Our Age Portrait Of A Generation

Chapters from My Autobiography

The Internet is Not the Answer

British Architect

The Chautauquan

'This is Kynaston at his best A rich and vivid picture of a nation in all its human complexity' IAN JACK 'A compulsive read Generous as well as sharp' MARGARET DRABBLE 'I was captivated by its brilliance' D. J. TAYLOR The 'real' Sixties began on 5 October 1962. On that remarkable Friday, the Beatles hit the world with their first single, 'Love Me Do', and the first James Bond film, Dr No, had its world premiere in London: two icons of the future heralding a social and cultural revolution. On the Cusp, continuing David Kynaston's groundbreaking history of post-war Britain, takes place during the summer and early autumn of 1962, in the charged months leading up to the moment that a country changed. The Rolling Stones' debut at the Marquee Club, the last Gentlemen versus Players match at Lord's, the issue of Britain's relationship with Europe starting to divide the country, Telstar the satellite beaming live TV pictures across the world, 'Telstar' the record a siren call to a techno future - these were months thick with incident, all woven together here with an array of fresh contemporary sources, including diarists both famous and obscure. Britain would never be the same again after these months. Sometimes indignant, sometimes admiring, always empathetic, On the Cusp evokes a world of seaside holidays, of church fetes, of Steptoe and Son - a world still of seemingly settled social and economic certainties, but in fact on the edge of fundamental change. 'Sparkles with voices from a vanished world An entrancing representation, full of exquisite detail' KATE WILLIAMS 'What a joy it has been to find myself wholly immersed in the richness of Kynaston's account Thrilling' JULIET NICOLSON

Pope Benedict XVI

A collection of the best essays and reportage from The New York Times City section over the past four years includes contributions from such literary luminaries as Phillip Lopate, Vivian Gornick, Thomas Beller, and Laura Shaine Cunningham, among others. Simultaneous.

Orlando Furioso

Links below will take you to the non-profit Break the Cycle! Web site. Use your browsers back button to return. Premise - psychological "wounding" is epidemic in America because of an unseen inherited cycle of ineffective parenting and ignorance. This book describes the wounds, what they mean, and what to do about them. This fourth edition (Feb. 2011) will introduce you to your inner family, and who leads it in calm and crisis times. If you dont
know who comprises your inner crew or whos in charge of them, you may be living life as a hostage to a false self and not know it. If so, youre probably living well below your potential, and may also be wounding kids in your life without meaning to. The rest of the book outlines an effective way to reduce any significant wounds, and live a calmer, more authentic, productive, satisfying life. Notice your reaction to these proposals and to the books title. I suspect you think Well I am running my life! Sure - but have you ever thought about who I is? Reality check: Have you ever had experiences like these? Blowing hot and cold about someone or something? Saying On one hand, and on the other? Obsessively second-guessing (doubting) an important decision youve made? Having discussions or "arguments" with yourself inside your head? An inner voice ceaselessly berating you for being stupid, dumb, weird, or unlovable? Loved and hated someone at the same time? Wanted to do something and simultaneously not wanted to do it? Done something impulsive and later thought What got into me? Known people who seemed two-faced, talked out of both sides of their mouth, and like two different people? Felt young when around an authority figure or perhaps a critical parent? yellow or mean streak, a blue mood a musical side, a silver tongue, or a way with kids? These are everyday signs of an invisible condition that shapes the lives of you and everyone you know. Its based on a marvelous survival feature of our human neural system recently called multiplicity: our brains wired-in ability to respond to childhood environmental threat by fragmenting into regions with special abilities. Using radiographic PET scans, were the first generation in history to be able to see these regions operating concurrently. The unitary experience of I see my child laugh involves many regions of your brain at once without your knowing it. So does everything you do! Main Ideas This book results from my professionally studying and practicing inner family therapy ("parts work") since 1992. It describes what Ive come to believe without question about average women and men like you: Normal people have personalities that are composed of a group of subselves or parts, like members of an orchestra or athletic team. Each subsel has its own talent or gift, its own values, goals, and limitations. Our inner familes of subselves can range from harmonious to chaotic in calm and crisis times. The nature of our subselves and the relationships among them are determined in the first several years of life of average kids. If kids are

