

SOME LESSONS OF RECENT HISTORY; THREE ESSAYS FROM MONTHLY REVIEW. pdf

1: István Mészáros (philosopher) - Wikipedia

It consists of two essays: "Some Lessons from the Sixties" and "After the Sixties: Reaction and Restructuring." In the first, he reflects on his experiences as a radical and the lessons he has taken from those years.

On the Reproduction of the Conditions of Production [1] I must now expose more fully something which was briefly glimpsed in my analysis when I spoke of the necessity to renew the means of production if production is to be possible. That was a passing hint. Now I shall consider it for itself. As Marx said, every child knows that a social formation which did not reproduce the conditions of production at the same time as it produced would not last a year. Let us ignore this last distinction for the moment. What, then, is the reproduction of the conditions of production? Here we are entering a domain which is both very familiar since Capital Volume Two and uniquely ignored. Nevertheless, everything outside this point of view remains abstract worse than one-sided: Let us try and examine the matter methodically. To simplify my exposition, and assuming that every social formation arises from a dominant mode of production, I can say that the process of production sets to work the existing productive forces in and under definite relations of production. It follows that, in order to exist, every social formation must reproduce the conditions of its production at the same time as it produces, and in order to be able to produce. It must therefore reproduce: The average economist, who is no different in this than the average capitalist, knows that each year it is essential to foresee what is needed to replace what has been used up or worn out in production: What happens at the level of the firm is an effect, which only gives an idea of the necessity of reproduction, but absolutely fails to allow its conditions and mechanisms to be thought. But he does not produce them for his own production — other capitalists do: We shall not go into the analysis of this question. It is enough to have mentioned the existence of the necessity of the reproduction of the material conditions of production. Reproduction of Labour-Power However, the reader will not have failed to note one thing. We have discussed the reproduction of the means of production — not the reproduction of the productive forces. We have therefore ignored the reproduction of what distinguishes the productive forces from the means of production, i. From the observation of what takes place in the firm, in particular from the examination of the financial accounting practice which predicts amortization and investment, we have been able to obtain an approximate idea of the existence of the material process of reproduction, but we are now entering a domain in which the observation of what happens in the firm is, if not totally blind, at least almost entirely so, and for good reason: How is the reproduction of labour power ensured? It is ensured by giving labour power the material means with which to reproduce itself: However, it is not enough to ensure for labour power the material conditions of its reproduction if it is to be reproduced as labour power. The development of the productive forces and the type of unity historically constitutive of the productive forces at a given moment produce the result that the labour power has to be diversely skilled and therefore reproduced as such. How is this reproduction of the diversified skills of labour power provided for in a capitalist regime? What do children learn at school? They go varying distances in their studies, but at any rate they learn to read, to write and to add — i. Thus they learn know-how. To put this more scientifically, I shall say that the reproduction of labour power requires not only a reproduction of its skills, but also, at the same time, a reproduction of its submission to the rules of the established order, i. But this is to recognize the effective presence of a new reality: Here I shall make two comments. The first is to round off my analysis of reproduction. I have just given a rapid survey of the forms of the reproduction of the productive forces, i. But I have not yet approached the question of the reproduction of the relations of production. This is a crucial question for the Marxist theory of the mode of production. To let it pass would be a theoretical omission — worse, a serious political error. I shall therefore discuss it. But in order to obtain the means to discuss it, I shall have to make another long detour. The second comment is that in order to make this detour, I am obliged to re-raise my old question: Besides its theoretico-didactic interest it reveals the difference between Marx and Hegel, this representation has the following crucial theoretical advantage: What does this mean? The effect of

