he contends that western criminologists need to adopt a less arrogant approach to criminology by listening to the voices of the voiceless and powerless from past and present. At its base, the book is bold and iconoclastic. Because of this it is refreshing to read and very informative. The author pulls no punches in his critique of western imperialism as it has intersected and defined much of the so-called Third World’s judicial systems”. Mark Christian. African Studies Quarterly


Can transnational corporations ignore human rights as long as governments don’t hold them accountable? If the UN is put in charge of a territory, is it bound by human rights law? Does that body of law apply to private security contractors who use torture to achieve their goals? Does the right to freedom of speech apply in a private shopping mall which has become the modern-day town centre? Under traditional approaches to human rights, non-State actors are beyond the direct reach of international human rights law. They cannot be parties to the relevant treaties and so they are only bound to the extent that obligations accepted by States can be applied to them by governments. The result is that entities including Non-Governmental Organizations, international organizations such as the UN and the IMF, private security contractors, and transnational corporations, along with many others, are generally considered not to be bound directly by human rights law.

This situation threatens to make a mockery of much of the international system of accountability for human rights violations. As privatization, outsourcing, and downsizing place ever more public or governmental functions into the hands of private actors, the human rights regime must adapt if it is to maintain its relevance. The contributors to this volume examine the different approaches that might be taken in order to ensure some degree of accountability. Making space in the legal regime to take account of the role of non-State actors is one of the biggest and most critical challenges facing international law today.


A warts-and-all account of a year spent 'on the beat' with units of the South African Police Service. The author records his experiences with insight and sensitivity, but above all with honesty – there is no glamorisation of person or of job, nor is there camouflage of the shortcomings and flaws, even frequently
the moral frailty, in the South African policing system and among some of its personnel. By the same token, he shows a deep sympathy for a police service generally trying hard, often under difficult conditions, to play its given role in a society whose incidence of lawlessness challenges the very capacity of its law-enforcement services. Skilful characterisation introduces the reader to a number of interesting characters, on both sides of the legal divide, vividly and deftly drawn. The text provides an absorbing insight into the many-faceted psyche of the South African policeman.

Altbecker uses language with skill; his text is fluent, and his expression sophisticated. His vivid descriptions, especially his evocation of the spirit of place and his use of metaphor, make this text readable at a level far deeper than that merely of an investigative narrative. His narrative, as he comments and reflects on the people and incidents recounted in the book, is thoughtful and informative, and his commentary is perceptively analytical. It sets the events that take place, many of them sordid, against a broader and more objective, at times even a philosophical, backdrop.


Crime is tearing South Africa apart. Whether it is hijacking or rape, a home robbery or a husband’s explosion of rage, violence is so common that few lives have been left untouched by it. The result is a society deformed by its fears. Closeted behind locked doors and high walls, panic buttons at the ready, members of the middle classes live lives haunted by fear. The poor, who are both more likely to be victimized and less able to secure themselves, are just as traumatized.

This is a penetrating exploration of South Africa’s crime problem. Getting behind the statistics to offer a sober and sobering account of the scale of the problem and its evolution, it describes how government has sometimes sought to deal with the crisis and sometimes sought to deny its existence. The book ends with some suggestions of what needs to be done to deal with this scourge. “Altbeker hits the nail on the head.” – Jonny Steinberg


In June 2005, Fred van der Vyver, a young actuary and the son of a wealthy Eastern Cape farming family, was charged with murdering his girlfriend, Inge Lotz, allegedly bludgeoning her to death with a hammer as she lay on a couch in her lounge.

The case against Van der Vyver seemed overwhelming. His behaviour at the time of the murder appeared suspicious and incriminating, and a letter, penned by Inge on the morning of her death, suggested that the two had been
fighting. But it was forensic evidence that seemed to prove his guilt: his fingerprints were found at the scene, one of his shoes was matched to a blood stain on the bathroom floor, and traces of blood were found on an ornamental hammer that had been given to him by the victim’s parents. And yet, in one of the most sensational and controversial murder trials in South African legal history, Van der Vyver’s lawyers sought to turn the tables on the police, accusing them of fabricating evidence and lying to the judge.

In *Fruit of a Poisoned Tree*, prize-winning author Antony Altbeker takes you into the heat of this epic courtroom battle. Altbeker’s eye-witness account of the trial presents the reader with all the evidence and testimony of the trial, while also placing it in the context of a society and a justice system that are being stretched to breaking point.


This book gathers together material on the social economy from around the world. The Social Economy is a topic of considerable contemporary research and policy interest. From crèches to environmental services, from consumer cooperatives to social housing, governments in many countries have begun to introduce legislation to support social enterprises. Taking case studies from Australasia, Europe, North America and Latin America the book outlines the different ways that the social economy takes place according to locally specific factors. It argues that, against the low expectations of some critics in many countries the case evidence is plentiful that social enterprise work compares favourably with the best experience in the state and private sector.


This book develops a fresh and challenging perspective on the city. Drawing on a wide and diverse range of material and texts, it argues that too much contemporary urban theory is based on nostalgia for a humane, face-to-face and bounded city. Amin and Thrift maintain that the traditional divide between the city and the rest of the world has been perforated through urban encroachment, the thickening of the links between the two, and urbanization as a way of life.

They outline an innovative sociology of the city that scatters urban life along a series of sites and circulations, reinstating previously suppressed areas of contemporary urban life: from the presence of non-human activity to the centrality of distant connections. The implications of this viewpoint are traced through a series of chapters on power, economy and democracy.

This concise and accessible book will be of interest to students and scholars in sociology, geography, urban studies, cultural studies and politics.

Many have noticed that social policy initiatives have become criminalized, in that they act to punish recipients such as the street homeless, beggars, and the unemployed.

Research and practicing sociologist, criminologists, planners, and other contributors here describe how criminal justice and policing systems have extended their remit and relevance to urban policy and regeneration initiatives, and how visions for the future of British cities are laced with methods of control.


The flourishing role of the private sector in security management over the last twenty years has challenged state control of the legitimate use of force. Deborah Avant examines the privatization of security and its impact on the control of force. She describes the growth of private security companies, explains how the industry works, and describes its range of customers—including states, non-government organizations and commercial transnational corporations.

Avant also charts the inevitable trade-offs that the market for force imposes on the states, firms and people wishing to control it, and suggests a new way to think about the control of force.


Relentless fiscal pressures faced by the public police over the last few decades have meant that police organisations have had to find new ways to obtain and harness the resources needed to achieve their goals. Through entering into relationships of coercion, commercial exchange, and gift with a wide variety of external institutions and individuals operating in both public and private capacities, police organisations have risen to this challenge.

Indeed, police organisations are increasingly operating within a business paradigm. But what are the benefits of these relationships and the nature of the risks that might accompany reliance upon them? This book examines these modes of exchange between police and ‘outsiders’ and explores how far these relationships can be taken before certain fundamental values – equity in the distribution of policing, cost-effectiveness in the delivery of police services, and the legitimacy of the police institution itself – are placed in jeopardy.

The events of September 11, 2001, combined with a pattern of increased crime and violence in the 1980s and mid-1990s in the Americas, has crystallized the need to reform government policies and police procedures to combat these threats. Public Security and Police Reform in the Americas examines the problems of security and how they are addressed in Latin America and the United States. Bailey and Dammert detail the wide variation in police tactics and efforts by individual nations to assess their effectiveness and ethical accountability.

Policies on this issue can take the form of authoritarianism, which threatens the democratic process itself, or can, instead, work to “demilitarize” the police force. Bailey and Dammert argue that although attempts to apply generic models such as the successful “zero tolerance” created in the United States to the emerging democracies of Latin America—where institutional and economic instabilities exist—may be inappropriate, it is both possible and profitable to consider these issues from a common framework across national boundaries. Public Security and Police Reform in the Americas lays the foundation for a greater understanding of policies between nations by examining their successes and failures and opens a dialogue about the common goal of public security.


Policing is crucial to how Africans experience the freedoms of democracy and determines to a large degree the levels of economic investment they will enjoy. Yet it is a neglected area of study. Based on field research, this book reveals the surprising variety of people involved in policing besides the state police. Indeed many Africans are faced with a wide choice of public and private, legal and illegal, effective and ineffective policing.

Policing in Africa is very much more than what the police do. It concerns the activities of business interests, residential communities, cultural groups, criminal organisations, local political figures and governments. How people negotiate this ‘multi-choice’ of policing options, and the implications of this for government and donor security policy, is the subject of this book. It covers policing in all its forms in Sub-Saharan Africa, including two case studies of Uganda and Sierra Leone.


Based upon six years of field work, Dr. Baker presents his findings on eight post-conflict African countries. His research, gathered through interviews, observations, and focus groups, examines the complex types of law enforcement and crime prevention systems that have developed during times of political and social instability. He explores the concept of non-state policing, explains why it dominates African security services, describes the services provided, and
discusses issues of accountability. He suggests ways to enhance these systems and presents solutions for ensuring law, order, and safety so that life can improve and democracy can develop.


The socio-economic transformation of South Africa, is necessary for the consolidation of its democracy. This can only be fully realised when poor people’s voices are heard in the corridors of power. Voices of protest documents the first post-apartheid initiatives of poor people to mobilise and organise themselves. It analyses social struggles and movements in a variety of arenas. The title illuminates their demands, leadership and membership, organisational structure, and most importantly, their politics. It also assesses the collective effect of South Africa’s social movements on the country’s democracy and its socio-economic system. This is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding contemporary South Africa and its future.


This book brings together a series of writings on the problems facing contemporary criminology, highlighting the main theoretical priorities of critical analysis and their application to substantive case studies of research in action. Its starting point is criminology’s failure to adequately investigate genocide, western state terrorism, safety crime, environmental crimes, state crimes against children and many other harmful acts. Its main aim is to establish the conceptual and practical foundations for a new generation of studies in criminology, and to set a new agenda for critical criminology.

Each chapter will critically assess the main conceptual and empirical problems they have encountered in their research indicate the ways in which their work has been influenced by critical criminology paradigms and enriched by other disciplines, and bring to life the key theoretical debates within the discipline. This book will be essential reading for students seeking an understanding of the nature of the discipline of criminology and criminological research.


Modernity was supposed to be the period in human history when the fears that pervaded social life in the past could be left behind and human beings could at last take control of their lives and tame the uncontrolled forces of the social and natural worlds. And yet, at the dawn of the twenty-first century, we live again in a time of fear. Whether it’s the fear of natural disasters, the fear of environmental catastrophes or the fear of indiscriminate terrorist attacks, we live
today in a state of constant anxiety about the dangers that could strike unannounced and at any moment.

Fear is the name we give to our uncertainty in the face of the dangers that characterize our liquid modern age, to our ignorance of what the threat is and our incapacity to determine what can and can't be done to counter it.


With the advent of liquid modernity, the society of producers is transformed into a society of consumers. In this new consumer society, individuals become simultaneously the promoters of commodities and the commodities they promote. They are, at one and the same time, the merchandise and the marketer, the goods and the travelling salespeople. They all inhabit the same social space that is customarily described by the term the market. The test they need to pass in order to acquire the social prizes they covet requires them to recast themselves as products capable of drawing attention to themselves. This subtle and pervasive transformation of consumers into commodities is the most important feature of the society of consumers.

It is the hidden truth, the deepest and most closely guarded secret, of the consumer society in which we now live. In this new book Zygmunt Bauman examines the impact of consumerist attitudes and patterns of conduct on various apparently unconnected aspects of social life politics and democracy, social divisions and stratification, communities and partnerships, identity building, the production and use of knowledge, and value preferences. The invasion and colonization of the web of human relations by the worldviews and behavioural patterns inspired and shaped by commodity markets, and the sources of resentment, dissent and occasional resistance to the occupying forces, are the central themes of this brilliant new book by one of the world's most original and insightful social thinkers.


The State in Africa is one of the important and compelling texts of comparative politics and historical sociology of the last twenty years. Bayart rejects the assumption of African 'otherness' based on stereotyped images of famine, corruption and civil war. Instead he invites the reader to see that African politics is like politics anywhere else in the world, not an exotic aberration. Africans themselves speak of a 'politics of the belly' - an expression that refers not only to the necessities of survival but also to a complex array of cultural representations, notably those of the 'invisible' world of sorcery. The 'politics of the belly' attests to a distinctively African trajectory of power that we need to understand as part of a long-term historical development.

While acknowledging the insights of Western social scientists from Weber to Foucault, Bayart never loses sight of the realities of African politics and social life and he is careful to allow African voices - from the 'small boy' in the street to
the 'big men' in the presidential palaces - to speak for themselves. This new edition of Bayart's classic book includes a new introduction on Africa in the world today. This book has established itself as an indispensable text on the state and politics in Africa. It also provides a nuanced reading of what we have come to call 'development' and opens the way for a more general reflection on the invention of politics in African and Asian societies.


Every day the American government, the United Nations, and other international institutions send people into non-English speaking, war-torn, and often minimally democratic countries struggling to cope with rising crime and disorder under a new regime. These assistance missions attempt to promote democratic law enforcement in devastated countries. But do these missions really facilitate the creation of effective policing?

Renowned criminologist David H. Bayley here examines the prospects for the reform of police forces overseas as a means of encouraging the development of democratic governments. In doing so, he assesses obstacles for promoting democratic policing in a state-of-the-art review of all efforts to promote democratic reform since 1991.

Changing the Guard offers an inside look at the achievements and limits of current American foreign assistance, outlining the nature and scope of the police assistance program and the agencies that provide it. Bayley concludes with recommendations for how police assistance could be improved in volatile countries across the world. This book is required reading as an instruction manual for building democratic policing overseas.


Frustrated efforts in both Iraq and Afghanistan give urgency to the question of how to craft effective, humane, and legitimate security institutions in conflict-ridden states - and whether legitimate policing can in fact be developed in the midst of insurgency and terrorism. David H. Bayley and Robert M. Perito confront these questions head on. Against the backdrop of failed US attempts to train police forces in Iraq and Afghanistan, Bayley and Perito explore the role of the local police as an element of successful peace operations and counterinsurgency campaigns. Their analysis ranges from the specifics of training to the larger arena of broad institutional reform. Equally practical and grounded in theory, their work offers crucial guidance on the role and training of local police forces that must grapple daily with the challenges of ongoing conflicts. This book confronts the issue of how to craft effective, humane, and legitimate security institutions in post conflict states - and whether legitimate policing can in fact be developed in the midst of insurgency and terrorism.
For many people, Johannesburg has become the imagined spectre of our urban future. Global anxieties about catastrophic urban explosion, social fracture, environmental degradation, escalating crime and violence, and rampant consumerism alongside grinding poverty, are projected onto this city whose fate has implications and resonance way beyond its borders.

Decision-makers in cities worldwide have attempted to balance harsh fiscal and administrative realities with growing demands for political, economic and social justice. "Uniting a Divided City" investigates pragmatic approaches to urban economic development, service delivery, spatial restructuring, environmental sustainability and institutional reform in Johannesburg. It explores the conditions and processes that are determining the city's transformation into a cosmopolitan metropole and magnet for the continent.

This book offers a uniquely practical look at how 'green' solutions in Australia can benefit U.S. cities. In this immensely practical book, Timothy Beatley sets out to answer a simple question: what can Americans learn from Australians about 'greening' city life? Green Urbanism Down Under reports on the current state of 'sustainability practice' in Australia and the many lessons that U.S. residents can learn from the best Australian programs and initiatives.

Australia is similar to the United States in many ways, especially in its 'energy footprint.' For example, Australia's per capita greenhouse gas emissions are second only to those of the United States. A similar percentage of its residents live in cities (85 percent in Australia vs. 80 percent in the United States). And it suffers from parallel problems of air and water pollution, a national dependence on automobiles, and high fossil fuel consumption.

Still, after travelling throughout Australia, Beatley finds that there are myriad creative responses to these problems - and that they offer instructive examples for the United States. Green Urbanism Down Under is a very readable collection of solutions. Although many of these innovative solutions are little-known outside of Australia, they all present practical possibilities for U.S. cities. Beatley describes 'green transport' projects, 'city farms,' renewable energy plans, green living programs, and much more.

He considers a host of public policy initiatives and scrutinizes regional and state planning efforts for answers. In closing, he shares his impressions about how Australian results might be applied to U.S. problems. This is a unique book: hopeful, constructive, and filled with ideas that have been proven to work. It is a 'must read' for anyone who cares about the future of American cities.

Students and researchers all write under pressure, and those pressures; most lamentably, the desire to impress your audience rather than to communicate with them; often lead to pretentious prose, academic posturing, and, not infrequently, writer's block. Sociologist Howard S. Becker has written the classic book on how to conquer these pressures and simply write. First published nearly twenty years ago, *Writing for Social Scientists* has become a lifesaver for writers in all fields, from beginning students to published authors. Becker’s message is clear: in order to learn how to write, take a deep breath and then begin writing. Revise. Repeat. It is not always an easy process, as Becker wryly relates.

Decades of teaching, researching, and writing have given him plenty of material, and Becker neatly exposes the foibles of academia and its publish or perish atmosphere. By shrugging off such impediments, or at the very least, putting them aside for a few hours we can reform our work habits and start writing lucidly without worrying about grades, peer approval, or the literature. In this new edition, Becker takes account of major changes in the computer tools available to writers today, and also substantially expands his analysis of how academic institutions create problems for them. As competition in academia grows increasingly heated, *Writing for Social Scientists* will provide solace to a new generation of frazzled, would-be writers.


The remarkably diverse writings of Zygmunt Bauman range across a large number of issues in sociology, politics, history, and cultural studies. This is the first collection of Bauman’s writings to cover the entire breadth of his work, and includes a summarizing essay and commentary by editor Peter Beilharz. Beginning with Bauman’s early English-language work on socialism, the Reader proceeds through Legislators and Interpreters to Bauman’s defense of a sociology of the postmodern. The editor has also selected essays from Bauman’s preeminent works on the Holocaust and on globalization. The book includes a new extensive interview, anticipating some of Bauman’s forthcoming work.


Issues in Green Criminology: Confronting Harms Against Environments, Other Animals and Humanity aims to provide, if not a manifesto, then at least a significant resource for thinking about green criminology, a rapidly developing field. It offers a set of specially written introductions and a variety of current and
new directions, wide-ranging in scope and international in terms of coverage and contributors. It provides focused discussions of current and cutting edge issues that will influence the emergence of a coherent perspective on green issues. The contributors are drawn from the leading thinkers in the field.

The twelve chapters of the book explore the myriad ways in which governments, transnational corporations, military apparatuses and ordinary people going about their everyday lives routinely harm environments, other animals and humanity. The book will be essential reading not only for students taking courses in colleges and universities but also for activists in the environmental and animal rights movements. Its concern is with an ever-expanding agenda - the whys, the hows and the whens of the generation and control of the many aspects of harm to environments, ecological systems and all species of animals, including humans. These harms include, but are not limited to, exploitation, modes of discrimination and disempowerment, degradation, abuse, exclusion, pain, injury, loss and suffering.

Straddling and intersecting these many forms of harm are key concepts for a green criminology such as gender inequalities, racism, dominionism and speciesism, classism, the north/south divide, the accountability of science, and the ethics of global capitalist expansion. Green criminology has the potential to provide not only a different way of examining and making sense of various forms of crime and control responses (some well known, others less so) but can also make explicable much wider connections that are not generally well understood. As all societies face up to the need to confront harms against environments, other animals and humanity, criminology will have a major role to play. This book will be an essential part of this process.


i) It is usually the case that scientists examine either ecological systems or social systems, yet the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of environmental management and sustainable development is becoming increasingly obvious. Developed under the auspices of the Beijer Institute in Stockholm, this new book analyses social and ecological linkages in selected ecosystems using an international and interdisciplinary case study approach. The chapters provide detailed information on a variety of management practices for dealing with environmental change.

Taken as a whole, the book will contribute to the greater understanding of essential social responses to changes in ecosystems, including the generation, accumulation and transmission of ecological knowledge, structure and dynamics of institutions, and the cultural values underlying these responses. A set of new (or rediscovered) principles for sustainable ecosystem management is also presented. Linking Social and Ecological Systems will be of value to natural and social scientists interested in sustainability.
While scientists usually examine either ecological systems or social systems, the need exists for an interdisciplinary approach to the problems of environmental management and sustainable development. Developed under the auspices of the Beijer Institute in Stockholm, this volume analyzes social and ecological linkages in selected ecosystems using an international and interdisciplinary case study approach.

The chapters provide detailed information on a variety of management practices for dealing with environmental change. Taken as a whole, the book contributes to the greater understanding of essential social responses to changes in ecosystems. A key feature is a set of new, or rediscovered, principles for sustainable ecosystem management.


A Business Week, New York Times Business, and USA Today Bestseller "Ambitious and readable ...an engaging introduction to the oddsmakers, whom Bernstein regards as true humanists helping to release mankind from the choke holds of superstition and fatalism." -The New York Times "An extraordinarily entertaining and informative book." -The Wall Street Journal "A lively panoramic book ...Against the Gods sets up an ambitious premise and then delivers on it." -Business Week "Deserves to be, and surely will be, widely read." -The Economist "[A] challenging book, one that may change forever the way people think about the world." -Worth "No one else could have written a book of such central importance with so much charm and excitement." -Robert Heilbroner author, The Worldly Philosophers "With his wonderful knowledge of the history and current manifestations of risk, Peter Bernstein brings us Against the Gods. Nothing like it will come out of the financial world this year or ever. I speak carefully: no one should miss it." -John Kenneth Galbraith Professor of Economics Emeritus, Harvard University.

In this unique exploration of the role of risk in our society, Peter Bernstein argues that the notion of bringing risk under control is one of the central ideas that distinguishes modern times from the distant past. Against the Gods chronicles the remarkable intellectual adventure that liberated humanity from oracles and soothsayers by means of the powerful tools of risk management that are available to us today. "An extremely readable history of risk." -Barron's "Fascinating ...this challenging volume will help you understand the uncertainties that every investor must face." -Money "A singular achievement." -Times Literary Supplement "There's a growing market for savants who can render the recondite intelligibly-witness Stephen Jay Gould (natural history), Oliver Sacks (disease), Richard Dawkins (hereditiy), James Gleick (physics), Paul Krugman (economics)-and Bernstein would mingle well in their company." -The Australian.

Crime, Aboriginality and the Decolonisation of Justice explores contemporary strategies which might diminish the extraordinary levels of imprisonment and victimisation suffered by Aboriginal people in Australia.

The book argues that enhancing Aboriginal ownership and control over justice and justice-related processes is a key factor and focuses on ways this can be achieved. It explores the potential for 'hybrid' initiatives in the complex 'liminal' space between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal domains, for example Aboriginal community/night patrols, community justice groups, healing centres and Aboriginal courts.


The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police is often described as the toughest job in the world. He (there has never been a woman in 140 years) is answerable to three bosses, the Mayor of London, the Home Secretary and the Metropolitan Police Authority, and he has a GBP3 billion budget to spend, ensuring that he is always at the centre of a political storm, and never out of the news. But more than that, he has to battle with traffic deaths and burglary, knife crime, gun crime, and the really big stuff, like terrorism - wherever it happens in the UK. Ian Blair had been top cop for just four months when the tube and bus bombs of 7 July 2005 hit London in the worst terrorist atrocity in British history. And when 4 suicide bombers tried to kill hundreds more people on 21 July, it was on his beat.

So it was the next day when, infamously, the unarmed and innocent Jean de Menezes was shot at Stockwell. Here for the first time is the fly-on-the-wall story of an impossible job; of the background and history of the police and their difficult relationship with us, the public; of the de Menezes case; of fighting terrorism - everywhere in Britain, in cases that never reach the media; of the battle with politicians, and of Blair's forced resignation by Boris Johnson.


Despite the rhetoric, the people of Sub-Saharan Africa have become poorer. From Tony Blair's Africa Commission, the G7 finance ministers' debt relief, the Live 8 concerts, the Make Poverty History campaign and the G8 Gleneagles promises, to the United Nations 2005 summit and the Hong Kong WTO meeting, Africa's gains have been mainly limited to public relations. The central problems remain exploitative debt and financial relationships with the North, phantom aid, unfair trade, distorted investment and the continent's brain/skills drain. Moreover, capitalism in most African countries has witnessed the emergence of excessively powerful ruling elites with incomes derived from financial-parasitical accumulation. Without overstressing the 'mistakes' of such elites, this book contextualises Africa's wealth outflow within a stagnant but volatile world economy.
Thabo Mbeki recently advocated unity with 'anti-globalisation' activists: "They may act in ways you and I may not like and break windows in the street, but the message they communicate relates." This raises two critical questions: is the South African government genuinely opposed to what Mbeki calls 'global apartheid'? And are the reforms advocated by Pretoria failing - even on their own limited terms? Mbeki's critics, from left and right alike, suggest that his AIDS policies, corrupt arms deal and support for Zimbabwe's repressive regime have damaged his credibility beyond repair. Others claim Mbeki's global ambition is his saving grace. But the content of Pretoria's broader reform strategy is rarely examined.


Six years ago, award-winning photojournalist Gary Braasch began an extraordinary journey around the world to observe and document environmental changes resulting from the warming of our climate. In this stunning, eye-opening book, he brings us along to witness firsthand what he saw as he crossed both the Antarctic and Arctic Circles, trekked above 15,000 feet in the Andes, dove on damaged coral reefs, and followed scientists into the field on four continents. In more than one hundred photographs, including dramatic before-and-after comparisons, Braasch records communities, landscapes, and animals at risk because of receding glaciers, eroding coastlines, rising sea levels, and thawing permafrost.

In the accompanying text he surveys the science behind climate change and introduces native people, lifelong observers, scientists, and others who are noticing striking changes right now. Alongside Braasch's compelling words and images, essays by eminent scientists discuss the impacts of climate change on the oceans, biodiversity, fresh water, mountain cultures, plants and animals, and our health. More than a warning, *Earth under Fire*, the most complete illustrated guide to the effects of climate change now available, offers an upbeat and intelligent account of how we can lessen the effects of our near total dependence on fossil fuel using technologies and energy sources already available.


This book explores the features of such a regulatory capitalism, its tendencies to be cyclically crisis-ridden, ritualistic and governed through networks. New ways of thinking about resultant policy challenges are developed. At the heart of this latest work by John Braithwaite lies the insight by David Levi-
Faur and Jacint Jordana that the welfare state was succeeded in the 1970s by regulatory capitalism. The book argues that this has produced stronger markets, public regulation, private regulation and hybrid private/public regulation as well as new challenges such as a more cyclical quality to crises of market and governance failure, regulatory ritualism and markets in vice.

However, regulatory capitalism also creates opportunities for better design of markets in virtue such as markets in continuous improvement, privatised enforcement of regulation, open source business models, and regulatory pyramids with networked escalation and meta-governance of justice. Regulatory Capitalism will be warmly welcomed by regulatory scholars in political science, sociology, history, economics, business schools and law schools as well as regulatory bureaucrats, policy thinkers in government and law and society scholars.


