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## KEY=JACOB - CHRIS STEWART

### THE WESTERN INTELLECTUAL TRADITION

#### FROM LEONARDO TO HEGEL

### THE WESTERN INTELLECTUAL TRADITION

#### FROM LEONARDO TO HEGEL

Marboro Books

### THE WESTERN INTELECTUAL TRADITION

#### FROM LEONARDO TO HEGEL

### THE WESTERN INTELLECTUAL TRADITION, FROM LEONARDO TO HEGEL

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY / BIBLIOGRAPHIE

### BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON THE INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION OF HEGEL WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY / MATERIALIEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER INTERNATIONALEN HEGEL-REZEPTION UND ZUR PHILOSOPHIE-GESCHICHTE

Walter de Gruyter

### CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES

#### 1960

Copyright Office, Library of Congress Includes Part 1, Number 1 & 2: Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals (January - December)

### THE VITAL ROOTS OF EUROPEAN ENLIGHTENMENT

#### IBN TUFAYL'S INFLUENCE ON MODERN WESTERN THOUGHT

Lexington Books The Vital Roots of European Enlightenment is a collection of essays which deal with the influence of Ibn Tufayl, a 12th-century Arab philosopher from Spain, on major European thinkers. His philosophical novel, Hayy Ibn Yaqzan, could be considered one of the most important books that heralded the Scientific Revolution. Its thoughts are found in different variations and to different degrees in the books of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Isaac Newton, and Kant. But if Ibn Tufayl's fundamental values, such as equality, freedom and toleration, which the thinkers of the European Enlightenment had adopted as theirs, paved the way to the French Revolution, they certainly marked the end of the age of reason in southern Spain and the rest of the Islamic world. Ibn Tufayl's philosophy was appropriated, subverted, or reinvented for many centuries. But the memory of the man who wrote such an influential book was buried in the dust of history. The Vital Roots of European Enlightenment reexamines Ibn Tufayl's momentous book and its continued influence over contemporary philosophy. This intriguing book will appeal to those interested in comparative literature and religion.

### DICTIONARY CATALOG OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, 1919-1962

#### TOWARDS A HISTORY OF CONSCIOUSNESS

#### SPACE, TIME, AND DEATH

Peter Lang Towards a History of Consciousness: Space, Time, and Death offers a cogent and compelling discussion of the neglected topic of the history of consciousness. An analysis of our postmodern ontology reveals deep but neglected roots. What are those roots and how did they grow? Is there a self without consciousness? What is the relation of the self to the individual? Does the recognition of death contribute to the growth of consciousness? As a survey of western history, this work pushes the boundaries of the understanding of consciousness in intriguing and sometimes provocative directions. This integrative study is intended for the serious, curious student and thinker.

#### PROGRESS

#### FACT OR ILLUSION?

University of Michigan Press Evaluates the foundational idea of progress from many perspectives

### THE JEWISH INTELLECTUAL TRADITION

#### A HISTORY OF LEARNING AND ACHIEVEMENT

Academic Studies PPress The Jewish intellectual tradition has a long and complex history that has resulted in significant and influential works of scholarship. In this book, the authors suggest that there is a series of common principles that can be extracted from the Jewish intellectual tradition that have broad, even life-changing, implications for individual and societal achievement. These principles include respect for tradition while encouraging independent, often disruptive thinking; a precise system of logical reasoning in pursuit of the truth; universal education continuing through adulthood; and living a purposeful life. The main objective of this book is to understand the historical development of these principles and to demonstrate how applying them judiciously can lead to greater intellectual productivity, a more fulfilling existence, and a more advanced society.