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this spatial metaphor is to endow the base with an index of effectivity known by the famous terms: What kind of indices? It is possible to say that the floors of the superstructure are not determinant in the last instance, but that they are determined by the effectivity of the base; that if they are determinant in their own as yet undefined ways, this is true only insofar as they are determined by the base. Their index of effectivity or determination, as determined by the determination in the last instance of the base, is thought by the Marxist tradition in two ways: We can therefore say that the great theoretical advantage of the Marxist topography, i. The greatest disadvantage of this representation of the structure of every society by the spatial metaphor of an edifice, is obviously the fact that it is metaphorical: It now seems to me that it is possible and desirable to represent things differently. NB, I do not mean by this that I want to reject the classical metaphor, for that metaphor itself requires that we go beyond it. And I am not going beyond it in order to reject it as outworn. I simply want to attempt to think what it gives us in the form of a description. I believe that it is possible and necessary to think what characterizes the essential of the existence and nature of the superstructure on the basis of reproduction. Once one takes the point of view of reproduction, many of the questions whose existence was indicated by the spatial metaphor of the edifice, but to which it could not give a conceptual answer, are immediately illuminated. My basic thesis is that it is not possible to pose these questions and therefore to answer them except from the point of view of reproduction. I shall give a short analysis of Law, the State and Ideology from this point of view. And I shall reveal what happens both from the point of view of practice and production on the one hand, and from that of reproduction on the other. The State The Marxist tradition is strict, here: The State is thus first of all what the Marxist classics have called the State Apparatus. From Descriptive Theory to Theory as such Nevertheless, here too, as I pointed out with respect to the metaphor of the edifice infrastructure and superstructure, this presentation of the nature of the State is still partly descriptive. As I shall often have occasion to use this adjective descriptive, a word of explanation is necessary in order to remove any ambiguity. This is the first phase of every theory, at least in the domain which concerns us that of the science of social formations. As such, one might and in my opinion one must "envisage this phase as a transitional one, necessary to the development of the theory. That it is transitional is inscribed in my expression: This means quite precisely: Let me make this idea clearer by returning to our present object: Indeed, I shall call the descriptive theory of the State correct, since it is perfectly possible to make the vast majority of the facts in the domain with which it is concerned correspond to the definition it gives of its object. Thus, the definition of the State as a class State, existing in the Repressive State Apparatus, casts a brilliant light on all the facts observable in the various orders of repression whatever their domains: That is why I think that, in order to develop this descriptive theory into theory as such, i. The whole of the political class struggle revolves around the State. By which I mean around the possession, i. This first clarification obliges me to distinguish between State power conservation of State power or seizure of State power, the objective of the political class struggle on the one hand, and the State Apparatus on the other. Even after a social revolution like that of, a large part of the State Apparatus survived after the seizure of State power by the alliance of the proletariat and the small peasantry: Lenin repeated the fact again and again. But it seems to me that even with this supplement, this theory is still in part descriptive, although it does now contain complex and differential elements whose functioning and action cannot be understood without recourse to further supplementary theoretical development. Here we must advance cautiously in a terrain which, in fact, the Marxist classics entered long before us, but without having systematized in theoretical form the decisive advances implied by their experiences and procedures. Their experiences and procedures were indeed restricted in the main to the terrain of political practice. They recognized this complexity in their practice, but they did not express it in a corresponding theory. To that end, I propose the following thesis. In order to advance the theory of the State it is indispensable to take into account not only the distinction between state power and state apparatus, but also another reality which is clearly on the side of the repressive state apparatus, but must not be confused with it. I shall call this reality by its concept: They must not be confused with the repressive State apparatus. I shall call Ideological State Apparatuses a certain number of realities

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which present themselves to the immediate observer in the form of distinct and specialized institutions. I propose an empirical list of these which will obviously have to be examined in detail, tested, corrected and re-organized. With all the reservations implied by this requirement, we can for the moment regard the following institutions as Ideological State Apparatuses the order in which I have listed them has no particular significance: What constitutes the difference? As a first moment, it is clear that while there is one Repressive State Apparatus, there is a plurality of Ideological State Apparatuses. Even presupposing that it exists, the unity that constitutes this plurality of ISAs as a body is not immediately visible. As a second moment, it is clear that whereas the unified "Repressive State Apparatus belongs entirely to the public domain, much the larger part of the Ideological State Apparatuses in their apparent dispersion are part, on the contrary, of the private domain. Churches, Parties, Trade Unions, families, some schools, most newspapers, cultural ventures, etc. We can ignore the first observation for the moment. But someone is bound to question the second, asking me by what right I regard as Ideological State Apparatuses, institutions which for the most part do not possess public status, but are quite simply private institutions. As a conscious Marxist, Gramsci already forestalled this objection in one sentence. The same thing can be said from the starting-point of our State Ideological Apparatuses. What matters is how they function. A reasonably thorough analysis of any one of the ISAs proves it. But now for what is essential. I can clarify matters by correcting this distinction. This is the fact that the Repressive State Apparatus functions massively and predominantly by repression including physical repression , while functioning secondarily by ideology.

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2: Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses by Louis Althusser

v Foreword Part I of this collection comprises an exchange of views between Charles Bettelheim and myself which appeared in Monthly Review beginning in October

