

Earth Air Fire Water Humanistic Studies Of The Environment

Lancelot Hogben, Scientific HumanistEcoambiguityMichigan Quarterly ReviewThe Journal of Environment & DevelopmentGaston Bachelard, Subversive HumanistCulture after HumanismEarth, Air, Fire, WaterThe Promise of Scientific Humanism Toward a Unification of Scientific, Religious, Social and Economic ThoughtProtected Areas and SpiritualityHumanism in CrisisConservation, Sustainable Development, and "traditional" PeopleThe Oxford Handbook of Environmental HistoryThe Humanist FrameGeorge Buchanan, Humanist and ReformerA Handbook for the Humanistic AstrologerArchitectonics of HumanismEnvironmental EthicsScholastic Tradition and Humanist InnovationHumanistic StudiesLabor's MillenniumScience Books & FilmsMusic in BrazilBeyond Nature's HousekeepersHumanismBook Review IndexA Humanist ViewTechnology and CultureRussian Greens in a Risk SocietyBook Review DigestA Woman's EducationDialectics and HumanismUniversity Press Books Selected for Public and Secondary School LibrariesThe Emergence of Liberal Humanism: From the Italian Renaissance to the French RevolutionChristendom DestroyedReclaiming RomanticismI Foresee My LifeThe Humanism of CiceroHumanistic JudaismDust BowlDebating Climate Change

Lancelot Hogben, Scientific Humanist

Ecoambiguity

From pre-Columbian times to the environmental justice movements of the present, women and men frequently responded to the environment and environmental issues in profoundly different ways. Although both environmental history and women's history are flourishing fields, explorations of the synergy produced by the interplay between environment and sex, sexuality, and gender are just beginning. Offering more than biographies of great women in environmental history, *Beyond Nature's Housekeepers* examines the intersections that shaped women's unique environmental concerns and activism and that framed the way the larger culture responded. Women featured include Native Americans, colonists, enslaved field workers, pioneers, homemakers, municipal housekeepers, immigrants, hunters, nature writers, soil conservationists, scientists, migrant laborers, nuclear protestors, and environmental justice activists. As women, they fared, thought, and acted in ways complicated by social, political, and economic norms, as well as issues of sexuality and childbearing. Nancy C. Unger reveals how women have played a unique role, for better and sometimes for worse, in the shaping of the American environment.

Michigan Quarterly Review

As the largest nation in Latin America, Brazil is home to some of the most celebrated music in the world. This case study in the Global Music Series edited by Bonnie C. Wade and Patricia Shehan Campbell is one of the first books to explore the contemporary diversity of Brazilian music. Each chapter combines narratives of musical events with musical analysis, personal histories of musicians, and explorations of the connections between music and other domains of Brazilian culture and society.

The Journal of Environment & Development

Culture After Humanism asks what happens to the authority of traditional western modes of thought in the wake of postmodernist theories of language and identity. Drawing on examples from music, architecture, literature, philosophy and art, Iain Chambers investigates moments of tension, interruptions which transform our perception of the world and test the limits of language, art and technology.

Gaston Bachelard, Subversive Humanist

Hogben escaped from a background of religious bigotry by the academic ladder

and gained a major scholarship at Cambridge and graduated in 1916. During a noteworthy academic career, he found time to be active in the Fabian Society and in the London Labour Party. He also founded the Journal of Experimental Biology along with Julian Huxley and J.B.S. Haldane. He is most widely known for Mathematics for the Million and Science for the Citizen, and he played a big part in creating The Loom of Language.