#### A NEW SCIENCE

#### THE BREAKDOWN OF CONNECTIONS AND THE BIRTH OF SOCIOLOGY

Penn State Press ""What makes this book stand out is the way in which Mazlish situates sociology in the broader context of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century social thought. This is the most interesting treatment I have read of how there came to be a felt need for sociology, of how a place was created in the intellectual firmament for this new science."" -Craig Calhoun, University of North Carolina ""At a time of the breakdown of sociology, or at least the virtual loss of the idea of historicity within the discipline, this examination of the birth of sociology can provide valuable insight into the current condition no less than the glorious antecedents of a major field of social research. . . . [A New Science] does a great deal to explain how the field of sociology comes to reject connections, and celebrate distinctions: distinctions of class, race, nationality, and the like. And [in] the extended discussions of Marx, Durkheim, Toennies (who is especially deserving and often ignored in the great chain of European sociological beings) and Weber, we get a word picture of some genuine substance and innovation."" -Irving Louis Horowitz, History of European Ideas ""Although numerous able interpreters have attempted syntheses of the sociological tradition, Mazlish is the first to search so boldly for its ultimate intentions. . . . Beginning students will find this a stimulating, wittily written introduction to the history of sociology."" -Harry Liebersohn, American Historical Review ""An accessible, fascinating, erudite, and provocative tour de force with a memorable, even gripping, conclusion. It is a must for both college and general libraries."" -Choice

#### REFLECTIONS ON THE MODERN AND THE GLOBAL

Routledge Over the past five hundred years, historians and other social scientists have perceived an extraordinary occurrence: the transition from the Middle Ages, via the Renaissance, to modernity. Equally remarkable has been the transition taking place in the last fifty years from modernity to globalization, a period marked by increasing interdependency and interconnectivity, as evidenced by events such as the advent of the computer. Bruce Mazlish argues that in order to understand ourselves in the world today we need to know more about the nature of both concepts. Mazlish discusses the transition in terms of "reflections." Rather than adding to the enormous amount of archival research that already exists, he instead examines slices of modernity-the way of seeing, the sense of self, for example-as if under a microscope. He sees modernity as strongly marked by its insistence on freedom of political and religious thought and the rights of man (later expanded to include women). Such changes did not happen all at once, but as a gradual development. While some prefer to contemplate the transition from the modern to the global as a continuous, seamless development, Mazlish argues

that post-WWII developments are best understood in terms of a break or a "rupture." Illustrating that the process was further accelerated by the computer revolution and the launching of artificial satellites, Mazlish places the events of 1989 in the framework of globalization. He concludes by inquiring further into the significance of the transition from modernity to globalization and its impact upon thought and identity.

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## UNDER THE BANNER OF SCIENCE

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### ERASMUS DARWIN AND HIS AGE

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Manchester University Press

### THE FOURTH DISCONTINUITY

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### THE CO-EVOLUTION OF HUMANS AND MACHINES

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Yale University Press Discusses the relationship between humans and machines, pondering the implications of humans becoming more mechanical and of computer robots being programmed to think. He describes early Greek and Chinese automatons and discusses ideas of previous centuries and of individuals on this subject.

### JAMES AND JOHN STUART MILL

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Routledge The story of James and John Stuart Mill is one of the great dramas of the 19th century. In the tense yet loving struggle of this extraordinarily influential father and son, we can see the genesis of evolution of Liberal ideas about love, sex, and women, wealth and work, authority and rebellion which ushered in the modern age. The result of more than a decade of research and reflection, this is a study of the relationship between James Mill, the self-made utilitarian philosopher who tried (with only partial success) to shape his son in his own image. Mazlish integrates psychology and intellectual history as part of his larger and continuing effort to spur deeper understanding of the character, limitations, and possibilities of the social sciences. John Stuart Mill's rebellion against a joyless, loveless upbringing, one in strict accordance with the principles of Utilitarianism, was rooted in a powerful Oedipal struggle against his father's authority. Mazlish describes this rebellion as playing an important role in the genesis of classical nineteenth century liberalism. Behind this intellectual development were the women in Mills' life: Harriet the mother, never mentioned by her son in his autobiography, and Harriet Taylor, with whom Mill lived in a scandalous, if chaste, ménage à trois. It was this long relationship which informed his famous essay 'The Subjection of Women,' one of the most eloquent feminist statements ever written. A work of brilliant historical research and psychological insights, James and John Stuart Mill shows how the nineteenth-century struggle of fathers and sons shaped the social transformation of society.

### THE NEW GLOBAL HISTORY

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Routledge From a distinguished author in the field, The New Global History is a critical inquiry into the historical process of globalization, which is seen as a distinctly twentieth century phenomenon with its roots in the age of expansion of the early modern world. Cutting across disciplinary boundaries, The New Global History offers a fresh, overarching view of the process of globalization that is always empirically based and discusses the most important themes, such as policy, trade, cultural imperialism and warfare. Bruce Mazlish argues that globalization is not something that the West has imposed upon the rest of the world, but the result of the interplay of many factors across continents. Students of history, politics and international studies, will all find this a valuable resource in the pursuit of their studies.