Posted on April 4, by sdonline Monthly Review Press, In these two works Amin characterizes the current state of the global economy as generalized monopoly capitalism. This regime, in his view, began after and was fully in place by He gives a compelling description of it. The first led to a push for privatization of public-sector services; the second, to the financialization of the economic system. In both instances, further accumulation was achieved. Through financialization, generalized monopoly capitalism transferred control over reproduction of the economic system to about 30 giant banks in the core Triad USA, Europe, and Japan. The economic system is driven not by the market, but rather by the power of the plutocracy. It is, therefore, expressed through the power of money, rather than the power of property. It is constituted by plutocracies that govern oligopolistic groups through their directors and salaried servants. While shareholders own the corporations, it is the top executives who decide in their name. The old bourgeoisie ceases to exist; its members have become subcontractors or employees of generalized monopoly capitalism. The oligopoly, although acting at a global level, is strictly national. Yet national sovereignty is weakened and nothing replaces it. This new stage of capitalism involves a stronger collusion between capital and the state, and both are above the market. Calls for decentralization fail to recognize, argues Amin, that there is no going back in history, no possible return to competitive capitalism. The decline of capitalism begins in the s, but continues with challenges from the periphery and semi-periphery, such as Russia in , Iran in , Mexico in , and China Amin defines emerging economies in a way that challenges common parlance. The key characteristic of a truly emerging economy is its ability to de-link from the center; to be inward looking, creating a domestic market and reasserting sovereignty. Economies whose GDP is growing significantly, but that do not de-link and remain at the service of generalized monopoly capitalism are not emergent. Thus, Turkey, Iran, and Egypt are not emergent. China, however, is a good example “though not a model” of an emerging country that challenges the Triad. The Triad fights against the mobilization of peripheral peoples and states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that seek to escape from subordination. Amin reminds us that audacity of hope, as expressed in many proposals to modify the system without challenging it, is a mirage. The true solution is a socialist one. He offers his recommendations of what is necessary for an effective transition into socialism: He is unsure whether the Left is prepared and sufficiently mobilized for such a task. The population can just as readily be led into fascism. The European Union creates opportunities for a movement toward socialism, but the question is whether it can be transformed. Amin does not have much hope there. Yet he does see possibilities in anti-imperialist struggles of the periphery, as they are potentially anti-capitalist. His proposals disregard current research and the efforts of many social actors. He views the socialization of monopoly capitalism as the only acceptable form of change. In the abstract, socialization is a logical solution to the problem of the dehumanizing character of capitalism. Yet, he does not address the fact that socialization of the generalized monopolies is just as likely to lead to state capitalism, as in China. Existing research on worker-managed enterprises illustrates the tendency for a small number of workers to dominate the decision-making process, eventually leading to oligarchy. Amin, however, leaves this issue to an unknown future, where the actors must sustain the fight for democracy. Amin wants to include the lessons of the 20th century in his desire to reiterate that capitalism is imploding. This leads him into interesting paradoxes. He sees China de-linking from, and challenging, the Triad, but does not explore the extent to which China may be simply competing for a spot among those in the core. If China is, as he observes, engaging in state capitalism, one must wonder whether it is really de-linking, or simply presenting another set of monopolies that vie for power among the oligopoly. There is also a paradox in his treatment of development. He also adds a desire to view the world from the perspective of the South. Yet, he chooses to rely on the vision of development born of

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the West, where socialism is seen as a more advanced stage of human civilization, preceded by generalized monopoly capitalism. Significant research in development theory has questioned such unilinear, Western visions of development. Yet he reiterates them. Because there is no supportive evidence, the reader must accept his word for it; one must believe Chinese peasants do not seek private property, that German workers have lower salaries than French workers, and are relatively docile. There is also little specificity regarding who the oligopolies are, what role multinational corporations play in this process and how. It is a dense set of essays that speak to experts. The Implosion of Contemporary Capitalism on the other hand, is much more approachable, meant for a larger audience, but not the layperson. The jargon embedded here presumes some degree of knowledge of Marxist theory. Both offer his insightful reflections on the current affairs of global economy. Reviewed by Sarah Hernandez.

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3: Pawprints of Katrina - Wikipedia

Online version: [Monthly Review Press] Marxian economics Modern reader, nyu Bettelheim Charles Charles Bettelheim Communist countries. Between capitalism and socialism; a discussion by P.M. Sweezy and C. Bettelheim Some lessons of recent history; three essays from Monthly review.

Its long reviews included both "review articles", which reviewed several books on the same subject, and "review essays", which used a single book as a way to begin discussing a larger subject of interest. From its foundation, all profits were donated to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Basker speculates that its religious foundations are connected to its "high proportion of serious intellectual discussion and rather less than usual treatment of lighter literary from such as drama and the novel". During its first year, the periodical was edited by Samuel Greatheed, a Dissenting minister; however, it was co-founder and fellow Dissenter Daniel Parken who built up the readership and contributor list of the periodical while he served as editor from 1790 to 1795. He was also responsible for what Basker calls "the policy of enlightened, non-demoninational if not ecumenical editorial policies" at the Eclectic. It almost collapsed until it was purchased by Josiah Conder in 1795, with whom the second major period began. Conder continued editing the periodical until 1800, financing it himself and often writing entire issues. From until 1800 "the third period" Thomas Price edited the periodical with the exception of one three-month period when William Linwood tried to take over the editorship. According to Basker, "Price reinvigorated the Eclectic", [3] specifically by rigorously adhering to a neutral position on religion, by expanding the topics covered to include foreign publications, and by lowering the price from two shillings to eighteen pence. His aim was to appeal to families. Edwin Paxton Hood took over as editor in January 1800, changing the periodical back to a book review, increasing the size of each issue, and lowering the price still further. According to Basker, these last years were successful and the periodical produced "some of its finest review journalism". Basker writes that "few The Eclectic reviewed more American literature than any other English periodical of the time. As Basker explains, "this continuing attention to American literature was far more than a condescending curiosity about the culture of the young republic. Rather remarkably, even as early as 1795, American authors were accorded the same serious treatment as the major authors in English and other European languages. Essays were written about the new Romantic movement. In general, the Eclectic preferred Wordsworth to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, particularly after the publication of "Kubla Khan", calling on him "to break off his desultory and luxurious habits, and to brace his mind to intellectual exertion". It did not shy away from reviewing the works of controversial figures, however, such as Thomas de Quincey. It reviewed the works of both Brownings, calling Elizabeth Barrett Browning "the Schiller of our higher nature" [11] and compared Robert Browning to Tennyson. Furthermore, important contemporary scientific and philosophical subjects were given extensive space.