A Twentieth-Century Life

In this sharp and witty book, long-time Silicon Valley observer and author Andrew Keen argues that, on balance, the Internet has had a disastrous impact on all our lives. By tracing the history of the Internet, from its founding in the 1960s to the creation of the World Wide Web in 1989, through the waves of start-ups and the rise of the big data companies to the increasing attempts to monetize almost every human activity, Keen shows how the Web has had a deeply negative effect on our culture, economy and society. Informed by Keen's own research and interviews, as well as the work of other writers, reporters and academics, The Internet is Not the Answer is an urgent investigation into the tech world - from the threat to privacy posed by social media and online surveillance by government agencies, to the impact of the Internet on unemployment and economic inequality. Keen concludes by outlining the changes that he believes must be made, before it's too late. If we do nothing, he warns, this new technology and the companies that control it will continue to impoverish us all.

London Magazine

Our Age

First published in 1992, this is the story of Frances Donaldson and a wonderfully multi-faceted life. As the daughter of the playwright Frederick Lonsdale, she grew up in the frivolous world of 1920s cafe society, yet she became a committed socialist. As the wife of Lord Donaldson, who was on the board of both London opera houses and was subsequently Minister for the Arts, she was at the centre of cultural life in Britain. Yet for many years she had been a farmer, since, during the Second World War, alone and with no experience, she was determined to make a go of it. Her first two books, both highly successful, were about farming; they were followed by a portrait of Evelyn Waugh, a biography of her father, and biographies of Edward VIII and P.O. Wodehouse, whom she knew as a child. Populated by characters as diverse as Waugh and Frederick Ashton, Tony Crosland and Ann Fleming, this delightful, highly personal memoir reflects the dramatically changing times which have shaped Frances Donaldson's fascinating life.

T.H. White's The Once and Future King

Joseph Ratzinger’s / Pope Benedict XVI’s list of accomplishments is unparalleled in modern
times—in both theological and academic terms. He held prestigious teaching positions in Europe's finest universities. He played a pivotal role in the deliberations of Vatican II and the formulation of its teachings. His theological publications number above fifteen hundred. And he served the Catholic Church as its Pontiff for eight years. In O Lord, I Seek Your Countenance, Fr. Emery de Gaál contends that Ratzinger/ Benedict is reminiscent of a Church Father in his theological virtuosity. But beyond his brilliant intellect, Benedict’s deep Christ-centered spirituality is what gives life and verve to his academic pursuits. Through essays that explore Benedict’s rich and varied theological thought and achievements, from the 1950s through his Jesus of Nazareth trilogy, de Gaál apprehends Ratzinger as a theologian with philosophical sensitivity whose insights have shaped and will continue to shape the course of Catholic theology for years to come.

The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-century Philosophy

Cold War Culture

On the Cusp

New Statesman Society

In a remarkable decade of public investment in higher education, some 200 new university campuses were established worldwide between 1961 and 1970. This volume offers a comparative and connective global history of these institutions, illustrating how their establishment, intellectual output and pedagogical experimentation sheds light on the social and cultural topography of the long 1960s. With an impressive geographic coverage – using case studies from Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia – the book explores how these universities have influenced academic disciplines and pioneered new types of teaching, architectural design and student experience. From educational reform in West Germany to the establishment of new institutions with progressive, interdisciplinary curricula in the Commonwealth, the illuminating case studies of this volume demonstrate how these universities shared in a common cause: the embodiment of 'utopian' ideals of living, learning and governance. At a time when the role of higher education is fiercely debated, Utopian Universities is a timely and considered intervention that offers a wide-ranging, historical dimension to contemporary predicaments.