Culture after Humanism

In an elegant translation, Mary McAllester Jones brings to English-speaking readers the writings of a singular French philosopher of science whose rich intellectual legacy is too little known. Gaston Bachelard, who died in 1962, left us twelve works on the philosophy of science, nine on the poetic imagination, and two on time and consciousness, written in an image-laden style that rejected traditional academic discourse in favor of a subversive, allusive, highly metaphorical way of thinking and writing. Gaston Bachelard, Subversive Humanist gives us a generous introduction to Bachelard's brilliant and idiosyncratic writings about the relation of science, poetry, and human consciousness. The extracts are framed in succinct critical essays that explicate the development of his ideas and clarify his relation to the contemporary French intellectual revolution more commonly associated with Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida. The matrix of Bachelard's thought is twentieth-century science, the "new scientific mind" that he dates from 1905 and

Einstein's special theory of relativity. Like the discovery of America five hundred years before, the discoveries of mathematics and physics today have undermined our familiar epistemologies. Modern science has forced us to revise our conception of the rational subject and of the relation between reason and reality, subject and object. A "psychic revolution" has accompanied this revolution in reason. If we try to grasp the dialectics of matter and energy in physics, or the dualism of waves and particles, we shall learn to maintain difference and handle complexity; we are shaken out of the reductive, identity-ridden habits of ordinary life and thought. As a writer of science, Bachelard deliberately aimed to rid us of the preconceptions that blind us to the facts, to science as it is now. The same wariness with regard to theory is present in his approach to poetry. For Bachelard, mathematical equation and poetic image alike break with everyday experience. Reading poetic images brings us "the experience of openness, of newness", says Bachelard. The reader "is called upon to continue the writer's images, he is aware of being in a state of open imagination." There is little place for abstract critical theory in Bachelard's view of Poetry. Gaston Bachelard, Subversive Humanist will interest literary scholars, philosophers, and intellectual historians.

Earth, Air, Fire, Water

Historians have traditionally interpreted the American land-grant higher-education movement as the result of political and economic forces. Little attention has been

given, however, to any explicit or implicit theological motivations for the movement. This book tells the story of how the Christian belief of many founders of the University of Illinois motivated their educational theory and practice. Constructing a social gospel of labor's millennium (their shorthand for God's kingdom being enhanced through agricultural and mechanical education), they initially proposed that the university would impart a millenarian blessing for the larger society by providing abundant food, economic prosperity, vocational dignity, and a charitable spirit of sacred unity and public service. Rich in primary-source research, Smith's account builds a compelling case for at least one such institution's adaptation of an inherited evangelical educational tradition, transitioning into a new era of higher learning that has left its mark on university life today.

The Promise of Scientific Humanism Toward a Unification of Scientific, Religious, Social and Economic Thought

The Delos Initiative focuses on the sacred natural sites in developed countries throughout the world. Its main purpose is to help in maintaining both the sanctity and the biodiversity of these sites, through the understanding of the complex relationship between spiritual/cultural and natural values.

Protected Areas and Spirituality

The field of environmental history emerged just decades ago but has established itself as one of the most innovative and important new approaches to history, one that bridges the human and natural world, the humanities and the sciences. With the current trend towards internationalizing history, environmental history is perhaps the quintessential approach to studying subjects outside the nation-state model, with pollution, global warming, and other issues affecting the earth not stopping at national borders. With 25 essays, this Handbook is global in scope and innovative in organization, looking at the field thematically through such categories as climate, disease, oceans, the body, energy, consumerism, and international relations.

Humanism in Crisis

Every 3rd issue is a quarterly cumulation.

Conservation, Sustainable Development, and "traditional" People

Reinterpreting the architectural principles of the Renaissance period. This book

presents a fresh viewpoint on the use of symmetry and proportion in Alberti and Palladio with the help of new illustrations and examples. Covering the evolution of the Renaissance tradition into the twentieth century, this book offers a new evaluation which veers from Le Corbusier and the French school and moves toward the continuation and transformation in the Viennese and Chicago practices exemplified by Frank Lloyd Wright and the American school. Lionel March (Los Angeles, CA) is a practicing architect and an avid follower of the Modernist tradition in architecture. He also teaches at the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at UCLA.

The Oxford Handbook of Environmental History

This study examines the complexities of the relationship between "traditional" peoples and conservation initiatives, through focusing on the relationship of the Pataxo Indians to the Parque Nacional Monte Pascoal (PNMP) in Porto Seguro, Bahia (Brazil). The Pataxo occupied the PNMP in 1999, the result of a conflicting relationship that extends back to the Park's establishment.