The authors compare the accomplishments of nursing home regulation in the US, the UK and Australia during the last 20 years and in a longer historical perspective. They find that gaming and ritualism, rather than defiance of regulators, are the greatest challenges for improving safety and quality of life for the elderly in care homes.

Regulating Aged Care shows how good regulation and caring professionalism can transcend ritualism. Better regulation is found to be as much about encouragement to expand strengths as incentives to fix problems. The book is underpinned by one of the most ambitious, sustained qualitative and quantitative data collections in both the regulatory literature and the aged care literature. This study provides an impressive evidence base for both theory development and reassessment of policy and practitioner responses in the field.

The book will find its readership amongst regulatory scholars in political science, law, socio-legal studies, sociology, economics and public policy. Gerontology and health care scholars and professionals will also find much to reflect upon in the book.


In a penetrating anthropological study of the working poor in India, Jan Breman examines the lives of those who, pushed out of the agrarian labour market, depend on casual work. By considering two villages in south Gujarat, the author discusses the mobilization of casual labour, demonstrating that this is characteristic of an employment pattern that dominates the rural and urban economy of large parts of South Asia. Elaborating on the social profile of the
work migrants, the author shows that little has been done to improve their quality of life, which is defined by caste and class relations.


In this synthetic, interdisciplinary work, Neil Brenner develops a new interpretation of the transformation of statehood under contemporary globalizing capitalism. Whereas most analysts of the emergent, post-Westphalian world order have focused on supranational and national institutional realignments, New State Spaces shows that strategic subnational spaces, such as cities and city-regions, represent essential arenas in which states are being transformed.

Brenner traces the transformation of urban governance in Western Europe during the last four decades and, on this basis, argues that inherited geographies of state power are being fundamentally rescaled. Through a combination of theory construction, historical analysis and cross-national case studies of urban policy change, New State Spaces provides an innovative analysis of the new formations of state power that are currently emerging.


Peace processes are mostly very fragile. This engagingly written book takes a bold new approach to the topic by beginning from the premise that sociology can identify those factors that help to stabilize them. The book draws a distinction between the political and social dimensions of peace processes, arguing that each is dependent on the other. Consideration of the social peace process, neglected in conventional treatments of the subject, is made central to this volume. While complementing current approaches that emphasize institutional reform in politics, law and economics, it pays due attention to sociological factors such as gender, civil society, religion, the deconstruction of violent masculinities, restorative justice, emotions, hope, forgiveness, truth recovery, social memory and public victimhood.

These important themes are fully illustrated with examples and in-depth case studies from across the globe. The book locates itself within the growing debate about the positive impact of global civil society on peace and identifies the new forms of peace work engendered by globalization. It will be essential reading for students and scholars of peace studies in politics, international relations and sociology departments.

**Review**

Great social science nearly always comes from confronting traumatic experience. That is what we have here, as the result of Brewer's visceral experience in Northern Ireland: a massive contribution to understanding peace processes, adding sociology to prior political science knowledge - and thereby reviving that discipline. The book is moving, scholarly, cognitively powerful and a major contribution to policy. It is a terrific achievement. John A. Hall, McGill
University The book provides a comprehensive and original analysis of peace processes. Brewer demonstrates the relevance of a sociological perspective in pointing to the centrality of communal violence and its structural context as well as the wider global context. His analysis of types of post-violence society is most interesting and rich in terms of its comparative content. The argument is nicely situated in the sociological tradition and is immensely readable.

It will be an essential work of reference on post-violence societies and in peace processes. Gerard Delanty, University of Sussex John Brewer's book is a unique contribution to our understandings of peace- making, a path-breaking work of creative scholarship that sharply illuminates the complexly contradictory potentials for, and barriers to, pragmatic peace-making in the wake of war and communal violence. The innovative insights in this work will provoke important constructive discussion and policy debates for years to come, while also providing significant conceptual frameworks for peace activists around the world. John Brown Childs, University of California Santa Cruz.


Whether you want a turf roof, solar-powered hot water, or a super-insulated (and cost-efficient) house, you need to know the essential elements of the self-build process. In *The Green Self-Build Book*, Jon Broome gives an overview of the different methods of sustainable and eco-friendly construction techniques, and presents this information in a way that is relevant to non-professionals. The book includes case studies of green building techniques such as earth and straw bale buildings.

The Green Self-Build Book gives inspiration and information to guide you through the green self-build process. It is intended for anyone who is planning a self-build project, and also for housing professionals, students and teachers.


The author writes about his experiences as a police reservist, taking the reader into the day-to-day life of a policeman on the beat. It covers car chases, accident scenes, hijackings, gangsterism, prostitution, drug busts, fire-fighting and other dramas that policemen and women deal with. Shifting between tragedy and humour, this book gives personal insight into a perilous and sometimes shocking world that affects us all, but one that is normally accessed only through statistics and news reports.

The aim of the book is to provide a fresh perspective on rivers and river management in Cape Town, using the lenses of time and space. The authors “step back” in time and track the changes that have occurred and the reasons for those changes. They also “step back” spatially and consider the major urban catchments feeding False Bay and Table Bay as a unit, in the context of their unique geological and climatic history.

It is done in the hope that lessons form the past, combined with insights from a society that has learnt much about its dependence on nature, will assist us not only in understanding where we are but, more importantly, in plotting a better path into the future.


The privatisation of security -- understood as both the top-down decision to outsource military and security-related tasks to private firms and the bottom-up activities of armed non-state actors such as rebel opposition groups, insurgents, militias and warlord factions -- have profound implications for the state’s monopoly on the legitimate use of force. Both top-down and bottom-up privatisation have significant consequences for effective, democratically accountable security sector governance as well as on opportunities for security sector reform across a range of different reform contexts.

This volume situates security privatisation within a broader policy framework, considers several relevant national and regional contexts and analyses different modes of regulation and control relating to a phenomenon with deep historical roots but also strong links to more recent trends of globalisation and trans-nationalisation.


*Governing Climate Change* provides a short and accessible introduction to how climate change is governed by an increasingly diverse range of actors, from civil society and market actors to multilateral development banks, donors and cities.

The issue of global climate change has risen to the top of the international political agenda. Despite ongoing contestation about the science informing policy, the economic costs of action and the allocation of responsibility for addressing the issue within and between nations, it is clear that climate change will continue to be one of the most pressing and challenging issues facing humanity for many years to come.

The book:
• evaluates the role of states and non-state actors in governing climate change at multiple levels of political organisation: local, national and global
• provides a discussion of theoretical debates on climate change governance, moving beyond analytical approaches focused solely on nation-states and international negotiations
• examines a range of key topical issues in the politics of climate change
• includes multiple examples from both the north and the global south.

Providing an inter-disciplinary perspective drawing on geography, politics, international relations and development studies, this book is essential reading for all those concerned not only with the climate governance but with the future of the environment in general.


Police do not prevent crime, and some researchers even refer to this responsibility (of the police) as an "impossible mandate". The most obvious reason for this paradigm is the confusion between the short term activities of the police (proactive policing) which contribute to crime prevention, and crime prevention itself which refers to medium and longer term activities outside the control of the police.

This book, therefore, is an attempt to put crime combating, crime prevention and policing in perspective, and to place it within the broader South African national strategic environment.


Southern Africa is well-blessed with a diverse and vibrant human population and a wealth of natural capital. The key challenge for sustainable development is to grow society's capacity to use this natural capital to meet the needs of the region's human population, especially the poor, in ways that sustain environmental life-support systems. Collaborating across disciplines, the authors contributing to this 18-chapter volume explore the underpinning principles and the potential of sustainability science in a number of case studies.


How is health governed in the 21st century? Globalization has intensified risks of ill-health and catalyzed interest and investment in making the world a healthier place. But are existing arrangements adequate to address these risks and are we taking advantage of emerging opportunities or squandering resources? Drawing on the expertise of thirty leading scholars and practitioners, Making Sense of Global Health Governance shines a light on the central actors,
institutions and mechanisms involved and proposes an agenda for meaningful action.


This is the first book to offer a global analysis of security management. It provides the first academic analysis of what causes security failure, using case studies including 9/11, the Gardner Museum heist and Prince William's 21st Birthday party. It also provides a model for doing security at an organizational level which can bring a new competitive advantage. It sets our reforms for improving the security profession.

Despite the growing interest in security amongst governments, organizations and the general public, the provision of much security is substandard. This book explores the problems facing security, and sets out innovative proposals to enhance the effectiveness of security in society, at national and organizational levels.


The link between security and development has been rediscovered after 9/11 by a broad range of scholars. Focussing on southern Africa, The Security-Development Nexus shows that the much-debated linkage is by no means a recent invention. Rather, the security/development linkage has been an important element of the state policies of colonial as well as post-colonial regimes during the Cold War, and it seems to be prospering in new configurations under the present wave of democratic transitions”.


We accept the universal right to live in freedom and without oppression, but are our human rights adequately protected by Australian law? Arguments about the need for a bill of rights in Australia have simmered for fifty years. While attempts to introduce a national bill of rights have failed, recently the states and territories have taken on a pioneering role with statutory bills. *Bills of Rights in Australia*, written by the leading experts in the field, examines the arguments for and against greater protection of human rights. Original and timely, it examines the emerging evidence of the impact of these uniquely Australian bills of rights.

After years of frustration at the stifling atmosphere of political correctness surrounding discussions of Africa, long time World Bank official Robert Calderisi speaks out. He boldly reveals how most of Africa's misfortunes are self-imposed, and why the world must now deal differently with the continent. Here we learn that Africa has steadily lost markets by its own mismanagement, that even capitalist countries are anti-business, that African family values and fatalism are more destructive than tribalism, and that African leaders prey intentionally on Western guilt. Calderisi exposes the shortcomings of foreign aid and debt relief, and proposes his own radical solutions.

Drawing on thirty years of firsthand experience, The Trouble with Africa highlights issues which have been ignored by Africa's leaders but have worried ordinary Africans, diplomats, academics, business leaders, aid workers, volunteers, and missionaries for a long time. It ripples with stories which only someone who has talked directly to African farmers--and heads of state--could recount. Calderisi's aim is to move beyond the hand-wringing and finger-pointing which dominates most discussions of Africa. Instead, he suggests concrete steps which Africans and the world can take to liberate talent and enterprise on the continent.


We live in the midst of a revolution in communication technologies that affects the way in which people feel, think, and behave. The media have become the space where power strategies are played out. In the current technological context mass communication goes beyond traditional media and includes the Internet and mobile communication. In this wide-ranging and powerful book, Manuel Castells analyses the transformation of the global media industry by this revolution in communication technologies. He argues that a new communication system, mass self-communication, has emerged, and power relationships have been profoundly modified by the emergence of this new communication environment. Created in the commons of the Internet this communication can be locally based, but globally connected. It is built through messaging, social networks sites, and blogging, and is now being used by the millions around the world who have access to the Internet.

Drawing on a wide range of social and psychological theories, Castells presents original research on political processes and social movements, including the misinformation of the American public on the Iraq War, the global environmental movement to prevent climate change, the control of information in China and Russia, and Internet-based political campaigns, such as the Obama campaign in the United States. On the basis of these case studies he proposes a new theory of power in the information age based on the management of communication networks. Justly celebrated for his analysis of the network society, Castells here builds on that work, offering a well grounded and immensely challenging picture of communication and power in the 21st century. This is a
book for anyone who wants to understand the dynamics and character of the modern world.


Africa faces a seemingly ever-increasing range of security challenges. The traditional threats of civil and border conflicts, crises of governance and military coups may have receded but they remain active. Meanwhile, other issues have risen to prominence, such as globalisation, security sector reform, terrorism, private security actors, peacekeeping and peace-building and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This title is a result of research carried out over a number of years by the Southern African Defence and Security Management Network (SADSEM) on many of these new and emerging security issues, in co-operation with the Danish Institute for International Studies and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

The broad focus is on security governance – the role of state and a wide range of social actors in the areas of both human and state security. It deals with a range of sectors, themes and national case studies and makes an important contribution to debates on security sector reform. The topics covered include policing transformation, intelligence governance, regulation of private security actors, challenges of nuclear proliferation, regional security, peace diplomacy and peace missions, the relationship between development and security and new challenges in governance of the military. Written by scholars as well as practitioners, and African as well as international researchers, it brings a variety of insights to new as well as traditional security concerns.


One of the most stimulating recent analyses of African realpolitik, this book joins the growing literature that challenges the premises underlying Western development assistance. Why have most African countries failed to develop, despite more than a decade of economic and political reforms tied to new aid infusions? Because, say Chabal and Daloz, the continent's informal but durable and culturally rooted "neopatrimonial" political systems do not depend on development in the Western sense -- and may even be threatened by it.

As African leaders adapt to restrictions imposed by structural adjustment and declining law and order, they find ways to translate social disorder into patronage resources that shore up the loyalty of their client networks. "Modernization" is occurring, but not of the kind prescribed or anticipated by the West.

It is an illusion, the authors contend, to believe that "civil society," opposition parties, or exhortations about better governance can undermine the viability of neopatrimonialism. As a system of maintaining power, however antithetical to the public interest, neopatrimonialism works. The book’s brevity is
a virtue, but more empirical examples would have added weight to its well-focused argument.


Frequently characterized as either mercenaries in modern guise or the market's response to a security vacuum, private military companies are commercial firms offering military services ranging from combat and military training and advice to logistical support, and which play an increasingly important role in armed conflicts, UN peace operations, and providing security in unstable states. Executive Outcomes turned around an orphaned conflict in Sierra Leone in the mid-1990s; Military Professional Resources Incorporated (MPRI) was instrumental in shifting the balance of power in the Balkans, enabling the Croatian military to defeat Serb forces and clear the way for the Dayton negotiations; in Iraq, estimates of the number of private contractors on the ground are in the tens of thousands.

As they assume more responsibilities in conflict and post-conflict settings, their growing significance raises fundamental questions about their nature, their role in different regions and contexts, and their regulation. This volume examines these issues with a focus on governance, in particular the interaction between regulation and market forces. It analyzes the current legal framework and the needs and possibilities for regulation in the years ahead. The book as a whole is organized around four sets of questions, which are reflected in the four parts of the book.

First, why and how is regulation of PMCs now a challenging issue? Secondly, how have problems leading to a call for regulation manifested in different regions and contexts? Third, what regulatory norms and institutions currently exist and how effective are they? And, fourth, what role has the market to play in regulation?

Review

For anyone interested in the role of Private Military Companied (PMCs) and the problems they raise in today's international environment, this book must find a place on their library shelf. (The International Spectator)

This is an impressive work, which advances both the research and policy agendas in its field...Drawing together contributions from across a range of disciplines and backgrounds, this volume encompasses a wide spectrum of opinions towards PMCs. Its thoughtful structure and insightful contributions also betray the significant foundation work upon which it is premised. (British Journal of Criminology).

Passive solar heating and passive cooling--approaches known as natural conditioning--provide comfort throughout the year by reducing, or eliminating, the need for fossil fuel. Yet while heat from sunlight and ventilation from breezes is free for the taking, few modern architects or builders really understand the principles involved.

The techniques required to heat and cool a building passively have been used for thousands of years. Early societies such as the Native American Anasazis and the ancient Greeks perfected designs that effectively exploited these natural processes. The Greeks considered anyone who didn't use passive solar to heat a home to be a barbarian!


Complexity and Postmodernism explores the notion of complexity in the light of contemporary perspectives from philosophy and science. The book integrates insights from complexity and computational theory with the philosophical position of thinkers including Derrida and Lyotard. Paul Cilliers takes a critical stance towards the use of the analytical method as a tool to cope with complexity, and he rejects Searle's superficial contribution to the debate.


Using extensive examples, author Adele E. Clarke covers why and how to do these maps with traditional qualitative data such as interviews and ethnographic materials. The book then follows in Foucault's footsteps, offering ambitious chapters on mapping and analyzing discourse materials--narrative, visual, and historical. Situational analysis helps researchers examine variations, differences, silences in data, conditionality, and complexity. It is also very useful for multi-site research projects, which are increasingly common not only in the social sciences but also in the humanities and related professional fields.

Situational Analysis can be used in a wide array of research projects that draw on interview, ethnographic, historical, visual, and other discursive materials including multi-site research. It is a perfect supplement to any graduate-level qualitative research course, and will also support professional researchers and consultants from diverse backgrounds pursuing qualitative projects.


"Defining their enterprise as more in the direction of poetics than of prosaics, the Comaroffs free themselves to analyze a vivid series of images and
In the second of a proposed three-volume study, Jean and John Comaroff continue their exploration of colonial evangelism and modernity in South Africa. Moving beyond the opening moments of the encounter between the British Nonconformist missions and the Southern Tswana peoples, this volume explores the complex transactions - both epic and ordinary - among the people along this colonial frontier. The authors trace many of the major themes of 20th-century South African history back to these formative encounters. The relationship between the British evangelists and the Southern Tswana engendered complex exchanges of goods, signs, and cultural markers that shaped not only African existence but also bourgeois modernity "back home" in England. The book demonstrates how the colonial attempt to "civilize" Africa set in motion a dialectical process that refashioned the everyday lives of all those drawn into its purview, creating hybrid cultural forms and potent global forces which persist in the postcolonial age.


Are post colonies haunted more by criminal violence than other nation-states? The usual answer is yes. In Law and Disorder in the Postcolony, Jean and John Comaroff and a group of respected theorists show that the question is misplaced: that the predicament of postcolonies arises from their place in a world order dominated by new modes of governance, new sorts of empires, new species of wealth—an order that criminalizes poverty and race, entraps the “south” in relations of corruption, and displaces politics into the realms of the market, criminal economies, and the courts.


In Ethnicity, Inc. anthropologists John L. and Jean Comaroff analyze a new moment in the history of human identity: its rampant commodification. Through a wide-ranging exploration of the changing relationship between culture and the market, they address a pressing question: Wherein lies the future of ethnicity? Their account begins in South Africa, with the incorporation of an ethno-business in venture capital by a group of traditional African chiefs. But their
horizons are global: Native American casinos; Scotland's efforts to brand itself; a Zulu ethno-theme park named Shakaland; a world religion declared to be intellectual property; a chiefdom made into a global business by means of its platinum holdings; San 'Bushmen' with patent rights potentially worth millions of dollars; nations acting as commercial enterprises; and the rapid growth of marketing firms that target specific ethnic populations are just some of the diverse examples that fall under the Comaroffs' incisive scrutiny.

These phenomena range from the disturbing through the intriguing to the absurd. Through them, the Comaroffs trace the contradictory effects of neoliberalism as it transforms identities and social being across the globe. Ethnicity, Inc. is a penetrating account of the ways in which ethnic populations are remaking themselves in the image of the corporation - while corporations coopt ethnic practices to open up new markets and regimes of consumption. Intellectually rigorous but leavened with wit, this is a powerful, highly original portrayal of a new world being born in a tectonic collision of culture, capitalism, and identity.


"Regulation, Markets and Poverty" analyses the policy implications of research into issues of competition, regulation and regulatory governance in developing countries. Particular attention is paid to factors affecting poverty and to the connection between regulation, competition and poverty. It represents the culmination of research undertaken in the past five years by the Centre on Regulation and Competition. Written in a non-technical manner with references to the more technical literature, each chapter draws on the work of leading experts across a range of disciplines who frequently challenge conventional wisdom.

This accessible and lively study will appeal to policymakers and practitioners dealing with regulation and competition in developing countries, postgraduate students of regulation, competition, public policy and international business. Staff of international development agencies and NGOs working on governance issues, competitiveness, utility policy and infrastructure investment will also find this important book of value and interest.


This book shows how participatory government can lead to the unjust and illegitimate exercise of power. It addresses the gulf between the almost universally fashionable rhetoric of participation, promising empowerment and appropriate development. Looking at what actually happens when consultants and activists promote and practice participatory development, this book offers a sharp challenge to the advocates of participatory development.
Some contributors look at particular examples of failed participatory practice; others present more conceptually-oriented analyses. Together they provide a new, rigorous, and provocative understanding of participatory development.


Safety, Societal Problems and Citizens' Perceptions focuses on issues of conceptualization and the measurement of key constructs in the study of security in its broadest meaning: from fear of crime to corruption. Some articles present tests of theoretical models derived from theoretical criminology while other articles examine the different institutional reactions towards crime and drug-related problems (e.g. policing, the conflict of interests between private companies and authorities, restorative justice, etc.).


In today's globalized society, an international exchange of ideas and views is indispensable within the field of social sciences, including criminology and criminal justice studies.


In this risk-taking book, a major feminist philosopher engages the work of the actor and director who has progressed from being the stereotypical 'man's man' to pushing the boundaries of the very genres - the Western, the police thriller, the war or boxing movie - most associated with American masculinity. Cornell's highly appreciative encounter with the films directed by Clint Eastwood revolve around the questions 'What is it to be a good man?' and 'What is it to be, not just an ethical person, but specifically an ethical man?'. Focusing on Eastwood as a director rather than as an actor or cultural icon, she studies Eastwood in relation to major philosophical and ethical themes that have been articulated in her own life’s work. In her fresh and revealing readings of the films, Cornell takes up pressing issues of masculinity as it is caught up in the very definition of ideas of revenge, violence, moral repair, and justice.

Eastwood grapples with this involvement of masculinity in and through many of the great symbols of American life, including cowboys, boxing, police dramas, and ultimately war - perhaps the single greatest symbol of what it means (or is supposed to mean) to be a man. Cornell discusses films from across Eastwood's career, from his directorial debut with Play Misty for Me to Million Dollar Baby. Cornell's book is not a traditional book of film criticism or a cinematographic biography. Rather, it is a work of social commentary and ethical
philosophy. In a world in which we seem to be losing our grip on shared symbols, along with community itself, Eastwood's films work with the fragmented symbols that remain to us in order to engage masculinity with the most profound moral and ethical issues facing us today.


Human history, as written traditionally, leaves out the important ecological and climate context of historical events. But the capability to integrate the history of human beings with the natural history of the Earth now exists, and we are finding that human-environmental systems are intimately linked in ways we are only beginning to appreciate. In *Sustainability or Collapse?*, researchers from a range of scholarly disciplines develop an integrated human and environmental history over millennial, centennial, and decadal time scales and make projections for the future.

The contributors focus on the human-environment interactions that have shaped historical forces since ancient times and discuss such key methodological issues as data quality. Topics highlighted include the political ecology of the Mayans; the effect of climate on the Roman Empire; the "revolutionary weather" of El Niño from 1788 to 1795; twentieth-century social, economic, and political forces in environmental change; scenarios for the future; and the accuracy of such past forecasts as *The Limits to Growth*.


In recent years climate change has become recognised as the foremost environmental problem of the twenty-first century. Not only will climate change potentially affect the multibillion dollar energy strategies of countries worldwide, but it also could seriously affect many species, including our own. A fascinating introduction to the subject, this textbook provides a broad review of past, present and likely future climate change from the viewpoints of biology, ecology and human ecology.


We are rapidly destroying our only habitat, earth. It is becoming clear that many of the treaties, laws and policies concluded in recent years have failed to slow down, let alone halt or reverse, this process. Like Fritjof Capra, who argues that our survival requires a radically different social and economic structure, the author shows that the survival of the community of life on Earth (including humans), requires us to alter fundamentally our understanding of the nature and purpose of law and governance, rather than merely changing laws.
In describing what this new Earth governance and earth jurisprudence might look like, he also gives practical guidance on how to begin moving towards it.


Examining a series of El Niño-induced droughts and the famines that they spawned around the globe in the last third of the 19th century, Mike Davis discloses the intimate, baleful relationship between imperial arrogance and natural incident that combined to produce some of the worst tragedies in human history.

*Late Victorian Holocausts* focuses on three zones of drought and subsequent famine: India, Northern China; and Northeastern Brazil. All were affected by the same global climatic factors that caused massive crop failures, and all experienced brutal famines that decimated local populations. But the effects of drought were magnified in each case because of singularly destructive policies promulgated by different ruling elites.


Celebrated urban theorist lifts the lid on the effects of a global explosion of disenfranchised slum-dwellers. According to the United Nations, more than one billion people now live in the slums of the cities of the South. In this brilliant and ambitious book, Mike Davis explores the future of a radically unequal and explosively unstable urban world. From the sprawling barricades of Lima to the garbage hills of Manila, urbanization has been disconnected from industrialization, even economic growth.

Davis portrays a vast humanity warehoused in shantytowns and exiled from the formal world economy. He argues that the rise of this informal urban proletariat is a wholly original development unforeseen by either classical Marxism or neoliberal theory. Are the great slums, as a terrified Victorian middle class once imagined, volcanoes waiting to erupt? Davis provides the first global overview of the diverse religious, ethnic, and political movements competing for the souls of the new urban poor.

He surveys Hindu fundamentalism in Bombay, the Islamist resistance in Casablanca and Cairo, street gangs in Cape Town and San Salvador, Pentecostalism in Kinshasa and Rio de Janeiro, and revolutionary populism in Caracas and La Paz. *Planet of Slums* ends with a provocative meditation on the "war on terrorism" as an incipient world war between the American empire and the slum poor.

The genius of an architect who made beautiful and functional homes out of inexpensive materials is celebrated in Rural Studio: Samuel Mockbee and an Architecture of Decency. The book showcases work Mockbee (1944-2002) undertook in Hale County, Ala., where he recruited architecture students to help design and build free homes for impoverished residents. Andrea Oppenheimer Dean, a former executive editor at Architecture magazine, and photographer Timothy Hursley, an architectural photographer who has been documenting Rural Studio for nine years, present 132 colour and 12 black and white photos of the warm, modern homes (which often incorporate recycled and natural materials like tires and hay bales) and discuss them with Mockbee, his students and the home owners. The work has been featured on Oprah, Nightline, CBS News and in Time and People. - Publishers Weekly.


This volume is part of a three-volume set that developed out of 1994’s Handbook of Qualitative Research, also by Denzin (communications, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Lincoln (higher education, Texas A&M U.). Seventeen chapters discuss paradigms, strategies, and methods of interviews, observations, and archival research. They then discuss analysis methods, including those assisted by computer methodologies. Chapters emphasize historical development of and controversies within methodologies.


This report presents an extensive overview of the current state of our environment, the pressures upon it and our responses to those pressures. It further presents a glimpse into what the future state of the environment may be like if current trends continue. Although the report covers most of the current environmental issues of national importance, it is not intended to provide specific "answers" to all environmental "problems" in South Africa.

Rather, the aim is to improve understanding of environmental issues, and to give guidelines for sound general management and best practices. The report also compares South Africa to other countries, and shows how international treaties and agreements have been accepted and implemented.


More than 98 percent of human genes are shared with two species of chimpanzee. The 'third' chimpanzee is man. Jared Diamond surveys out life-cycle, culture, sexuality and destructive urges both towards ourselves and the
planet to explore the ways in which we are uniquely human yet still influenced by our animal origins.