Contemplations Moral and Divine, etc. With a portrait

Marconi didn't invent radio, Westinghouse didn't invent alternating current, Talbot didn't invent photography and Edward Jenner didn't invent vaccination. Innovators and inventors are wonderful thinkers but they are often poor communicators and business people. Thus, even if the change that they brought about altered or enhanced society, oftentimes they were forgotten, they did not receive public recognition or some other person took their credit. Sometimes the true innovators are not recognized for hundreds of years and, perhaps never. This book tells the story of a number of these people in a way that illustrates their lives as well as their achievements. It is meant to be entertaining and somewhat illuminating about the times in which these people lived. These tales are not definitive reference biographies of the personalities involved. They are tales of people with the same name in whose lives most of the events were identical to those of the personality.

Friends Intelligencer

About the development of British intellectuals from 1920 to 1949.

Painting Masterclass

In late twentieth-century England, inequality was rocketing, yet some have suggested that the politics of class was declining in significance, while others argue that class identities lost little power. Neither interpretation is satisfactory: class remained important to 'ordinary' people's narratives about social change and their own identities throughout the period 1968-2000, but in changing ways. Using self-narratives drawn from a wide range of sources – the raw materials of sociological studies, transcripts from oral history projects, Mass Observation, and autobiography – the book examines class identities and narratives of
social change between 1968 and 2000, showing that by the end of the period, class was often seen as an historical identity, related to background and heritage, and that many felt strict class boundaries had blurred quite profoundly since 1945. Class snobberies 'went underground', as many people from all backgrounds began to assert that what was important was authenticity, individuality, and ordinariness. In fact, Sutcliffe-Braithwaite argues that it is more useful to understand the cultural changes of these years through the lens of the decline of deference, which transformed people's attitudes towards class, and towards politics. The study also examines the claim that Thatcher and New Labour wrote class out of politics, arguing that this simple - and highly political - narrative misses important points. Thatcher was driven by political ideology and necessity to try to dismiss the importance of class, while the New Labour project was good at listening to voters - particularly swing voters in marginal seats - and echoing back what they were increasingly saying about the blurring of class lines and the importance of ordinariness. But this did not add up to an abandonment of a majoritarian project, as New Labour reoriented their political project to emphasize using the state to empower the individual.

**Intelligence in the Cold War: What Difference did it Make?**

**Catalogue of the Valuable Collection of Americana, Belonging to H.M. Cable, Esq., of Hyde Park, Mass**

Intelligence was a major part of the Cold War, waged by both sides with an almost warlike intensity. Yet the question 'What difference did it all make?' remains unanswered. Did it help to contain the Cold War, or fuel it and keep it going? Did it make it hotter or colder? Did these large intelligence bureaucracies tell truth to power, or give their governments what they expected to hear? These questions have not previously been addressed systematically, and seven writers tackle them here on Cold War aspects that include intelligence as warning, threat assessment, assessing military balances, Third World activities, and providing reassurance. Their conclusions are as relevant to understanding what governments can expect from their big, secret organizations today as they are to those of historians analysing the Cold War motivations of East and West. This book is valuable not only for intelligence, international relations and Cold War specialists but also for all those concerned with intelligence's modern cost-effectiveness and accountability. This book was published as a special issue of Intelligence and National Security.

**Forged**

This two-volume set presents a comprehensive and up-to-date history of eighteenth-century philosophy. The subject is treated systematically by topic, not by individual thinker, school, or movement, thus enabling a much more historically nuanced picture of the period to be painted.

**And This Our Life**

**Living Age**

A close, longtime associate of Pope Benedict presents a unique theological and personal portrait of the Pope that gives wonderful insights to both his teachings, and the man himself. This work on the new Pope important in its unique approach to the thought and person of who this Pontiff is for Christians everywhere to better understand him, his leadership and his role as the most respected spiritual teacher in the world.