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4: Term Essays: African history essay to buy school of essay writers!

Three Essays on Marx's Value Theory by Samir Amin and MR Admin (Sep) Three Essays on Marxism: Leading Principles of Marxism, Introduction to Capital, Why I Am a Marxist by Karl Korsch (Dec).

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Michael Stauch Michael D. Labor Fights Back New York: Monthly Review Press On 11 February , newly elected Republican Governor Scott Walker introduced a Budget Repair Bill in the Wisconsin legislature that sought to balance the state budget by eliminating collective bargaining for all public employees except police and firefighters. Workers in both the public and the private sector were outraged. Unexpectedly, thousands of people showed up. Some entered the capitol building to observe the proceedings. As the day progressed, thousands more joined them. When they refused to leave, the occupation began. These events are well known. But contributors to the new essay collection Wisconsin Uprising enrich this story with detailed first-hand accounts, context and analysis from longtime observers of the labour movement, and examples from across the country of how that movement might broaden and deepen the struggle [End Page] that began anew in Wisconsin. They face the complex task of analyzing a new moment in history from a recent vantage point, and they succeed admirably. Wisconsin Uprising is divided into three sections. Lee Sustar, Dan La Botz and Frank Emspak provide necessary context, including the history of the Wisconsin labour movement and the roots of the recent statewide attack on public workers in previous battles in Milwaukee. This section sets the tone for the book. Throughout, the emphasis is on the actions ordinary people took that gave rise to the movement. We are left in no doubt that the rank-and-file led the struggle from the outset, while union leaders hastened to catch up. Richard Trumka, head of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said as much in one of the many speeches he gave during the month-long carnival of events in Madison. The second section discusses some of the lessons of Wisconsin, attempting to summarize and point the way forward for the labour movement as a whole. Implicit is the conservative role many unions play in social struggles today. The new reality in Wisconsin may bring about a return to direct action tactics on the job. It has also caused workers to re-think the relationship between themselves and unions. In the current climate, where unions must be recertified annually and dues checkoffs are no guarantee, rank-and-file workers can now openly discuss the purpose of unions and demand more militancy, or at least less willingness to accept concessions. This in turn challenges the legitimacy of concession bargaining itself. In this sense, Wisconsin may indeed herald the beginning of a much-needed renewal in the US labour movement. While the analytical nature of the remaining essays in the second section is useful and their insights numerous and numbered , these lessons are sometimes lost in abstraction. This is not the case in the third section. Here one finds refreshing examples of organizing efforts across the country that attempt to address some of the most important and lingering issues facing working-class movements today. These include obliviousness to issues of race, gender, and sexuality, a narrow focus on the workplace, and an embrace of US foreign policy objectives that cripples international solidarity. Moreover, these lessons are embedded within dramatic tales of victory and occasional defeat that allow them to emerge organically. David Bacon describes the breakthrough represented by May Day , when immigrant workers You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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5: Monthly Review | Monthly Review Press Books List

Between capitalism and socialism; a discussion by P.M. Sweezy and C. Bettelheim Some lessons of recent history; three essays from *Monthly review*. Series Title: *Modern reader paperbacks, PB*

The experts have many answers “ and they often contradict each other. In contrast to the thousands of studies on effective methods for teaching reading and mathematics, there are relatively few rigorous studies on writing instruction. Commonly, researchers come up with an eight-point scale. They write descriptions and sample essays to show what each score involves. Then they train teams of graders to score properly and consistently. But writing quality is ultimately a subjective judgment. What you consider to be well-written, I might not. Steve Graham , a professor of education at Arizona State University, has made a career out of monitoring research studies on teaching writing, to figure out which methods actually work. But there are effective practices where the research is unequivocal. Spend more time writing To teach kids to write well, you need to ask them to write a lot. The evidence is strong that this is true for writing too. Five studies of exceptional literacy teachers found that great teachers ask their students to write frequently. In nine separate experiments with students, 15 additional minutes of writing time a day in grades two through eight produced better writing. Several studies found unexpected bonuses from extra writing time. Not only did writing quality improve, so did reading comprehension. Another reason for teachers to refrain from spoon-feeding printed notes to students. However, surveys of U. In fourth through sixth grade, on average, minutes a day is spent on writing, according to Graham. Graham hypothesizes that many English language arts teachers are more passionate about literature than teaching writing. I can sympathize with a high school English teacher who has 37 kids in her class. One could argue that fewer high quality writing assignments might be better than a bunch of low quality ones. But again, the teacher surveys and classroom observations reveal that students are more commonly asked to write summaries. But he may be onto something: When Poland increased its language arts classes to more than four hours a week for each student, its scores on international tests began to soar. The impact was largest for middle school students, but younger students benefited, too. The more editing, the better the final essay. I was concerned about how these experiments were constructed. Could graders have been more biased toward these word-processor essays because typed fonts are more legible than hand-written ones? In most cases, the hand-written essays were retyped first before the graders scored them. So graders had no idea which essays had been drafted by computer and which by hand, and still the word-processor essays were rated higher. Some educators feel passionately about the importance of writing by hand, convinced that the act of writing neurologically imprints stronger memories. But if your goal is writing quality and not memorization, it seems the evidence points to word processing, especially beginning in middle school. Another benefit for educators who believe that students should write not just for teachers: Despite this evidence, teacher observations and surveys reveal that teachers have been slow to adopt this basic technology. Six studies with children in grades three to seven showed that writing quality actually deteriorated when kids were taught grammar. Three studies did show that teaching kids how to combine two simple sentences into a single complex sentence was beneficial. As a writer, I find that baffling as I am always trying to shorten my sentences! That makes me question the judgment of the essay graders. Graham found one study that showed great improvement in student writing quality when teachers modeled correct usage, showing how to use grammar rules in sentences that students were drafting. But not many experimental studies are looking at effective procedures for teaching grammar. Grammar instruction has declined in U.