This is a first-of-its-kind, comprehensive account of French urban policy. *Badlands of the Republic* offers a fresh approach to space and politics, while providing insights into the politics of immigration and the contemporary transformations of the state in France. The author not only proposes a new way of looking at urban policy, but also challenges overarching generalizations that are based almost exclusively on the British and North American experience.

This resource provides analysis on the revolts in the banlieues of French cities in 2005 and covers a variety of other topics related to contemporary citizenship and immigration. Its rich empirical material derives from sources that go beyond mere investigation of official documents. It is the only thorough account of French urban policy written in English.


In *The Liberal Way of War: Killing to Make Life Live* Michael Dillon and Julian Reid argue that war under liberal terms has become biopolitical warfare, an act committed to promoting peace in the name of species survival. This stands in contrast to the traditional view of war as a geo-strategic struggle between international powers. Dillon and Reid engage Foucault's ideas about the centrality of security and war to liberal biopolitics and to the maintenance of a modern political order. Following Foucault, the authors analyse liberalism as a regime distinguished by biopolitical techniques of power, or acts that aim to regulate forms of life. If the traditional sense of sovereign warfare states that war is waged on behalf of the sovereign self in relation to territory, nation, or people, biopolitical war is waged on behalf of the species.

The Liberal Way of War documents the complicity that exists between contemporary geo-strategic warfare and biopolitical war, and accounts for the advent of 'humanitarian' war, the advent of security complexes and the current global war on terror. A powerful and pioneering new understanding of war for our neoliberal times, this text provides an important contribution to the continuing discussion of international warfare.


Climate change is now recognised as one of the greatest challenges facing the international community and when coupled with energy production and use - the most significant contributor to climate change - and the related security
problems that double threat to international security and human development is of the highest order. This wide-ranging book brings together leading thinkers from academia, government and civil society to examine and address the global insecurity and development challenges arising from the twin thrust of climate change and the energy supply crunch. Part one considers energy.

It analyses the challenges of meeting future energy demands and the ongoing and future security-related conflicts over energy. Coverage includes security and development concerns related to the oil and gas, nuclear, bio-fuels and hydropower sectors, ensuring energy access for all and addressing sustainable consumption and production in both developed and rapidly industrializing countries such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa. Part two analyses how climate change contributes to global insecurity and presents a consolidated overview of the potential threats and challenges it poses to international peace and development. Coverage includes future water scenarios including a focus on scarcity in the Middle East, food security, biodiversity loss, land degradation, the changing economics of climate change, adaptation and the special case of small island states.

The final part lays out the potential avenues and mechanisms available to the international community to address and avert climate and energy instability via the multilateral framework under the United Nations. It also addresses mechanisms for resource and knowledge transfer from industrialized to developing countries to ensure a low-carbon energy transition by focusing on the rapid deployment of clean energy technologies and ways to tackle income and employment insecurity created by the transition away from traditional energy sources. This book offers the most comprehensive international assessment of the challenges and solutions for tackling the global insecurity arising from climate change and energy provision and use. It is essential reading for students, researchers and professionals across international relations, security, climate change and the energy sectors.


The Lazy Environmentalist, Josh Dorfman—host of the Sirius Satellite Radio program of the same name—provides comprehensive guidance to fashion-forward consumers who are as concerned about the long-term health of our planet as they are about the design of their bathroom fixtures.

We can’t all camp out in old-growth forests, lying down in front of the bulldozers. And it’s not only that we’re too busy: Some of us just don’t want our fabulous threads to get caked with mud.

But that doesn’t mean we don’t care passionately about the environment. Luckily, the days when becoming environmentally aware entailed eating bread that tasted like dirt, wearing clothes that looked like frayed burlap sacks, and spending summer vacations assailing whaling ships with Greenpeace are passing away.
It is now perfectly possible (and increasingly easy) to be well fed, well coiffed, well dressed, and well travelled while remaining deeply committed to an ecologically sustainable lifestyle.


Today's headlines and recent events reflect the gravity of climate change. Heat waves, droughts, and floods are bringing death to vulnerable populations, destroying livelihoods, and driving people from their homes. Rigorous in its science and insightful in its message, this atlas examines the causes of climate change and considers its possible impact on subsistence, water resources, ecosystems, biodiversity, health, coastal megacities, and cultural treasures. It reviews historical contributions to greenhouse gas levels, progress in meeting international commitments, and local efforts to meet the challenge of climate change.

With more than 50 full-colour maps and graphics, this is an essential resource for policy makers, environmentalists, students, and everyone concerned with this pressing subject. The Atlas covers a wide range of topics, including: * Warning signs * Future scenarios * Vulnerable populations * Health * Renewable energy * Emissions reduction * Personal and public action Copub: Myriad Editions.


This engaging collection edited by Michael Dowdle tackles the perception that public accountability in modern-day governance is in “crisis,” attacked by the combined forces of globalization and privatization. It handles this task with care, producing theoretically nuanced and empirically rich observations on how notions of public accountability have apparently evolved as the administrative state has adopted a variety of techniques to achieve this illusive but foundational ideal of political society.

As many of the contributors ably demonstrate, while new configurations of the neoliberal regulatory era may in fact be deepening democratic deficits, limiting transparency mechanisms, and obstructing traditional checks and balances of public power, the “crisis” in public accountability is far from new. This observation enhances the imperative to understand how notions of public accountability continue to shift over time, a project to which this volume makes an excellent contribution.

While we may be correct in perceiving a crisis in accountability, this does not prevent us from finding accountability through other pathways. Nor does it necessarily imply that it has not always been there and we simply need to reconsider what to look for and how to conceive of it. The collective wisdom of PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY argues that, while privatization and globalization may present distinct challenges to public accountability, these transformations
nonetheless also present new opportunities for experimentation and reinvigorated notions of accountability for re-defined conceptions of “the public.”


Patent offices around the world have granted millions of patents to multinational companies. Patent offices are rarely studied and yet they are crucial agents in the global knowledge economy. Based on a study of forty-five rich and poor countries that takes in the world’s largest and smallest offices, Peter Drahos argues that patent offices have become part of a globally integrated private governance network, which serves the interests of multinational companies, and that the Trilateral Offices of Europe, the USA and Japan make developing country patent offices part of the network through the strategic fostering of technocratic trust.

By analysing the obligations of patent offices under the patent social contract and drawing on a theory of nodal governance, the author proposes innovative approaches to patent office administration that would allow developed and developing countries to recapture the public spirit of the patent social contract.


At a time of increasingly rapid environmental deterioration and climate change, sustainability is one of the most important issues facing the world. Can we create a sustainable society? What would that mean? How should we set about doing it? How can we bring about such a profound change in the way things are organized?

This text tackles these questions directly. It covers: historical development of the concept of sustainability; contemporary debates about how to achieve it; and obstacles and the prospects for overcoming them. This new fully revised edition covers the latest on the climate change front, particularly the advances in scientific understanding and political awareness of climate change.

Other updates include more recent economic analyses, particularly the Stern Report, and the global shift away from faith in markets over the past five years.


Mention the phrase Homeland Security and heated debates emerge about state uses and abuses of legal authority. This timely book is a comprehensive treatise on the constitutional and developmental legal history behind the power of the modern state to police its citizens. Dubber explores the roots of the power to police—the most expansive and least limitable of governmental powers—by
focusing on its most obvious and problematic manifestation: criminal law. He argues that the defining characteristics of this power, including the inability to accurately define it, reflect its origins in the discretionary and virtually limitless patriarchal power of the householder over his household.

The paradox of patriarchal police power as the most troubling yet least scrutinized of governmental powers can begin to be resolved by subjecting this branch of government to the critical analysis it merits. Dubber shows us that the question must become how can the police power and criminal law together serve the goals of social equity that define and give direction to contemporary democratic societies? This book goes to the heart of this neglected but crucial topic.


This timely volume provides a critical analysis of the most comprehensive and least comprehended of state powers, the power to police, broadly understood as the power to maximize public welfare - or, more colorfully, its "peace, order, and good government." Featuring contributions by leading scholars from several countries working in a variety of fields, including law, criminology, political science, history, sociology, and social theory.

"The New Police Science" examines the power to police as a basic technology of modern government that appears in a vast array of sites of governance, including not only the state, but also the household, the factory, the military, and - most recently - the global realm of war, police actions, and peacekeeping. This volume resurrects and radically re-envisions the once thriving study of police science as a comprehensive critical inquiry into the nature of governance.


Justice and Reconciliation in Post-Apartheid South Africa assesses the transitional processes under way since the early 1990s to create a stable and just society. Change in South Africa is often credited to the efforts of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), but the work of this institution forms but a facet of a much broader picture. This book looks at the steps which accompanied and followed the TRC’s activities, such as land restitution, institutional reforms and social and cultural initiatives.

Thematically, it interlinks the TRC’s concerns over truth and reconciliation with an analysis of the concepts of justice, accountability, harm and reconciliation and with competing perceptions of what these notions entail in the South African
context. Bringing together international and South African scholars whose work has focused on these themes, the contributions provide a cohesive and inspiring analysis of South Africa’s response to its unjust past.


While the history of the uniformed police has prompted considerable research, the historical study of police detectives has been largely neglected; confined for the most part to a chapter or a brief mention in books dealing with the development of the police in general.

The collection redresses this imbalance. Investigating themes central to the history of detection, such as the inchoate distinction between criminals and detectives, the professionalisation of detective work and the establishment of colonial police forces, the book provides a first detailed examination of detectives as an occupational group, with a distinct occupational culture.

Essays discuss the complex relationship between official and private law enforcers and examine the ways in which the FBI in the U.S.A. and the Gestapo in Nazi Germany operated as instruments of state power. The dynamic interaction between the fictional and the real life image of the detective is also explored.


This volume offers an informed and critical analysis of the operationalization and institutionalization of the peace and security architecture by the African Union and Africa’s Regional Economic Communities (RECs). In creating this architecture, the African Union and the RECs tread new ground with potentially significant consequences to the lives and livelihoods of millions of Africans who are affected by war and armed conflict. In-depth, critical chapters inform, clarify and provide key points for reflection on the architecture as a whole as well as on each of the structures currently under implementation. The volume examines the institutions that will carry the mandate forward, raises pertinent research questions for the successful operationalization of the architecture and debates the medium and long-term challenges to implementation. Students and researchers of African approaches to peace building, conflict resolution and regional security will benefit from the deep and critical engagement of issues covered in this volume by world renowned scholars and practitioners.


The volume contains over 80 A4 pages of plain language descriptions of environmental topics. At the end of each topic is a cross-reference to associated topics and organisations. The directory and listings section categorises
organisations, companies, individuals, NGOs, consultants, pressure groups and other environmentally interested and affected parties. Its scope and usefulness for businesses and institutions extends far beyond the borders of the southern African region.

While the directory concerns itself with southern African environmental issues and catalogues associated organisations in the region, it has continental application because of the universality of matters ecological. In a nutshell, The Enviropaedia is designed to inform, advice and network amongst all who need environmental information and the contacts and links to put that environmental information to practical use.


Crime in an insecure world investigates the alarming trend across the Western societies of treating every imaginable source of harm as crime. It locates this trend in the 21st century obsession with insecurity fostered by neo-liberal governments. It explains why selected issues of national security (threats terrorism), social security (benefit system integrity), corporate security (liabilities for harm), and domestic security (anti-social behaviour) are at the top of the political agenda. It documents how this politics of insecurity leads to enormous expenditures on risk assessment and management that ironically reveal the limits of risk-based reasoning and intensify uncertainty.


This work examines how decisions about risk and uncertainty relate to moral principles and ethical conduct. Editors Richard Ericson and Aaron Doyle have brought together in this volume a selection of original essays on the topic by renowned scholars in the disciplines of philosophy, sociology, law, political science, geography, criminology and accounting from Canada, the United States, England, France and Australia. Presenting cutting-edge theory and research, the essays analyse the broader social, political, economic and cultural dimensions of risk and morality.

The concept of risk has become pervasive since 2000 in political discourse, popular culture, organizational communications and everyday life. The contributors’ respective research projects on risk and morality in politics, business, legal regulation, crime prevention, insurance, extreme sports, and biotechnology provide original empirical evidence to substantiate their theories and address the ideological and policy relevance of their work. Collectively, the contributors explain why risk is such a key aspect of Western culture, and demonstrate that new regimes for risk management are transforming social integration, value-based reasoning and morality. Further, they illustrate that these new regimes do not necessarily foster more responsible conduct or greater accountability in institutions.

We live in an age of increasing doubt about whether our institutions and technologies can provide security against risks, many of which they themselves have created. Uncertain Business is an unprecedented inquiry into insurance industry practices and what they tell us about risks and uncertainties in contemporary society. The core of the book is ethnographic studies in distinct fields of insurance: premature death, disability, earthquake, and terrorism. These studies reveal that uncertainty pervades different fields of insurance, the very industry that is charged with transforming uncertainty into manageable risk. Scientific data on risk are variously absent, inadequate, controversial, contradictory, and ignored. Insurers impose meaning on uncertainty through non-scientific forms of knowledge that are intuitive, emotional, aesthetic, moral, and speculative.

Nevertheless, the nature of uncertainty and the response to it varies substantially across the fields studied, showing how contemporary society is characterized by competing risk logics. Insurers’ perceptions and decisions about uncertainty – with potential for windfall profits as well as catastrophic losses – create crises in insurance availability and provoke new forms of inequality and exclusion. Hence, while the insurance industry is a central bulwark against uncertainty, insurers also play a key role in fostering it.


Insurance as Governance is the first major sociological study of the hidden world of the insurance industry. It examines how the industry governs our institutions and daily lives in ways that are largely invisible, and how it thereby functions as a form of government beyond the state. The text provides a sophisticated integration of empirical data and theoretical issues about insurance, risk, governance, and security. Drawing on extensive ethnographic research on industry practices, the author team penetrates the complexities of the insurance industry and demonstrates why insurance is such a powerful and pervasive institution.

Together Ericson, Doyle, and Barry advance the concept of moral risk as they consider how insurance companies partner with governments and corporations in the negotiation of political economy. In effect, Insurance as Governance documents liberal theory at work. It offers a major case study of liberal governance beyond the state and explores such larger issues as how insurance is increasingly liberal rather than welfarist in orientation, and how insurance is the vanguard of liberalization in governance throughout post-industrial societies. Impressive in scope and original in approach, this text is a pivotal piece of sociological research.

In "Territories of Difference", Arturo Escobar, author of the widely debated book "Encountering Development", analyses the politics of difference enacted by specific place-based ethnic and environmental movements in the context of neoliberal globalization. His analysis is based on his many years of engagement with a group of Afro-Colombian activists of Colombia's Pacific rainforest region, the Proceso de Comunidades Negras (PCN). Escobar offers a detailed ethnographic account of PCN's visions, strategies, and practices, and he chronicles and analyses the movement's struggles for autonomy, territory, justice, and cultural recognition. Yet he also does much more. Consistently emphasizing the value of local activist knowledge for both understanding and social action and drawing on multiple strands of critical scholarship, Escobar proposes new ways for scholars and activists to examine and apprehend the momentous, complex processes engulfing regions such as the Colombian Pacific today.

Escobar illuminates many interrelated dynamics, including the Colombian government's policies of development and pluralism that created conditions for the emergence of black and indigenous social movements and those movements' efforts to steer the region in particular directions. He examines attempts by capitalists to appropriate the rainforest and extract resources, by developers to set the region on the path of modernist progress, and by biologists and others to defend this incredibly rich biodiversity 'hot-spot' from the most predatory activities of capitalists and developers. He also looks at the attempts of academics, activists, and intellectuals to understand all of these complicated processes.

"Territories of Difference" is Escobar's effort to think with Afro-Colombian intellectual-activists who aim to move beyond the limits of Eurocentric paradigms as they confront the ravages of neoliberal globalization and seek to defend their place-based cultures and territories.


Rarely have more profound changes in American foreign policy been called for than today, begins Amitai Etzioni in the preface to this book. Yet Etzioni's concern is not to lay blame for past mistakes but to address the future: What can now be done to improve U.S. relations with the rest of the world? What should American policies be toward recently liberated countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan, or rogue states like North Korea and Iran? When should the United States undertake humanitarian intervention abroad? What must be done to protect America from nuclear terrorism? The author asserts that providing basic security must be the first priority in all foreign policy considerations, even ahead of efforts to democratize.
He sets out essential guidelines for a foreign policy that makes sense in the real world, builds on moral principles, and creates the possibility of establishing positive relationships with Muslim nations and all others. Etzioni has considered the issues deeply and for many years. His conclusions fall into no neat categories—neither liberal nor conservative—for he is guided not by ideology but by empirical evidence and moral deliberation. His proposal rings with the sound of reason, and this important book belongs on the reading list of every concerned leader, policy maker, and voter in America.


One of the most important issues facing humanity today is the prospect of global climate change, brought about primarily by our prolific energy use and heavy dependence on fossil fuels.

Fueling Our Future: An Introduction to Sustainable Energy provides a concise overview of current energy demand and supply patterns. It presents a balanced view of how our reliance on fossil fuels can be changed over time so that we have a much more sustainable energy system in the near future. Written in a non-technical and accessible style, the book will appeal to a wide range of readers without scientific backgrounds.


Written by the chair of the LEED-Neighborhood Development (LEED-ND) initiative, Sustainable Urbanism: Urban Design with Nature is both an urgent call to action and a comprehensive introduction to "sustainable urbanism"—the emerging and growing design reform movement that combines the creation and enhancement of walkable and diverse places with the need to build high-performance infrastructure and buildings.

Providing a historic perspective on the standards and regulations that got us to where we are today in terms of urban lifestyle and attempts at reform, Douglas Farr makes a powerful case for sustainable urbanism, showing where we went wrong, and where we need to go. He then explains how to implement sustainable urbanism through leadership and communication in cities, communities, and neighborhoods.

Enriching the argument are in-depth case studies in sustainable urbanism, from BedZED in London, England and Newington in Sydney, Australia, to New Railroad Square in Santa Rosa, California and Dongtan, Shanghai, China. An epilogue looks to the future of sustainable urbanism over the next 200 years. At once solidly researched and passionately argued, Sustainable Urbanism is the ideal guidebook for urban designers, planners, and architects who are eager to make a positive impact on our—and our descendants'—buildings, cities, and lives.

The shift from apartheid to a constitutional democracy in South Africa brought with it a plethora of questions concerning ideas of nationhood, citizenship, and organizational transformation. Integrally caught up in the revolution, the South African Police Service faced transformative challenges on scales far larger than most other organisations in the country. From being the strong arm of the oppressive elite, it has had to restructure and rearticulate its function while simultaneously attempting to maintain law and order. Like many other corporations and organizations, the SAPS has engaged in interventions aimed at abiding the fluidity of this process.

Andrew Faull’s thesis is an analysis of one such intervention, focusing on SAPS members at one particular station. It attempts to ascertain the extent to which members are changing as a result of particular diversity workshops conducted in a region of the Western Cape. This work brings together an under-examined intersection of diversity and police cultural theory in South Africa, emphasizing the need for greater attention of these issues.


James Ferguson moves beyond the traditional anthropological focus on local communities to explore more general questions about Africa and its place in the contemporary world. He develops an argument through a series of essays which open into interrogations of globalisation, modernity, worldwide inequality, and social justice.

He maintains that Africa in a variety of social and geographical locations increasingly seeks to make claims of membership within a global community, claims that contest the marginalisation that has so far been the principal fruit of “globalisation” for Africa.


Tim Flannery takes us on a journey through history and around the globe as he describes the wondrous diversity of ecosystems. Along the way, we meet polar bears and golden toats, and travel from ocean depths to mountaintops, via deserts, swamp and rainforest. Flannery reveals how the earth’s climate has changed across millennia and decades, and how the slightest imbalance has had far-reaching, unexpected consequences.

With panoramic scope and limitless enthusiasm, Flannery shows how we have come to appreciate this history and contrasts our early primitive attempts at forecasting with our current knowledge of the forces that are shaping the future. And he combines a huge breadth of sources and new evidence to write with
complete authority about what that future holds for humanity and the entire natural world.


“Whether they want to or not, police are increasingly having to work with and through many local, national and international partnerships. This edited collection explores the development of policing and security networks. It looks at ways in which police can develop new strategies for integrating the knowledge, capacities and resources of different security providers and assesses the challenges associated with such a venture”.


This book investigates the problems and possibilities of plural legal orders through an in-depth study of the relationship between the state and customary justice systems in Vanuatu. It argues that there is a need to move away from the current state-centric approach to law reform in the South Pacific region, and instead include all state and non-state legal orders in development strategies and dialogue. The book also presents a typology of models of engagement between state and non-state legal systems, and describes a process for analysing which of these models would be most advantageous for any country in the South Pacific region, and beyond.


No matter how good your research and study skills, the ultimate test for the law student is the exam. This book explains how to tackle successfully the sort of problems and essay questions typically found in exam papers. The author clearly guides you through the process of planning and structuring answers, providing advice on what to include, and on what to leave out. The book contains 50 questions and model answers divided into chapters covering all major topics. Each chapter begins with advice on preparing for questions in that topic area, and ends with suggestions for further reading. Each question and answer is supported by clear commentary indicating exactly what examiners are looking for, followed by an answer plan listing the key points to cover.


In the Middle Ages there were gaols and dungeons, but punishment was for the most part a spectacle. The economic changes and growing popular dissent of the 18th century made necessary a more systematic control over the
individual members of society, and this in effect meant a change from punishment, which chastised the body, to reform, which touched the soul. Foucault shows the development of the Western system of prisons, police organizations, administrative and legal hierarchies for social control - and the growth of disciplinary society as a whole. He also reveals that between school, factories, barracks and hospitals all share a common organization, in which it is possible to control the use of an individual's time and space hour by hour.


From 1971 until 1984 at the Collège de France, Michel Foucault gave a series of lectures ranging freely and conversationally over the range of his research. In *Society Must Be Defended*, Foucault deals with the emergence in the early seventeenth century of a new understanding of war as the permanent basis of all institutions of power, a hidden presence within society that could be deciphered by an historical analysis. Tracing this development, Foucault outlines the genealogy of power and knowledge that had become his dominant concern.


Marking a major development in Foucault's thinking, this book takes as its starting point the notion of "biopower," studying the foundations of this new technology of power over populations. Distinct from punitive disciplinary systems, the mechanisms of power are here finely entwined with the technologies of security. In this volume, though, Foucault begins to turn his attention to the history of "governmentality," from the first centuries of the Christian era to the emergence of the modern nation state—shifting the center of gravity of the lectures from the question of biopower to that of government. In light of Foucault's later work, these lectures illustrate a radical turning point at which the transition to the problematic of the "government of self and others" would begin.


This unique book is comprehensive both in terms of time coverage, from before the Pharaohs to the present moment and in that it tries to consider cities from the entire continent, not just Sub-Saharan Africa. Apart from factual information and rich description material culled from many sources, it looks at many issues from why urban life emerged in the first place to how present-day African cities cope in difficult times.

Instead of seeing towns and cities as somehow extraneous to the real Africa, it views them as an inherent part of developing Africa, indigenous, colonial, and post-colonial and emphasizes the extent to which the future of African society and African culture will likely be played out mostly in cities. The
The book is written to appeal to students of history but equally to geographers, planners, sociologists and development specialists interested in urban problems.


The World Is Flat has helped millions of readers to see globalization in a new way. Now Friedman brings a fresh outlook to the crises of destabilizing climate change and rising competition for energy - both of which could poison our world if we do not act quickly and collectively. His argument speaks to all who are concerned about the state of the world in the global future. Friedman proposes that an ambitious national strategy - which he calls 'Geo-Greenism' - is not only what we need to save the planet from overheating; it is what we need to make us all healthier, richer, more innovative, more productive, and more secure.

As in *The World Is Flat*, he explains a new era - the Energy-Climate era - through an illuminating account of recent events. He sets out the clean-technology breakthroughs the world will need; he shows that the ET (Energy Technology) revolution will be both transformative and disruptive; and, he explains why America must lead this revolution - with the first Green President and a Green New Deal, spurred by the Greenest Generation. *Hot, Flat and Crowded* is classic Thomas L. Friedman - fearless, incisive, forward-looking, and rich in surprising common sense about the world we live in today.


One of the great ironies of our time is that the triumph of democracy in much of the world has been accompanied by increasing scepticism that the liberal democratic institutions we inherited from the nineteenth century can address the social and economic crises of the new millennium. Those institutions emphasize government for the people while sacrificing government of the people and by the people. Do these crises lead inexorably to privatization, deregulation, and retreat from the affirmative state? Or, do they create opportunities to invent new political forms that realise the deeper democratic ideal of government of and by, as well as for, the people?

This volume explores four contemporary empirical cases of empowered participatory governance that treat the latter, more hopeful, course: the participatory budget in Porto Alegre; decentralized school councils and community policing groups in Chicago; stakeholder planning in environmental protection and habitat management; and new participatory governance structures in Kerala, India.

In the style of the other Real Utopias Project volumes, these case studies are framed by an introductory essay that lays out the central principles of
empowered participatory governance, a set of commentaries on the cases and these principles, and a concluding essay.


This book is our most sophisticated analysis of the Chinese cultural and linguistic concepts underlying the strategic system of The Art of War. It offers the complete text of The Art of War on the left-hand pages and a stanza-by-stanza explanation in words and pictures on the facing pages.


We are the safest humans who ever lived - the statistics prove it. And yet the media tells a different story with its warnings and scare stories. How is it possible that anxiety has become the stuff of daily life? In this ground-breaking, compulsively readable book, Dan Gardner shows how our flawed strategies for perceiving risk influence our lives, often with unforeseen and sometimes - tragic consequences. He throws light on our paranoia about everything from pedophiles to terrorism and reveals how the most significant threats are actually the mundane risks to which we pay little attention. Speaking to psychologists and scientists, as well as looking at the influence of the media and politicians, Gardner uncovers one of the central puzzles of our time: why are the safest people in history living in a culture of fear?


Our air is polluted, our temperatures are rising and resources are dwindling. Everyone is talking about the dire state of the planet, global warming and greening their lives, but where do you start? South Africa's favourite weatherman Simon Gear has a solution: 365 easy-to-implement tips to help you make your world a greener place, one day at a time.

This tried and tested advice is a perfect beginner's guide to help you decrease your carbon footprint and make your environment more sustainable. The tips are divided into categories such as home, office and garden and all prove the point that saving the environment need not be an expensive or time-consuming activity.

In fact, by implementing these tips into daily life readers may end up saving more than just the environment! Going Green is the book to set you on a greener path.

The low carbon diet is for all those out there who really want to save the planet (but just haven’t got round to it). It provides an easy-to-follow programme for individuals and families to cut down the carbon calories they consume at home, on the road and at play. If you only try one diet this year, make it this one. No preaching, no doom-mongering. Just practical, achievable, everyday actions that can make all the difference – to your carbon weight, bank balance and fitness level.


