



Aldous Huxley – The Ultimate Revolution (Berkeley Speech 1962)

Description

Related References

Baker, R. S., & Bedford, S.. (1975). Aldous Huxley. Contemporary Literature

Plain numerical DOI: 10.2307/1207614

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“This article focuses on aldous leonard huxley, a famous writer and philosopher of the twentieth century, and presents information on his famous literary works. huxley was born on july 26, 1894 to leonard huxley and julia francis arnold huxley. in his childhood, he undertook classical education from the public schools. there is not a writer and philosopher who came after huxley who does not owe to him directly or indirectly the new tangent in the history of the novel that his work impelled. gerald heard, a friend and fellow philosopher of huxley, called him ‘the poignant prophet’ and he was certainly a godfather of the new age. the key to huxley’s hypothesis is the role of intuition as a guide to knowledge that cannot be otherwise found empirically. it is the task of philosophy to try to translate and understand analytically in terms of thought or conceptual thinking what has been presented in the living experience of intuition. the famous literary works compiled by this author include ‘those barren leaves,’ ‘eyeless in gaza’ and ‘time must have a stop.’ inset: an aldous huxley checklist.”

Kooistra, J.. (1931). Aldous Huxley. English Studies

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1080/00138383108596583

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"The grandson of biologist t. h. huxley, aldous huxley had a privileged background and was educated at eton and oxford despite an eye infection that left him nearly blind. having learned braille his eyesight then improved enough for him to start writing, and by the 1920s he had become a fashionable figure, producing witty and daring novels like crome yellow (1921), antic hay (1923) and point counter point (1928). but it is as the author of his celebrated portrayal of a nightmare future society, brave new world (1932), that huxley is remembered today. a truly visionary book, it was a watershed in huxley's world-view as his later work became more and more optimistic – coinciding with his move to california and experimentation with mysticism and psychedelic drugs later in life. nicholas murray's brilliant new book has the greatest virtue of literary biographies: it makes you want to go out and read its subject's work all over again. a fascinating reassessment of one of the most interesting writers of the twentieth century."

Huxley, A.. (2015). Brave New World By Aldous Huxley. The Independent

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1038/503338a

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"Huxley wrote the book in 1931, with communism and fascism entrenched in russia and italy, nazism on the rise in germany, militaristic japan embarking on its war of conquest in china, and the entire world gripped by the great depression. yet huxley managed to see through all these dark clouds, and envision a future society without wars, famines and plagues, enjoying uninterrupted peace, abundance and health. it is a consumerist world, which gives completely free rein to sex, drugs and rock-and-roll, and whose supreme value is happiness. it uses advanced biotechnology and social engineering to make sure that everyone is always content, and no one has any reason to rebel. there is no need of a secret police, concentration camps or a ministry of love la orwell's 1984."

Huxley, G.. (1965). Aldous Huxley. Journal of Humanistic Psychology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1177/002216786500500202

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"The grandson of biologist t. h. huxley, aldous huxley had a privileged background and was educated at eton and oxford despite an eye infection that left him nearly blind. having learned braille his eyesight then improved enough for him to start writing, and by the 1920s he had become a fashionable figure, producing witty and daring novels like crome yellow (1921), antic hay (1923) and point counter point (1928). but it is as the author of his celebrated portrayal of a nightmare future society, brave new world (1932), that huxley is remembered today. a truly visionary book, it was a watershed in huxley's world-view as his later work became more and more optimistic – coinciding with his move to california and experimentation with mysticism and psychedelic drugs later in life. nicholas murray's brilliant new book has the greatest virtue of literary biographies: it makes you want to go out and read its subject's work

all over again. a fascinating reassessment of one of the most interesting writers of the twentieth century."

Postman, N.. (1985). Amusing ourselves to death.. ETC: A Review of General Semantics

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"Presents a speech by neil postman, editor of the 'et cetera,' delivered at the frankfurt book fair on october 2, 1984. remarks on the book 'brave new world,' by aldous huxley; percentage of all u.s. homes that have television set, according to the 1983 nielsen report on television; reason for the participation of politicians in non-political television shows."

Meckier, J.. (2016). Aldous Huxley: Satire and Structure. Wisconsin Studies in Contemporary Literature

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1016/S1048-4736(04)01506-1

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"There is a tension between the literatures on incomplete contracting and transactions cost economics regarding the importance of ex post governance and the extent to which formal theories of incomplete contracting capture salient aspects of exchange relations. in this paper, we empirically examine how firms structure joint r&d agreements to illuminate how contracts can be incomplete and how governance can matter. we employ a dataset of 96 contracts to construct a taxonomy of the types of mechanisms firms use in organizing collaborative r&d, and indicate how groups of mechanisms line up with various types of contracting hazards. the results suggest that the allocation of property rights over innovations at the time of contracting between r&d partners is an important aspect of contract design. but they also suggest that weak property rights admit scope for other dimensions of contract. in particular, the research indicates that while knowledge spillovers may give rise to appropriability hazards, efforts to contain or channel knowledge spillovers may enable joint venture members to strategically block other members' follow-on commercialization or research. firms design joint r&d governance mechanisms to balance spillover hazards and strategic blocking."

Lester, H.. (2012). Brave new world.. The British Journal of General Practice : The Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners

Plain numerical DOI: 10.3399/bjgp12X641609

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"Brave new world is a novel written in 1931 by aldous huxley and published in 1932. set in london in the year ad 2540 (632 a.f.—"After ford"—in the book), the novel anticipates developments in reproductive technology, sleep-learning, psychological manipulation, and classical conditioning that combine profoundly to change society. huxley answered this book with a reassessment in an essay, brave new world revisited (1958), and with island (1962), his final novel. in 1999, the modern library ranked brave new world fifth on its list of the 100 best english-language novels of the 20th century. in 2003, robert mccrum writing for the observer included brave new world chronologically at number 53 in

'the top 100 greatest novels of all time', [2] and the novel was listed at number 87 on the bbc's survey the big read."

Seed, D.. (2007). Aldous Huxley: Brave New World. In A Companion to Science Fiction

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1002/9780470997055.ch35

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“TEXT und geschichtenmodellanalysen zur englischen und amerikanischen literatur herausgegeben von rudolf hillgärtner, edgar kamphausen und malte c. krugmann bode, christoph: aldous huxley, 'brave new world': 2., verb. aufl. / christoph bode. – münchen: fink, 1993 (utb für wissenschaft: uni-taschenbücher; 1312) (text und geschichte: modellanalysen zur englischen und amerikanischen literatur) isbn 3-8252-1312-9 (utb) isbn 3-7705-2247-8 (fink) ne: utb für wissenschaft / uni-taschenbücher”

Category

1. General

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