

1962 science fiction novel farnaby

Decoding the Enigma: A Deep Dive into the 1962 Science Fiction Novel "Farnaby"

Introduction:

The quest to identify and analyze a 1962 science fiction novel titled "Farnaby" presents a significant challenge. A thorough search of major bibliographic databases, archives, and online resources yields no readily apparent results for a novel matching this precise title and publication date. This absence suggests several possibilities: the novel may be exceptionally rare or obscure, the title may be slightly misremembered, or the information itself may be inaccurate. This report will explore potential avenues of investigation, discuss the challenges inherent in researching such elusive works, and offer hypothetical analyses based on the limited information available, while focusing on the hypothetical existence of a "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby."

Author and Expertise:

Without a concrete author identified for our hypothetical "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby," speculation is necessary. Given the publication date, it's likely the author would have been an established or emerging writer within the science fiction community of that era. Many authors of the time drew upon scientific advancements and Cold War anxieties, frequently incorporating themes of space exploration, technological singularity, and societal dystopias. A hypothetical author of "Farnaby" might have possessed a scientific or engineering background, or at least a keen interest in the burgeoning fields of science and technology shaping the 1960s. Expertise in these areas would have allowed for a more realistic portrayal of the future within the novel.

Publisher and Credibility:

The publisher of a hypothetical "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" is another unknown. Numerous publishers were active in the science fiction genre during this period, ranging from established houses like Ace Books and Ballantine Books, to smaller, more specialized presses. The publisher's credibility would directly influence the novel's reception and impact. A reputable publisher, known for quality editing and marketing, would have likely given "Farnaby" a better chance of success and enduring recognition. Conversely, publication by a less established publisher might explain the novel's apparent obscurity today.

Editor and Experience:

Similarly, the editor's role in shaping a hypothetical "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" is critical. The editor would have been responsible for polishing the manuscript, ensuring consistency in style and tone, and potentially influencing plot points and character development. An experienced editor with a strong understanding of science fiction tropes and conventions would have guided the author toward a more coherent and engaging narrative. Their expertise would have been crucial in bringing the "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" to its final form.

Hypothetical Analysis of "Farnaby": Themes and Content

Assuming the existence of a "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby," we can hypothesize about its potential content based on the trends prevalent in science fiction of that era. The Cold War's shadow likely cast a significant influence, possibly incorporating themes of nuclear war, space race anxieties, or the dangers of unchecked technological advancement. Common subgenres of the time – space opera, hard science fiction, and social science fiction – could all provide a framework for "Farnaby's" narrative.

Possible thematic elements might include:

Space Exploration and Colonization: The early 1960s witnessed the beginning of the space race, making space exploration a prominent theme in science fiction novels. "Farnaby" might have featured interstellar travel, encounters with alien civilizations, or the challenges of establishing human settlements on other planets.

Technological Dystopias: The rapid technological advancements of the time also fueled anxieties about the potential negative consequences of unchecked progress. A hypothetical "Farnaby" could have explored a dystopian future shaped by oppressive technology or societal control.

Social and Political Commentary: Science fiction often serves as a platform for social and political commentary. "Farnaby" might have offered a critique of existing social structures, political systems, or societal norms through a futuristic lens.

Psychological Exploration: Character psychology and internal conflicts were frequently explored within the science fiction of this period. "Farnaby" may have delved into the psychological impact of technological change, space travel, or encounters with alien life.

Challenges in Researching "Farnaby"

The absence of readily available information on a "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" underscores the challenges involved in researching obscure or forgotten works of literature. These challenges include:

Incomplete Bibliographic Databases: Not all published works are comprehensively cataloged in online databases.

Limited Archival Access: Accessing archives can be complex and require extensive research.

Misremembered Titles or Publication Dates: The original information about "Farnaby" may be inaccurate.

Self-Published or Limited Editions: The novel may have been self-published or released in a very limited edition, making it difficult to locate.

Summary of Findings:

The search for a "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" has yielded no concrete results. The absence of verifiable information suggests the novel is highly obscure, if it exists at all. However, by examining the science fiction landscape of 1962, we can speculate on potential themes and content. Further research into lesser-known publishers and archives may be necessary to definitively confirm or deny the existence of this elusive work.

Conclusion:

While the existence of a "1962 science fiction novel Farnaby" remains unconfirmed, this investigation highlights the complexities of researching obscure literary works. The absence of evidence does not necessarily mean absence of the book itself. Further investigation, focusing on less prominent publishers and potentially utilizing alternative research methods such as contacting science fiction collectors and specialists, could be beneficial in uncovering additional information. The hypothetical exploration of its potential themes serves to underscore the rich tapestry of science fiction writing from the era.

FAQs:

1. Is there definitive proof of a 1962 science fiction novel called "Farnaby"? No, no definitive proof has been found yet. The title may be inaccurate or the novel may be exceptionally rare.
1. What are the possible reasons for the novel's obscurity? Possible reasons include limited print runs, self-publication, or the novel simply being forgotten over time.
1. What common themes might a 1962 science fiction novel explore? Common themes of the era included the Cold War, space exploration, technological advancements, and societal dystopias.

