

Attentats De Paris La Gorsedd Sexprime Abph

Separatism in BrittanyMariners' PrisonA NovelViking AdultThe Destruction of ArtIconoclasm and Vandalism since the French RevolutionReaktion Books

This book is a comprehensive single-volume history of literature in the two major languages of Wales from post-Roman to post-devolution Britain.

From 1937 to 1950 the Irish government granted political asylum to a number of European minority nationalists, many of whom were wanted for crimes of collaboration with Axis forces during the Second World War. Bretons, Basques, Scots, Flemings even a high-ranking Croat later dubbed the Yugoslav Himmler all found temporary or permanent refuge in Ireland. Refuge Ireland reveals for the first time why Dublin sheltered fugitives who had so disastrously regarded Nazi invasion as their nationalist opportunity. Employing unpublished sources and personal accounts, Daniel Leach explores the role of political asylum in asserting Irish sovereignty, Catholic anti-Communism and revolutionary heritage, and exposes a previously hidden and controversial chapter of Irish and European history one which, through the continued actions of postwar and even modern exiles, continues to affect Ireland's reputation to this day. "A well-researched, coherently argued and clearly written piece of work which combines scholarship with accessibility ... Leach has consulted an impressive range of original sources in a number of languages and has used them intelligently to develop a persuasive argument about the nature of Irish asylum policy". Eunan O'Halpin (author of Defending Ireland).

What is paganism? In this penetrating and tightly argued manifesto, French philosopher Alain de Benoist seeks to answer this question with passionate intellectual vigor and a tremendous erudition. Arising out of the "monotheism vs. polytheism" debate that reverberated through Parisian intellectual circles in the late 1970s, this is neither a survey of ancient, pre-Christian religions, nor is it an argument on behalf of any modern neo-pagan sect. On Being a Pagan draws on Nietzsche, Heidegger, ancient philosophy and mythology, and biblical hermeneutics to articulate a pagan theology based on a common Indo-European foundation. In keeping with the critical tradition which hearkens back to the Greek philosopher Celsus, Benoist contrasts the heroic pagan worldview with Christianity's attempts to hobble everything that is beautiful and strong. He compares the cyclical pagan conception of time to the de-mythologizing, linear understanding of history favored by the prophets. Most disturbingly, he traces the roots of modern totalitarianism and intolerance--of both the left and the right--to the leveling ideology of ancient Judeo-Christian monotheism, with its underlying rejection of diversity and différence. Originally published to wide critical acclaim in 1981, Benoist's text is as relevant today as it was when it first appeared--and perhaps even more so for the English-speaking world. This newly revised translation now features an extensive interview with the author, and includes his reflections (both positive and negative) on the various groups and individuals that have attempted to resurrect the pagan spirit. Rather than simply dissecting the 2,000-year Christian interregnum, Benoist's greater purpose is to point the way forward to a world that could have been, and which may only now be in the first stages of being reborn.

The nineteenth century witnessed a proliferation of alternative religious currents and practices, appropriating earlier traditions, entangling geographically distinct spiritual discourses, and crafting a repository of mindscapes eminently suitable to be accommodated by later generations of thinkers and practitioners. Penned by specialists in the field, this volume examines important themes and figures pertaining to

this occult amalgam and its resonance into the twentieth century and beyond. Global guises of the occult, ranging from the Americas and Europe to India, are variously addressed, with special attention to the crucial role of mesmerism and the origins of modern yoga.

In 1945, already known as a photographer of refined images verging on the abstract, Werner Bischof made his way by bicycle through war-torn Germany, documenting signs of human life emerging from the rubble. In luminous images - of little girls playing tag in the shell of a bombed cathedral, of a young man luxuriating in the sun smoking a cigar - Bischof captured the struggles of ordinary people incrementally resuming their daily lives in a devastated landscape.

