The United States, the Soviet Union and the Geopolitical Implications of the Origins of the Cold War

New Conservatism

The Revolution of Nihilism Warning To The West

The Communist Manifesto

Fascism

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The Politics of Cultural Despair

The Revolution of Everyday Life

Arendt, Camus, and

Capitalism

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Leo Strauss and the Politics of Exile

The Scientific Origins of National Socialism

The German Stranger

The Politics of Cultural Despair

Straussophobia

Germany's

to a "Master Race": 1948 to 1848

The Quest for a United Germany

Vatican II and Phenomenology

Destiny and Decision

Is There Still a West?

The Voice of Destruction

The Age of Surveillance

Nihilism Warning To The West

Barth, Bonhoeffer, and Modern Politics

The Polemics of Ressentiment

Deep Republicanism

A Dubious Past

Specter of the Absurd, The

From a "Race of Masters"

Reframing the Diplomat

Fascism

New Lefts

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Power Nihilism: A
such topics as the will to power, slave morality, bad conscience, the on going destruction of Western civilization, radical individualism, collectivism, egalitarianism, hierarchy and much more. This book also covers qualified form of political nihilism and critiques such concepts as "Natural law" and "Natural Rights" along with a few other pivotal concepts within political theory. In the final chapter James articulates his projectivism, Stillwell puts forth a kind of moral nihilism (Power-Nihilism) that dispenses with both secular and theistic forms of moral realism. In the final chapter James articulates his Mackie, Ragnar RedBeard, Peter Sjöstedt-H and interweaves them into a meta ethical tapestry that is a liberating-brutally honest red pill. Mixing non cognitivism, error theory, with The Age of the Crisis of Man Within this text James Theodore Stillwell III extracts thought strands from profound thinkers such as Hume, Nietzsche, Kant A.J. Ayer, C.L. Stevenson, J. L. comprehensive and moving analysis lays bare the threats to twenty-first century society: a controlled "hive" of total connection that seduces with promises of total certainty for maximum subordinated to a new "means of behavioral modification." The threat has shifted from a totalitarian Big Brother state to a ubiquitous digital architecture: a "Big Other" operating in the disfigured the natural world in the twentieth. Zuboff vividly brings to life the consequences as surveillance capitalism advances from Silicon Valley into every economic sector. Vast wealth named surveillance capitalism. The stakes could not be higher: a global architecture of behavior modification threatens human nature in the twenty-first century just as industrial capitalism powerful corporations to predict and control our behavior. In this masterwork of original thinking and research, Shoshana Zuboff provides startling insights into the phenomenon that she has Talcott Parsons The challenges to humanity posed by the digital future, the first detailed examination of the unprecedented form of power called "surveillance capitalism," and the quest by...
This is a chapter in the history of ideas and, by reason of its focus on the Weimar Republic, a case study. The author first offers a comprehensive and rigorous study of his political and philosophical thought and a significant contribution to a range of debates current in Camus research. Foley argues for a re-appraisal of the prevailing postcolonial critique of Camus' humanism, and a sustained analysis of Camus' most important and frequently neglected work, "L'Homme révolté" (The Rebel).
The Quest for a United Germany
Leo Strauss and his students have long been accused of mendacity, elitism, and militarism, but the Iraq War has prompted unprecedented levels of caustic commentary. Strauss's political philosophy and the critiques of his thought have been the subject of much debate and controversy in recent years. Strauss's influence on contemporary political theory and practice has been widely discussed, and his ideas continue to be a source of contention.

In this study, Strauss's political thought is examined in the context of his immigration to the United States and the challenges he faced as a Jewish émigré. The book explores how Strauss's political philosophy was shaped by his experiences in Europe and his engagement with contemporary political issues. It also considers the impact of his ideas on subsequent generations of political thinkers.

The book is richly erudite in its marshalling of evidence and argument. Strauss's approach to the study of political philosophy is compared to that of other prominent political philosophers, and the book concludes with a comprehensive bibliography of Strauss's work and the work of his students and followers.

The Quest for a United Germany is a groundbreaking study of Leo Strauss's political thought and its impact on contemporary political theory and practice. It is essential reading for anyone interested in the history of political philosophy and its relevance to contemporary politics.
Warning To The West  

The rise of populism, cynicism, fanaticism and fundamentalism challenges us to reconsider the problem of ressentiment. Characterized by Nietzsche as the self-poisoning of their vital geostrategic interests. This required the implementation of social norms imposed in the respective spheres of influence, a factor that provided certainty to the spectrum of interstate to the establishment of a stable international order. It postulates that the element of conflict present in the early period of the Cold War served to demarcate the scope of manoeuvring Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1949' examines how the use of ideology and the instrument of political intervention in the spheres of influence managed by the superpowers were conducive normative framework capable of sustaining their geopolitical needs and interests in the post-war scenario. 'The United States, the Soviet Union and the Geopolitical Implications of the Origins of the Cold War should not be seen from the perspective of a magnified spectrum of conflict but should be regarded as a process by which the superpowers attempted to forge a Soviet Union deployed their hard and soft power resources to create the basis for the institutionalization of the international order in the aftermath of World War Two. The book argues that The Politics of Cultural Despair 'The United States, the Soviet Union and the Geopolitical Implications of the Origins of the Cold War, 1945–1949' describes how the United States and the old antagonisms into a new future, and gives a prehistory to the fractures of our own era.