The Humanist Frame

George Buchanan, Humanist and Reformer

A Handbook for the Humanistic Astrologer

Architectonics of Humanism

Environmental Ethics

Scholastic Tradition and Humanist Innovation

A collection of essays which discuss how different cultures deal with environmental issues.

Humanistic Studies

Labor's Millennium

Science Books & Films

"As they narrate their lives in these rituals, leaders also give other participants ways to address some of the pressing issues in their own lives. Special emphasis is given to the emotional effects of narrative performances and how these accounts move people to identify with others, compel them to act in appropriate ways, or assuage their grief over a lost loved one. Oakdale analyzes autobiographical performances using insights from studies on ritual, life history, and linguistic anthropology to better understand Kayabi notions of self and person and the role these narrative expressions play in their social life."--BOOK JACKET.

Music in Brazil

Beyond Nature's Housekeepers

Humanism

This volume presents a comprehensive analysis of the role of business in

safeguarding the environment. It introduces the general issues and context, and then gives a detailed, critical examination of all the key tools of corporate environmental management

Book Review Index

This doctoral dissertation reviews the development of methods for deriving human insulin, largely from porcine insulin. Discussed are methods such as enzymatic peptide synthesis; transpeptidation using trypsin with both porcine insulin and synthetic precursors; and the combined use of enzymatic semisynthesis with recombinant DNA techniques. Major sections include the following: materials and methods, transpeptidation, conversion of single-chain precursors, and kinetic studies. No index. No one is exactly sure what happened in France between Montaigne and Descartes (1580-1630) that made humanism vanish from the scene, but 14 scholars offer various interpretations in essays first presented at a conference in Loches, France, September 1988. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

A Humanist View

Technology and Culture

This book is available as open access through the Bloomsbury Open Access programme and is available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. The earliest environmental criticism took its inspiration from the Romantic poets and their immersion in the natural world. Today the “romanticising” of nature has come to be viewed with suspicion. Written by one of the leading ecocritics writing today, *Reclaiming Romanticism* rediscovers the importance of the European Romantic tradition to the ways that writers and critics engage with the environment in the Anthropocene era. Exploring the work of such poets as Wordsworth, Shelley and Clare, the book discovers a rich vein of Romantic ecomaterialism and brings these canonical poets into dialogue with contemporary American and Australian poets and artists. Kate Rigby demonstrates the ways in which Romantic ecopoetics responds to postcolonial challenges and environmental peril to offer a collaborative artistic practice for an era of human-non-human cohabitation and kinship.

Russian Greens in a Risk Society

The acclaimed author of the best-selling *The Road from Coorain* and *True North* now gives us the third book in her remarkable continuing memoir—describing the pleasures, the challenges, and the constant surprises (good and bad) of her years

as the first woman president of Smith College. The story opens in 1973 as Conway, unbeknownst to her, is first “looked over” as a prospective candidate by members of the Smith community, and continues as she assesses her passions and possibilities and agrees to the new challenge of heading the college in 1975. The jolt of energy she gets from being surrounded by several thousand young women enables her to take on the difficulties that arise in dealing with the diverse Smith constituencies—from the self-appointed protectors of the great male tradition of humanistic learning to the equally determined young feminists insisting on change. We see Conway juggling the needs and concerns of faculty, students, parents, trustees, and alumnae, and re-defining and redesigning aspects of the college to create programs in line with the new realities of women’s lives. We sense the urgency of her efforts to shape an institution that will attract students of the 1990s and beyond. Through it all we see Jill Ker Conway coping with her husband’s illness, and learning to protect and sustain her inner self. As the end of a decade at Smith approaches, we see her realizing that she has both had her education and made her contributions, and that it is time now for her to graduate.