**A monopolygraph [miscellanies in prose and verse].**

Humphrey Jennings ranks amongst the greatest film makers of twentieth century Britain. Although a relatively unknown figure to the wider public, his war-time documentaries are regarded by many (including Lord Puttnam, Lindsay Anderson and Mike Leigh) as amongst the finest films of their time. Groundbreaking both in terms of their technique and their interest in, and respect for, the everyday experiences of ordinary people, these films are much more than mere government propaganda. Instead, Jennings work offers an unparalleled window into the British home-front, and the hopes, fears and expectations of a nation fighting for its survival. Yet until now, Jennings has remained a shadowy figure; with his life and work lacking the sustained scholarly investigation and reassessment they deserve. As
such film and social historians will welcome this new book which provides an up-to-date and thorough exploration of the relationships between Jennings life, ideas and films. Arguing that Jennings's film output can be viewed as part of a coherent intellectual exercise rather than just one aspect of the artistic interests of a wide ranging intellectual, Philip Logan, paints a much fuller and more convincing picture of the man than has previously been possible. He shows for the first time exactly how Jennings's artistic expression was influenced by the fundamental intellectual, social and cultural changes that shook British society during the first decades of the twentieth century. Combining biography, social history and international artistic thought, the book offers a fascinating insight into Jennings, his work, the wider British documentary film movement and the interaction between art and propaganda. Bringing together assessments of his tragically short life and his films this book is essential reading for anyone with an interest in British cinema or the social history of Britain in the 1930s and 40s.

The Chautauquan

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Sociology in Europe

The tradition of painting is extraordinarily rich in imagination, invention, and skill and long after its advent, it still lies at the heart of art practice, inspiring generations of artists and enthusiasts alike. This book examines 100 of the most fascinating of such paintings by the world’s greatest artists: the way they were made, what they do well, and how and what we can learn from them. With detailed analyses and instructive creative tips sections, you can learn how to convey movement like Degas, apply acrylic like Twombly, and command colour like Matisse. The book explores the act of vision in each artwork, describing how the images were created and including practical tips and advice, allowing you to weave some of this magic into your own work. The paintings are organized into chapters which cover the important genres: nudes, figures, landscapes, still life, heads, fantasy, and abstraction. Selected masterpieces serve as perfect examples of a particular quality in painting; light and shade, rhythm, form, space, contour, and composition are all covered in detail. Perfect for students as well as professional painters, and with a broad historical and global reach, this book is an indispensable introduction to the rich history and practice of painting.

Our Age

Utopian Universities

Asa Briggs has been a prominent figure in post-war cultural life - as a pioneering historian, a far-sighted educational reformer, and a sensitive chronicler of the way in which broadcasting and communication more generally have shaped modern society. He has also been a devoted servant of the public good, involved in many inquiries, boards and trusts. Yet few accounts of public life in Britain since the Second World War include a discussion or appreciation of his influential role. This collection of essays provides the first critical assessment of Asa Briggs' career, using fresh research and new perspectives to analyse his contribution and impact on scholarship, the expansion of higher education at home and overseas, and his support and leadership for the arts and media more generally. The online bibliography of Asa Briggs' publications which accompanies the book is available on the The Institute of Historical Research website here.


Profiles one hundred of the most influential political leaders, artists, scientists, intellects, tycoons, and heroes of the twentieth century

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine
New York Stories

Jane Austen's classic novel, "Pride and Prejudice," ends with the marriage of the Bennet sisters to their hard-won fiancés, but the story of Elizabeth and Fitzwilliam Darcy's life together is only beginning. "And This Our Life" is an affectionate and historically accurate sequel that chronicles the lives of the Darcys during their first year of marriage. In addition to learning to be the mistress of Pemberley, the Darcy estate, and overcoming the preconceptions of her new relatives, Elizabeth must help her young sister-in-law, Georgiana, find her way to womanhood through the maze of ritual, tradition and marital politics that is Regency-era England. Often snubbed by the first circles of society, Elizabeth strives to gain acceptance with the same grace and wit that attracted Mr. Darcy, while helping Georgiana acquire the confidence she needs to find true love and happiness, no matter what obstacles are placed in their way.