### ACCESSIONS LIST

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### THE UNCERTAIN SCIENCES

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Routledge This sweeping inquiry into the present condition of the human sciences addresses the central questions: What sort of knowledge do the human sciences claim to be offering? To what extent can that knowledge be called scientific? and What do we mean by "scientific" in such a context? In this wide-ranging book, one of the most esteemed cultural historians of our time turns his attention to major questions about human experience and various attempts to understand it "scientifically." Mazlish considers the achievements, failings, and possibilities of the human sciences—a domain that he broadly defines to include the social sciences, literature, psychology, and hermeneutic studies. In a rich and original synthesis built upon the work of earlier philosophers and historians, Mazlish constructs a new view of the nature and meaning of the human sciences. Starting with the remote human past and moving through the Age of Discovery to the present day, Mazlish discusses the sort of knowledge the human sciences claim to offer. He looks closely at the positivistic aspirations of the human sciences, which are modeled after the natural sciences, and at their interpretive tendencies. In an analysis of scientific method and scientific community, he explores the roles they can or should assume in the human sciences. His approach is genuinely interdisciplinary, drawing upon an array of topics, from civil society to globalization to the interactions of humans and machines.

### LAND AS AN ECONOMIC FACTOR AND ITS BIBLICAL ORIGINS

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Universe Our homage to freedom is a mockery, for the blinding glare of riches and power have made of democracy an illusion. The consequence is life without social and economic justice and a false view—we are chained to monetary acquisitiveness, group identities, and other limited perspectives. Power and influence coupled with technology, bureaucracy, and greed have masked accumulated wisdom—the bedrock of individual integrity. Even social injustice masked as property rights takes on a look of integrity, liberty, and prosperity. At the root of our problems is the relation of man to the land and his mental and physical separation from it. The most enduring structure would be built upon the Fatherhood of God, which the ancient Hebrews perceived as requiring the sharing among the entire people of the divine gift of land. While land rent has been acknowledged to be socially created, a theft by private interests of natural resources that belong to mankind in common, is protected and exalted as the fruit of effort and a basis of personal rights. The First Definitive History of Land Economics stands in a tradition of social criticism that recognizes that land-rent income should be the tax base of the community and the means to eliminate poverty. The author hopes to do something towards overcoming a way of thinking that in the guise of defending property rights defends privilege in its robbery of Nature, labor, and life.

### THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS

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### ANGLICANISM AND ARCHITECTURE IN COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA

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Univ of North Carolina Press Intermingling architectural, cultural, and religious history, Louis Nelson reads Anglican architecture and decorative arts as documents of eighteenth-century religious practice and belief. In The Beauty of Holiness, he tells the story of the Church of England in colonial South Carolina, revealing how the colony's Anglicans negotiated the tensions between the persistence of seventeenth-century religious practice and the rising tide of Enlightenment thought and sentimentality. Nelson begins with a careful examination of the buildings, grave markers, and communion silver fashioned and used by early Anglicans. Turning to the religious functions of local churches, he uses these objects and artifacts to explore Anglican belief and practice in South Carolina. Chapters focus on the role of the senses in religious understanding, the practice of the sacraments, and the place of beauty, regularity, and order in eighteenth-century Anglicanism. The final section of the book considers the ways church architecture and material culture reinforced social and political hierarchies. Richly illustrated with more than 250 architectural images and photographs of religious objects, The Beauty of Holiness depends on exhaustive fieldwork to track changes in historical architecture. Nelson imaginatively reconstructs the history of the Church of England in colonial South Carolina and its role in public life, from its early years of ambivalent standing within the colony through the second wave of Anglicanism beginning in the early 1750s.