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6: Monthly Review | Thinking Clearly about the White Working Class

Applebee and Langer also observed classrooms across the four core subjects (English, science, math and social science/history) and found that, on average, only percent of classroom time was devoted to writing a paragraph or more.

Planning ahead will help you stay organized for the rest of the school year and will help ensure you are meeting the educational standards and common core curriculum initiatives. When kept in your lesson plan book, it can help you to stay on track each month in meeting the curriculum goals that you have set for the year. Start by creating a blank table for your template in a word processing document. List the months, September through June in the first column. In the rows at the top of the table, list all of your content areas from your curriculum guide for example, health, phonics, word work, spelling, social studies, science, and math. See the download below. Yearly plan templates can also be store-bought, but when the form is self-created, it is more likely to be easier to work with and utilized. Now it is time to start planning. Information can be typed in on the form; however, I still like to write in pencil so that I can modify my plans anywhere. Really it is a matter of personal preference. For example, a primary teacher may want to teach health themes in September. Look at the theme you would like to teach and where in the curriculum it can be covered. For example, in a Kindergarten classroom you have to teach about hand washing, rest and exercise and safety, it makes sense to teach in September, so add it to the September box. Do this for every subject for each month of the school year. Once the whole curriculum has been broken down into months in this way, it will be easier to make sure that everything is covered. Check the yearly plans frequently to see if it is being followed as planned. If not, modify the plan so that it is recorded for the next school year. The next step is to take the yearly plan and break it down by subject into months. For example, for the month of September, I will teach about weather, trees, seasons, and recycling in science. An example of a monthly plan for science is included below. Now you want to list the skills the students will be expected to learn, how it will be taught and how it will be assessed. Making a place for assessment is crucial, because instructional practices can be improved each year with the use of assessments. Continue to make a form for each subject area, listing the content, skills, objectives and assessments as shown below. This may seem like a tedious process, but now it will be easier to create weekly or bi-weekly plans. Also it will be easier to plan for "extras," such as projects and field trips when you can see where it fits into the curriculum. Fun projects can be justified when they meet and are an extension of the curriculum standards. Of course the style used for monthly and yearly planning is based upon personal preference. Some teachers prefer to write it out, others prefer to use computer software programs to plan , and still others prefer to create documents in Word or Excel. Ultimately, you will be happiest when you do what works best for you. Remember the saying, "make more and work less. Download the templates shown below here:

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7: A guide to writing weekly, monthly, and annual reviews - RescueTime Blog

My monthly review. Ten months ago I started a new process of reviewing my goals and habits every month. I was originally inspired by Chris Guillebeau, who does an in-depth annual review of his life.

