Les Utopies

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World is the nonfiction work Brave New World Revisited, first published in 1958. It is a fascinating work in which Huxley uses his tremendous knowledge of human relations to compare the modern-day world with the prophetic fantasy envision in Brave New World, including threats to humanity, such as overpopulation, propaganda, and chemical persuasion.

Random Riches: Manfred Zollinger 2016-03-31 Gambling is a fascinating subject which for many centuries has attracted public interest. Yet, despite its ubiquity, gambling (or gaming) leads a marginal existence within the paradigms of social policy and is poorly recognized in the wider political arena. Providing a historical understanding of the subject enriched with a diverse academic approach that draws upon sociology, economics and psychology. Each chapter in the collection is the work of a renowned scholar with a long-standing interest in the subject.

The contributions offer historical analyses of the medieval origins of the 'Gambler State' and of mathematical risk analysis. They cast light on the roles of different stakeholders in gambling including the playing public, business, and the state. They provide a controversial discussion of the alleged 'pathological' nature of chance games and the reasons for either regulating or freeing them from state control. Last but not least, two authors deal with country-specific in gaming cultures and gambling markets. Taken as a whole, the chapters in this volume chart the development of European gambling culture from the medieval to modern times. In so doing it provides essential context for topics such as the criminalization of the gambling and lotteries, addiction to gambling, poverty and social degradation on the fringes of the welfare state.


Reconstructing Modernism Ashley Maher 2020-03-12 Reconstructing Modernism establishes for the first time the centrality of modernist buildings and architectural modernism in architecture. Drawing upon a wealth of previously unexplored architectural criticism by British authors, this book reveals how arguments about architecture led to innovations in literature, as well as to redesigns in the concept of modernism itself. While the city has long been a focus of literary modernist studies, architectural modernism has rarely had its due. Scholars usually characterize architectural modernism as a parallel modernism or even an incompatibility of modernist literature. Giving special attention to dystopian classics Brave New World and Nineteen Eighty-Four, this study argues that sustained attention to modern architecture should parallel modernist authors’ political and aesthetic commitments. After many writers have centered their literary theory on modernist authors, this book will be essential for conceptualizing the role of architectural modernism in modernist literature. The central argument of this study is that the concept of architectural modernism was shared by an incredible variety of authors—Edwardians, modernists, satirists, and even anti-modernists. The Philosophy Of Praxis Andrew Feenberg 2014-07-22 The early Marx called for the "realization of philosophy" through revolution. Revolution thus became a critical philosophical concept for Marxism, a view elaborated in the later Marxian praxis of Lukács, Adorno and the Frankfurt School. These philosophers argue that fundamental philosophical problems are, in reality, social problems abstractly conceived. This argument has two implications: on the one hand, philosophical problems are significant insofar as they reflect real social contradictions; on the other hand, philosophy cannot resolve the problems it identifies because only social revolution can eliminate their causes. Realizing Philosophy traces the evolution of this argument in the writings of Marx, Lukács, Adorno and Marcuse. This reinterpretation of Marxian praxis shows its contemporary relevance in discussions in Marxist political theory, continental philosophy and science and technology studies.

Pologne-Russie: [A pamphlet against the restoration of Polish independence]. Polanek 1861

En quelle façon l'Empereur de l'Orléans est-il devenu le gouverneur de la France? Courrier du 1er au 10 mars 1848. Château, 1848. (Édité par F. J. E. Joubert.)

In the struggle of the workers of the world against the world of bosses, the working class has shown that its strength lies not in numbers but in its unity and organization. The Comité de Défense des Travaillleurs is an organization of workers who have been expelled from their homes by the police or who are in danger of losing their jobs.

The conviction that the development and promotion of the arts, humanities and culture through the study of literature and the aesthetic are the means to the liberation of the masses was crucial to the socialist propaganda for cultural emancipation. The author proposes a method of following political messages of the Catholic Church during the teaching, as it is expressed in papal encyclicals, in wider context of contemporary political doctrines and major events.

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The Complete Works of Aldous Huxley: Illustrated Edition Aldous Huxley 2007-07-07 Aldous Leonard Huxley was an English novelist and essayist who is best known for his novels and wide-ranging output of essays, he also published short stories, poetry, travel writing, and film scripts and stories. Huxley was a humanist but was also interested towards the end of his life in spiritual subjects such as parapsychology and philosophical mysticism. By the end of his life, he was widely acknowledged as one of the pre-eminent writers of the 20th century. He is especially famous for his novel Brave New World, published in 1932. The novel was initially published as a satirical social criticism of American society, based on Huxley's experiences in the United States. The novel was also published under the title Brave New World Revisited in 1958. It is a fascinating work in which Huxley uses his tremendous knowledge of human relations to compare the modern-day world with the prophetic fantasy envision in Brave New World, including threats to humanity, such as overpopulation, propaganda, and chemical persuasion.