### A SUBTLE AND MYSTERIOUS MACHINE

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### THE MEDICAL WORLD OF WALTER CHARLETON (1619-1707)

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Springer Science & Business Media Walter Charleton is an intriguing character—he flits through the diaries of Pepys and Evelyn, the correspondence of Margaret Cavendish, and his texts appear in the libraries of better-known contemporaries. We catch sight of him 1 conversing with Pepys about teeth, arguing with Inigo Jones about the origin of 2 Stonehenge, being lampooned in contemporary satire, stealing from the Royal Society, and embarrassing himself in anatomical procedures. While extremely active in a broad range of Royal Society investigations, his main discovery there seems to have been that tadpoles turned into frogs. As a practising physician of limited means, Walter Charleton was reliant for his living upon patrons and his medical practice—in addition he had the m- fortune to live in an era of dramatic political change, and consequently of unpredictable fortune. His achievements were known on the Continent. Despite his embarrassments in Royal Society anatomical investigation he was offered the prestigious chair of anatomy at the University of Padua. He turned down this extraordinary opportunity, only to die destitute in his native country a couple of decades later. The lugubrious doctor is without doubt an enigma. Charleton's Anglicanism and staunch Royalism were unwavering throughout his career. The latter caused difficulties for him when he attempted to gain membership of the College of Physicians during the interregnum. His religious views were a source of concern when he was offered the position at Padua.

### CULTURE OF ECOLOGY

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### RECONCILING ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENT

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University of Toronto Press There is a fundamental contradiction between economics and ecology. Activities that increase well-being by economic criteria often erode ecosystem vitality, and what preserves and enhances environmental well-being is often deemed 'inefficient' to economic demands. Regrettably, in our culture, we usually accord much greater importance to economic concerns than to ecology. However, given many indicators of continued environmental degradation - escalating rates of species extinctions, global warming, the profusion of toxins in our air, water, and soil - it is increasingly urgent that economics be infused with ecological principles. In Culture of Ecology, Robert Babe proposes a move towards more ecologically-sound ways of thinking, communicating, and acting, including those usually termed 'economic.' His vision for a sustainable future entails recognizing and compensating for the inherent bias of all modes of communicating, reducing the centrality of money as a medium of communication, re-establishing systems of valuation outside the bounds of commodity exchange, and heightening equality to ease flows of information more in keeping with ecological realities. Culture of Ecology marks the beginning in a struggle to prove that, given the right approach, economy and ecosystem need not be mutually exclusive.

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## THE PRINTING PRESS AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE

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Cambridge University Press A full-scale historical treatment of the advent of printing and its importance as an agent of change, first published in 1980.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CALVINIANA, 1959-1974

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BRILL

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## AMERICAN NARCISSISM

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## THE MYTH OF NATIONAL SUPERIORITY

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Algora Publishing Nationalism is unique in America. Our notions of superiority spring from visions of chosen-ness, mission and high destiny, frontier self-sufficiency and the triumph of the immigrant experience. Where is the line between benign patriotism and malignant nationalism, individual liberty and mass tyranny?

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## DON DELILLO

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## THE PHYSICS OF LANGUAGE

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University of Georgia Press Don DeLillo, author of twelve novels and winner of the National Book Award, the PEN/Faulkner Award, the William Dean Howells Medal, and the Jerusalem Prize, has begun to rival Thomas Pynchon as the definitive postmodern novelist. Always thought-provoking and occasionally controversial, DeLillo has become the voice of the bimillennial moment. Charting DeLillo's emergence as a contemporary novelist of major stature, David Cowart discusses each of DeLillo's twelve novels, including his most recent work, *The Body Artist* (2001). Rejecting the idea that DeLillo lacks affinities across the cultural spectrum, Cowart argues that DeLillo's work invites comparison with that of wide range of antecedents, including Dunbar, Whitman, Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Freud, Lacan, Derrida, Hemingway, Joyce, Rilke, and Eliot. At the same time, Cowart explores the ways in which DeLillo's art anticipates, parallels, and contests ideas that have become the common currency of poststructuralist theory. The major site of DeLillo's engagement with postmodernism, Cowart argues, is language, which DeLillo represents as more mysterious--numinous even--than current theory allows. For DeLillo, language remains what Cowart calls "the ground of all making." Don DeLillo: *The Physics of Language* is a provocative investigation of the most compelling issues of contemporary fiction.