Book Review Digest

A Woman's Education

Dialectics and Humanism

University Press Books Selected for Public and Secondary School Libraries

“The latest volume to appear in the Penguin History of Europe. Like its companion volumes, [Christendom Destroyed] is no breezy survey but a masterly synthesis of depth and breadth.”—The Wall Street Journal “The political and religious conflicts of early modern Europe receive high-quality treatment from Greengrass. an excellent addition to the new Penguin History of Europe.”—Financial Times From peasants to princes, no one was untouched by the spiritual and intellectual upheaval of the sixteenth century. Martin Luther’s challenge to church authority forced Christians to examine their beliefs in ways that shook the foundations of their religion. The subsequent divisions, fed by dynastic rivalries and military changes, fundamentally altered the relations between ruler and ruled. Geographical and scientific discoveries challenged the unity of Christendom as a belief community. Europe, with all its divisions, emerged instead as a geographical projection. Chronicling these dramatic changes, Thomas More, Shakespeare, Montaigne, and Cervantes created works that continue to resonate with us.

Spanning the years 1517 to 1648, *Christendom Destroyed* is Mark Greengrass's magnum opus: a rich tapestry that fosters a deeper understanding of Europe's identity today. From the Hardcover edition.

The Emergence of Liberal Humanism: From the Italian Renaissance to the French Revolution

Christendom Destroyed

Reclaiming Romanticism

In the mid 1930s, North America's Great Plains faced one of the worst man-made environmental disasters in world history. Donald Worster's classic chronicle of the devastating years between 1929 and 1939 tells the story of the Dust Bowl in ecological as well as human terms. Now, twenty-five years after his book helped to define the new field of environmental history, Worster shares his more recent thoughts on the subject of the land and how humans interact with it. In a new afterword, he links the Dust Bowl to current political, economic and ecological issues--including the American livestock industry's exploitation of the Great Plains,

and the on-going problem of desertification, which has now become a global phenomenon. He reflects on the state of the plains today and the threat of a new dustbowl. He outlines some solutions that have been proposed, such as "the Buffalo Commons," where deer, antelope, bison and elk would once more roam freely, and suggests that we may yet witness a Great Plains where native flora and fauna flourish while applied ecologists show farmers how to raise food on land modeled after the natural prairies that once existed.

I Foresee My Life

The Humanism of Cicero

Humanistic Judaism

Provides a contextualized analysis of the Russian green movement within a society characterized by all-encompassing risk. Risk has become so pervasive in Russian life that it is now a 'normal' part of daily routine. Russian society is gradually losing control over the factors that create and spread risk, as environmental policy-making that is aimed to reduce it is commonly seen to threaten the modernization

of Russian economic and social life. The author argues that hostility toward the green movement is thus woven into the social fabric of modern Russian society. In response, the Green movement is becoming less rooted in society.

Dust Bowl

Debating Climate Change

East Asian literatures are famous for celebrating the beauties of nature and depicting people as intimately connected with the natural world. But in fact, because the region has a long history of transforming and exploiting nature, much of the fiction and poetry in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages portrays people as damaging everything from small woodlands to the entire planet. These texts seldom talk about environmental crises straightforwardly. Instead, like much creative writing on degraded ecosystems, they highlight what Karen Laura Thornber calls ecoambiguity—the complex, contradictory interactions between people and the nonhuman environment. *Ecoambiguity* is the first book in any language to analyze Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Taiwanese literary treatments of damaged ecosystems. Thornber closely examines East Asian creative portrayals of inconsistent human attitudes, behaviors, and information concerning the

environment and takes up texts by East Asians who have been translated and celebrated around the world, including Gao Xingjian, Ishimure Michiko, Jiang Rong, and Ko Un, as well as fiction and poetry by authors little known even in their homelands. Ecoambiguity addresses such environmental crises as deforesting, damming, pollution, overpopulation, species eradication, climate change, and nuclear apocalypse. This book opens new portals of inquiry in both East Asian literatures and ecocriticism (literature and environment studies), as well as in comparative and world literature.

[ROMANCE](#) [ACTION & ADVENTURE](#) [MYSTERY & THRILLER](#) [BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY](#) [CHILDREN'S](#) [YOUNG ADULT](#) [FANTASY](#) [HISTORICAL FICTION](#) [HORROR](#) [LITERARY FICTION](#) [NON-FICTION](#) [SCIENCE FICTION](#)