Sparta in Modern Thought Stephen Hohendorff 2012-12-31 Images of ancient Sparta have had a major impact on Western thought since the French Revolution. They are a model for the creation of a republican political and social order. Since the 19th century she has typically been viewed as the opposite of advanced liberal and industrial democracies: a forerunner of 20th-century totalitarian and militaristic regimes such as the Third Reich and the Soviet Union. Yet positive images of Sparta remain embedded in contemporary popular media and culture. This is the first book in over 40 years to examine this important subject. Eleven ancient historians and experts in the history of ideas discuss Sparta’s changing role in Western thought from medieval Europe to the 21st century, with a special focus on Enlightenment France, Nazi Germany and the USA. Images of ancient Sparta have had a major impact on Western thought since the French Revolution. They are a model for the creation of a republican political and social order. Since the 19th century she has typically been viewed as the opposite of advanced liberal and industrial democracies: a forerunner of 20th-century totalitarian and militaristic regimes such as the Third Reich and the Soviet Union. Yet positive images of Sparta remain embedded in contemporary popular media and culture. This is the first book in over 40 years to examine this important subject. Eleven ancient historians and experts in the history of ideas discuss Sparta’s changing role in Western thought from medieval Europe to the 21st century, with a special focus on Enlightenment France, Nazi Germany and the USA. Images of ancient Sparta have had a major impact on Western thought since the French Revolution. They are a model for the creation of a republican political and social order. Since the 19th century she has typically been viewed as the opposite of advanced liberal and industrial democracies: a forerunner of 20th-century totalitarian and militaristic regimes such as the Third Reich and the Soviet Union. Yet positive images of Sparta remain embedded in contemporary popular media and culture. This is the first book in over 40 years to examine this important subject. Eleven ancient historians and experts in the history of ideas discuss Sparta’s changing role in Western thought from medieval Europe to the 21st century, with a special focus on Enlightenment France, Nazi Germany and the USA.

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level of the economic division of labour, but substantially depending on the realised social and economic order and their further development. This study is focused on the development of private household production and its various factors which could help to minimize the loss of a buffer function for times of economic downturn. Once the ability to establish a self-sufficient household with most of its vital areas of production for instance of nutrition, storage, shopping, cleaning, clothes, natural domestic production and personal care of household members is lost, the dependency on the market is inevitably created. Income in terms of money has to be the source of the members of the household’s activities to maintain a reasonable living. Subsequently the dependency on the state of affairs of the national economy becomes vital. In particular the cash economy and the inflation are looming miseries for the majority of private households. Given the national economy’s integration into the global market this adds to the dependency on international markets. An important challenge in the future will be how the private household production evolves within Western Societies with their dominant free market concepts, even with various market modifications. Sometimes one may ask whether Aldous Huxley’s thoughts in his book Brave New World will come partially true.

The fantastic represents a wide and heterogeneous field in literary, cultural, and media studies. Encompassing some of the field’s foremost voices such as Fred Botting and Larissa Lai, as well as exciting new perspectives by junior scholars, this volume offers a mosaic of the fantastic now. The contributions impact and discuss current developments in theory and practice by offering enlightening snapshots of the contemporary Anglophone landscape of research in the fantastic. The authors’ arguments and analyses thus give new impetus to the field’s theoretical and methodological approaches, its textual materials, its main interests, and its crucial findings.

Brave New World. Aldous Huxley 2014-07-01 Now more than ever: Aldous Huxley’s enduring masterwork must be read and understood by anyone concerned with preserving the human spirit. “A masterpiece... One of the most prophetic dystopian works.”—WALL STREET JOURNAL. Aldous Huxley’s profoundly important classic of world literature, Brave New World, is a searching vision of an unequal, technologically-advanced future where humans are genetically bred, socially indoctrinated, and pharmaceutically anesthetized to passively uphold an authoritarian ruling order—“all at the cost of our freedom, full humanity, and perhaps also our souls. “A genius [who] spent his life decrying the failure of his utopian dream of a well-ordered and harmonious society. By exploring his absorption in the autobiographical project, and in particular Monsieur Nicolas ou le coeur humain d’OLIVIO, it offers an interpretation of his work as a sustained reflection on selfhood and on the power of memory which enables RÉFIF to create, within the confines of the text, a utopian space where self and world are reconciled, and time and space no longer count.

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