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## THE REVOLUTIONARY ASCETIC

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## EVOLUTION OF A POLITICAL TYPE

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Routledge Why have the great revolutionary leaders of modern times?from Robespierre to Lenin and Mao Tse-tung?so often been ascetics, austere "puritans" with few emotional ties? What functions, political as well as personal, do these ascetic traits perform for the modern revolutionary leader and for his followers?Noted historian and author Bruce Mazlish is convinced that, beginning in the nineteenth century, the needs of modernizing revolutions have produced a distinct new type of political leader, the revolutionary ascetic. This individual's denial of personal pleasures and commitments both enables him to perform politically necessary, if personally repulsive, revolutionary acts, and to command the allegiance of his more worldly followers.Starting with Cromwell and the religious ascetics of the Puritan Revolution, Mazlish shows, in a series of fascinating personality sketches, how this asceticism first became secularized with the French Revolution and then in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was put to the service of a new kind of "total" modernizing revolution in Russia, China, and elsewhere. In two remarkably vivid portraits of Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, Mazlish shows us precisely how two of the century's best-known revolutionaries consciously and unconsciously used their personal asceticism to induce revolutionary change.

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## THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOGS, 1963-

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## A CUMULATIVE AUTHOR LIST REPRESENTING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CARDS AND TITLES REPORTED BY OTHER AMERICAN LIBRARIES

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## BRAIN, CULTURE & THE HUMAN SPIRIT

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## ESSAYS FROM AN EMERGENT EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

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University Press of America This book contains essays on brain, culture, and the human spirit that are basic to understanding the relation between religion and science. Each represent separate realms of inquiry, coming from physiology, anthropology, psychology, theology. Each author develops his own perspective as to the place of homo sapiens in the cosmos we know as earth. Together, however, they represent an emerging consensus. Contents: Introduction, James B. Ashbrook; On the Evolution of Three Mentalities, Paul D. MacLean; The Myth-Ritual Complex: A Biogenetic Structural Analysis, Eugene G. d'Aquili; Body, Brain, and Culture, Victor Turner; Psychology's Mentalist Paradigm and Religion/Science Tension, Roger W. Sperry; Brain Science and the Human Spirit, Colwyn Trevarthen; The Human Brain and Human Destiny: A Pattern for Old Brain Empathy with Emergence of Mind, James B. Ashbrook.

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## GLOBALIZATION AND TRANSFORMATION

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Routledge In *Globalization and Transformation*, Bruce Mazlish examines developments in contemporary warfare, economy, technology, and religion as fundamental factors in human experience that have accelerated global change in recent years. Continuing the analysis he began in *Reflections on the Modern and the Global*, Mazlish delves into human history, examining who we were so as to help us understand who we are today.Early in the volume, Mazlish highlights the British historian Geoffrey Barraclough, who foresaw the trajectory of world events that gave rise to the "New Global History." He also examines humanity's progress, reminding us of contemporary globalization's precursors: the theories of Charles Darwin; the concept of the global and the local coupled with inquiry into the concept of parts and wholes; merchant empires, such as the English and Dutch East India companies that crisscrossed the ocean in pursuit of profits and power; anti-globalization; and the linkage of globalization to the very concept of humanity.Though globalization is a complex concept, and versatile in its applications, Mazlish focuses on its transformational characteristics, noting that globalization's impact is not uniform across society's culture, politics, or economics. Some parts of the world have yet to accept the challenge to their past traditions. These stimulating essays offer new insights into a major phenomenon of our time.

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## IN SEARCH OF NIXON

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## A PSYCHOHISTORICAL INQUIRY

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Routledge Who was the real Richard Nixon and why did he behave the way he did? In this innovative work, a distinguished historian, trained in psychoanalysis, unravels the riddle of Nixon's singularly opaque political personality. Neither a political biography, nor a clinical psychoanalysis, at the time of its initial publication, *In Search of Nixon* launched a new genre of scholarship; the "psycho-historical inquiry." Mazlish offers insight into the subtle interplay between Nixon the man and Nixon the public figure.Why, for example, did Nixon have such personal difficulties in making decisions? Knowing how the young Nixon learned to cope with the problems of his childhood, what can we infer about his unpredictable decisions on Communist China, inflation, and the Supreme Court? Bruce Mazlish applies psychoanalysis to history in order to understand Nixon's behaviour, decisions, and political stance. He explains why Nixon characteristically projected personal crises onto the political arenaas, for example, in the famous Checkers speech, or in the Haynsworth-Carswell affair. And he examines why, conversely, political questions such as pacifism, abortion, and subversion had such a peculiarly personal meaning for him.

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## JOHN LOCKE'S TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT

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## NEW INTERPRETATIONS

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Seven essays explore various dimensions of Locke's *Two Treatises*. They do not set forth a single "correct" interpretation. Instead they offer readers a deeper appreciation of how our view of Locke's *Two Treatises* has changed over the last three decades and the importance of those changes in understanding the liberal tradition.