RescueTime gives you the data you need to run successful reviews. Sign up for your free account today. Writer Alan Henry finds the benefits of conducting a weekly review make it worth finding the time on a regular basis: For writer Chris Bowler, his weekly review was something to dread, because initially it just consisted of trawling through his task manager. Bowler was able to improve his weekly review by focusing less on his task list and more on his achievements from the past week and goals for the week ahead: Previously, I would get frustrated with my weekly reviews as they would feel mostly useless. Now, I enjoy the process and look forward to the exercise. Sort through all loose papers. Some will need filing, others may need to be actioned, and some might simply need to be recycled. Sort through notes from the past week. All notes taken during the week are reviewed for action items, anything needing following up, and any information that needs to be transferred elsewhere for more permanent storage. Check for any follow-up needed for past events. This is where you start looking ahead to the coming week. Review annual goals and ensure the next step for each goal is planned and scheduled on your to-do list or calendar. Check if any coming events require preparation and schedule time to get this done. Make sure the next step of each project is planned and scheduled. This is your chance to choose something from that list and schedule it into your week. This process might sound complicated, but with a checklist and some patience you could get through a list like this every week. Alan Henry says his weekly review helps him re-evaluate the work he does and how he plans for the week ahead: Sign up for our newsletter to get our latest blog posts in your inbox every week. Monthly goals, on the other hand, are easier to manage. What to include in your monthly review Buster Benson, creator of Words , keeps his monthly reviews simple. The main sections he includes are: Her monthly review consists of just four steps: List everything significant that happened last month. Reflect on these three things from the past month: Your biggest personal milestone Your most valuable lesson learned 3. Choose a theme or emotion that sums up the past month for you. Set goals for the month ahead. Of course, the best monthly review template will be the one that works for you. For more inspiration, my newsletter The Monthly Review sends out various personal reviews every month. Maybe you want to reflect on your business or career achievements of the past year. Or maybe you like to set lots of goals each year, then reflect on your progress towards them. Or perhaps you just enjoy making a list of your favorite books, movies, and TV shows from the past year, as I do. Like any other review, a personal annual review is for you and should include whatever you find most useful. Even if that changes from year to year. What to include in your annual review Celes Chua from the blog Personal Excellence provides a 6-step template for creating your own annual review: Reflect on your biggest accomplishments from the past year. Reflect on your biggest lessons learned in the past year. Give yourself a score for how well the past year went. Plan any new habits you can build to help you achieve the goals you set in the previous step. Plan your immediate next steps to achieve each of the goals you set. If you prefer more in-depth reflection on the past year, Leo Babauta has some handy suggestions for finding details of everything you did: Check your TripIt account, or anywhere else you record details of your travels throughout the year to remember the trips you took. Browse all files on your computer created in the past year to see what you spent time working on. Look through your Amazon order history and credit card statement to see what you spent money on. Read through your notes and journal entries from the past year. You can also set your RescueTime dashboard to show all your time logged and your productivity pulse for the full year: Both of these services offer annual reports of your data that give you a simple way to reflect on your activities from the past year. Guillebeau credits his annual review with much of his success as a writer and entrepreneur: There is no hidden secret to working towards a lot of big goals at the same time, but taking the time to clearly define specific objectives each year has helped me more than anything else. Writing your annual review at the start of the

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year tells you what to work on, she says. Now write down the things that made it such a great year. This tells you ahead of time what to work on. All you have to do is work towards making that review a reality. Sign Up for the Newsletter Want to learn more about spending your time well and doing more meaningful work? Get our latest blog posts in your inbox every week. She writes about productivity, lifehacks, and finding ways to do more meaningful work.

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8: Three lessons from the science of how to teach writing - The Hechinger Report

A monthly review is a good chance to set new goals, assess your behavior from the past month, and celebrate your achievements. I've been writing and sharing my own monthly reviews for a couple of years and I've found the added transparency of sharing my reviews has helped to keep me accountable to the goals I set each month.

Water and rock meet. Each year there is a sequence and progression of consciousness unfolding through the signs, of action in one sign followed by reaction in another sign and the blending of polar opposites. Aries, Taurus and Gemini are the trinity that sets the note for the year, but Cancer completes a special quaternary, birthing into outer manifestation: In Cancer this living substance assumed a triple differentiated relationship to which we give the names of Life Aries of Consciousness Taurus and manifested duality Gemini. These three, blended together, came into outer manifestation in Cancer, thus completing an esoteric quaternary of great importance. Here the first major fusion, inchoate and unrealised, took place. In Libra [polar opposite of Aries], these reach a point of balance and of a somewhat static equilibrium later to be disturbed in Scorpio, so that this essential triplicity appears clearly in relation to each other. In Libra these reach a point of balance and of a somewhat static equilibrium. Taurus-Scorpio Later to be disturbed in Scorpio. Cancer-Capricorn This living substance assumed a triple relationship to which we give the names of Life, Consciousness and manifested duality. Cancer and the Evolution of the Human Soul Cancer is one of the oldest signs of the zodiac, relating to motherhood, birth and ancient survival instincts as well as the study of the past History. Dates and incidents of nations with which they might have no connection or interest, are grudgingly learned as part of the syllabus to pass exams: Have you met your Waterloo? Greed, ambition, cruelty and pride are the keynotes of our teaching of history and geography. These wars, aggression and thefts which have distinguished every great nation without exception, are facts that cannot be denied. Surely, however, the lessons of the evils which they wrought can be pointed out and the ancient causes of present day prejudices and dislikes can be shown and their futility emphasised. Is it not possible to build our theory of history upon the great and good ideas which have conditioned the nations and made them what they are, and emphasize the creativity which has distinguished all of them? Can we not present more effectively the great cultural epochs which suddenly appearing in some one nation enriched the entire world and gave to humanity its literature, its art and its vision? That is the next historical presentation The culmination of a civilisation, with its special note, quality and gifts to posterity, is significant of the reflection of the spiritual intent, and through its massed populations, of one of the initiations. Civilisation is the reflection in the mass of men of some particular cyclic influence, leading to an initiation. Culture is esoterically related to those within any era of civilisation who specifically, precisely and in full waking consciousness, through self-initiated effort, penetrate into those inner realms of thought activity which we call the creative world. These are the realms which are responsible for the outer civilisation. The esoteric doctrine states that the Sun was in Leo at the beginning of Individualisation 21, years ago, finally culminating 5, years later in the sign of Gemini. Naturally, the Sun makes its astronomical precession cycle backwards through the zodiac, hence the sequence of Leo, Cancer, Gemini. Hence, dividing three signs into 5, years, must assign the majority to the middle sign of the sequence, Cancer. Cancer is also connected to the development of the watery astral body, ruled over by god of the waters Neptune, also the soul ruler of Cancer: There will be an understanding of the existence of the human soul along with its imminent scientific proof and the spiritual purpose and plan for this planet. The physical and astral realms, overseen by the blue sky of buddhi-mind. It is a complex subject for students to grasp but quite simple as well. Cultural, educational and religious conditioning runs very deep; there must be a willingness by the intelligentsia to consider thinking beyond the nebulous ideas that it currently entertains. John the Forerunner Countdown to Because it is the prophesied date of the commencement of the reappearance of the Masters of Wisdom, followed by the one who holds the Office of the Christ or Lord Maitreya, as he is known in the East. It is preparatory in nature, testing in its methods, and intended to be