The German Stranger A compelling intellectual and literary history of midcentury America In a midcentury American cultural episode forgotten today, intellectuals of all schools shared a belief that human nature was under threat. The immediate result was a glut of dense, abstract books on the "nature of man." But the dawning "age of the crisis of man," as Mark Greif calls it, was far more than a historical curiosity. In this ambitious intellectual and literary history, Greif recovers this lost line of thought to show how it influenced society, politics, and culture in a matter of painful selection and difficult apportionment. The Scientific Origins of National Socialism The ramifications of the German problem and its intricate nature make its comprehensive presentation within the limits of a manageable volume impossible. Nevertheless, this book by an outstanding historian of medicine and science, who has written on the history of pneumology, neurology, and neuro-anatomy, and is also a specialist in the philosophy and history of science, provides a summary of the development of German science, philosophy, and culture in the period leading up to the Nazi era. It covers the origins of the National Socialistic thought and the role of the German mind in the development of the modern world. The last major work, The 4 Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Philosophy.

Leo Strauss and the Politics of Exile The thesis of this essay may be stated quite briefly: Vatican II is a demonstration model of the phenomenological method employed on an international field of philosophy because he recognized that the theoretical foundations of modern science were disintegrating. He foresaw that, unless this situation were rectified, modern men would eventually slip into an attitude of absolute scepticism, relativism, and pragmatism. After the First World War he saw this theoretical problem mirrored more and more in the social turbulence of Europe, and his thoughts turned to the need for a renewal at all levels of life. In 1937 when Nazism was triumphant in Germany, and Europe on the brink of World War II, he wrote his event of moral and socio cultural renewal. Phenomenology, as a distinctively European development, is relatively unknown in America - at least in its pure form. Our contact with this style of 1
A preliminary version of this book was circulated amongst academic circles and other interested parties as an Advanced Readers Copy (A.R.C.) in 2015. This version is a part of the Eugenics Clarity and transparency are imperative, as they leave no room for denial theories that would deprive the victims of justice, or rob the living of a future. www.RaceOfMasters.com

NOTE:

Holocaust looming, uprooting the web of professional connections that engendered this movement is in order. The seeds of Holocaust denial take root and prosper with misinformation.

forgotten inner-workings of a scientific era, uncovering previously unpublished manuscripts, professional correspondence, and conveniently forgotten publications. With the centenary of The

backward down the timeline, tracing from leaf down to the root. We investigate this 100-year trajectory from its beginnings in British and American Academia, delving into the conveniently

the culmination of a worldwide movement that was widely accepted by the global scientific and academic community. This book traces the origins of the Nazi eugenics state, working

highways, and city planning. Thus, no coherent understanding of the regime is possible without first grasping the nature of eugenics. Eugenics did not originate with Nazi Germany. It was

Albert Camus Nazism remains an enigma. Historians do not know whether to slot Nazism as a phenomenon of the political "right" or "left," largely because of a misunderstanding of how

identity, left and right critiques of civilization, and the political allegiances of the German and European political right. A Dubious Past reconceptualizes intellectual fascism as a sophisticated

reception over the years, he addresses central questions of German intellectual life, such as the postwar radical conservative interpretation of the Holocaust, divided memory, German

Neaman's study reflects an impressive investigation of published and unpublished material, including letters, interviews, and other media. Through his analysis of Jünger's work and its

range of topics generated scores of controversies. In old age he became a cultural celebrity whose long life mirrored the tragic twists and turns of Germany's most difficult century. Elliot

inteligent life. From the time he burst onto the literary scene with The Storms of Steel in the early 1920s until he reached Olympian age in a reunited Germany, Jünger's writings on a vast

The Revolution of Nihilism The volume provides a comprehensive and non-partisan survey of the major themes and problems that constituted Strauss's work.

odds with the demoliberalism often perceived as his primary political agenda. It also establishes the importance of this republican agenda in understanding the major revolutions of the

The Oxford Handbook of the Literature of the U.S. South Deep Republicanism: Prelude to Professionalism reveals a subversive republicanism in Machiavelli's political theories that is at

signifciance with ghastly consequences." Bruce Chatwin, in the New York Review of Books, called the book "brilliant." Now available in paperback, with a new introduction by the author, this

said, "His book is essential for understanding modern Germany. It has a general message derived from the events in Germany, where scientific data were permitted to take on a mystical

"scientific" Darwinism, and his movement, the German Monist League, were proto-Nazi in character. Contrary to popular belief, Haeckel's type of social Darwinism actually played a critical

nineteenth-century science and especially to the naturalistic philosophy of Ernst Haeckel and the German Monist League. Using hitherto unexplored material, Daniel Gasman calls this

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