Although Witold Gombrowicz's unique, idiosyncratic writings include a three-volume Diary, this voluminous document offers few facts about his early life in Poland before his books were banned there and he went into voluntary exile. Polish Memories—a series of autobiographical sketches Gombrowicz composed for Radio Free Europe during his years in Argentina in the late 1950s—fills the gap in our knowledge. Written in a straightforward way without his famous linguistic inventions, the book presents an engaging account of Gombrowicz's childhood, youth, literary beginnings, and fellow writers in interwar Poland and reveals how these experiences and individuals shaped his seemingly outlandish concepts about the self, culture, art, and society. In addition, the book helps readers understand the numerous autobiographical allusions in his fiction and brings a new level of understanding and appreciation to his life and work.

The impressive debut from an exciting new Scottish voice – a stunning novel about history, identity and redemption. A no. 2 best-seller in Scotland.

Published in the year 2004, Mental Maps is a valuable contribution to the field of Geography.

The Pagan Dream of the Renaissance recounts the almost untold story of how the rediscovery of the pagan, mythological imagination during the Renaissance brought a profound transformation to European culture. This highly illustrated book, available for the first time in paperback, shows that the pagan imagination existed side-by-side -- often uneasily -- with the official symbols, doctrines, and art of the Church. Godwin carefully documents how pagan themes and gods enhanced both public and private life. Palaces and villas were decorated with mythological images/ stories, music, and dramatic pageants were written about pagan themes/ and landscapes were designed to transform the soul. This was a time of great social and cultural change, when the pagan idea represented nostalgia for a classical world untroubled by the idea of sin and in no need of redemption. A stunning book with hundreds of photos that bring alive this period with all its rich conflict between Christianity and classicism.

Antiquarianism and collecting have been associated intimately with European imperial and colonial enterprises, although both existed long before the early modern period and both were (and continue to be) practiced in places other than Europe. Scholars have made significant progress in the documentation and analysis of indigenous antiquarian traditions,

but the clear-cut distinction between “indigenous” and “colonial” archaeologies has obscured the intense and dynamic interaction between these seemingly different endeavours. This book concerns the divide between local and foreign antiquarianisms focusing on case studies drawn primarily from the Mediterranean and the Americas. Both regions host robust pre-modern antiquarian traditions that have continued to develop during periods of colonialism. In both regions, moreover, colonial encounters have been mediated by the antiquarian practices and preferences of European elites. The two regions also exhibit salient differences. For example, Europeans claimed the “antiquities” of the eastern Mediterranean as part of their own, “classical,” heritage, whereas they perceived those of the Americas as essentially alien, even as they attempted to understand them by analogy to the classical world. These basic points of comparison and contrast provide a framework for conjoint analysis of the emergence of hybrid or cross-bred antiquarianisms. Rather than assuming that interest in antiquity is a human universal, this book explores the circumstances under which the past itself is produced and transformed through encounters between antiquarian traditions over common objects of interpretation.

Literature, Language, and Politics brings together papers drawn from and inspired by the controversial, landmark symposium on “Politics and the Discipline” held at the 1987 Modern Language Association meeting in San Francisco. During the 1980s, debates raged both within and outside academe over curriculum, with conservatives arguing for a return to an educational philosophy based on the “classics” of Western civilization and a multi-cultural coalition of liberals, leftists, and feminists seeking to preserve the diversity of educational experience fought for since the 1960s. Engaging this crucial debate, the contributors to Literature, Language, and Politics argue that the conservative educational agenda imperils not only scholarship and academic freedom but the very social well-being of the nation. They call for firm resistance to any attempts to make education conform to the social agenda of one race, one gender, one language, or one ideology; for a continuation of attempts to broaden the curriculum until it reflects the experience of women and men of all classes and all cultures. Includes essays by Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Gerald Graff, Annette Kolodny, Paul Lauter, Ellen Messer-Davidow, Catharine R. Stimpson, and Ana Celia Zentella.