This study is broad in scope; it covers agricultural land as well as urban. It covers water, wetlands, coastal areas, forests, rangelands, protected areas, genetic resources and petroleum and minerals. It shows how strongly development priorities such as pro-poor growth and the fulfilment of human rights to apply to natural resource tenure. Environmental sustainability and climate change, gender equality, peace, security and democratic governance are all closely related issues.

Experiences and cases from different parts of the world illustrate key messages; supported by a selection of photos. The overview and the recommendations may provide guidance for the development and implementation of policies and programmes that are urgently needed.


'A landmark study in the struggle to contain climate change, the greatest challenge of our era. I urge everyone to read it' - Bill Clinton, 42nd President of the United States of America. Climate change differs from any other problem that, as collective humanity, we face today. If it goes unchecked, the consequences are likely to be catastrophic for human life on earth. Yet for most people, and for many policy-makers too, it tends to be a 'back of the mind' issue. We recognise its importance and even its urgency, but for the most part it is swamped by more immediate concerns.

Politicians have woken up to the dangers, but at the moment their responses are mainly on the level of gesture rather than being, as they have to be, both concrete and radical. Political action and intervention, on local, national and international levels, is going to have a decisive effect on whether or not we can limit global warming, as well as how we adapt to that already occurring. At the moment, however, Anthony Giddens argues controversially, we do not have a systematic politics of climate change. Politics-as-usual won’t allow us to deal with the problems we face, while the recipes of the main challenger to orthodox politics, the green movement, are flawed at source.

Giddens introduces a range of new concepts and proposals to fill in the gap, and examines in depth the connections between climate change and energy
security. This book is likely to become a classic in the field. It will be of appeal to everyone concerned about how we can cope with what amounts to a crisis for our civilisation.


The best way to understand the dramatic transformation of unknown books into bestsellers, or the rise of teenage smoking, or the phenomena of word of mouth or any number of the other mysterious changes that mark everyday life," writes Malcolm Gladwell, "is to think of them as epidemics. Ideas and products and messages and behaviors spread just like viruses do." Although anyone familiar with the theory of memetics will recognize this concept, Gladwell's *The Tipping Point* has quite a few interesting twists on the subject.


Crime and the closely-related issues of youth culture and unemployment, are among the most important social concerns facing post-apartheid leadership in South Africa. This is a textured social history of African youth gangs in the Johannesburg/Soweto area from the emergence of a juvenile delinquency crisis in the 1930s through to the student-led uprising of 1976. The gang subculture emerged in a context of social deprivation and stunted mobility. Young urban men, out of school and unemployed, coalesced into gangs to create a world with its own rules, style and status structures. Drawing on powerful street and neighborhood identities, gangs provided young males with companionship, a sense of security, and dignity.

The book also depicts the relationship between political organizations and gang constituencies. Gangs were extremely difficult to mobilize on a formal level. Although in some respects politicized, and sympathetic to political campaigns, youth gangs found the respectable methods and intellectual discourse of political organizations alienating. While sensitive to the plight of black urban youth, the ANC recoiled from mobilizing the volatile and potentially violent gangs. Other liberation movements, such as the PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement, made concerted attempts to appeal to the gangs but, ultimately, they were forced to dissociate themselves.


On a Sunday night in 1998, Bishop Juan Gerardi, Guatemala's leading human rights activist, was bludgeoned to death in his garage. Just two days earlier, a Church-sponsored report had implicated Guatemala's government in
the murders and disappearances of some 200,000 civilians. The Church, realizing that it could not rely on the legal system to look into the bishop's murder, took the controversial decision to form an investigative team of young men who called themselves Los Intocables (the Untouchables) to find the killers. For seven years, Francisco Goldman followed Los Intocables' efforts to uncover the truth. He observed firsthand some of the most crucial developments in the case, including the killing and forced exile of witnesses, judges and lawyers.

The Art of Political Murder is his mesmerising account of the investigation. In telling it, Goldman opens a window on the new Latin American reality of mara youth gangs and organized crime, and demonstrates, at the most intimate level, the difficulties of building democracy in a country awash with political corruption and criminality. Most of all, it is the story of an extraordinary group of courageous people and their fight for justice.


This book examines the phenomenon of crafting transnational policing. By this term is meant the different forms of engagement in policing reform by international donors, national governments, foreign police and law enforcement agencies in the domestic policing agencies and programs of recipient countries.

It includes, inter alia, peace-keeping in post-conflict situations, reconstruction and capacity-building as part of nation- or state-building exercises, and the provision of technical assistance in relation to certain aspects of law enforcement.

In each instance, there is a cross-border provision of resources with a view to shaping the kind of policing provided in recipient nations. Why do some countries engage in these activities? Why has policing become a preferred form of foreign policy engagement in some countries? What forms of policing development are provided? How are they delivered? And how are they received? How should these kinds of assistance and/or interventions be conducted in future?

In this regard, is there a non-negotiable 'core' of good policing that needs to be developed and nurtured as an integral part of all defensible transnational policing engagements?


Nietzsche and legal theory is an anthology designed to provide legal and socio-legal scholars with a sense of the very wide range of projects and questions in whose pursuit Nietzsche’s work can be useful.
From medical ethics to criminology, the systematic anti-Semitism of legal codes arising in Christian cultures to intellectual property debates, the contributors (from the field of law, philosophy, criminology, cultural studies, and literary studies) demonstrate and enact the sort of creativity that Nietzsche associated with the revaluation of all and the re-writing of laws.


Jacob Zuma has been at the epicentre of South African politics, and his life has spilt almost daily onto the pages of South Africa's newspapers. Often embattled, always controversial, Zuma rose to take control of the ANC in Polokwane last year, unseating President Thabo Mbeki. Now, he appears destined to become the next president of South Africa.

In this unauthorised biography, veteran journalist Jeremy Gordin takes the reader beyond the daily and weekly reporting to capture something of the man: his ambitions; the political rollercoaster he has been on; his travails in his quest to be the next president of South Africa.

In addition, award-winning writer Gordin covers Zuma's early life as a herd boy, his adult life as a member of the ANC, his incarceration on Robben Island, his time in exile, and the transitional years of the early 1990s. But the main focus remains on the last seven or eight years – Zuma's alleged corruption in the Arms Deal, his trial for rape, and his rise to power.


The truth about the climate crisis is an inconvenient one that means we are going to have to change the way we live our lives. Our climate crisis may at times appear to be happening slowly, but in fact it has become a true planetary emergency and we must recognise that we are facing a crisis.

So why is it that some leaders seem not to hear the clarion warnings? Are they resisting the truth because they know that the moment they acknowledge it, they will face a moral imperative to act? Is it simply more convenient to ignore the warnings? Perhaps, but inconvenient truths do not go away just because they are not seen, rather, their significance grows. Al Gore, former Vice President of the United States, has been a passionate advocate of action to halt climate change for many years.

In "An Inconvenient Truth" Gore writes about the urgent need to solve the problems of climate change, presenting comprehensive facts and information on all aspects of global warming in a direct, thoughtful and compelling way, using explanatory diagrams and dramatic photos to clarify and highlight key issues.

Two defining processes shape our age: the urbanization of our planet and the uneven connections of globalization. Both are underpinned by radical transformations of networked infrastructures: telecommunications, transport, energy, water, and even urban streets. "Splintering Urbanism" offers an analysis of the contemporary urban condition through the lens of such infrastructure networks. It develops an international and interdisciplinary analysis of the complex interactions between infrastructure networks, new technologies, and contemporary urban spaces.

The text offers a perspective on: globalization and the city; technology and the city; urban, architectural and social theory; infrastructure, architecture and the built environment; social, economic and physical transformations in cities; and developed, post-colonial and post-communist worlds. To illustrate these discussions, "Splintering Urbanism" brings together a global selection of case studies, examples and boxed extracts. These take the reader on a global journey encompassing financial districts in New York and Tokyo; e-commerce spaces and logistics hubs in London and the US; new media districts in San Francisco; new megacities in China and South-East Asia; malls in Atlanta and Singapore; back office zones in Jamaica and Northern England; gated communities in Johannesburg, Sao Paulo, Manila and Bombay (Mumbai); and network ghettos in the US, UK and the developing world.

"Splintering Urbanism" should be valuable reading for urbanists, geographers, planners, architects, sociologists, researchers in science and technology and communications studies, and all those seeking a definitive statement of the contemporary urban condition.


This book provides a definitive review of knowledge about bar room environments and their regulation, and provides directions for the prevention of aggression, violence and injury in and around public drinking establishments.

It shows why drinking establishments are high risk for aggression, why some establishments are riskier than others, the effectiveness of existing interventions and policies, and the importance of better regulatory models for achieving safer drinking establishments.


*From Poverty to Power* examines the change processes that affect development in the 21st century. The book is intended to provide critical insights into the massive human and economic costs of inequality and poverty and propose realistic solutions.
It recommends: 1) active citizenry to give people living in poverty a voice in deciding their own destiny, fighting for rights and justice in their own society, and holding states and the private sector to account and 2) effective nation states, because of the need for a state structure that can actively manage the development process.

Sections include the following: An Introduction on the Unequal World, Power and Politics, Poverty and Wealth, Risk and Vulnerability, The International System Conclusion and an Annex: How Change Happens.


*Panarchy*, a term devised to describe evolving hierarchical systems with multiple interrelated elements, offers an important new framework. Panarchy is the structure in which systems, including those of nature (e.g., forests) and of humans (e.g., capitalism), as well as combined human-natural systems (e.g., institutions that govern natural resource use such as the Forest Service), are interlinked in continual adaptive cycles of growth, accumulation, restructuring, and renewal. These transformational cycles take place at scales ranging from a drop of water to the biosphere, over periods from days to geologic epochs. By understanding these cycles and their scales, researchers can identify the points at which a system is capable of accepting positive change, and can use those leverage points to foster resilience and sustainability within the system.

The book is a fundamental new development in a widely acclaimed line of inquiry. It represents the first step in integrating disciplinary knowledge for the adaptive management of human-natural systems across widely divergent scales, and offers an important base of knowledge from which institutions for adaptive management can be developed. It will be an invaluable source of ideas and understanding for students, researchers, and professionals involved with ecology, conservation biology, ecological economics, environmental policy, or related fields.


Scientists and researchers concerned with the behavior of large ecosystems have focused in recent years on the concept of "resilience." Traditional perspectives held that ecological systems exist close to a steady state and resilience is the ability of the system to return rapidly to that state following perturbation. However beginning with the work of C. S. Holling in the early 1970s, researchers began to look at conditions far from the steady state where instabilities can cause a system to shift into an entirely different regime of behavior, and where resilience is measured by the magnitude of disturbance that can be absorbed before the system is restructured."Resilience and the Behavior
of Large-Scale Systems" examines theories of resilience and change, offering readers a thorough understanding of how the properties of ecological resilience and human adaptability interact in complex, regional-scale systems.

The book addresses the theoretical concepts of resilience and stability in large-scale ecosystems as well as the empirical application of those concepts in a diverse set of cases. In addition, it discusses the practical implications of the new theoretical approaches and their role in the sustainability of human-modified ecosystems. The book begins with a review of key properties of complex adaptive systems that contribute to overall resilience, including multiple equilibria, complexity, self-organization at multiple scales, and order; it also presents a set of mathematical metaphors to describe and deepen the reader's understanding of the ideas being discussed. Following the introduction are case studies that explore the biophysical dimensions of resilience in both terrestrial and aquatic systems and evaluate the propositions presented in the introductory chapters.

The book concludes with a synthesis section that revisits propositions in light of the case studies, while an appendix presents a detailed account of the relationship between return times for a disturbed system and its resilience. In addition to the editors, contributors include Stephen R. Carpenter, Carl Folke, C. S. Holling, Bengt-Owe Jansson, Donald Ludwig, Ariel Lugo, Tim R. McClanahan, Garry D. Peterson, and Brian H. Walker.


Ecological resilience provides a theoretical foundation for understanding how complex systems adapt to and recover from localized disturbances like hurricanes, fires, pest outbreaks, and floods, as well as large-scale perturbations such as climate change. Ecologists have developed resilience theory over the past three decades in an effort to explain surprising and nonlinear dynamics of complex adaptive systems. Resilience theory is especially important to environmental scientists for its role in underpinning adaptive management approaches to ecosystem and resource management.

*Foundations of Ecological Resilience* is a collection of the most important articles on the subject of ecological resilience—those writings that have defined and developed basic concepts in the field and help explain its importance and meaning for scientists and researchers.

The book's three sections cover articles that have shaped or defined the concepts and theories of resilience, including key papers that broke new conceptual ground and contributed novel ideas to the field; examples that demonstrate ecological resilience in a range of ecosystems; and articles that present practical methods for understanding and managing nonlinear ecosystem dynamics.

*Foundations of Ecological Resilience* is an important contribution to our collective understanding of resilience and an invaluable resource for students and scholars in ecology, wildlife ecology, conservation biology, sustainability, environmental science, public policy, and related fields.

Since the terrorist attack of September 2001, surveillance has been put forward as an essential tool in the ‘war on terror’, with new technologies and policies offering police and military operatives enhanced opportunities for monitoring suspect populations. In addition, the last few years have seen consumer tastes become increasingly codified, with ‘data mines’ of demographic information such as postal codes and purchasing records.

Surveillance has also recently emerged as a form of entertainment, with ‘reality’ shows becoming the dominant genre on network and cable television. In The New Politics of Surveillance and Visibility, editors Kevin D. Haggerty and Richard V. Ericson bring together leading experts to analyse how society is organized through surveillance systems, technologies, and practices. They demonstrate how the new political uses of surveillance make visible that which was previously unknown, blur the boundaries between public and private, rewrite the norms of privacy, create new forms of inclusion and exclusion, and alter processes of democratic accountability.

This collection challenges conventional wisdom and advances new theoretical approaches through a series of studies of surveillance in policing, the military, commercial enterprises, mass media, and health sciences.


The Asian Financial Crisis dramatically illustrated the vulnerability of emerging markets. In response, international organizations insisted that legal reforms, including corporate bankruptcy law, could protect markets from financial instability. Sitting at the nexus between the legal system and markets, bankruptcy law ensures that the casualties of capitalism are either liquidated or restructured. Liquidation terminates uncompetitive firms, but reorganization can save a business and benefit employees, managers, investors, and politicians. Halliday and Carruthers show how global actors developed norms for bankruptcy law and present the responses from national policymakers to these norms in China, Indonesia, and South Korea.

Based on participant observation of global norm making, this book traces the quest of international organizations to craft a ‘gold standard’ for bankruptcy law. It shows how national policymakers contested and negotiated laws under global influences. The first study of its kind, the book offers a theory of legal change - the recursivity of law - to explain why global - local tensions produce implementation gaps. Through its analysis of globalization, this book has lessons for international organizations and for developing and transition economies the world over.

Property rights are a tool humans use in regulating their use of natural resources. Understanding how rights to resources are assigned and how they are controlled is critical to designing and implementing effective strategies for environmental management and conservation. Rights to Nature is a nontechnical, interdisciplinary introduction to the systems of rights, rules, and responsibilities that guide and control human use of the environment. Following a brief overview of the relationship between property rights and the natural environment, chapters consider: ecological systems and how they function, the effects of culture, values, and social organization on the use of natural resources, the design and development of property rights regimes and the costs of their operation, cultural factors that affect the design and implementation of property rights systems, coordination across geographic and jurisdictional boundaries.

The book provides a valuable synthesis of information on how property rights develop, why they develop in certain ways, and the ways in which they function. Representing a unique integration of natural and social science, it addresses the full range of ecological, economic, cultural, and political factors that affect natural resource management and use, and provides valuable insight into the role of property rights regimes in establishing societies that are equitable, efficient, and sustainable.


Africa's future will be increasingly urban, and the inherited legal, institutional and financial arrangements for managing urban development are inadequate. Access to employment, shelter and services is precarious for most urban residents. The result is the phenomenal growth of the informal city. Extra-legal housing and unregistered economic activities proliferate and basic urban services are increasingly provided informally. The recent decades of neo-liberal political and economic reforms have increased social inequality across urban space.

A central theme of the title is how practices that from an official standpoint are seen to be illegal or extra-legal - not only function - but are considered legitimate by the actors concerned.


From routine security checks at airports to the use of risk assessment in sentencing, actuarial methods are being used more than ever to determine whom law enforcement officials target and punish. And with the exception of racial
profiling on our highways and streets, most people favour these methods because they believe they’re a more cost-effective way to fight crime.


When "Empire" appeared in 2000, it defined the political and economic challenges of the era of globalization and, thrillingly, found in them possibilities for new and more democratic forms of social organization. Now, with "Commonwealth", Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri conclude the trilogy begun with Empire and continued in Multitude, proposing an ethics of freedom for living in our common world and articulating a possible constitution for our common wealth. Drawing on scenarios from around the globe and elucidating the themes that unite them, Hardt and Negri focus on the logic of institutions and the models of governance adequate to our understanding of a global commonwealth.

They argue for the idea of the 'common' to replace the opposition of private and public and the politics predicated on that opposition. Ultimately, they articulate the theoretical bases for what they call 'governing the revolution'. Though this book functions as an extension and a completion of a sustained line of Hardt and Negri's thought, it also stands alone and is entirely accessible to readers who are not familiar with the previous works. It is certain to appeal to, challenge, and enrich the thinking of anyone interested in questions of politics and globalization.


Prince of Networks is the first treatment of Bruno Latour specifically as a philosopher. It has been eagerly awaited by readers of both Latour and Harman since their public discussion at the London School of Economics in February 2008. Part One covers four key works that display Latour's underrated contributions to metaphysics: Irreductions, Science in Action, We Have Never Been Modern, and Pandora's Hope. Harman contends that Latour is one of the central figures of contemporary philosophy, with a highly original ontology centred in four key concepts: actants, irredution, translation, and alliance.

In Part Two, Harman summarizes Latour's most important philosophical insights, including his status as the first 'secular occasionalist.' The problem of translation between entities is no longer solved by the fiat of God (Malebranche) or habit (Hume), but by local mediators. Working from his own 'object-oriented' perspective, Harman also criticizes the Latourian focus on the relational character of actors at the expense of their cryptic autonomous reality. This book forms a remarkable interface between Latour's Actor-Network Theory and the Speculative Realism of Harman and his confederates. It will be of interest to anyone concerned with the emergence of new trends in the humanities following the long postmodernist interval. "Graham Harman does for Bruno Latour what Deleuze did for Foucault."
Rather than a recounting of Latour’s impressive sociological analyses, Harman approaches Latour as a philosopher, offering a new realist object-oriented metaphysic capable of sustaining contemporary thought well into the next century. What ensues is a lively and productive debate between rival, yet sympathetic, orientations of object-oriented philosophy between two of our most highly original, daring, and creative philosophers, giving us a text destined to have a major impact on contemporary philosophical thought and providing exciting avenues beyond reigning deadlocks that haunt philosophy today.

Professor Levi R. Bryant (Collin College), author of Difference and Givenness: Deleuze's Transcendental Empiricism and the Ontology of Immanence. ‘Graham Harman’s book Prince of Networks is a wonderfully eloquent exposition of the metaphysical foundations of Latour’s work. This is not an introduction to Latour. It is rather a skilful and penetrating interpretation of his work, as well as a insightful Heideggerian critique. At last somebody has taken Latour to heart and to task. I cannot imagine a more forceful, incisive and lucid analysis of the foundations of Latour’s work than this one.’ Professor Lucas D. Introna (Lancaster University)


The world is reaching crisis point, as population growth escalates out of control, and species and cultures are being destroyed. With humans across the globe encroaching further and further upon Earth’s resources, the realisation that the supply is finite has dawned and we now face the urgent dilemma of knowing how to create a sustainable future for ourselves. In this important book, award-winning author and international lecturer Thom Hartmann puts forward his lasting solution to our survival. Teaching us a new way of seeing, Hartmann introduces us to the lessons of our ancient ancestors - those which allowed sustainable living for many thousands of years but which we've forgotten. It is a call for consciousness combining spirituality and ecology that offers real hope for the future.


Paul Hawken has spent over a decade researching organizations dedicated to restoring the environment and fostering social justice. From billion-dollar nonprofits to single-person dot.causes, these groups collectively comprise the largest movement on earth, a movement that has no name, leader, or location, and that has gone largely ignored by politicians and the media. Like nature itself, it is organizing from the bottom up, in every city, town, and culture. and is emerging to be an extraordinary and creative expression of people's needs worldwide.
Blessed Unrest explores the diversity of the movement, its brilliant ideas, innovative strategies, and hidden history, which date back many centuries. A culmination of Hawken's many years of leadership in the environmental and social justice fields, it will inspire and delight any and all who despair of the world's fate, and its conclusions will surprise even those within the movement itself. Fundamentally, it is a description of humanity's collective genius, and the unstoppable movement to reimagine our relationship to the environment and one another.


Including thinkers from Durkheim and Dubois to Sykes and Quinney, Key Thinkers in Criminology comprises useful case studies, tips for further reading and an A-Z Index. It also includes features that make it an informative as well as highly accessible guide for the student and the general reader alike.


This volume of twelve essays examines how policing has changed since Police and People in London was published in 1983. The chapters review how the police have changed, the changes in society and the different forms that policing take today.


In recent times, the Blue Berets have become markers of peace and security around the globe. Yet, the iconoclastic symbol of both the Blue Beret and the Blue Helmet continue to engage the international political imagination in ways that downplay the inconsistent effects of peacekeeping missions on the security of local people. In this book, Paul Higate and Marsha Henry develop critical perspectives on UN and NATO peacekeeping, arguing that these forms of international intervention are framed by the exercise of power.

Their analysis of peacekeeping, based on fieldwork conducted in Haiti, Liberia and Kosovo, suggests that peacekeeping reconfigures former conflict zones in ways that shape perceptions of security. This reconfiguration of space is enacted by peacekeeping personnel who 'perform' security through their daily professional and personal practices, sometimes with unanticipated effects. "Insecure Spaces" interdisciplinary analysis sheds great light on the contradictory mix of security and insecurity that peace operations create.

How and why does order emerge after conflict? What does it mean in the context of the twenty-first century postcolonial city? From Kabul to Kigali and Kinshasa, in Baghdad and Basra, abandoned by the state, and with security increasingly ghettoised, people make their own rules and survival becomes a matter of manipulation and hustling. In this book, Alice Hills discusses the interface between order and security. Though the focus from analysts and donors is generally on security, Hills argues that the concept of order is much more meaningful for peoples’ lives.

Focusing on the police as both providers of order and a measure of its success, the book shows that order depends more on what has gone before than on reconstruction efforts and that tension is inevitable in donors’ attempts to reform brutal local policing. Policing Post-Conflict Cities provides a powerful critique of the failure of liberal orthodoxy to understand the meaning of order.


The history, sociology, and social theory, The New Police Science examines power to police as a basic technology of modern government that appears in a vast array of sites of governance, including not only state, but also the household, the factory, the military, and most recently the global realm of war, police actions, and peacekeeping.

This volume resurrects and radically re-envisions the once thriving study of police science as a comprehensive critical inquiry into the nature of governance.


When the African National Congress won the first democratic elections in 1994, South Africa was one of the most unequal societies in the world. How could an organization with no previous experience of governing and little history of economic policy development accomplish both a peaceful transition to democracy and set South Africa on a path toward sustained economic growth and development? This book is an insider’s account of the way in which the ANC government addressed the enormous economic task it faced upon taking office and spans the presidency of Nelson Mandela and the first term of President Thabo Mbeki.

The book analyzes the economic legacy of apartheid and the evolution of the ANC’s economic policy. It examines the pressing imperatives of globalization and trade and industrial policy, the labour market, black economic empowerment, the “two economies,” and measures to address poverty and inequality amongst South Africans. Season of Hope is an invaluable contribution to the literature of economies in transition. Book is fully available online at: http://www.idrc.ca/openebooks/215-5/.


This book explores policing, regulation, private security and intelligence to understand current transformations in policing. Policing today can no longer be understood only in terms of an organization (the police), but more and more in terms of multi-agency processes. This could be functional for national security interests, safety and security but detrimental to accountability and the democratic process. Bob Hoogenboom discusses notions of 'blurring of boundaries', 'unbounding' and 'hybridity' and pays homage to, and critiques, leading thinkers in the field. Hoogenboom argues that police studies and criminology are too fragmented and focused on the criminal justice system and not oriented enough towards 'undertows' in policing and security. Drawing from a wealth of academic sources but also literature and popular culture this book unpicks what these new forms of security mean for governance.


Developments in new technologies of mass communication, especially the development of satellite television, have created unprecedented global audiences for events like the Olympics and the FIFA World Cup. The influx of corporate sponsorship money into sports 'megas' has provided an important source of income for host cities and the international organizations running world sports events. Sports mega-events are now seen as useful in the selling of all manner of commercial products and as valuable promotional opportunities for cities and regions, showcasing their attractions to global audiences and helping to attract tourism and outside investment. The enthusiasm to host sports mega-events has grown massively in the past 20 years, but research has pointed out significant gaps between forecast and actual outcomes, between economic and non-economic rewards, between the experience of mega-events in advanced and in developing societies.

This collection of specially commissioned essays asks penetrating questions about why governments and cities compete for the right to host these major international sporting events? What are the tradeoffs and opportunity costs of doing so? Do such events ultimately deliver the benefits, economic and otherwise, that their proponents proclaim? This volume offers a distinctive and timely comparative analysis of the sociological, economic, and political significance of bids for, and the hosting of, sports mega-events throughout the world - Europe, Asia, North America, Australasia and South Africa. The contents will appeal to an international readership in sociology, geography, economics, sports studies and sports management and cultural studies.
The breadth of coverage and international composition of the specialist contributors makes this a compelling and substantive addition to the sociological literature in sport, leisure and popular cultural studies.


The relationship between policing and the governance of society is an important and complex one, especially as it relates to destitute areas. Through a comparative analysis of policing in skid row districts in three cities - Edinburgh, San Francisco, and Vancouver - Negotiating Demands offers an inside look at the influence of local political, moral, and economic issues on police practices within marginalized communities.

Through an analysis of various theoretical approaches and ethnographic field data, Laura Huey unveils a portrait of skid row policing as a political process. Police are regularly called upon to negotiate often-conflicting sets of demands, especially within the context of disadvantaged or troubled neighbourhoods. Examining a broad spectrum of police procedures and community responses, Huey offers a reconceptualization of the police as political actors who 'negotiate demands' of different constituencies.

How the police meet these demands - through incident- and context-specific uses of law enforcement, peacekeeping, social work, and knowledge work - are shown to be a product of the civic environment in which they operate and of the 'moral-economic' forces that shape public discourse.


This timely book offers a wide-ranging and authoritative analysis of the complex issues and debates in the politics of crime and community safety. Drawing on new research and evidence, the text adopts an original comparativist perspective to the understanding of the culture of control in contemporary society.

Truly international in its scope, it uses both local and global case studies to provide compelling insights into important developments in crime control. With an accessible and lively style, this text is essential reading for all students of crime and criminology.