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## WILLIAM BLAKE AND THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

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Faber & Faber Bronowski was fascinated by William Blake for much of his life. His first book about him, *A Man Without a Mask*, was published in 1944. In 1958 his famous Penguin selection of Blake's poems and letters was published. As further testimony to Bronowski's enthusiasm it should be noted that the final plate in the book of his great TV series *The Ascent of Man* is Blake's frontispiece to *Songs of Experience*. *William Blake and the Age of Revolution*, first published in 1965, is, in some ways, a revised edition of *A Man Without a Mask*, in others, a new book. In it Bronowski gives a stimulating interpretation of Blake's art and poetry in the context of the revolutionary period in which he was working. Like all of Bronowski's writings it dazzles with wide-ranging erudition, making this work far removed from conventional literary criticism.

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## RELIGION IN THE AGE OF RE-GLOBALIZATION

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## A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

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Springer Nature This book provides a concise introduction into twenty-one trends that are transforming the role of religion and spirituality in "re-globalizing" societies. In referring to processes of "re-globalization", the book draws attention to profound ongoing changes in the patterns and mechanisms of contemporary globalization. Inter- and transdisciplinary in its approach, clearly structured, and easy to read, the book analyzes the impact of religious self-understanding, rhetoric, and practice on five core fields: economics, politics, culture, demography, and technology. In turn, it describes the effects of these five fields on religion and spirituality themselves. This book represents a broad, encompassing overview of the main transformations that religion is undergoing today. Roland Benedikter combines a "big picture" approach with a keen attention to the details of specific case studies. With its clear and accessible structure and timely examples, this book is ideally suited for students of international relations and religious studies, and will also appeal to researchers engaged in those fields and to interested general readers. The book is also apt to serve as an encompassing basis for contemporary debates in civil society, including both grassroots and expert discussions.

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### **THE PRINTING REVOLUTION IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE**

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Cambridge University Press Summarises the initial changes introduced by the establishment of printing shops and discusses how printing affected major cultural movements.

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### **GENERAL CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS**

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#### **CIVILIZATION AND ITS CONTENTS**

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Stanford University Press "Civilization" is a constantly invoked term. It is used by both politicians and scholars. How useful, in fact, is this term? Civilization and Its Contents traces the origins of the concept in the eighteenth century. It shows its use as a colonial ideology, and then as a support for racism. The term was extended to a dead society, Egyptian civilization, and was appropriated by Japan, China, and Islamic countries. This latter development lays the groundwork for the contemporary call for a "dialogue of civilizations." The author proposes instead that today the use of the term "civilization" has a global meaning, with local variants recognized as cultures. It may be more appropriate, however, to abandon the name "civilization" and to focus on a new understanding of the civilizing process.

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#### **UNEASY GENIUS: THE LIFE AND WORK OF PIERRE DUHEM**

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Springer Science & Business Media A hundred years have now gone by since in the midsummer of 1882 Pierre Duhem, a graduate of College Stanislas, completed with brilliant success his entrance exams to the Ecole Normale Supérieure and embarked on his career as a theoretical physicist. His father, a textile salesman, hoped that Pierre would pursue a career in business, one of the few professional fields where perhaps he would not have succeeded. Not that young Duhem lacked sense for the practical. He could have easily made a name for himself as an artist had he developed professionally his skill to draw portraits and landscapes. His ability to make a point and his readiness to join in a debate, could have earned him fame as a lawyer. A potential actor was in sight when he entertained friends with mimicry. That as a student of physics he entered and stayed first in his class at the Ecole Normale, did not thwart his talents for the life sciences. No less a biologist than Pasteur tried to obtain Duhem for assistant. His command of Greek and Latin would have secured him a career as a classicist. He was a Frenchman, not to be met too often, whose rightful admiration for and mastery of his native tongue, did not prove a barrier to the major modern languages. As one who taught himself the complex art of medieval paleography, he could easily have mastered the many auxiliary sciences needed by a consummate historian.

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### **NATIONAL UNION CATALOG**

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### **A CUMULATIVE AUTHOR LIST REPRESENTING LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINTED CARDS AND TITLES REPORTED BY OTHER AMERICAN LIBRARIES**

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