Last winter, a man tried to break Marcel Duchamp’s Fountain sculpture. The sculpted foot of Michelangelo’s David was damaged in 1991 by a purportedly mentally ill artist. With each incident, intellectuals must confront the unsettling dynamic between destruction and art. Renowned art historian Dario Gamboni is the first to tackle this weighty issue in depth, exploring specters of censorship, iconoclasm, and vandalism that surround such acts. Gamboni uncovers here a disquieting phenomenon that still thrives today worldwide. As he demonstrates through analyses of incidents occurring in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America and Europe, a complex relationship exists among the evolution of modern art,

destruction of artworks, and the long history of iconoclasm. From the controversial removal of Richard Serra's Tilted Arc from New York City's Federal Plaza to suffragette protests at London's National Gallery, Gamboni probes the concept of artist's rights, the power of political protest and how iconoclasm sheds light on society's relationship to art and material culture. Compelling and thought-provoking, *The Destruction of Art* forces us to rethink the ways that we interact with art and react to its power to shock or subdue.

A wide-ranging and comprehensive analysis of modern Welsh history by the acclaimed historian Kenneth O. Morgan. Taking as its starting-point 1880, the book covers all aspects of the nation's history from political, social, economic and religious development to literary, intellectual, and sporting achievement.

'THE TIME BOMB WHICH WAS TO KILL ADOLF HITLER, FUEHRER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES, WAS ASSEMBLED AT SMOLENSK WITH GREAT CARE . . .' In 1943 Hitler was at the height of his powers. At his side constantly was Martin Bormann. On his mind constantly was the war against the beleaguered might of Stalin's Russia. After 13 March 1943, records show a drastic change in the Fuehrer's behaviour and personality. And 13 March 1943 was the date of a bomb attack on the Fuehrer's private aircraft. If Hitler was destroyed on that fateful date, who was the man in the Berlin bunker two years later? How did Martin Bormann succeed in keeping the anti-Nazi generals from seizing the Reich? And who was Woodpecker - the Soviet spy at the pinnacle of the Nazi war machine?

Tracing the Way is the product of a lifetime of experience. In researching and compiling this book Hans Kung has traveled to every corner of the globe in search of God in his many guises. Kung casts an analytical eye over the major world religions and offers a view of the present and what that means when measured against the past. Kung surveys, as succinctly as possible, the historical stages of each world religion and analyses their major paradigms and paradigm shifts. For the present can be understood only in the light of constellations from the past which have persisted side by side with each other *Tracing the Way* attempts to understand the religions as objectively as possible and discusses the social, political and historical contexts of the many forms of belief that exist today.

Ce livre historique peut contenir de nombreuses coquilles et du texte manquant. Les acheteurs peuvent généralement telecharger une copie gratuite scannée du livre original (sans les coquilles) auprès de l'éditeur. Non référencé. Non illustré. 1850 édition. Extrait: ...penetre mon c ur. C'est, pour mon esprit, comme un nouveau monde qui s'ouvre; car pour nous autres paiens, ce mot charite est une parole et une chose nouvelles... Loin d'être apaisée, ma curiosité, mon intérêt augmentent, et quoi qu'il arrive, Jeane, je vous suis... Nos maris sont absents pour trois jours; qu'importe, après tout, que nous rentrions dans nos demeures avant l'aube ou après le soleil levé?... Entendant sa maîtresse parler de la sorte, Genevieve fut très-heureuse, car pensant à ses frères esclaves de la Gaule, elle éprouvait aussi un grand désir d'entendre encore les paroles du jeune maître de Nazareth, l'ami et le libérateur des captifs. Au moment de quitter la taverne avec sa maîtresse et la charitable femme du seigneur Chusa, Genevieve fut témoin d'une chose qui lui prouva combien la parole de Jésus portait promptement ses fruits. Madeleine, la belle courtisane repentie, vêtue du vieux manteau de laine d'une pauvre, échange contre tant de riches parures,