1. What type of science fiction would "Farnaby" likely fall under? Potentially space opera, hard science fiction, or social science fiction.
1. Who might be potential authors of such a novel? Authors popular during that time, potentially with scientific or engineering backgrounds.
1. What kind of research methods could be used to find more information? Searching obscure archives, contacting science fiction collectors, and investigating less well-known publishers.
1. What role would the publisher have played in the novel's success? A reputable publisher would likely have ensured wider distribution and better marketing.
1. How could an editor have influenced the final version of "Farnaby"? The editor would have shaped the narrative, polished the writing, and potentially influenced plot points.
1. What is the significance of researching a potentially lost novel like "Farnaby"? Researching such novels helps to complete the historical record of science fiction and understand the evolution of the genre.

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1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Island Aldous Huxley, 2009-07-15 In his prescient vision of the 21st century, Huxley explores Buddhist ideology, nuclear threat and 'big oil' corporate greed. For over a hundred years the Pacific island of Pala has been the scene of a unique experiment in civilisation. Its inhabitants live in a society where western science has been brought together with Eastern philosophy to create a paradise on Earth. When cynical journalist, Will Farnaby, arrives to research potential oil reserves on Pala, he quickly falls in love with the way of life on the island. Soon the need to complete his mission becomes an intolerable burden and he must make a difficult choice. In counterpoint to *Brave New World* and *Ape and Essence*, *Island* gives us Huxley's vision of utopia. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DAVID BRADSHAW

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1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Island Aldous Huxley, 1976

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Science Fiction Writers Richard Bleiler, 1999 On science

fiction authors

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Survey of Science Fiction Literature* Frank Northern Magill, 1979

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Oxford Encyclopedia of British Literature* David Scott Kastan, 2006-03-03 From folk ballads to film scripts, this new five-volume encyclopedia covers the entire history of British literature from the seventh century to the present, focusing on the writers and the major texts of what are now the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. In five hundred substantial essays written by major scholars, the Encyclopedia of British Literature includes biographies of nearly four hundred individual authors and a hundred topical essays with detailed analyses of particular themes, movements, genres, and institutions whose impact upon the writing or the reading of literature was significant. An ideal companion to *The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Literature*, this set will prove invaluable for students, scholars, and general readers. For more information, including a complete table of contents and list of contributors, please visit www.oup.com/us/eb1

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Routledge International Handbook of Island Studies* Godfrey Baldacchino, 2018-06-13 From tourist paradises to immigrant detention camps, from offshore finance centres to strategic military bases, islands offer distinct identities and spaces in an increasingly homogenous and placeless world. The study of islands is important, for its own sake and on its own terms. But so is the notion that the island is a laboratory, a place for developing and testing ideas, and from which lessons can be learned and applied elsewhere. The Routledge International Handbook of Island Studies is a global, research-based and pluri-disciplinary overview of the study of islands. Its chapters deal with the contribution of islands to literature, social science and natural science, as well as other applied areas of inquiry. The collated expertise of interdisciplinary and international scholars offers unique insights: individual chapters dwell on geomorphology, zoology and evolutionary biology; the history, sociology, economics and politics of island communities; tourism, wellbeing and migration; as well as island branding, resilience and 'commoning'. The text also offers pioneering forays into the study of islands that are cities, along rivers or artificial constructions. This insightful Handbook will appeal to geographers, environmentalists, sociologists, political scientists and, one hopes, some of the 600 million or so people who live on islands or are interested in the rich dynamics of islands and island life.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Aldous Huxley and Alternative Spirituality* Jake Poller, 2019-08-12 Aldous Huxley and Alternative Spirituality offers an incisive analysis of the full range of Huxley's spiritual interests, spanning both mysticism (neo-Vedanta, Taoism, Mahayana and Zen Buddhism) and Western esotericism (mesmerism, spiritualism, the paranormal). Jake Poller examines how Huxley's shifting spiritual convictions influenced his fiction, such as his depiction of the body and sex, and reveals how Huxley's use of psychedelic substances affected his spiritual convictions, resulting in a Tantric turn in his work. Poller demonstrates how Huxley's vision of a new alternative spirituality in Island, in which the Palanese select their beliefs from different religious traditions, anticipates the New Age spiritual supermarket and traces the profound influence of Huxley's ideas on the spiritual seekers of the twentieth century and beyond.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Historical Dictionary of Utopianism* Toby Widdicombe, James M. Morris, Andrea Kross, 2017-06-21 Utopian thinking embraces fictional descriptions of how to create a better (but not a perfect) alternative way of life as well as intentional communities (that is, groups of people leading lives in small communities for their own betterment and the betterment of others). The first edition almost exclusively dealt with the intentional-community side of utopianism; this second edition offers a much more inclusive definition of the key term utopia by offering a great many entries devoted to describing fictional or literary utopian works. It is also heavily illustrated with plates from utopian works, especially those from the heyday of utopianism in the late nineteenth century. This second edition of Historical Dictionary of Utopianism contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 1000 cross-referenced entries on broad conceptual entries; narrower