A landmark text from the International Energy Agency on sustainable architecture in warmer climates, this title uses the approach of bioclimatic
housing to explore how sustainable architecture interacts with its environment. It explores a range of global case studies from the Middle East, Asia, Europe and Australasia, forming an overview of strategies and showing how these can be developed into practice.

In the search for sustainable architecture, there is growing interest amongst architects, designers, and engineers in the relationship between nature and design. The term 'bioclimatic', traditionally relating to the dynamic between climate and living organisms, is applied by the authors in focusing on countries where housing requires cooling for a significant part of the year and presenting both the theory and practice of innovative, low-energy architecture.

Having set out new definitions of bioclimatic housing, the book interweaves the themes of social progress, technological solutions and industry developments within a discussion of global and country trends. With case studies from Iran, Malaysia, Australia, Japan, Sri Lanka and Italy, this is a truly international and authoritative work, prepared under the auspices of a 5-year International Energy Agency (IEA) project.


This is the first published account of the role played by ideas of honour in African history from the fourteenth century to the present day. It argues that appreciation of these ideas is essential to an understanding of past and present African behaviour. Before European conquest, many African men cultivated heroic honour, others admired the civic virtues of the patriarchal householder, and women honoured one another for industry, endurance, and devotion to their families. These values both conflicted and blended with Islamic and Christian teachings. Colonial conquest fragmented heroic cultures, but inherited ideas of honour found new expression in regimental loyalty, respectability, professionalism, working-class masculinity, the changing gender relationships of the colonial order, and the nationalist movements which overthrew that order. Today, the same inherited notions obstruct democracy, inspire resistance to tyranny, and motivate the defence of dignity in the face of AIDS.


This report highlights human rights impacts and dilemmas associated with plural state and non-state laws, such as family laws based on religion, customary justice practices and Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms. Drawing on examples of such plural legal orders from around the world, it proposes principles and a framework to guide human rights practitioners and policy-makers. The report also identifies challenges related to incorporation of non-state law in state law, recognition of cultural differences in law, and justice sector reform.

Emphasising the contested nature of culture, especially when dealing with gender equality, religious freedom and indigenous peoples’ rights, it calls for
In the past decade South Africa has seen an exponential growth in cash-in-transit robberies, vehicle hijacking, illicit drug trade and white-collar crime, among others. The level of skill in the planning and execution of these organised criminal acts is creating considerable problems for the police, prosecutors, financial institutions and private security companies. Adding to the problem is the level of support these organised crime networks cultivate in their communities by using certain myths and justifications to legitimise their behaviour; and through financial incentives. The latter creates short-term benefits of economic security for some of these communities.

However, there is a need to recognise that whatever the short-term benefits there may be for some local communities, in the long term the organised crime economy is not sustainable and it is destructive to the development of these communities. This economy can, in the long term, contribute to the collapse of the legitimate economy and supplant traditional state structures and roles. Thus an understanding of the relationship of organised criminal networks with other crime groups, the state and society in general is critical to more effectively combat their activities.


After nearly fifty years of rigid segregation, the demise of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the African National Congress’s relatively peaceful assumption of power in 1994 were hailed as a miracle. But a few years into the transition, this miracle appeared increasingly threatened by crime and violence.

In this compelling ethnography, Steffen Jensen focuses on a single township in Cape Town in order to explore how residents have negotiated the intersecting forces of political change and violent crime.

Nelson Mandela's inauguration as president of South Africa in 1994 seemed to usher in an age of peaceful, rational change. But R. W. Johnson's major new book explains how this was not to be. The profound damage of apartheid and the country's new leaders - in exile or prison for much of their adult lives - were a disastrous combination that poisoned everything from big business to education and AIDS policy to relations with Zimbabwe. At the heart of the book lies the figure of Thabo Mbeki, whose presidency led to catastrophic failure on almost every front. In South Africa's Brave New World Johnson reveals how Mbeki and those around him brought South Africa close to 'failed state' status - and explores the implications for its future.


Restorative justice is one of the most rapidly growing phenomena in the field of criminology and justice studies. It has also become prominent in debates about wrongdoing and conflict in schools, workplaces, and everyday life – even in dealing with gross violations of human rights. Restorative justice schemes are flourishing around the world, attracting increased attention from academics, professionals and policy-makers.

The rise of restorative justice has been accompanied by the development of a large, diverse and increasingly sophisticated body of research and scholarship. This has now reached the stage where a comprehensive, authoritative and accessible survey of the field is both possible and necessary. The handbook of restorative justice meets this need.


Policing is changing rapidly and radically. An increasingly complex array of public, private and municipal bodies - as well as public police forces – are now engaged in the provision of regulation and security. This volume takes a detailed comparative look at development of plural policing, and provides the most up-to-date work of reference for scholars in this field.


Government has been radically transformed over the past few decades. These transformations have been mirrored in, and often prefigured by, changes in the governance of security - mentalities, institutions, technologies and practices used to promote secure environments. This book traces the nature of
these governmental changes by looking at security. It examines a variety of related questions, including:

* What significant changes have occurred in the governance of security?
* What implications do these changes have for collective life?
* What new imaginings may be needed to reshape security?
* What ethical factors need to be considered in formulating such new imaginings?

The authors conclude bringing together descriptive, explanatory and normative considerations to access how justice can be conceived within the governance of security.


This book suggests that the scope and breadth of regulatory reforms since the mid-1980s and particularly during the 1990s, are so striking that they necessitate a reappraisal of current approaches to the study of the politics of regulation. The authors call for the adoption of different and fresh perspectives to examine this area.

The contributors to this volume analyse how regulatory regimes that were once peculiar to the US and a few industries have, in recent years, come to define the best practice of governance over the world capitalist economy and over numerous social and economic sectors. They go on to suggest various explanations for the expansion of regulatory institutions, addressing some of the most critical problems and offering new methodological techniques to enable further study.

The contributions also provide distinct cross-national and cross-sectoral comparative approaches, and emphasise the changes in the economic and social context of regulation and the implications of these developments on the rise of the regulatory state.


This book explores the lives of a few ordinary South Africans as climate change sets in: a rooibos tea farmer, a traditional fisherman, a maize farmer, a political refugee and a sangoma. Most live on a knife-edge because of poverty and their dependence on an already capricious natural environment. This story considers what might happen as normal weather trends are amplified in a hotter world.

An award-winning journalist and author of Blair's Wars argues that democracy is in recession and explains why the United States and the rest of the West should worry.

*Kirkus Reviews:*

A British journalist examines our disposition to surrender freedoms in return for security and prosperity. When the Berlin Wall fell 20 years ago and the Soviet Union imploded shortly thereafter, the future seemed bright for liberal democracies. After a year spent interviewing politicos, journalists, intellectuals and regular folks in eight countries, former New Statesman editor Kampfner (Blair's Wars, 2004, etc.) submits an alarming report about the limits of our fealty to liberty and about how democratic involvement has not necessarily accompanied the creation of globalized wealth.

The past two decades have witnessed the rise of authoritarian capitalism in nations like Singapore, where civil liberties are nonexistent and the populace, soothed by material comforts, refuses to rock the boat. In China the Communist Party uses opinion polls and focus groups to gauge the public mood and shudders to submit their economic miracle and the stability of their state to the vote of 800-million illiterate peasants. Russia's regime has delivered just enough political stability and economic growth to appease a public resigned to the skimming of oil wealth by the "gold-digging elite" and the criminal underworld. The United Arab Emirates, busy building pleasure domes for tourists, cuts deals with Western governments and academic institutions that turn a blind eye to the ruling families' repression of their subjects. In India the forms of democracy are observed, but globalization's abundance has yet to trickle down to the vast majority of citizens.

Most alarming, perhaps, is the author's report from Britain and America, where in the wake of 9/11 citizens have permitted a diminution of civil liberties in exchange for promises of security. Will the worldwide economic downturn force any reconsideration of what's been sacrificed during the drive for prosperity and swapped for illusions of safety? Not if—as Kampfner chillingly demonstrates—even in so-called free societies, our impulse to willingly obey appears to exceed our professed devotion to liberty. Sophisticated reporting full of unsettling revelations.


The breaking apart and remaking of the atlas is only now beginning. The crack-up of the Soviet empire and the coming end of the Arab-Israeli military confrontation are merely prologues to the really big changes that lie ahead" says Kaplan, who foresees a host of terrors in the wake of the Cold War.

Volatile new democracies in Eastern Europe, fierce tribalism in Africa, civil war and ethic violence in the Near East, and widespread famine and disease—not to mention the brutal rift developing as wealthy nations reap the benefits of seemingly boundless technology while other parts of the world slide into chaos-
are among the issues he identifies as the most important for charting the future of geopolitics.


Inspiring interviews about the quality of courage with fifty remarkable men and women, including Wangari Maathai, Desmond Tutu, and the Dalai Lama. Kerry Kennedy explores the issues that compel human rights defenders: from free expression to religious self-determination, from minority rights to environmental activism, from child soldiers to sexual slavery.

Kerry Kennedy established the Robert F. Kennedy Centre for Human Rights, serves on numerous boards committees, and is chair of the Amnesty International Leadership Council. Eddie Adams, among the most decorated and published American photographers, has received over five hundred awards, including the Pulitzer Prize.


This is a highly readable and comprehensive account of the regulatory state in an age of multi-level governance. Argued as a successor to the failed welfare and Keynesian state forms of the mid-to-late twentieth century, the book examines the regulatory state from comparative and historical perspectives, and explores key concepts, theories and policy domains.

It looks closely at its relationship with the growth of marketized public policies and discusses whether the regulatory state is essentially a controlling or a liberating form of governance.


A major work by one of the more innovative thinkers of our time, Politics of Nature does nothing less than establish the conceptual context for political ecology - transplanting the terms of ecology into more fertile philosophical soil than its proponents have thus far envisioned. Bruno Latour announces his project dramatically: "Political ecology has nothing whatsoever to do with nature, this jumble of Greek philosophy, French Cartesianism and American parks." Nature, he asserts, far from being an obvious domain of reality, is a way of assembling political order without due process. Thus, his book proposes an end to the old dichotomy between nature and society - and the constitution, in its place, of a collective, a community incorporating humans and non-humans and building on the experiences of the sciences as they are actually practiced.

In a critique of the distinction between fact and value, Latour suggests a re-description of the type of political philosophy implicated in such a
"commonsense" division - which here reveals itself as distinctly un-commonsensical and in fact fatal to democracy and to a healthy development of the sciences. Moving beyond the modernist institutions of "mononaturalism" and "multiculturalism," Latour develops the idea of "multinaturalism," a complex collectivity determined not by outside experts claiming absolute reason but by "diplomats" who are flexible and open to experimentation.


Reassembling the Social is a fundamental challenge from one of the world's leading social theorists to how we understand society and the 'social'. Bruno Latour's contention is that the word 'social', as used by Social Scientists, has become laden with assumptions to the point where it has become misnomer. When the adjective is applied to a phenomenon, it is used to indicate a stabilized state of affairs, a bundle of ties that in due course may be used to account for another phenomenon. But Latour also finds the word used as if it described a type of material, in a comparable way to an adjective such as 'wooden' or 'steely'.

Rather than simply indicating what is already assembled together, it is now used in a way that makes assumptions about the nature of what is assembled. It has become a word that designates two distinct things: a process of assembling; and a type of material, distinct from others. Latour shows why 'the social' cannot be thought of as a kind of material or domain, and disputes attempts to provide a 'social explanations' of other states of affairs. While these attempts have been productive (and probably necessary) in the past, the very success of the social sciences mean that they are largely no longer so.

At the present stage it is no longer possible to inspect the precise constituents entering the social domain. Latour returns to the original meaning of 'the social' to redefine the notion, and allow it to trace connections again. It will then be possible to resume the traditional goal of the social sciences, but using more refined tools.

Drawing on his extensive work examining the 'assemblages' of nature, Latour finds it necessary to scrutinize thoroughly the exact content of what is assembled under the umbrella of Society. This approach, a 'sociology of associations', has become known as Actor-Network-Theory, and this book is an essential introduction both for those seeking to understand Actor-Network Theory, or the ideas of one of its most influential proponents.


How can economics become genuinely quantitative? This is the question that French sociologist Gabriel Tarde tackled at the end of his career, and in this pamphlet, Bruno Latour and Vincent Antonin Lepinay offer a lively introduction to the work of that forgotten genius of nineteenth-century social thought. Tarde's
solution was in total contradiction to the dominant views of his time: to quantify the connections between people and goods, you need to grasp 'passionate interests'. In Tarde's view, capitalism is not a system of cold calculations - rather it is a constant amplification in the intensity and reach of passions.

In a stunning anticipation of contemporary economic anthropology, Tarde's work defines an alternative path beyond the two illusions responsible for so much modern misery: the adepts of the Invisible Hand and the devotees of the Visible Hand will learn how to escape the sterility of their fight and recognize the originality of a thinker for whom everything is intersubjective, hence quantifiable. At a time when the regulation of financial markets is the subject of heated debate, Latour and Lepinay provide a valuable historical perspective on the fundamental nature of capitalism.


Another monumental ZKM publication, redefining politics as a concern for things around which the fluid and expansive constituency of the public gathers; with contributions by more than 100 writers and artists. In this groundbreaking editorial and curatorial project, more than 100 writers, artists, and philosophers rethink what politics is about. In a time of political turmoil and anticlimax, this book redefines politics as operating in the realm of things. Politics is not just an arena, a profession, or a system, but a concern for things brought to the attention of the fluid and expansive constituency of the public. But how are things made public? What, we might ask, is a republic, a res publica, a public thing, if we do not know how to make things public?

There are many other kinds of assemblies, which are not political in the usual sense, that gather a public around things - scientific laboratories, supermarkets, churches, and disputes involving natural resources like rivers, landscapes, and air. The authors of Making Things Public - and the ZKM show that the book accompanies - ask what would happen if politics revolved around disputed things. Instead of looking for democracy only in the official sphere of professional politics, they examine the new atmospheric conditions - technologies, interfaces, platforms, networks, and mediations that allow things to be made public. They show us that the old definition of politics is too narrow; there are many techniques of representation - in politics, science, and art - of which Parliaments and Congresses are only a part.

The authors include such prominent thinkers as Richard Rorty, Simon Schaffer, Peter Galison, Richard Powers, Lorraine Daston, Richard Aczel, and Donna Haraway; their writings are accompanied by excerpts from John Dewey, Shakespeare, Swift, La Fontaine, and Melville. More than 500 color images document the new idea of what Bruno Latour and Peter Weibel call an object-oriented democracy.

Henri Lefebvre has considerable claims to be the greatest living philosopher. His work spans some sixty years and includes original work on a diverse range of subjects, from dialectical materialism to architecture, urbanism and the experience of everyday life. The Production of Space is his major philosophical work and its translation has been long awaited by scholars in many different fields. The book is a search for a reconciliation between mental space (the space of the philosophers) and real space (the physical and social spheres in which we all live). In the course of his exploration, Henri Lefebvre moves from metaphysical and ideological considerations of the meaning of space to its experience in the everyday life of home and city.

He seeks, in other words, to bridge the gap between the realms of theory and practice, between the mental and the social, and between philosophy and reality. In doing so, he ranges through art, literature, architecture and economics, and further provides a powerful antidote to the sterile and obfuscatory methods and theories characteristic of much recent continental philosophy. This is a work of great vision and incisiveness. It is also characterized by its author's wit and by anecdote, as well as by a deftness of style which Donald Nicholson-Smith's sensitive translation precisely captures.


Endowed with natural resources, majestic bodies of fresh water, and a relatively mild climate, the Great Lakes region of Central Africa has also been the site of some of the world's bloodiest atrocities. In Rwanda, Burundi, and the Congo-Kinshasa, decades of colonial subjugation-most infamously under Belgium's Leopold II-were followed by decades of civil warfare that spilled into neighboring countries. When these conflicts lead to horrors such as the 1994 Rwandan genocide, ethnic difference and postcolonial legacies are commonly blamed, but, with so much at stake, such simple explanations cannot take the place of detailed, dispassionate analysis. The Dynamics of Violence in Central Africa provides a thorough exploration of the contemporary crises in the region.

By focusing on the historical and social forces behind the cycles of bloodshed in Rwanda, Burundi, and the Congo-Kinshasa, Rene Lemarchand challenges much of the conventional wisdom about the roots of civil strife in former Belgian Africa. He offers telling insights into the appalling cycle of genocidal violence, ethnic strife, and civil war that has made the Great Lakes region of Central Africa the most violent on the continent, and he sheds new light on the dynamics of conflict in the region. Building on a full career of scholarship and fieldwork, Lemarchand's analysis breaks new ground in our understanding of the complex historical forces that continue to shape the destinies of one of Africa's most important regions.

The volume, intended to function as an academic debate-book, began as a workshop on Human Rights and the Police in Transitional Countries held in March 2001 in Hillerød, Denmark. The workshop, which was funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, brought together practitioners and academics from Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America to discuss common experience from the context of transition, which characterises all of them. These discussions take place along four themes, i.e. the transitional context, governance and rule of law; police and civil society; education and training; and the police organisation and reform, international intervention and aid. In addition to a number of key papers on general and theoretical aspects, each section contains a number of illustrative examples of how these issues express themselves in a large number of countries. Finally, the book sums up a catalogue of findings and recommendations in relation to the promotion of human rights in transitional countries and the role of the police in this work.


Security has become a defining feature of contemporary public discourse, permeating the so-called ‘war on terror’, problems of everyday crime and disorder, reconstruction of the ‘weak’ or ‘failed’ states and the dramatic renaissance of the private security industry. But what does it mean for individuals to be secure, and what is the relationship between security and the practice of the modern state?

Ian Loader and Neil Walker outline and defend the view that security remains a valuable public good. They argue that the state is indispensable to the task of fostering and sustaining liveable political communities in the contemporary world and thus pivotal to the project of civilizing security.

This is a major contribution by two leading scholars in the field and will be of interest to anyone wishing to deepen their understanding of one of the most significant and pressing issues of our times.


Nelson Mandela, the first African politician to acquire a world following, remains in the 21st century an iconic figure. But what are the sources of his almost mythic appeal? And to what extent did Mandela self-consciously create the status of political hero that he now enjoys? This new and highly revealing biography examines these questions in detail for the first time. Drawing on a range of original sources, it presents a host of fresh insights about the shaping of Mandela's personality and public persona, from his childhood days and early activism, through his long years of imprisonment, to his presidency of the new South Africa.

Throughout, Lodge emphasizes the crucial interplay between Mandela's public career and his personal or private world, showing how his heroic status was a product both of his leading position within the anti-apartheid movement
and his own deliberate efforts to supply a form of quasi-messianic leadership for that movement; and as Lodge shows, Mandela's huge international appeal is a compelling and unusual cocktail - of the sacred and the secular, of traditional African values and global media savvy, and of human vulnerability interwoven with the grand narrative of liberation throughout the story of this exceptional life.


The Skeptical Environmentalist challenges widely held beliefs that the environmental situation is getting worse and worse. The author, himself a former member of Greenpeace, is critical of the way in which many environmental organisations make selective and misleading use of the scientific evidence.

Using the best available statistical information from internationally recognised research institutes, Bjørn Lomborg systematically examines a range of major environmental problems that feature prominently in headline news across the world.

His arguments are presented in non-technical, accessible language and are carefully backed up by over 2500 footnotes allowing readers to check sources for themselves. Concluding that there are more reasons for optimism than pessimism, Bjørn Lomborg stresses the need for clear-headed prioritisation of resources to tackle real, not imagined problems.

The Skeptical Environmentalist offers readers a non-partisan stocktaking exercise that serves as a useful corrective to the more alarmist accounts favoured by campaign groups and the media.


Since the early days of the fur trade, wildlife has been powerfully and inspiringly emblematic of Canada. Yet the story of saving Canada’s wildlife is largely unknown. States of nature is one of the first books to trace the development of Canadian wildlife conservation from its social, political, and historical roots.

While noting the influence of celebrity conservationists such as Jack Miner and Grey Owl, Tina Loo emphasizes the impact of ordinary people on the evolution of wildlife management in Canada. She also explores the elements leading up to the emergence of the modern environmental movement, ranging from the reliance on and practical knowledge of wildlife demonstrated by rural people to the more aloof and scientific approach of state-sponsored environmentalism.

Lovelock’s unique authority and original perspective sets this book apart from other books on environmental change. He speaks as a planetary physician with more than forty years' experience of thinking about how to respond to the Earth's needs as a living organism. Illustrated with examples drawn from his experiences around the world, Lovelock draws many radical conclusions, most controversially a passionate advocacy of nuclear energy. This, he argues, is not only a secure, safe and reliable source of energy but also the only way to counter the lethal heat waves and rising sea levels, which will increasingly threaten civilisations. Lovelock argues that the only way for humankind to come to terms with Gaia now, and have a chance of surviving, is to embrace science and technology, not reject them. This is his passionate manifesto of how to do that and so lessen our impact on the Earth before it is too late.


A team of city-building professionals explain in straightforward terms how the idea of ecological sustainability can be embodied in the everyday life of homes, communities and cities to make a better future. The book considers - and answers - three questions: What does the global agenda of sustainable development mean for the urban spaces where most people live, work and move? Can we keep what we love about suburban life and still save the environment? And what new methods of planning and building will be needed in the 21st century?

Rejecting both economic and environmental orthodoxy, the book's essential message is that the sustainable city can be built by a thousand well-directed small changes. It draws on practical case material from around the world and weaves together four critical aspects of urban life: housing, open space, workplaces and transport. A 'photographic essay' of 32 colour plates illustrates the ideas discussed.


This book is about explaining surveillance processes and practices in contemporary society. Surveillance studies is relatively new multi-disciplinary enterprise that aims to understand who watches who, how the watched participate in and sometimes questions their surveillance, why surveillance occurs, and with what effects.

This book brings together some of the world’s leading surveillance scholars to discuss the ‘why’ question. The field has been dominated, since the groundbreaking work of Michel Foucault, by the idea of the panoptic and this book explores why this metaphor has been central to discussion of surveillance, what is fruitful in the panoptic approaches, and what other possible approaches can throw better light on the phenomenon in question.
Since the advent of networked computer databases, and especially since 9/11, questions of surveillance have become increasingly to the forefront of democratic, political and policy debates in the global north (and to an extent in the global south). Civil liberties, democratic participation and privacy are some of the issues without an adequate understanding of how, how well and whether or not surveillance works. This book explores the theoretical questions in a way that is grounded in and attuned to empirical realities.


Despite constant calls for reform, policing in the United States and Britain has changed little over the past thirty years. In *Policing Contingencies*, Peter K. Manning draws on decades of fieldwork to investigate how law enforcement works on the ground and in the symbolic realm, and why most efforts to reform the way police work have failed so far. Manning begins by developing a model of policing as drama—a way of communicating various messages to the public in an effort to enforce moral boundaries. Unexpected outcomes, or contingencies, continually rewrite the plot of this drama, requiring officers to adjust accordingly.

New information technologies, media scrutiny and representations, and community policing also play important roles, and Manning studies these influences in detail. He concludes that their impacts have been quite limited, because the basic structure of policing--officer assessments based on encounters during routine patrols--has remained unchanged. For policing to really change, Manning argues, its focus will need to shift to prevention. Written with precision and judiciously argued, *Policing Contingencies* will be of value to scholars of sociology, criminology, information technology, and cultural theory.


The slogan 'Home for all' is associated with the Western Cape provincial government and the creation of a sustainable 'home for all' is the driving goal. In order to achieve this, however, it is crucial to examine the issues impacting on and impacted by the diverse population of the province. The State of the Population in the Western Cape Province embraces a multi-sectoral approach to understanding these issues and demonstrates the critical interplay between population and sustainable development.

An overview of salient demographic features and a review of the policy frameworks that have influenced population and planning in the Western Cape set the context for a detailed analysis of the population data currently available.

The analysis focuses on the levels and determinants of population vulnerability such as mortality, child maltreatment, levels of ageing, HIV/AIDS, non-citizen populations and risk factors in education, and draws attention to the
implications for policy. Written by researchers and academics with local and international experience in fields ranging from sociology, public health and medical demography to urban planning, education and psychology, the volume will be immensely valuable to policy-makers and planners.

It is also hoped that Social Science and Development Studies students will find much to interrogate and will be inspired to contribute to future, more comprehensive works on population as new data becomes available.


Much has been written about South Africa's "lost generation" -- the generation of politicized youth who dedicated their lives to the liberation of a nation, and who have "lost" everything in the process. Young Warriors is about this generation, but it is also a critique of the very concept of a "lost generation." It is the story of activists who have become leaders, provincial premiers and national ministers in our democratic society. While focusing on the lives of the men and women who lived in Diepkloof, a black "township" in South Africa, it is also the narrative of many black South Africans who "grew up" in the organizations of the ANC-led liberation movement.


This book represents a global narrative of the origins of the modern world from 1400 to present. Drawing upon new scholarship on Asia, Africa, and the New World, Robert Marks constructs a story in which those parts of the world play major roles.


In Leviathan, his landmark work on political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes makes a distinct analogy between his role as author and the sovereign's authority on the one hand and the reader of the book and the subject of the Leviathan on the other. Yet, though Hobbes pays lip service to the superior interpretive authority of the sovereign, James Martel argues that Hobbes consistently subverts this authority throughout the book by returning it to the reader.

Martel demonstrates that Hobbes' radical method of reading not only undermines his own authority in the text, but, by extension, the authority of the sovereign as well. To make his point, Martel looks closely at Hobbes' understanding of religious and rhetorical representation. In Leviathan idolatry is not just a matter of worshiping images but also a consequence of bad reading.

Hobbes speaks of the error of separated essences, in which a sign takes precedence over the idea or object it represents, and warns that when the sign is
given such agency, it becomes a disembodied fantasy leading to a kingdom of darkness. To combat such idolatry, Hobbes offers a method of reading in which one resists the rhetorical manipulation of figures and tropes and recognizes the codes and structures of language for what they are - the only way to convey a fundamental inability to ever know the thing itself.

Making the leap to politics, Martel suggests that in Hobbes' view, the sovereign can also be seen as idolatrous-a separated essence - a figure who supplants the people it purportedly represents, and that learning to be better readers enables us to challenge, if not defeat, the authority of the sovereign.


For 150 years we have devoted ourselves to becoming ever bigger, faster, stronger, better. But how safe is ever-more-powerful weaponry in an age of terrorism? Where will stem-cell research take us? When do we call a halt to the ever-widening gap between standards of living around the globe? James Martin argues that we are living at a turning point in human history. “We are travelling at breakneck speed into an era of extremes in globalisation.

If we are to survive, we must learn how to manage them all”. Although we must face huge challenges and conflicts, it is in the scientific breakthrough of the new century that we will find new hope.


The world’s developing countries will be experiencing massive increases in their urban populations over the 21st century. If managed intelligently and humanely, this growth can pave the way to sustainable development; otherwise, it will favour higher levels of poverty and environmental stress. The outcome depends on decisions being made now.