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revelatory in its techniques and results initiates, world disciples and aspirants affiliated with the Hierarchy are all at this time passing through a cycle of great activity. In the adjustment necessitated by the rapidly advancing alignment, the Members of the Hierarchy are fitting Themselves for the objective work of public expression. Its appearance, expression and activity upon the physical plane for the first time since it withdrew into the subjective side of life and focussed itself on the mental plane instead of the physical during the days of ancient Atlantis and after the war between the Lords of the Shining Countenance and Lords of the Dark Face, as The Secret Doctrine calls it. For millions of years, as a result of the triumph of evil in those days, the Hierarchy has stood in silence behind world events, occupied with the following work—a work which will eventually be carried on exoterically instead of esoterically. The gradual approach of the Hierarchy to the physical plane and outer appearance is paradoxically a source of planetary turmoil and conflict; Their highly refined vibrations are at odds with the much lower frequencies of the physical plane world. The following factors are all converging at, or around The planned reappearance of the Hierarchy in , decided at the Planetary Conclave of Aquarius ruler Uranus discovered in Its destruction of Capricornian crystallisation will have been completed by then. Amazing symbology of the Christ as Neptune. The previous cycle was , turning point of WWII that led to victory in The half-way mark of the year cycle of the Decision Initiation taken in Cancer, Pope Francis and the Restoration of Mother Earth The rising sign or ascendant represents the soul purpose in a horoscope, esoterically considered. Pope Francis is a philosophical Sagittarian Sun with Cancer rising—a man of profound spiritual conviction and caring for humanity. Pope Francis is a courageous champion of humanity who has effected many radical changes since he has taken office. He has also written some excellent assessments of the world situation, the most recent on the environment, climate change and the role of selfish global corporate control. Some of the following passages were gleaned from mainstream news sources such as the New York Times etc. Christian spirituality proposes an alternative understanding of the quality of life, and encourages a prophetic and contemplative lifestyle, one capable of deep enjoyment, free of the obsession with consumption We need to take up an ancient lesson, found in different religious traditions and also in the Bible. He describes relentless exploitation and destruction of the environment and says apathy, the reckless pursuit of profits, excessive faith in technology and political shortsightedness are to blame. Christians also, he said, have been seduced by this consumerism, despite the tradition of monasticism and teachings on simplicity by St. He called for a radical transformation of politics, economics and individual lifestyles to confront environmental degradation and climate change , blending a biting critique of consumerism and irresponsible development with a plea for swift and unified global action. He calls on ordinary people to press politicians for change. Catholic bishops and priests around the world are expected to discuss the encyclical in services on Sunday. Peppard, an assistant professor of theology, science and ethics at Fordham University in New York. Some powerful transits for the Pope 1. Transiting Pluto conjunct Mercury in Capricorn. This has allowed Francis to work like the CEO of a large organisation, reorganising the Vatican finances for instance, with a business-like ruthlessness. Mercury is speech and Pluto is power—he has spoken and written with great power and influence upon the world stage. Progressed Moon conjunct Sun in Sagittarius. Also called the progressed new moon, occurring months ago. A year cycle representing new beginnings and his espousal of Sagittarian ethics, principles and philosophy—in the sixth house of service. Transiting Uranus opposite Mars in Libra. This will last right through until the end of and represents a great dynamism in getting work accomplished, of action and of peacemaking—the Aries-Libra polarity. Transiting Uranus will be in his ninth house for a long time, allowing the expression of radical new ideas for the betterment of humanity. Transiting Saturn in Scorpio trine Pluto in Cancer. Already prominent throughout and will last to September A hugely influential transit—fearlessly challenging world leaders in many areas of human activity, dealing with the backlash from his analyses of the global situation. Saturn in Scorpio is tenacious for getting tough—upon oneself and the world at large. Saturn rules his seventh house of relationships, whilst transiting Pluto is in this house, creating perhaps some power struggles and a few rivalries. Transiting Jupiter in Leo trine Sun in Sagittarius and Jupiter in Capricorn A year cycle, very