Civil Service Commission 1855-1991

The Civil Service Commission was created in 1855 and became the key institution in the development of the British civil service. Its work was primarily the recruitment of civil servants by fair methods, treating all qualified applicants equally, and using open competitions wherever practicable. It was held in high esteem not only in the United Kingdom but also in the many other countries throughout the world which, in many places, modelled their methods of public service recruitment on its pioneering work. It continued until 1991, when most of its work was devolved to over 3,000 government departments and executive agencies. This book describes the gestation, growth, development and eventual demise of the Commision and includes a number of in-depth case studies. Using source material such as official files, many only recently available for research, together with other records and evidence to official committees, the book provides a biography of an institution. It shows how the department was formally organised and there is a particular focus on how it actually worked on a day-to-day basis. With three in-depth chapters on the chronological development of the Commision and seven case studies of themes or issues that reveal methods of work and influences on its activities, this book uses file-based research more extensively than any other history of a British government department. The Civil Service Commission, 1855-1991 reveals insights into civil service recruitment and makes a major original contribution to our understanding of the practice and politics of public administration.

The Most Important People of the 20th Century (Part-II): Artists & Entertainers


People of the Century

According to Vasari, the young Michelangelo often borrowed drawings of past masters, which he copied, returning his imitations to the owners and keeping originals. Half a millennium later, Andy Warhol made a game of "forging" the Mona Lisa, questioning the entire concept of originality. Forged explores art forgery from ancient times to the present. In chapters combining lively biography with insightful art criticism, Jonathon Keats profiles individual art forgers and connects their stories to broader themes about the role of forgeries in society. From the Renaissance master Andrea del Sarto who faked a Raphael masterpiece at the request of his Medici patrons, to the Vermeer counterfeiter Han van Meegeren who duped the avaricious Hermann Göring, to the frustrated British artist Eric Hebborn, who began forging to expose the ignorance of experts, art forgers have challenged "legitimate" art in their own time, breaching accepted practices and upsetting the status quo. They have also provocatively confronted many of the present-day cultural anxieties that are major themes in the arts. Keats uncovers what forgeries—and our reactions to them—reveal about changing conceptions of creativity, identity, authorship, integrity, authenticity, success, and how we assign value to works of art. The book concludes by looking at how artists today have appropriated many aspects of forgery through such practices as street-art stenciling and share-and-share-alike licensing, and how these open-source "copyleft" strategies have the potential to make legitimate art meaningful again. Forgery has been much discussed—and decried—as a crime. Forged is the first book to assess great forgeries as high art in their own right.
Reflections on Our Age

Publishers' Uniform Trade List Directory

Humphrey Jennings and British Documentary Film: A Re-assessment

Britain in the 1950s had a distinctive political and intellectual climate. It was the age of Keynesianism, of welfare state consensus, incipient consumerism, and, to its detractors — the so-called 'Angry Young Men' and the emergent New Left — a new age of complacency. While Prime Minister Harold Macmillan famously remarked that 'most of our people have never had it so good', the playwright John Osborne lamented that 'there aren't any good, brave causes left'. Philosophers, political scientists, economists and historians embraced the supposed 'end of ideology' and fetishized 'value-free' technique and analysis. This turn is best understood in the context of the cultural Cold War in which 'ideology' served as shorthand for Marxist, but it also drew on the rich resources and traditions of English empiricism and a Burkean scepticism about abstract theory in general. Ironically, cultural critics and historians such as Raymond Williams and E.P. Thompson showed at this time that the thick catalogue of English moral, aesthetic and social critique could also be put to altogether different purposes. Jim Smyth here shows that, despite being allergic to McCarthy-style vulgarity, British intellectuals in the 1950s operated within powerful Cold War paradigms all the same.

Shapers of Our Age

A critical study of T.H. White's classic Arthurian tetralogy.

The Age of Asa

O Lord, I Seek Your Countenance: Explorations and Discoveries in Pope Benedict XVI's Theology

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