The principal theme that runs through this volume is the need to transform urbanization into a positive force for development. Part I of this book reviews the demography of the urban transition, stressing the importance of beneficial rural-urban connections and challenging commonly held misconceptions. Part II asks how urban housing, land and service provision can be improved in the face of rapid urban expansion, drawing lessons from experiences around the world. Part III analyses the challenges and opportunities that urbanization presents for improving living environments and reducing pressures on local and global ecosystems.

These social and environmental challenges must be met in the context of fast-changing demographic circumstances; Part IV explores the range of opportunities that these transformations represent. These challenges and opportunities vary greatly across Africa, Asia and Latin America, as detailed in Part V. Published with IIED and UNFPA.

Achille Mbembe is one of the most brilliant theorists of postcolonial studies writing today. In On the Postcolony he profoundly renews our understanding of power and subjectivity in Africa. In a series of provocative essays, Mbembe contests diehard Africanist and nativist perspectives as well as some of the key assumptions of postcolonial theory. This thought-provoking and groundbreaking collection of essays - his first book to be published in English - develops and extends debates first ignited by his well-known 1992 article Provisional Notes on the Postcolony, in which he developed his notion of the 'banality of power' in contemporary Africa.

Mbembe reinterprets the meanings of death, utopia, and the divine libido as part of the new theoretical perspectives he offers on the constitution of power. He works with the complex registers of bodily subjectivity - violence, wonder, and laughter - to profoundly contest categories of oppression and resistance, autonomy and subjection, and state and civil society that marked the social theory of the late twentieth century. This provocative book will surely attract attention with its signal contribution to the rich interdisciplinary arena of scholarship on colonial and postcolonial discourse, history, anthropology, philosophy, political science, psychoanalysis, and literary criticism.


Governance on the Ground shows people at a local level working through municipal institutions to take more responsibility for their own lives and environment. This study reports what social scientists in eight local networks found when they chose their own subjects for a worldwide comparative study of institutional reform at the local level. Governance on the Ground is the culminating product of the Global Urban Research Initiative, a major 1990s research effort that created a worldwide network of some 400 social scientists.

The topics these scholars cover include fiscal innovation, infrastructure projects, social development, housing, harbor development, and political party participation. Material comes from Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Sudan, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.


This book examines the significance of Cape Town's claim to being a "world city." McDonald argues that Cape Town must be seen as a neoliberal city, situating it against the broader political and economic reforms of South Africa's
re-entry into a global market economy. He analyses changes in urban policy, the built environment and fiscal reforms in the city since the end of apartheid, demonstrating how capital and elite policy makers have managed to freeze apartheid-era resource distribution while at the same time introducing neoliberal policy reforms such as privatization and cost recovery.

Although considerable resources have gone into upgrading and expanding service delivery in the former black townships, these efforts pale in comparison to the resources being spent in upper-income residential areas and business districts linked to the international market. By examining and analyses these reforms and changes, McDonald contributes the first radical critique of the world city literature from a developing country perspective.


The issue of police reform is one of the most important and controversial questions yet to be settled in Northern Ireland. This book puts forth far-reaching proposals for a representative, nationally-impartial, decentralized, and demilitarized police service, fair to both unionists and nationalists. For example, Catholics only comprise 7% of the police force, but 43% of the overall population. Such inequities need to be addressed. The authors argue that the current settlement and ceasefires provide an excellent opportunity to demilitarize the police.


Global warming, climate change, toxic waste, and more: it sometimes seems the environmental challenges we face are just too huge for individual actions to matter, but they're not—and here's the proof. *True Green* is based on the practical experience of Clean Up the World, a grassroots environmental movement that has inspired more than 40 million volunteers in over 100 countries to take action since 1993.

Whether you live in a city apartment, a suburban house, or a country farm, these simple, straightforward methods produce positive effects not just on our planet but on your pocketbook, too. For example, showering accounts for one-third of a typical home's water use, so making each shower slightly shorter results in real conservation over the long run. An average washing machine annually produces about 200 pounds of greenhouse gases, but a cold water wash can save about six pounds in emissions per cycle. Many electronic devices draw power even when "off," so actually unplugging them when not in use will save both money and electricity. Outdoors, mulching your garden can cut evaporation by as much as 70%, reducing the need to water often and conserving resources.
True Green explores six key areas where small changes can make a big difference: In the Home; In the Garden; At Work; Shopping; Travel; and In the Community. Dozens of illustrated spreads provide positive, practical, simple-to-implement tips and a summary of their environmental contribution; in addition, a reference guide to useful websites offers access to priceless additional information, global and local alike.


‘If the First Edition was an invaluable guide for students, the Second is well nigh indispensable. I can think of no better starting point for those wanting a "quick fix" on any given criminological topic’ - Professor Tony Jefferson, Keele University.

‘Since its initial publication in 2001, I've steadfastly kept The SAGE Dictionary of Criminology within easy reach of my desk, referring to it countless times in writing articles, books, and lectures. I've found it to be a remarkable book - a comprehensive dictionary, certainly, but as much so a significant achievement in intellectual inquiry. It may seem odd to say of a dictionary, but it really is one of my favourite books; the only book that can replace it on my deskside bookshelf is this Second Edition, whose new entries confirm the editors' grasp of contemporary criminology in all its excitement and complexity' - Professor Jeff Ferrell, Texas Christian University.

‘The welcome inclusion of entries on contemporary theoretical and policy concerns ranging from Anti Social Behaviour, Eco crime and Emotions through Forensic Anthropology, Globalisation, Governance and Mentoring to Sex Crime, Virtual Criminology and What Works?, adds to the well established strengths of the first edition. The entries, all written by established scholars, provide a clear, concise and critical introduction to criminological concepts and constitute an invaluable resource for all criminology students and academics’ - Professor Hazel Croall, Glasgow Caledonian University.

'It is unusual for a dictionary to be interesting, but this one manages to be both compelling and useful for faculty and students across a range of disciplines and orientations who are commonly interested in criminology. The SAGE Dictionary of Criminology is also distinctive in providing a literally encyclopaedic compendium of information that has been carefully placed in social, cultural and political contexts.' - Professor Lynn Chancer, Hunter College, City University of New York.

The Second Edition of the bestselling SAGE Dictionary of Criminology is the ultimate reference tool for students of criminology and criminal justice. It provides an accessible introduction to key theories, concepts and topics, offering comprehensive guidance through the field. The editors have brought together a
group of internationally prominent academics and practitioners to produce this definitive reference and research tool.


The New Policing provides a comprehensive introduction to the critical issues confronting policing today. It incorporates an overview of traditional approaches to the study of the police with a discussion of current perspectives. In offering this discussion of the nature and role of the police, The New Policing illustrates the need to re-examine and re-think the theoretical perspectives that have constituted policing studies.

Examining evidence from the United Kingdom, the United States and other western societies, the book promotes and enables an understanding of the cultural and symbolic significance of policing in society. This ground-breaking text has been constructed to ensure that it touches on all the key issues that any course on police and policing will cover. It is an essential purchase for all students of policing and criminal justice, and academics and professionals working in this field.


Camugu, recently returned to Johannesburg and disillusioned by the new democracy, moves to the remote Eastern Cape. There in the nineteenth century a teenage prophetess commanded the Xhosa people to kill their cattle and burn their crops, promising that the spirits of their ancestors would rise and drive the English into the ocean. The failed prophecy split the people in two, with devastating consequences. One hundred and fifty years later, the two groups' descendents are at odds over plans to build a vast casino and tourist resort, and Camugu is soon drawn into their heritage and their future-- and into a bizarre love triangle as well.


In the years following her role as the lead author of the international bestseller, *Limits to Growth* athe first book to show the consequences of unchecked growth on a finite planet, Donella Meadows remained a pioneer of environmental and social analysis until her untimely death in 2001. Meadows's newly released manuscript, *Thinking in Systems*, is a concise and crucial book offering insight for problem solving on scales ranging from the personal to the global. Edited by the Sustainability Instituteas Diana Wright, this essential primer brings systems thinking out of the realm of computers and equations and into the tangible world, showing readers how to develop the systems-thinking skills that thought leaders across the globe consider critical for 21st-century life. Some of the biggest problems facing the world--war, hunger, poverty, and environmental degradation are essentially system failures.
They cannot be solved by fixing one piece in isolation from the others, because even seemingly minor details have enormous power to undermine the best efforts of too-narrow thinking. While readers will learn the conceptual tools and methods of systems thinking, the heart of the book is grander than methodology. Donella Meadows was known as much for nurturing positive outcomes as she was for delving into the science behind global dilemmas. She reminds readers to pay attention to what is important, not just what is quantifiable, to stay humble, and to stay a learner. In a world growing ever more complicated, crowded, and interdependent, Thinking in Systems helps readers avoid confusion and helplessness, the first step toward finding proactive and effective solutions.


Martin Medina tells us that up to 2 percent of the urban population in the developing countries survives by salvaging material from waste for recycling, which represents up to 64 million scavengers in the world today. Despite these numbers, we know little about the impact of scavenging on the development of global capitalism. The author examines the historical evolution of scavenging and its linkages with informal and formal sector productive activities in capitalist and noncapitalist societies through case studies from Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Egypt, the Philippines, and India.

His new book radically alters popular perception on scavenging, demonstrating that scavenging is not primarily the activity of the poor or even a strictly marginal activity; the economic impact of scavenging is significant and can increase industrial competitiveness; and scavenging can be compatible with a sustainable waste management system. Scavenging represents an adaptive response to poverty and can be a resource for cities, and its contributions should be recognized and understood.


Mele and Miller offer a timely, insightful analysis of the continuing challenges faced by ex-felons upon re-entry into society. Such penalties include a lifetime ban on receiving welfare and food stamps for individuals convicted of drug felonies as well as barriers to employment, child rearing, and housing opportunities. This much-needed work contains pieces by scholars in law, criminology, and sociology, including: Scott Christianson, Michael Lichter, and Daniel Kanstroom.

The issues surrounding parole and the concept of 'the community and the offender' continue to be of huge interest to criminologists, policy-makers and advocates of safe communities. This book is a fascinating exploration of these
issues. It will find a welcome audience with scholars in criminology, political science, sociology, law and race and ethnicity. The book will be useful for a number of criminology courses, notably Community-Based Corrections. The book makes a valuable contribution and informs not only the academic and legal community, but also educates the general public about this complex policy area.


The diversity of contemporary London is extraordinary, and begs to be better understood. Never before have so many people from such diverse backgrounds been free to mix and not to mix in close proximity to each other. But increasingly people’s lives take place behind the closed doors of private houses. How can we gain an insight into what those lives are like today? Not television characters, not celebrities, but real people. How could one ever come to know perfect strangers? Danny Miller attempts to achieve this goal in this brilliant expose of a street in modern London. He leads us behind closed doors to thirty people who live there, showing their intimate lives, their aspirations and frustrations, their tragedies and accomplishments.

He places the focus upon the things that really matter to the people he meets, which quite often turn out to be material things, the house, the dog, the music, the Christmas decorations. He creates a gallery of portraits, some comic, some tragic, some cubist, some impressionist, some bleak and some exuberant. We find that a random street in modern London contains the most extraordinary stories. Mass murderers and saints, the most charmed Christmas since Fanny and Alexander and the story of how a CD collection helped someone overcome heroin.

Through this sensitive reading of the ordinary lives of ordinary people, Miller uncovers the orders and forms through which people make sense of their lives today. He shows just how much is to be gained when we stop lamenting what we think we used to be, and instead concentrate on what we are becoming now. He reveals above all the sadness of lives and the comfort of things.


Economic growth does not demand a secret formula. Good development examples now abound in East Asia and farther afield in others parts of Asia, and in Central America. But why then has Africa failed to realise its potential in half a century of independence? This title shows that African poverty is not because the world has denied the continent the market and financial means to compete: far from it. It has not been because of aid per se. Nor is African poverty solely a consequence of poor infrastructure or trade access, or because the necessary development and technical expertise is unavailable internationally. Why then has the continent lagged behind other developing areas when its people work hard and the continent is blessed with abundant natural resources? Stomping across
the continent and the developing world in search of the answer, Greg Mills
controversially shows that the main reason why Africa's people are poor is
because their leaders have made this choice.

Miner, J. T. and Miner, L. E (2008) Proposal Planning and Writing. USA:
Greenwood Press.

In a world of limited funding, grantseeking is extremely competitive. Grant
applications fail and succeed for a number of reasons, and careful proposal
planning and writing are critical to success. Now in its 4th edition, this standard
guide helps grantseekers navigate the funding process in the Internet age. As in
earlier editions, this book discusses funding from government, foundation, and
corporate sponsors. Included are practical advice and examples on developing
proposal ideas, identifying funding sources, creating systems and procedures to
support grantseeking activities, developing procedural components, budget
forecasting, submission procedures, and follow-up techniques.

New to this edition, though, are more extensive information on family
foundations; updated websites, including 25% more than in the last edition; more
examples of successful proposals, including 9 sample letters complete with
annotations; expanded instructions on evaluation and outcomes assessment,
which are critical to successful applications; and guidance on project
sustainability after grant termination, a factor crucial to securing funding. The
volume also includes checklists and a bibliography.


When the figures say crime is falling, why are we more frightened than
ever? Could our towns and cities be creating fear and mistrust? More property is
being built in Britain than at any time since the Second World War - but it's
owned by private corporations, designed for profit and watched over by CCTV.
From the Docklands boom to cities such as Manchester, gated apartment
developments, gleaming business districts and plazas have sprung up over the
country. Has this 'regeneration' really made our lives better?

This passionate and vivid polemic shows us the face of Britain today,
revealing the untested urban planning that is transforming not only our cities, but
the nature of public space, of citizenship and of trust. Anna Minton meets those
who live and work in the new private spaces, those who've fought against them
and those who are excluded from them, providing forceful evidence that physical
barriers are leading to a divided nation. Yet there is another way. Offering some
surprising solutions, Anna Minton argues for an alternative, continental approach
that celebrates shared space. Ultimately Ground Control presents a better,
happier future for our communities, and our society.

Books.
We know that climate change is happening. We know that it could, if worst predictions come true, destroy the conditions which make life possible. Only one question is now worth asking: can it be stopped? In Heat, George Monbiot shows that it can. For the first time, he demonstrates the that we can achieve the necessary cut – a 90 per cent reduction in carbon emission by 2030 – without bringing civilization to an end.

Combining his unique knowledge of campaigning and environmental science, he shows how we can transform our homes, our power and our transport systems. But he also shows that this can happen only with a massive programme of action which no government has yet been prepared to take. Heat also contains a new exposure of the corporations trying to stop us from taking action.


A seminal figure in the field of public management, Mark Moore presents his summation of fifteen years of research, observation, and teaching about what public sector executives should do to improve the performance of public enterprises. Useful for both practicing public executives and those who teach them, this book explicates some of the richest of several hundred cases used at Harvard's Kennedy School and illuminates their broader lessons for government managers.

Moore addresses four questions that have long bedevilled public administration: What should citizens and their representatives expect and demand from public executives? What sources can public managers consult to learn what is valuable for them to produce? How should public managers cope with inconsistent and fickle political mandates? How can public managers find room to innovate?


Carl Schmitt's thought serves as a warning against the dangers of complacency entailed by triumphant liberalism. His conception of politics is a sharp challenge to those who believe that there is a third way between the left and right and that the increasing moralization of political discourse constitutes a great advance for democracy. Schmitt reminds us forcefully that the essence of politics is struggle and that the distinction between friend and enemy cannot be abolished. Contributions: Gregoris Ananiadis, Agostino Carrino, Catherine Colliot-Thline, Jorge Dotti, David Dyzhenhaus, Paul Hirst, Jean-François Kervgan, Chantal Mouffe, Ulrich Preuss, Slavoj Zizek and an important essay by Carl Schmitt available in English for the first time.

Urban agriculture is an increasingly popular practice in cities worldwide, and a sustainable future for it is critical, especially for the urban poor of the developing world. This book presents the first findings of original field research projects funded by IDRC’s AGROPOLIS International Graduate Research Awards on Urban Agriculture.

Countries studied include Argentina, Botswana, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, France, Togo, Tunisia, the UK, and Zimbabwe. Together, these studies examine concrete strategies to better integrate “city farming” into the urban landscape.


The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, known as the 9-11 Commission, is an independent, bipartisan commission created by congressional legislation and the signature of President George W. Bush in late 2002. The commission has produced a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, including preparation for and the immediate response to the attacks. It reports in detail on issues relating to intelligence agencies; law enforcement agencies; diplomacy; immigration, non-immigrant visas and border control; the flow of assets to terrorist organisations; commercial aviation; the role of congressional oversight and resource allocation; and other areas determined relevant by the Commission for its inquiry. It also provides recommendations designed to guard against future attacks. W.W. Norton is proud to have been selected by the 9-11 Commission to be the authorised publisher of the report.


Following in the wake of the recent re-publication of Njabulo Ndebele's eight critical essays, Re-discovery of the Ordinary, penned in the revolutionary period between 1984 and 1989, *Fine Lines from the Box* brings together a new collection of pieces that together constitute a map of the last three decades of political, economic and cultural struggle in South Africa. Individual pieces have been selected to show continuities in Ndebele’s thinking: if he is scathing of the apartheid regime's 'fireworks display' in 'A Brilliant Trick', he can be just as scathing of the new order in profoundly reflective essays such as 'Mbeki: New opportunities for Leadership'. In the period after 1994, what comes across is profound insight into a society trying to remake itself. Ndebele's wisdom and wit in the concluding piece 'The Year of the Dog' are not easily forgotten. The author introduces each of the three groups of individual pieces with an introduction that describes the personal and other circumstances that attended his writing of the
various pieces – an eloquent and evocative tracing of the trajectory of his thinking.


This book examines the scope of ethnic profiling, showing how police officers in the U.K., France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands routinely use generalizations about race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin when deciding whom to target for stops, searches, raids, and surveillance.

The report analyzes ethnic profiling both in the ordinary policing and in counterterrorism, and finds that it is not just a violation of the European laws and international human rights norms – it is also an ineffective use of police resources that leaves the public less safe. The damage from ethnic profiling – to the rule of law and especially those who are targeted – is considerable.

In addition to providing a comprehensive examination of ethnic profiling and considering the legality of the practice, the book offers effective alternatives that increase security, advance counterterrorism efforts, and respect human rights.


Challenging and accessible, this book opens up new political questions as it describes the new ways in which life has become more comprehensively securitised.’ Professor Michael Dillon, Politics and International Relations, Lancaster University The contemporary political imagination and social landscape are saturated by the idea of security and thoughts of insecurity.

This saturation has been accompanied by the emergence of a minor industry generating ideas about how to define and redefine security, how to defend and improve it, how to widen and deepen it, how to civilise and democratise it.

In this book Mark Neocleous takes an entirely different approach and offers the first fully fledged critique of security. Challenging the common assumption that treats security as an unquestionable good, Neocleous explores the ways in which security has been deployed towards a vision of social order in which state power and liberal subjectivity have been inscribed into human experience.

Treating security as a political technology of liberal order-building, engaging with the work of a wide range of thinkers, and ranging provocatively across a range of subject areas - security studies and international political economy; history, law and political theory; international relations and historical sociology - Neocleous explores the ways in which individuals, classes and the state have been shaped and ordered according to a logic of security.
In so doing, he uncovers the violence which underlies the politics of security, the ideological circuit between security and emergency powers, and the security fetishism dominating modern politics.


Key Readings in Criminology provides a comprehensive single-volume collection of readings in criminology. It provides students with convenient access to a broad range of excerpts (over 150 readings) from original criminological texts and key articles, and is designed to be used either as a stand-alone text or in conjunction with the same author's textbook, Criminology.


Contemporary policing is developing rapidly and is becoming increasingly professionalized. For practitioners National Occupational Standards, Skills for Justice and the new PDLP (Police Development and Leaning Programme) have brought a new emphasis on skills, standards and knowledge. Training for police officers and civilian staff working in policing is being significantly upgraded.

At the same time it has become more rigorous, with universities and other higher educational institutions playing an increasingly important part in police training - as well as expanding the range of policing courses for undergraduate and postgraduate students.


Complexity theory illuminates the many interactions between natural and social systems, providing a better understanding of the general principles that can help solve some of today's most pressing environmental issues. Complexity theory was developed from key ideas in economics, physics, biology, and the social sciences and contributes to important new concepts for approaching issues of environmental sustainability such as resilience, scaling, and networks.

Complexity Theory for a Sustainable Future is a hands-on treatment of this exciting new body of work and its applications, bridging the gap between theoretical and applied perspectives in the management of complex adaptive systems. Focusing primarily on natural resource management and community-based conservation, the book features contributions by leading scholars in the field, many of whom are among the leaders of the Resilience Alliance.

Theoreticians will find a valuable synthesis of new ideas on resilience, sustainability, asymmetries, information processing, scaling, and networks. Managers and policymakers will benefit from the application of these ideas to practical approaches and empirical studies linked to social-ecological systems. Chapters present new twists on such existing approaches as scenario planning, scaling analyses, and adaptive management, and the book concludes with
recommendations on how to manage natural resources, how to involve stakeholders in the dynamics of a system, and how to explain the difficult topic of scale.

A vital reference for an emerging discipline, this volume provides a clearer understanding of the conditions required for systems self-organization, since the capacity of any system to self-organize is crucial for its sustainability over time.


While a Senate candidate, Obama delivered the keynote address at the 2004 Democratic Convention, entitled The Audacity of Hope, that propelled him to national prominence. In the less than 20 minutes it took to deliver the speech, Obama was catapulted to sudden fame, with many analysts predicting that he might be well-positioned to enter a future presidential race.

In 2006, Obama released *The Audacity of Hope,* a book-length account that expanded upon many of the same themes he originally addressed in the convention speech.


Monetary Sanctions examines the broad implications of the 'monetization of justice' as more and more of life is regulated through this single medium. Examining the differing rationalities, aims and assumptions that are built into money's deployment in diverse legal fields and sanctions, this book explores questions about the extent to which money is an abstract universal. Primarily it asks whether it is legally, morally and politically 'the same thing' when deployed in various areas of law, and at different times. Money not only links together legal sanctions, but links legal sanctions to the much broader array of techniques for governing everyday life.

Evaluating the utility of 'control society' theses for understanding these nexuses, O'Malley concludes that contemporary governance is less concerned with disciplinary intervention and more concerned with regulating distributions and flows of behaviour, and with managing the distribution of harms and costs linked with these. This book is an excellent tool for those studying law, sociology and economics, and for those who have a particular interest in the use of money as a tool to achieve legal compliance.


Our climate crisis may at times appear to be happening slowly, but in fact it is happening very quickly—and has become a true planetary emergency. The Chinese expression for crisis consists of two characters. The first is a symbol for danger; the second is a symbol for opportunity. In order to face down the danger
that is stalking us and move through it, we first have to recognize that we are facing a crisis.

So why is it that our leaders seem not to hear such clarion warnings? Are they resisting the truth because they know that the moment they acknowledge it, they will face a moral imperative to act? Is it simply more convenient to ignore the warnings? Perhaps, but inconvenient truths do not go away just because they are not seen. Indeed, when they are responded to, their significance doesn’t diminish; it grows.


Steven Otter, the third of four siblings, was born in Johannesburg in 1973 and grew up and completed his schooling in Uitenhage, in the Eastern Cape. He lived in Khayelitsha for 11 months in 2001 and 5 months in 2006. Khayelitsha covers his journey into a black township notorious amongst outsiders as the dwelling place of poverty, disease and crime.

What he finds in Khayelitsha, which means New Home in Xhosa, is an often humorous display of contradictions, with happiness, compassion and ubuntu thriving side-by-side with tsotsis, HIV/Aids and poverty.

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Most of us have heard the dire predictions about global warming. Some experts insist that warming has already started, and they warn of such impending disasters as the sea level rising to flood coastal cities. Others, however, have issued loud counterclaims, assuring us that global warming is a myth based on misleading data. How can we tell who is right, and how we should respond? And why is there no scientific consensus on a matter of such vital importance?

George Philander addresses these questions in this book, as he guides the non-scientific reader through new ideas about the remarkable and intricate
factors that determine the world's climate. In simple, non-technical language, Philander describes how the interplay between familiar yet endlessly fascinating phenomena--winds and clouds, light and air, land and sea--maintains climates that permit a glorious diversity of fauna and flora to flourish on Earth.

That interplay also creates such potent weather disrupters as El Niño and La Niña, translates modest fluctuations in sunlight into global climate changes as dramatic as the Ice Age, and determines the Earth's response to the gases we are discharging into the atmosphere, such as those that led to the ozone hole over Antarctica and those that are likely to cause global warming.

In his discussion of these matters, Philander emphasizes that our planet is so complex that the scientific results will always have uncertainties. To continue to defer action on environmental problems, on the grounds that more accurate scientific results will soon be available, could lead to a crisis. To make wise decisions, it will help if the public is familiar with the geosciences, which explore the processes that make ours a habitable planet.

The book is an excellent introduction to the basics of the Earth's climate and weather, and will be an important contribution to the debate about climate change and the relationship between scientific knowledge and public affairs.


This book by an oceanographer who has researched the El Niño phenomenon for quite some time is a compilation of 19 essays, and is divided into five parts: (1) Who is El Niño? (2) Our Dilemma. (3) Common Ground. (4) A Brief History of the Science. (5) Coping with Hazards.

It also includes explanatory notes, references, and an index. Philander's book is much stronger on the science side than on the societal side of research or interest in El Niño. The definitive, objective history of interest in El Niño is yet to be written.


Fifty-one of the world's top 100 economies are now corporations. More than 40 percent of world trade now takes place within multinational corporations. We now know that the world is flat, but what does that mean for the future of business and society?

Dr. Bruce Piasecki, one of the top energy and environmental consultants to companies such as Toyota, BP, Chevron, DuPont and Dow Chemical, provides a groundbreaking new work showing that social response by firms will be the new benchmark by which corporations will be judged and can drive profits. As power moves into the hands of corporations, the world is looking to corporations instead of governments to solve its problems. The corporations that
can best address social issues by creating superior products will thrive and profit in this new world.

"A rare but important vision into our future world-a robust world where 'buy and sell' decisions are made not only on the basis of price, quality and availability but also on the basis of environmental, social and economic criteria..." -Bill Sugar, Senior Director, Anheuser-Busch Corporation

"By linking environmental and social performance to product differentiation at major companies such as Toyota and HP, Bruce Piasecki has illuminated an important source of competitive advantage and stock value in the 21st century."

-Dr. Chris Laszlo, Founding Partner, Sustainable Value Partners.


Cities are the future. In the past two decades, a global urban revolution has taken place, mainly in the South. The 'mega-cities' of the developing world are home to over 10 million people each and even smaller cities are experiencing unprecedented population surges. The problems surrounding this influx of people - slums, poverty, unemployment and lack of governance - have been well-documented.