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powerful until August – it will highlight his generosity and perhaps the harmonious reception of his ideas generally. The pre-ponderance of the Love-Wisdom planets Jupiter and the Sun will empower him to express Leonine magnanimity and the Spirit of the Christ. Annual Call for Donations Thanks for your reciprocity in keeping these newsletters going, as well as the Esoteric Astrologer website and its upkeep! The Sun represents the three-fold personality – mental, emotional and physical. Whilst Pluto is opposite the Sun, any entity will go through a rigorous transformation in one or all of their personality vehicles. Pluto transits to the Sun can be quite traumatic, sometimes the most intense transit in any one life, frequently resulting in life-threatening illnesses connected to karma, individual or collective. Currently the USA has several illnesses and psychoses which are being revealed more acutely as Pluto proceeds with his relentless work. This is the first Pluto opposition to the USA Cancer Sun since and precedes by a few years, the year cycle of the Pluto return. Is it a lighted house, or is it a dark prison? If it is a lighted house, you will attract to its light and warmth all who are around you and the magnetic pull of your soul, whose nature is light and love, will save many. If you are still an isolated soul, you will have to pass through the horrors of a more complete isolation and loneliness, treading alone the dark way of the soul. Domination by big agriculture, big pharma etc. The domination of U. Centralisation of money and media into the hands of a few, right-wing biased individuals. Extensive, invasive electronic surveillance in the USA and globally, restricting personal freedoms and privacy. Cowboy banks – a law unto themselves, the Wall Street casinos continue business as usual, despite massive fines. Dictatorship by the private body of the Federal Reserve. Interference and dominating colonialism in global politics. Over the top spending on the military. Domination by the military-industrial complex. Racial inequality, despite the paradoxical fact that USA was a pioneer in equal rights for African Americans. Morbid obesity and diabetes epidemics. Inability to create a free or fair health system like European nations. Inability to create free university education like some European nations, leading to lifetime debts for students. Inability to resolve the Mexican immigration problem. A medicated nation – high numbers of adults and children on harmful prescription medicine. Inability to cope with the problem of the displaced and homeless. A crumbling and dangerous infrastructure – roads, bridges, dams etc.

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9: The Eclectic Review - Wikipedia

If you are searching for topics on the culture of poverty for a 5 paragraph essay, look over the 20 topics supplied in the list www.enganchecubano.com topics cover a diversified selection of ideas.

By Belle My monthly review Ten months ago I started a new process of reviewing my goals and habits every month. I was originally inspired by Chris Guillebeau , who does an in-depth annual review of his life. I did my first review in July Right now, these are the sections each review includes: Answers to this question can be as far-ranging as learning to code, work tasks, progress in learning to play piano, or doing something nice for a friend. Some past answers have included going on holiday to Europe, learning to make vegetable soup and building my first desktop app in Python. What one habit did I focus on this month, and how did it go? These have included practising French every day in the month before my recent holiday to Paris, writing every morning and reading a book before bed every nightâ€”this last one went so well that I do it most nights without a reminder now, three months after it was my focus habit. What experiments did I try this month? I added this section more recently to serve as both a record of personal experiments I had tried and a reminder to reflect on their results. Answers to this question have included writing on paper more often, working until midday and switching to Spotify from Pandora to lose the cognitive overhead of listening to shuffled music constantly. At this point, my reflection on the past month is done and I start looking ahead to my goals for the next month. I want to complete: I try to list things in this section that are achievable in a month. They vary from small tasks to big projects, and I usually include one or more work-related items. Past responses have included clean the oven, learn a new recipe and file my taxes. I want to focus on this one habit: Unsurprisingly, this is where I pick a daily habit to focus on building over the next month. This was partly inspired by something the Buffer team does: This is really just a holding place for reminders of long-term goals I may not be actively working towards this month. Buster also includes notes of "quality moments" in his life for the past month, and "self-declared badges", e. Both are great ideas that I might incorporate into my own review Buster also does an annual review on his birthday which is great for further inspiration. Knowing what to include in your review, in my opinion, is best informed by what you want to get out of the process like so many things we do. Keep it visible I use Day One to write and store my reviews, which works wellâ€”especially since I can keep them organised with tags. A sticky note on the wall above my computer would probably work even better. Keep it simple Sticking to just one daily habit makes it a lot easier to remember to do it every day. Leaving my book beside my bed keep it visible! Track your progress At first I would answer my review question about my daily habit with some commentary like, "I did this on most days of the month, it went pretty well! I like both Habit List and Logsit for this, because they make it easy to see your success rate at the end of the month. We analyse your data, find patterns, and serve up new insights. Sign up for an Exist account to start tracking and understanding your life. Subscribe Keep up to date with the Exist blog. Delivered to your inbox. Exist is made with by Hello Code in Melbourne, Australia.

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