This book is a powerful indictment of the current consensus on how to deal with these challenges. Pieterse argues that the current 'shelter for all' and 'urban good governance' policies treat only the symptoms, not the causes of the problem. Instead, he claims, there is an urgent need to reinvigorate civil society in these cities, to encourage radical democracy, economic resilience, social resistance and environmental sustainability folded into the everyday concerns of marginalised people.

Providing a dynamic picture of a cosmopolitan urban citizenship, this book is an essential guide to one of the new century's greatest challenges.


Cape Town is heading for disaster and is already in deep crisis if one cares to look close enough. The recent proliferation of public construction, public squares and public housing along the N@ towards the airport is little more than a mirage compared with the direction of more underlying trends. Cape Town's grim future is born out of the confluence of the globalised economic and ecological collapse that is fast becoming the defining feature of the twenty-first century. It is manifested most starkly in the dire situation that faces the majority of the city's residents, who are excluded from the formal economy and must rely on substandard public services and their own makeshift shelters.

The scenario is serious enough to draw everyone's attention but should be set against the broader issues of long-term economic resilience and environmental sustainability to achieve a low-carbon society – so we have our work cut out for us. The purpose of this volume is to demystify these challenges.
and present readers with a creative portfolio of thinking, practice and strong
vision to show that we can find alternative – and, moreover, that these
alternatives are already emerging in (marginal) sections of the state, civil society
and the business sectors.

Collective Action, the Commons, and Multiple Methods in Practice. Princeton and

Advances in the social sciences have emerged through a variety of
research methods: field-based research, laboratory and field experiments, and
agent-based models. However, which research method or approach is best
suited to a particular inquiry is frequently debated and discussed. "Working
Together" examines how different methods have promoted various theoretical
developments related to collective action and the commons, and demonstrates
the importance of cross-fertilization involving multimethod research across
traditional boundaries. The authors look at why cross-fertilization is difficult to
achieve, and they show ways to overcome these challenges through
collaboration. The authors provide numerous examples of collaborative,
multimethod research related to collective action and the commons.

They examine the pros and cons of case studies, meta-analyses, large-N
field research, experiments and modeling, and empirically grounded agent-based
models, and they consider how these methods contribute to research on
collective action for the management of natural resources. Using their findings,
the authors outline a revised theory of collective action that includes three
elements: individual decision making, microsituational conditions, and features of
the broader social-ecological context. Acknowledging the academic incentives
that influence and constrain how research is conducted, "Working Together"
reworks the theory of collective action and offers practical solutions for
researchers and students across a spectrum of disciplines.


Three substantial new chapters and a new preface in this third edition
explore and elaborate the relationship between the evaluation of programs and
the study of their implementation. The authors suggest that tendencies to
assimilate the two should be resisted. Evaluation should retain its enlightenment
function while the study of implementation should strengthen its focus on
learning.


Policing and corruption are inseparable. This book argues that corruption
is not one thing but covers many deviant and criminal practices in policing which
also shift over time. It rejects the 'bad apple' metaphor and focuses on 'bad orchards', meaning not individual but institutional failure. For in policing the organisation, work and culture foster can encourage corruption. This raises issues as to why do police break the law and, crucially, 'who controls the controllers'?

Corruption is defined in a broad, multi-facetted way. It concerns abuse of authority and trust; and it takes serious form in conspiracies to break the law and to evade exposure when cops can become criminals. Attention is paid to typologies of corruption (with grass-eaters, meat-eaters, noble-cause); the forms corruption takes in diverse environments; the pathways officers take into corruption and their rationalisations; and to collusion in corruption from within and without the organization.

Comparative analyses are made of corruption, scandal and reform principally in the USA, UK and the Netherlands. The work examines issues of control, accountability and the new institutions of oversight. It provides a fresh, accessible overview of this under-researched topic for students, academics, police and criminal justice officials and members of oversight agencies.


A systematic study of the nature of crime and its prevention has never been more urgent than today when the growing affluence of Western society is matched by appalling increases in the crime rate. In the 1965 James S. Carpentier Lectures, delivered at the University of Columbia Law School, and reproduced here, Professor Leon Radzinowics provides a critical examination of attitudes to crime since the Eighteenth Century and of current penal practice.


Sixteen teenagers grew up in New Crossroads, Cape Town, in the 1990s. A decade later, they find themselves in markedly different circumstances. Bulelwa, for instance, has a successful career in town and Bulelani is completing a tertiary education. But Phalo has been killed in a gang fight. What has made the difference?

As someone who herself rose above grave beginnings to achieve great success, Dr Mamphela Ramphele has a passionate interest in the risks our young people face and the strategies they choose to overcome them. In Steering by the Stars, she lets the youngsters speak for themselves. What emerges is the raw truth about South Africa. In the light of the young people’s stories, the author critically examines the vital institutions in our society: the family, the school and the community, providing startling insights into the challenges facing urban African society in the aftermath of apartheid.
She does not shy away from awkward issues like corporal punishment, jealousy and resentment towards those more successful, harmful traditional customs, sexual abuse and the new class boundaries in black society.

Deeply touching and thought provoking, Steering by the Stars gives voice to the young of our townships as never before. ‘Essential reading for anyone who wants to understand not only the legacy of our past, but also what must be done to save the future.’ Mike Nicol ‘The stress which Ramphele lays on the importance of self-esteem is fresh in the South African context … the book tugs away from pessimism and highlights degrees of success … compelling’ Peter Wilhelm.


The central aim of this book is to bring the concepts and processes of intelligence-led policing into better focus, so that students, practitioners and scholars of policing, criminal intelligence and crime analysis can better understand the evolving dynamics of this new paradigm in policing.

The main audience are professionals within the law enforcement environment; senior officers, middle management, analysts and operational staff. With this in mind, each chapter contains a Viewpoint from a professional in the field. These expert views are drawn from specialists from around the globe, and I am indebted to the authors for agreeing to share their insight.

This book engages such questions as: What is intelligence-led policing? Who came up with the idea? Where did it come from? How does it relate to other policing paradigms? What distinguishes an intelligence-led approach to crime reduction? How is it designed to have an impact on crime? Does it prevent crime? What is crime disruption? Is intelligence-led policing just for the police?


Most of the world’s population now lives in cities. So if we are to address the problems of environmental deterioration and peak oil adequately, the city has to be a major focus of attention. "Ecocities" is about re-building cities and towns based on ecological principles for the long term sustainability, cultural vitality and health of the Earth's biosphere. Unique in the literature is the book's insight that the form of the city really matters - and that it is within our ability to change it, and crucial that we do. Further, that the ecocity within its bio-region is comprehensible and do-able, and can produce a healthy and potentially happy future.

The book describes the place of the city in evolution, nature and history. It pays special attention to the key question of accessibility and transportation, and outlines design principles for the ecocity. The reader is encouraged to plunge in to its economics and politics: the kinds of businesses, planning and leadership required. The book then outlines the tools by which a gradual transition to the
ecocity could be accomplished. Throughout, this new edition is generously illustrated with the author's own inspired visions of what such rebuilt cities might actually look like.


The fourth edition of the popular and highly acclaimed Politics of the Police has been completely revised and updated to take into account of recent changes in the law, policy, and organization of policing. From Clint Eastwood's Dirty Harry to Life on Mars, Robert Reiner explores the highly-charged debates that surround policing, including the various controverses and developments that have led to a change in the public's opinion of the police in recent years, and analyses the proposals for reform. The book sets out to analyze how the police are perceived and the impact the mass media has on the public's perception and what we can expect in the future, given current research into police working practices and proposals for reform.


This book is a timely addition to the growing debate concerning the governance and function of private policing. His analysis amply demonstrates the tension between public and private policing and the ease with which the boundaries of law enforcement are blurred. Rigakos provides a rare empirical analysis of the private contract security industry evolving in Canada.

More specifically, he offers a detailed ethnographic study of the Toronto-based "law enforcement company," Intelligarde. This ethnographic snapshot is the strength of this book. Rigakos' study has opened a door on, what has been until recently, a guarded and suspicious industry, but more importantly he has deftly captured the cultural nuances of this evolving trend of security operative.

It is within this cultural analysis that Rigakos illustrates the distinct differences between public and private policing. Oddly, however, one of Rigakos' central arguments is that these differences are minimal and that private policing agencies are no different from public policing.

In order to make this argument he compares specific, but basic functions that both public and private policing achieve. Unfortunately, the basis of this analysis is simplistic and excludes variables of governance, training, mechanisms of accountability, range of enforcement tasks and prevention/deterrence functions.

It conjures images of a meadow in spring for some, and the color of money for others. What does "green" have to do with our homes? In essence, green building—or sustainable building—means being smart about how we use energy, water, and building materials so that we can live well without needlessly damaging the environment.

Creating a good green home isn't just about conservation, about using less or saving more—although that's certainly part of it. It's about creating better homes that are easier on the environment, less expensive over the long term, and more delightful to come home to. That's the message Jennifer Roberts wants to share in *Good Green Homes,* the ultimate new guide for people who want to live in comfortable, healthy, environmentally conscious homes.

With some simple steps outlined in this book, you can save money, and do your part to help save the environment. For instance, using an energy-efficient light bulb saves you money. It also results in less demand for electricity, which in turn results in less pollution from power plants, which may help a child with asthma breathe a little easier. If you associate green-built housing with the unconventional or the quirky-tree houses, geodesic domes, dwellings constructed of tires or soda bottles—think again. Perfect for homeowners, remodelers, renters (who might be surprised by how much is within their power to change), architects, builders, and interior designers, this book lays out seven fundamental principles of green building, illustrated with more than 150 color and 20 black and white photographs of more than twenty-five homes.

Jennifer Roberts launched two retail stores in San Francisco specializing in environmentally sensible consumer products, including household goods; and is a freelance writer and editor on topics that include energy-efficient building design and systems.


For the first time at the beginning of the twenty first century, urban dwellers outnumber rural residents and this trend is set to continue. Consequently one of the most pressing issues of our time is how to square the social and economic development of cities with their environmental limits and those of the wider environment. The theme of the environment and city is topical at every level, from the politics of global trade to local community networks.

Environment and the City looks at the evolution of cities in the developed and the developing world and the implications for resource consumption and environmental impacts. It takes a cross-cutting approach with new thinking on multiple geographies Environment and the City provides a concise, accessible route map for all students interested in the environmental issues emanating from our urban society. Written to aid student understanding, the easily navigable text
features boxed practical examples, discussion points, signposts to reading, websites and a glossary.


Scientists have a choice concerning what role they should play in political debates and policy formation, particularly in terms of how they present their research.

This book is about understanding this choice, what considerations are important to think about when deciding, and the consequences of such choices for the individual scientist and the broader scientific enterprise. Rather than prescribing what course of action each scientist ought to take, the book aims to identify a range of options for individual scientists to consider in making their own judgments about how they would like to position themselves in relation to policy and politics.

Using examples from a range of scientific controversies and thought-provoking analogies from other walks of life, The Honest Broker challenges us all - scientists, politicians and citizens - to think carefully about how best science can contribute to policy-making and a healthy democracy.


How can the political murals in the North of Ireland cope with the peace processes and ceasefires? This second volume of unique photographs charts the changes in Loyalist and Republican mural painting between 1992 and 1995 and casts a tentative glance towards the future.


This long-awaited third volume of photographs of political wall murals looks at the period between 1996 to 2003. The book covers both Loyalist and Republican murals – 114 in all, reproduced in colour.


From a young age Albie Sachs played a prominent part in the struggle for justice in South Africa. As a result he was detained in solitary confinement, tortured by sleep deprivation, exiled and eventually blown up by a car bomb which cost him his right arm and the sight of an eye. His experiences provoked an outpouring of creative thought on the role of law as a protector of human dignity in the modern world, and a lifelong commitment to seeing a new era of justice established in South Africa.
After playing an important part in drafting South Africa’s post-apartheid Constitution, he was appointed by Nelson Mandela to be a member of the country’s first Constitutional Court. Over the course of his fifteen year term on the Court he has grappled with the major issues confronting modern South Africa, and the challenges posed to the fledgling democracy as it sought to overcome the injustices of the apartheid regime.

As his term on the Court approaches its end, Sachs here conveys in intimate fashion what it has been like to be a judge in these unique circumstances, how his extraordinary life has influenced his approach to the cases before him, and his views on the nature of justice and its achievement through law.

The book provides unique access to an insider’s perspective on modern South Africa, and a rare glimpse into the working of a judicial mind. By juxtaposing life experiences and extracts from judgments, Sachs enables the reader to see the complex and surprising ways in which legal culture transforms subjective experience into objectively reasoned decisions. With rare candour he tells of the difficulties he has when preparing a judgment, of how every judgment is a lie. Rejecting purely formal notions of the judicial role he shows how both reason and passion (concern for protecting human dignity) are required for law to work in the service of justice.


With the end of the Cold War came a proliferation of actors partaking in disputes, be they at local, regional, national or international levels. This growing multiplicity of actors behind conflict and behind the negotiation process has not only made negotiation practice more demanding, but also leads to a need for further development in negotiation theory. This book takes a step closer to the reality of international conflicts by adding a special focus on the relation(s) between state and non-state actors. Today’s world has gone beyond state-to-state negotiations and conflicts. While these traditional forms of engagement still exist, the more rapid developments have occurred at the boundary of social and political conflicts. The State’s strict jurisdiction over diplomacy as a tool for conflict resolution is being increasingly challenged by economic actors and civil society actors.

This new overlapping of convergent and divergent interests between these multiple actors is the focus of the book. About the Editors Raymond Saner is a professor at the University of Basel and teaches at Sciences Po, Paris (MPA) and at the University of Geneva (IOMBA). He has pioneered the field of business diplomacy and contributes to the study of multi-stakeholder diplomacy within the field of diplomacy. Ms M. Varinia Michalun holds a MA in Public Affairs from Sciences-Po, Paris and an Bachelors degree in international economics from the Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service. She currently works in the area of public governance.

Where does the nation-state end and globalization begin? In "Territory, Authority, Rights", one of the world's leading authorities on globalization shows how the national state made today's global era possible. Saskia Sassen argues that even while globalization is best understood as "denationalization," it continues to be shaped, channelled, and enabled by institutions and networks originally developed with nations in mind, such as the rule of law and respect for private authority. This process of state making produced some of the capabilities enabling the global era. The difference is that these capabilities have become part of new organizing logics: actors other than nation-states deploy them for new purposes.

Sassen builds her case by examining how three components of any society in any age - territory, authority, and rights - have changed in themselves and in their interrelationships across three major historical "assemblages": the medieval, the national, and the global.

The book consists of three parts: The first, "Assembling the National," traces the emergence of territoriality in the Middle Ages and considers monarchical divinity as a precursor to sovereign secular authority. The second part, "Disassembling the National," analyzes economic, legal, technological, and political conditions and projects that are shaping new organizing authority. The third part, "Assemblages of a Global Digital Age," examines particular intersections of the new digital technologies with territory, authority, and rights.

Sweeping in scope, rich in detail, and highly readable, "Territory, Authority, Rights" is a definitive new statement on globalization that will resonate throughout the social sciences.


The end of apartheid in South Africa has been widely viewed as the end of an era of African history. The Next Liberation Struggle is an indispensable guide to understanding how the resources of that era can be used to contribute to real liberation for the region and for the continent of Africa as a whole.

The Next Liberation Struggle integrates the concrete observations of a seasoned observer and participant in southern African liberation struggles with analysis of and reflection on the large question of the place of southern Africa within the global capitalist order and its capacities to contribute toward remaking that global order. It examines specific national developments in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, and Tanzania. At the same time, it shows throughout how the problems of each national context are linked by a common location in the global order, and argues for a collective regional response.
For the past four decades John S. Saul has been among the foremost radical analysts of the struggle for liberation in southern Africa. This volume brings together his recent writings on the region in the aftermath of the decade of globalization.


John Saul's long association with African countries have drawn Saul not only to write widely on African questions but also to reflect more generally upon the situation in the broad range of regions in the global South that experience, in shared if also diverse ways, the hard facts of poverty and exclusion in the present world of capitalist globalization. In this title Saul interrogates the reality of underdevelopment in such an unequal world, one driven principally by western power and capitalist profit-seeking and supported by inequalities of power and influence within the countries of the Third World themselves.

This title contributes significantly to the fine-tuning of our perceptions of the fundamental and varied forms of inequality that characterize the new imperial age, and has some very important things to say on the linkages between class-based struggles, progressive identity politics and assertions of gender equality. It calls for a synthesis of democratic, socialist and anti-imperialist sensibilities.


Security has become a defining feature of contemporary public discourse, permeating the so-called “war on terror”, problems of everyday crime and disorder, reconstruction of the “weak” or “failed” states and the dramatic renaissance of the private security industry. But what does it mean for individuals to be secure, and what is the relationship between security and the practice of the modern state?

Ian Loader and Neil Walker outline and defend the view that security remains a valuable public good. They argue that the state is indispensable to the task of fostering and sustaining liveable political communities in the contemporary world and thus pivotal to the project of civilizing security.

This is a major contribution by two leading scholars in the field and will be of interest to anyone wishing to deepen their understanding of one of the most significant and pressing issues of our times.


*Earth System Analysis for Sustainability* uses an integrated systems approach to provide a panoramic view of planetary dynamics since the inception
of life some four billion years ago and to identify principles for responsible management of the global environment in the future. Perceiving our planet as a single entity with hypercomplex, often unpredictable behaviour, the authors use Earth system analysis to study global changes past and future. They explore the question of whether the unprecedented human-originated changes transforming the ecosphere today will end a 10,000-year period of climate stability.

The book presents the complete story of the inseparably intertwined evolution of life and matter on Earth, focusing on four major topics: long-term geosphere-biosphere interaction and the possibility of using extrasolar planets to test various geophysical hypotheses; the Quaternary Earth System’s modes of operation; current planetary dynamics under human pressure; and transition to global sustainability. Written by leading figures in the disciplines of geology, climatology, evolution, biogeochemistry, macroeconomics, and institutions theory, Earth System Analysis for Sustainability analyses the driving forces behind global change and uses this knowledge to propose principles to propose principles for global stewardship.


Arising from the 1st Interdisciplinary Nobel Laureate Symposium on Global Sustainability in Potsdam, this book brings together Nobel Laureates in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Economics and Peace - top-level representatives from politics and NGOs, and renowned experts on sustainability. In an unparalleled attempt to address humankind's transformation to global sustainability, the authors explore the best scientific and political strategies for reconciling our civilization with its physical and ecological support systems. The book features a radically interdisciplinary approach through a broad range of contributions, covering the latest insights from climate impact research, environmental economics, energy resource analysis, ecosystems science, and other crucial fields. It is for everyone interested in sustainability issues. Intellectually stimulating articles address the complex challenges arising from the need to avoid dangerous climate change, covering both advanced mainstream concepts and novel transformational approaches.


Throughout the 20th century numerous explanations for crime and deviance have emerged that have been offered as better explanations than other theories and perspectives. Yet, the impact of criminological theorizing on public policy remained insignificant. In this situation Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi presented their book A General Theory of Crime and suggested self-control theory. Their theory arrived on the scene with a ‘make-up’ of seriousness,
objectivity and truth, which seemingly flattered politics since it was taken as to justify the status quo of the criminal justice system. Whereas the popularity of self-control theory has certainly sparked an enormous interest in the empirical examination of the theory, the amount of critique remained limited.


The distribution of incomes in South Africa in 2004, ten years after the transition to democracy, was probably more unequal than it had been under apartheid. In this title explain why this is so, offering an analysis of inequality in South Africa from the mid-twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. They show that the basis of inequality shifted in the last decades of the twentieth century from race to class. Formal deracialisation of public policy did not reduce the actual disadvantages experienced by the poor nor the advantages of the rich. The fundamental continuity in patterns of advantage and disadvantage resulted from underlying continuities in public policy, or what Seekings and Nattrass call the distribution regime. The post-apartheid distributional regime continues to divide South Africans into insiders and outsiders. The insiders, now increasingly multiracial, enjoy good access to well-paid, skilled jobs; the outsiders lack skills and employment.


Sen's main objective is to bypass (and critique) the widely held current ideology that the best means of 'development' is to increase the rate of economic growth. In contrast he argues that the main purpose of development is to spread freedom to the unfree. In doing so he claims back two words that have functioned as key parts of the political and economic orthodoxy of the past few decades: 'development' and 'freedom'.

Most people would agree that the main aim of life is not just to make money (or to accumulate Frequent Flyer Miles), and that this is simply a means to an end. However, few people, and fewer economists, would agree on what the real ‘meaning of life’ is, or for that matter what the purpose of ‘development’ is. This has left the field wide open for the current dominant ideology to equate ‘development’ with economic development and to argue that all the good things in life flow from this.

In response to this, some commentators have attempted to add a human face to the current economic orthodoxy, e.g. through the use of explicitly economic terms such as ‘human capital’ and ‘social capital’ which stress the importance of human beings and their social networks in enhancing economic growth.

Rationality and freedom are among the most profound and contentious concepts in philosophy and the social sciences. In two volumes on rationality, freedom, and justice, the distinguished economist and philosopher Amartya Sen brings clarity and insight to these difficult issues. This volume--the first of the two--is principally concerned with rationality and freedom.

Sen scrutinizes and departs from the standard criteria of rationality, and shows how it can be seen in terms of subjecting one's values as well as choices to the demands of reason and critical scrutiny. This capacious approach is utilized to illuminate the demands of rationality in individual choice (including decisions under uncertainty) as well as social choice (including cost benefit analysis and environmental assessment).

Identifying a reciprocity in the relationship between rationality and freedom, Sen argues that freedom cannot be assessed independently of a person's reasoned preferences and valuations, just as rationality, in turn, requires freedom of thought.

Sen uses the discipline of social choice theory (a subject he has helped to develop) to illuminate the demands of reason and the assessment of freedom. The latter is the subject matter of Sen's previously unpublished Arrow Lectures included here. The essays in these volumes contribute to Sen's ongoing transformation of economic theory and social philosophy, and to our understanding of the connections among rationality, freedom, and social justice.


In this sweeping philosophical work, Amartya Sen proposes that the murderous violence that has riven our society is driven as much by confusion as by inescapable hatred. Challenging the reductionist division of people by race, religion, and class, Sen presents an inspiring vision of a world that can be made to move toward peace as firmly as it has spiralled in recent years toward brutality and war.


Is justice an ideal, forever beyond our grasp, or something that may actually guide our practical decisions and enhance our lives? In this wide-ranging book, Amartya Sen presents an alternative approach to mainstream theories of justice which, despite their many specific achievements have taken us, he argues, in the wrong direction in general. At the heart of Sen's argument is his insistence on the role of public reason in establishing what can make societies less unjust.

But it is in the nature of reasoning about justice, argues Sen that it does not allow all questions to be settled even in theory; there are choices to be faced between alternative assessments of what is reasonable; and, several different and competing positions can each be well-defended. Far from rejecting such pluralities or trying to reduce them beyond the limits of reasoning, we should
make use of them to construct a theory of justice that can absorb divergent points of view.

Sen also shows how concern about the principles of justice in the modern world must avoid parochialism, and further, address questions of global injustice. The breadth of vision, intellectual acuity and striking humanity of one of the world's leading public intellectuals have never been more clearly shown than in this remarkable book.


City Life from Jakarta to Dakar is an important new book examining the potentials of urban life from unexpected places that has been consciously written for undergraduate urban courses, while not oversimplifying its subject.

Through powerful stories as well as an incisive theoretical point of view, the book puts cities in Africa and Southeast Asia as a cutting edge in thinking about the urban world of today. It shows how much of what is considered peripheral to urban life is actually critical to it and thereby opens up new ways for understanding what it is possible to do in cities from now on.


Amidst emergent cultural formations in Dakar, Addis Ababa, Cape Town, Kisangani, Jos, Zaria, Cairo, and Marakesh, this collection focuses on diverse ways Africans negotiate novel spatial practices, political economic processes, and social relations that entangle place, identity and power in urban sites.

While historically familiar patterns linking the country and city remain, these sedimentations are reworked through the incessant remaking of virtual, real, and moral economies where African agency animates diverse urban formations. African cities are made meaningful through the geographically uneven dynamics of globalization that articulate with locally specific histories, cultural practices, and political contingencies.


All over America today, schoolyards are equipped with metal detectors and gated communities flourish. Pat-downs are a regular occurrence at airports and strollers are strip-searched at shopping malls. How and when did our everyday world become dominated by fear, every citizen treated as a potential criminal?
In this groundbreaking work, Jonathan Simon argues that our institutions of everyday life - our schools, our families, our workplaces, our residential communities - are now being governed through crime.


Since the early days of the fur trade, wildlife has been powerfully and inspiringly emblematic of Canada. Yet the story of saving Canada’s wild life is largely unknown. States of nature is one of the first books to trace the development of Canadian wildlife conservation from its social, political, and historical roots.

While noting the influence of celebrity conservationists such as Jack Miner and Grey Owl, Tina Loo emphasizes the impact of ordinary people on the evolution of wildlife management in Canada. She also explores the elements leading up to the emergence of the modern environmental movement, ranging from the reliance on and practical knowledge of wildlife demonstrated by rural people to the more aloof and scientific approach of state-sponsored environmentalism.


School of Public Policy Partnerships play a key role in the formulation and delivery of public policies to local communities. They involve the local authority in working with other public bodies, voluntary and community organisations, and business on a range of issues, including regeneration, social care, sustainability, community safety, services for young children and those leaving school, and culture.


The third of three volumes of essays by Quentin Skinner, one of the world's leading intellectual historians. This collection includes some of his most important essays on Thomas Hobbes, each of which has been carefully revised for publication in this form. In a series of writings spanning the past four decades Professor Skinner examines, with his customary perspicuity, the evolution and character of Hobbes's political thought.

An indispensable work in its own right, this volume also serves as a demonstration of those methodological theories propounded in Volume I, and as an appositional commentary on the Renaissance values of civic virtue treated in Volume II. All of Professor Skinner's work is characterised by philosophical power, limpid clarity, and elegance of exposition; these essays, many of which
are now recognised classics, provide a fascinating and convenient digest of the development of his thought.


The advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994 demanded a fundamental reassessment and transformation of the nature and style of policing. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa prescribes the establishment of national police service, which is required to be representative, legitimate, impartial, transparent and accountable. In terms of the Constitution, the police service must uphold and protect the fundamental rights of all people, and execute its mission in consultation and co-operation with community and government, and in accordance with their needs.

Smart policing was written within this context, and serves as a guideline for law-enforcement officials in South Africa on how to provide the services that they are expected to deliver. It includes chapters on: Policies guiding the police and policing; legal aspects of policing; the National Prosecuting Authority and the investigator's role in the prosecution process; police-community relations; crime prevention and partnership policing; effective communication skills for interviewing; conflict transformation as an operational imperative; police administration at a police station; crime intelligence in proactive policing; policing intimate violence; victim empowerment; performance measurement for policing; partnerships between business and the SAPS.


Truly global in coverage, the third edition of Textbook on International Human Rights provides a concise introduction for newcomers to the subject. Beginning with a brief analysis of the development of international human rights and the history of the subject, the text allows full consideration of the work of the UN before turning in more detail to regional systems of human rights, focusing on Europe, the Americas and Africa. The second half of the book looks at a variety of substantive rights ranging from the right to liberty to the right to work and the right to education, with illustrations from both regional and international law. The strength of the book lies in its clarity and broad scope, with the focus on making the subject easily accessible to those with little or no prior knowledge of the subject.

The author guides students through the complexities of each topic before providing a wealth of recommendations for further reading, essential cases and useful websites at the end of each chapter. Textbook on International Human Rights continues to be relied on by students worldwide as the first book to turn to for clear, accurate coverage and guidance for further research. Online Resource Centre: The textbook is also supported by a website providing case updates, extended referencing and links to relevant websites.

Sustaining Life on Earth brings together a broad range of specialists to diagnose causes and devise cures for collapsing global life support systems. More than any other text in the fields of ecological and biological integrity, this book emphasizes the impact of global change on population health and the role of legal and paralegal instruments in affecting sustainable change.


Jonny Steinberg recently won the Alan Paton Award for the second time with The Number. He is the first person to win the award twice, and the judges have high praise for the book. John Maytham of Cape Talk Radio found the book "textured and layered and one where the author's voice constantly questions the validity of the information he is gathering....Jonny is a ... very authentic and careful researcher and that makes it special." Michele Magwood of the Sunday Times said, "Jonny has a nose for the subtle stories that are just below the surface."


Several months before they exploded into xenophobic violence, Jonny Steinberg travelled the streets of Alexandra, Reiger Park and other Johannesburg townships with police patrols. His mission was to discover the unwritten rules of engagement emerging between South Africa's citizens and its new police force.

In this title, Steinberg argues that policing in crowded urban space is like theatre. Only here, the audience writes the script, and if the police don’t perform the right lines, the spectators throw them off the stage. In vivid and eloquent prose, Steinberg takes us into the heart of this drama, and picks apart the rules South Africans have established for the policing of their communities.

What emerges is a lucid and original account of a much larger matter: the relationship between ordinary South Africans and the government they have elected to rule them. The government and its people are like scorned lovers, Steinberg argues: their relationship, brittle, moody, untrusting and ultimately very needy.

Originally published in 1972, “Should Trees Have Standing?” was a rallying point for the then burgeoning environmental movement, launching a worldwide debate on the basic nature of legal rights that reached the U.S. Supreme Court. Now, in the 35th anniversary edition of this remarkably influential book, Christopher D. Stone updates his original thesis and explores the impact his ideas have had on the courts, the academy, and society as a whole. At the heart of the book is an eminently sensible, legally sound, and compelling argument that the environment should be granted legal rights. For the new edition, Stone explores a variety of recent cases and current events--and related topics such as climate change and protecting the oceans--providing a thoughtful survey of the past and an insightful glimpse at the future of the environmental movement. This enduring work continues to serve as the definitive statement as to why trees, oceans, animals, and the environment as a whole should be bestowed with legal rights, so that the voiceless elements in nature are protected for future generations.


Sunstein writes engagingly, though in a way that scolds us a little for our irrational foibles; and he can illuminate very complex areas of rational choice theory--controversies about future discounting, for example (most of us prefer the certainty of $10,000 now to the certainty of a larger sum ten years hence, even adjusted for inflation), and commensurability (the assessment of such diverse consequences as monetary loss, moral loss and the loss of a zoological species in some common currency of analysis)--so that intelligent thought about decision-making in conditions of uncertainty is brought within reach of the sort of non-specialist reader who is likely to have a practical or political interest in these matters.

Sunstein illuminates a whole array of difficult and technical issues: the logic of irreversibility, the basis of low-level probabilistic calculations, the "social amplification" of large single-event losses, different ways of taking into account effects on future generations and ways of thinking about the monetisation of disparate costs and benefits.


This dissertation asks how South Africa's transition to democracy affected the governments perceptions and treatment of 'criminals', and how crime control concerns have changed or not changed between 1976 until 2004. I trace both continuities and changes, breaking with the conventional concept of 'post-apartheid' inaugurating a fundamentally new era in respect of penalty. I analyse what the state says about crime, linking it to the wider field of crime control, criminal justice practices and the political debates surrounding these.

This book shows how questions about the environment cannot be properly answered without taking a sociological approach. It provides a comprehensive guide to the ways in which sociologists have responded to the challenge of environmental issues as diverse as global warming, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss and marine pollution. It also covers sociological ideas such as risk, interpretations of nature, environmental realism, ecological modernization and globalization. Environmentalism and green politics are also introduced.

Unlike many other texts in the field, the book takes a long-term view, locating environmental dilemmas within the context of social development and globalization. The *Environment: A Sociological Introduction* is unique in presenting environmental issues at an introductory level that assumes no specialist knowledge on the part of readers.


Any explanation of political collapse carries lessons not just for the study of ancient societies, but for the members of all complex societies in both the present and future. Dr Tainter describes nearly two dozen cases of collapse and reviews more than 2000 years of explanations. He then develops a new and far-reaching theory that accounts for collapse among diverse kinds of societies, evaluating his model and clarifying the processes of disintegration by detailed studies of the Roman, Mayan and Chacoan collapses.


This book is the first wide-ranging guide to the key issues of intellectual property and ownership, genetics, biodiversity, and food security. Proceeding from an introduction and overview of the issues, comprehensive chapters cover negotiations and instruments in the World Trade Organization, Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, and various other international bodies.

The final part discusses civil society responses to relevant changes and developments in these issues, how they affect the direction of research and development, the nature of global negotiation processes and various alternative futures.

Despite the hopes of the people in South Africa that the new democracy would bring significant changes to the many impoverished people in the country, this has not happened. In relation to security, crime has risen to the top of the national agenda and is the focus of public and media attention. The government’s lacking capacity to deal with the massive problems of crime has led to a gap in the provision of security. The economically empowered have been able to fill part of this gap by purchasing the services of private security companies, but to the vast majority of South Africans this is not an option. The focus of this study is to locate the different communities’ ability to generate local capacity to confront this gap in security provision.

A comparative study of three distinct communities in Hout Bay is in this respect suitable because they each of them contain a different segment of the South African population, and represent very different socioeconomic standards. The relatively affluent white community in the Valley has managed to gather around a collective project to reduce property crime through a newly formed Neighbourhood Watch, and network extensively with the police and private security companies to achieve their goals. In contrast to this, the neighbouring communities have not been successful at developing projects that could enhance their security. Instead, the mainly African township Imizamo Yethu is characterised by internal division and conflict, while the coloured community in Hangberg has sunk into a collective apathy.

To explain the communities’ varying ability to affect their provision of security, a focus on social relations, identity formation, and networking is applied, as well as a nodal governance approach to map the existing nodes that seek to impact the governance of security in each community. Though the white community is more able than the others to affect the local provision of security, the contemporary development is increasing the already substantial differences between the communities, and it is likely that this will lead to more distrust and tension. This study seems to indicate that unless the people of Hout Bay are able to build common projects that will enhance the provision of security to all communities, they may all stand to lose in the long run.


Every day, we make decisions on topics ranging from personal investments to schools for our children to the meals we eat to the causes we champion. Unfortunately, we often choose poorly. Thaler and Sunstein invite us to enter an alternative world, one that takes our humanness as a given. They show that by knowing how people think, we can design choice environments that make it easier for people to choose what is best for themselves, their families, and their society.
Thaler and Sunstein demonstrate how thoughtful choice architecture can be established to nudge us in beneficial directions without restricting freedom of choice. Nudge offers a unique new take-from neither the left nor the right-on many hot-button issues, for individuals and governments alike.


This book examines when, how, and why internationalisation affects national economic institutions. It confronts questions at the heart of debates in political economy and comparative politics. What does internationalisation of markets mean? Who are its carriers in domestic arenas? Through which mechanism does it affect decision about institutional reform? What are the patterns of institutional outcomes in the face of internationalisation?


Written by a pioneer of this theoretical approach, this astonishing book promises to question the whole direction of social sciences methodology and makes essential reading for social sciences and humanities researchers and postgraduates. It revolves around three key functions:

- it introduces the rather dispersed discussion of non-representational theory to a wider audience
- it questions the whole direction of social sciences, methodologically, epistemologically and ontologically
- it provides more productive approaches to the social sciences.

A groundbreaking and comprehensive introduction to this key topic, Thrift's outstanding work brings together for the first time a body of work that has come to be known as non-representational theory. Although well-known in the social sciences, these theories have never before been assembled in one volume. Thrift's noteworthy book therefore, makes a significant contribution to the literature in this area.


Johannesburg is most often compared with Sao Paulo and Los Angeles and sometimes even with Budapest, Calcutta and Jerusalem. Johannesburg reflects and informs conditions in cities around the world. As might be expected from such comparisons, South Africa's political transformation has not led to redistribution and inclusive social change in Johannesburg.
In Emerging Johannesburg the contributors describe the city's transition from a post apartheid city to one with all too familiar issues such as urban/suburban divide in the city and its relationship to poverty and socio-political power, local politics and governance, crime and violence, and, especially for a city located in Southern Africa, the devastating impact of AIDS.


There has already been much discussion and critique of the New Public Management, and the impact of auditing and inspection on professional work in schools, hospitals, local government and the police. This study, by a qualitative sociologist, uses interpretive methods to examine this new form of regulation from the inside. Based on interviews with inspectors, quality assurance managers, and auditors, as well as with professionals struggling with red tape, it offers a critical and insightful account of organisational change.

The author includes vivid accounts of how quality assurance procedures and systems work in practice, conveying a sense of what is practically involved in the work of counting, measuring and managing quality, and the everyday frustrations of professionals dealing with ever-increasing amounts of paper work and red tape.

This book should be essential reading for anyone concerned about the rise of this new bureaucracy and the contemporary state of the professions. It is intended to support courses on quality assurance and the New Public Management in public administration and management. It also provides an accessible introduction for students in socio-legal studies, sociology and social policy about the effects of neo-liberalism on public sector work.


As the age-old adages say, “A picture is worth a thousand words” and “Seeing is believing”, this stunning 400 page “Africa: Atlas of our Changing Environment” is a unique and powerful publication which brings to light stories of environmental change at more than 100 locations spread across every country in Africa. There are more than 300 satellite images, 300 ground photographs and 155 maps, along with informative graphs and charts that give a vivid visual portrayal of Africa and its changing environment.

Using current and historical satellite images, the Atlas provides scientific evidence of the impact that natural and human activities have had on the continents environment over the past several decades. The observations and measurement of environmental change illustrate in this Atlas help gauge the extent of progress made by African countries towards reaching the United Nation’s Millennium Development goals.

More importantly, this book contributes to the knowledge and understanding that are essential for adaptation and remediation. This UNEP
publication should be of immense value to all those who want to know more about Africa and who care about the future of this continent.


When the policies and activities of one country or generation harm both other nations and later generations, they constitute serious injustices. Recognizing the broad threat posed by anthropogenic climate change, advocates for an international climate policy development process have expressly aimed to mitigate this pressing contemporary environmental threat in a manner that promotes justice. Yet, while making justice a primary objective of global climate policy has been the movement's noblest aspiration, it remains an onerous challenge for policymakers. Atmospheric Justice is the first single-authored work of political theory that addresses this pressing challenge via the conceptual frameworks of justice, equality, and responsibility.

Throughout this incisive study, Steve Vanderheiden points toward ways to achieve environmental justice by exploring how climate change raises issues of both international and intergenerational justice. In addition, he considers how the design of a global climate regime might take these aims into account. Engaging with the principles of renowned political philosopher John Rawls, he expands on them by factoring in the needs of future generations. Vanderheiden also demonstrates how political theory can contribute to reaching a better understanding of the proper human response to climate change.

By showing how climate policy offers insights into resolving contemporary controversies within political theory, he illustrates the ways in which applying normative theory to policy allows us to better understand both. Thoroughly researched and persuasively argued, Atmospheric Justice makes an important step toward providing us with a set of carefully elaborated first principles for achieving environmental justice.


This book is the third publication from the Eurogang Network, a cross-national collaboration of researchers (from both North America and Europe) devoted to comparative and multi-national research on youth gangs. It provides a unique insight into the influence of migration on local gang formation and development, paying particular attention to the importance of ethnicity.

The book also explores the challenges that migration and ethnicity pose for responding effectively to the growth of such gangs, particularly in areas where public discourse on such issues is restricted. Chapters in the book are concerned to address both situations where there have been longstanding problems with street gangs as well as areas where such issues have just started to emerge.

A variety of different research traditions and approaches are represented, including ethnographic methods, self-report surveys and interviews, official
records data and victim interviews. It will be essential reading for anybody interested in the phenomenon of street and youth gangs.


Private security is a mushrooming phenomenon worldwide, yet little is known about its nature and extent. There is a lack of systematic research that deals with the size, shape, growth and implications of private security operations. Furthermore, the limited available information has been dominated by Anglo-American publications tending to overlook the situation outside Anglophone countries. In addition, academic literature in general lacks a coherent set of theoretical concepts that can explain developing private security markets.

This book aims to tackle such blind spots by focusing on both the theoretical and empirical side of flourishing 'manned' guarding services in the Netherlands. It maps out the evolution of private security over the past 30 years and elucidates why the industry has grown so large. The book also offers detailed insights for politicians, policy-makers and ordinary citizens who frequently encounter private guards, but lack detailed information about them. In so doing, it sheds light on changes representing major shifts in policing and public order maintenance, tasks which to date have been government's primary responsibility.


For a physicist, all the world's information. The Universe and its workings are the ebb and flow of information. We are all transient patterns of information, passing on the recipe for our basic forms to future generations using a four-letter digital code called DNA. In this engaging and mind-stretching account, Vlatko Vedral considers some of the deepest questions about the Universe and considers the implications of interpreting it in terms of information. He explains the nature of information, the idea of entropy, and the roots of this thinking in thermodynamics. He describes the bizarre effects of quantum behaviour - effects such as 'entanglement', which Einstein called 'spooky action at a distance' and explores cutting edge work on the harnessing quantum effects in hyperfast quantum computers, and how recent evidence suggests that the weirdness of the quantum world, once thought limited to the tiniest scales, may reach into the macro world. Vedral finishes by considering the answer to the ultimate question: where did all of the information in the Universe come from? The answers he considers are exhilarating, drawing upon the work of distinguished physicist John Wheeler. The ideas challenge our concept of the nature of particles, of time, of determinism, and of reality itself.

Our modern society is flooded with all sorts of devices: TV sets, automobiles, microwaves, mobile phones. How are all these things affecting us? How can their role in our lives be understood? What Things Do answers these questions by focusing on how technologies mediate our actions and our perceptions of the world. Peter-Paul Verbeek develops this innovative approach by first distinguishing it from the classical philosophy of technology formulated by Jaspers and Heidegger, who were concerned that technology would alienate us from ourselves and the world around us. Against this gloomy and overly abstract view, Verbeek draws on and extends the work of more recent philosophers of technology like Don Ihde, Bruno Latour, and Albert Borgmann to present a much more empirically rich and nuanced picture of how material artifacts shape our existence and experiences. In the final part of the book Verbeek shows how his "postphenomenological" approach applies to the technological practice of industrial designers. Its systematic and historical review of the philosophy of technology makes What Things Do suitable for use as an introductory text, while its innovative approach will make it appealing to readers in many fields including philosophy, sociology, engineering, and industrial design.


This book provides an in-depth analysis of the South African law of unjustified enrichment. It describes the current law and explores new solutions using comparative insights. It explores the historical background and general principles of law of unjustified enrichment an, its internal structure and how it relates to other areas of law.

The second part analyses enrichment by transfer, imposed enrichment and enrichment by invasion of rights. It also explores defences that are available to counter enrichment claims.


Russian organized crime has undergone enormous changes since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The trends and patterns that characterize its modus operandi have been in constant flux, under pressure from both external and internal forces.

In lurid headlines and seats of power it has been hyped, vilified, and glamorized but rarely studied as an academic subject. Unfortunately, the lack of serious literature has somewhat obscured its true colours. Its secretive and amorphous nature makes it difficult to investigate, especially for outside observers. Its combination of death and honour lends itself easily to yellow
journalism. Its connections to former KGB agents smacks of global conspiracies and stirs the remnants of cold war mentality.

In Violent Entrepreneurs, Volkov attempts to correct the many myths and misperceptions about Russian organized crime by foregoing the sensational and simplistic language of murder and greed and treating the subject as an economic agent responding to forces of supply and demand.

His book, although not without flaws, is a welcome addition to a small but growing library of academic literature that examines organized crime as a real non-state actor, on par with international blocs, NGOs, and corporations.


In the early 1990s, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani launched a zero-tolerance campaign aimed at street disorders and petty offenders, incarnated in the infamous “squeegee man.” New York City soon became a planetary showcase for an aggressive approach to law enforcement that, despite its extravagant costs and the absence of connection to the crime drop, came to be admired and imitated by other cities in the United States, Western Europe, and Latin America.

In *Prisons of Poverty*, Loïc Wacquant tracks the incubation and internationalization of the slogans, theories, and measures composing this new punitive “common sense,” fashioned to curb mounting urban inequality and marginality in the metropolis. He finds that a network of Reagan-era conservative think tanks (led by the Manhattan Institute) forged them as weapons in their crusade to dismantle the welfare state and, in effect, to criminalize poverty. He traces their import and export through the agency of the media and the pro-market policy institutes that have mushroomed across the European Union, particularly in Tony Blair’s Britain. And he shows how academics helped smuggle U.S. techniques of penalization into their countries by dressing them up in scholarly garb.


This accessible reference work is much more than a dictionary; in addition to a traditional definition, each entry provides an overview of relevant research on the topic, often engaging in a short, lively debate about the topic’s significance to policing and broader criminal justice issues.

This dictionary covers a great many of the key concepts and issues in modern policing. Its value is both in the quality of the contributors and the way in which each section not only gives clear and accessible explanations but also gives an overview of the evaluation available. It is a very welcome resource for those who not only want a reference book but also some guidance on evidence-based practice.

The SAGE Dictionary of Policing is the definitive reference tool for students, academics and practitioners in police studies. The Dictionary delivers a
complete guide to policing in a comprehensive, easy-to-use format. This title features contributions by 110 of the world's leading academics and practitioners based in 14 countries map out all the key concepts and topics in the field. This book offers online resources, including free access to key articles and links to useful websites.


Environmental crime is a topic of growing international importance. This book provides a general introduction and overview of this issue by presenting key articles and source material in the emerging area of green or environmental criminology. The focus for the collection is environmental crime, itself an ambiguous concept, and one that has been defined in the broadest terms to include environmental harms of many different kinds. The articles and extracts reprinted in this Reader span a wide range of concerns - from issues of pollution, illegal disposal of waste and logging, through to prosecution of specific environmental offences and crime prevention as this pertains to trade in endangered species.

The book includes articles and extracts that challenge existing conceptualisations of environmental crime and human rights, as well as those that provide insight into what the 'greening' of research and scholarship means for criminology as a field. The Reader draws upon work from many different sources, and from many different disciplines and perspectives. The Reader is divided into three main sections: conceptualising environmental crime; dynamics of environmental crime; and, environmental law enforcement.

It is the most inclusive and up-to-date collection of its kind and will be an essential resource for students, academics, policy-makers, environmental managers, police, magistrates and others with a general interest in environmental issues.


Crime and Criminology 3/e is about the causes of crime. More specifically, it describes the diverse and at times competing perspectives within criminology, and their attempts to explain why certain types of people engage in certain types of behaviour that have been identified as being criminal in nature.


Applying his highly acclaimed integral approach, Ken Wilber formulates a theory of spirituality that honours the truths of modernity and post modernity—including the revolutions in science and culture—while incorporating the essential insights of the great religions.
He shows how spirituality today combines the enlightenment of the East, which excels at cultivating higher states of consciousness, with the enlightenment of the West, which offers developmental and psychodynamic psychology. Each contributes key components to a more integral spirituality. On the basis of this integral framework, a radically new role for the world’s religions is proposed. Because these religions have such a tremendous influence on the worldview of the majority of the earth’s population, they are in a privileged position to address some of the biggest conflicts we face.

By adopting a more integral view, the great religions can act as facilitators of human development: from magic to mythic to rational to pluralistic to integral—and to a global society that honours and includes all the stations of life along the way.


This monograph documents the results of a qualitative research inquiry into how and why people who are poor help each other. A key objective of the inquiry was to understand and describe how, in the context of poverty, philanthropic impulses and behaviours are expressed and organised. Particular attention was paid to identifying the actors involved, the nature of the assistance given and received and the motivations and other factors driving people’s decisions to help each other or not. Supported by the Ford Foundation, the study was conducted over a three-year period in four southern African countries: Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.


Energy and climate change are issues of critical importance for shaping a sustainable future, both in South Africa and globally. For South Africa, finding a policy approach which balances the increasing demand for energy with the need for sustainability, equity and climate change mitigation is a particular challenge. This title provides an innovative and strategic approach to climate policy, with local development objectives as its starting point. Through energy modelling, indicators of sustainable development and policy analysis, Harald Winkler builds a rich and detailed case study illustrating how a development-focused approach to energy and climate policy might work in South Africa.

Moreover, with recent record-setting global crude oil prices, this title points out that making energy supply and use more sustainable is a central challenge in South Africa’s future development path. An energy researcher, IPCC author (Intergovernmental panel on climate change) and a member of the South African delegation to the UN Framework convention on climate change, Winkler offers a nuanced examination of where the synergies and trade-offs lie, and makes clear
the imperative of considering long-term implications when meeting short-term needs.


Dr Harald Winkler is an internationally renowned expert on climate change, based at the Energy Research Centre at the University of Cape Town. In 2007 he was approached by South Africa’s Department of the Environment to head a project to research and develop scenarios that would form the basis for a national, long-term climate policy as well as well-founded positions for international negotiations on the future of global climate policy after 2012. This book is based on his report.

Making a just transition to a low-carbon economy and society is one of the most difficult challenges globally. In South Africa, which needs to address poverty and inequality, reducing greenhouse gas emissions presents a daunting challenge. Nonetheless, the South African government initiated a process to develop long term mitigation scenarios. These were based on rigorous research, involving a group of strategic thinkers across a wide range of stakeholders. This book describes the technical work on potential mitigation actions that built enough confidence for the South African government to set an ambitious strategic direction in mitigating climate change.

Without constraints, emissions will quadruple by mid-century, whereas science requires that they be reduced in absolute terms by then. Readers will find here an analysis of a wide range of detailed mitigation actions and proposals for four strategic options that South Africa can pursue.


This book is concerned with the ways in which the problem of security is thought about and promoted by a range of actors and agencies in the public, private and nongovernmental sectors.

The authors are concerned not simply with the influence of risk-based thinking in the area of security, but seek rather to map the mentalities and practices of security found in a variety of sectors, and to understand the ways in which thinking from these sectors influence one another.

Their particular concern is to understand the drivers of innovation in the governance of security, the conditions that make innovation possible and the ways in which innovation is imagined and realised by actors from a wide range of sectors.


The promotion of security is no longer a state monopoly. It is dispersed and takes place through the practices of states, corporations, non-governmental
actors and community-based organizations. But what do we know about the ways in which ‘security’ is thought about and prompted in this pluralized field of delivery? Are democratic values being advanced and protected, or threatened and compromised?

Wood and Dupont bring together a team of renowned scholars to shed light on our understanding of the arrangements for contemporary security governance. Offering a ‘friendly dialogue’ between those who argue that democratic transformation rests in the development of strong state institutions and those who propose a more decentered agenda, the scholars in this volume bring cutting-edge theoretical analyses to bear on empirical examples.


A powerful history of imperialism and resistance in the Americas, with a focus on the Aztec, Maya, Inca, Cherokee and Iroquois. Wright's illuminating account, told largely from the point of view of the losers, details the rapid collapse of cultures and societies in the Americas following the arrival of the Europeans in 1492.

Wright draws on an impressive range of archival material in reconstructing this classic account, originally published in 1993. Wright is also the author of Time among the Maya.


Studies show that institutions play a role both in causing and in addressing problems arising from human-environment interactions. But the nature of this role is complex and not easily described. This book presents an overview of recent research on how institutions matter in efforts to tackle such environmental problems as the loss of biological diversity, the degradation of forests, and the overarching issue of climate change. Using the tools of the new institutionalism in the social sciences, the book treats institutions as sets of rights, rules, and decision-making procedures.

Individual chapters present research findings and examine policy implications regarding questions of causality, performance, and institutional design as well as the themes of institutional fit (or misfit), interplay, and scale. Institutions and Environmental Change is the product of a decade-long international research project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) carried out under the auspices of the International Human Dimensions Programme. The book's policy insights demonstrate that research on institutions can provide the basis for practical advice on effective ways to deal with the most pressing environmental problems of our times.

Just a decade ago security had little claim to criminological attention. Today a combination of disciplinary paradigm shifts, policy changes, and world political events have pushed security to the forefront of the criminological agenda. Distinctions between public safety and private protection, policing and security services, national and international security are being eroded. Post-9/11 the pursuit of security has been hotly debated not least because countering terrorism raises the stakes and licenses extraordinary measures.

Security has become a central plank of public policy, a topical political issue, and lucrative focus of private venture but it is not without costs, problems, and paradoxes. As security governs our lives, governing security become a priority. This book provides a brief, authoritative introduction to the history of security from Hobbes to the present day and a timely guide to contemporary security politics and dilemmas. It argues that the pursuit of security poses a significant challenge for criminal justice practice and values. And it defends security as public good and suggests a framework of principles by which it might better be governed. Engaging with major academic debates in criminology, law, international relations, politics, and sociology, this book stands at the vanguard of interdisciplinary writing on security.


On Writing Well shows how to apply the author's four principles of writing: Clarity; Simplicity; Brevity; and Humanity. He stresses the importance of reading your writing aloud to hear how it sounds and illustrates the difference between good and bad nouns, and good and bad verbs. Specific examples are given throughout that show how writing can be improved.


Climate change is now accepted as a global emergency that poses a very threat to our lives and livelihoods. Change at almost every level of society is needed, and we as citizens. Consumers, family members, employers and employees have our work cut out for us. Co-authored by 24 South African experts, *Bending the Curve* will help you move from deliberation to action. Kicking off with an overview of the most recent climate change and environmental facts as they relate to South Africa, *Bending the Curve* leaps quickly into the practical. Whether you are a parent or farmer, a government or corporate employee, an architect or educator, you will find a wealth of ideas for making profound changes at work and in your personal life that will improve the lives of everyone and help to tackle this scourge.

Zizek argues that the physical violence we see is often generated by the systemic violence that sustains our political and economic systems. With the help of eminent philosophers like Marx, Engel and Lacan, as well as frequent references to popular culture, he examines the real causes of violent outbreaks like those seen in Israel and Palestine and in terrorist acts around the world. Ultimately, he warns, doing nothing is often the most violent course of action we can take.