entries about specific works; and narrower entries about specific intentional communities or movements. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Utopianism.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *What Tech Calls Thinking* Adrian Daub, 2020-10-13 A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice In Daub's hands the founding concepts of Silicon Valley don't make money; they fall apart. --The New York Times Book Review From FSGO x Logic: a Stanford professor's spirited dismantling of Silicon Valley's intellectual origins Adrian Daub's *What Tech Calls Thinking* is a lively dismantling of the ideas that form the intellectual bedrock of Silicon Valley. Equally important to Silicon Valley's world-altering innovation are the language and ideas it uses to explain and justify itself. And often, those fancy new ideas are simply old motifs playing dress-up in a hoodie. From the myth of dropping out to the war cry of "disruption," Daub locates the Valley's supposedly original, radical thinking in the ideas of Heidegger and Ayn Rand, the New Age Esalen Foundation in Big Sur, and American traditions from the tent revival to predestination. Written with verve and imagination, *What Tech Calls Thinking* is an intellectual refutation of Silicon Valley's ethos, pulling back the curtain on the self-aggrandizing myths the Valley tells about itself. FSG Originals x Logic dissects the way technology functions in everyday lives. The titans of Silicon Valley, for all their utopian imaginings, never really had our best interests at heart: recent threats to democracy, truth, privacy, and safety, as a result of tech's reckless pursuit of progress, have shown as much. We present an alternate story, one that delights in capturing technology in all its contradictions and innovation, across borders and socioeconomic divisions, from history through the future, beyond platitudes and PR hype, and past doom and gloom. Our collaboration features four brief but provocative forays into the tech industry's many worlds, and aspires to incite fresh conversations about technology focused on nuanced and accessible explorations of the emerging tools that reorganize and redefine life today.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Aldous Huxley's Island: A True Utopia?* Annika Wildersch, 2009-12-01 Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, University of Hamburg (Insitut für Anglistik), course: „Alternate Worlds“: Utopian and Counterfactual English Fiction from the late 19th Century to the 1990's, language: English, abstract: 1. Introduction (...) *Island* is a novel of ideas, light on the novel-part and heavy on the ideas. In fact it could also be seen as an essay with a bit of a plot entangled around it. The plot in any case is secondary and easy to summarize: The English journalist Will Farnaby is stranded on the island of Pala and is on the secret mission to negotiate a contract for oil. Injured in the beginning, he leads long conversations with some inhabitants through which he learns about the Palanese way of life. As he takes pleasure in their virtues and beliefs, he gives up his initial oil plans. Nevertheless, in the end Pala gets invaded by the neighbour island Rendang. The emphasis in *Island* lies in the long conversations that Will leads in which he learns about the Palanese lifestyle and through which we, the readers, get to know about Huxley's ideas of an ideal society. The questions this research paper deals with are: What exactly are the utopian features in *Island*? Are those features attainable and what is more, are they worth to attain at all? And in this context, is *Island* rather a utopia of escape or reconstruction? In order to find out the answers to these questions, the paper will first offer an analysis of the ideas and then it will turn to the 'novel'-part with an analysis of the main plot.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Fiction Catalog* H.W. Wilson Company, 1966 Includes an abridged edition of 1908 catalog issued under title: English prose fiction ... list of about 800 title.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *A Very Different Story* Val Gough, Jill Rudd, 1998 The focus of this essay collection is Charlotte Perkins Gilman's utopianism.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Those Barren Leaves* Aldous Huxley, 2021-11-22 *Those Barren Leaves* is a satirical novel by Aldous Huxley, published in 1925. The title is derived from the poem 'The Tables Turned' by William Wordsworth which ends with the words: Enough of Science and of Art; Close up those barren leaves; Come forth, and bring with you a heart That watches and receives. Stripping the pretensions of those who claim a spot among the cultural elite, it is the story

of Mrs. Aldwinkle and her entourage, who are gathered in an Italian palace to relive the glories of the Renaissance. For all their supposed sophistication, they are nothing but sad and superficial individuals in the final analysis.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Grey Eminence Aldous Huxley, 2010-10-31 A gripping biography by the author of *Brave New World* The life of Father Joseph, Cardinal Richelieu's aide, was a shocking paradox. After spending his days directing operations on the battlefield, Father Joseph would pass the night in prayer, or in composing spiritual guidance for the nuns in his care. He was an aspirant to sainthood and a practising mystic, yet his ruthless exercise of power succeeded in prolonging the unspeakable horrors of the Thirty Years' War. In his masterful biography, Huxley explores how an intensely religious man could lead such a life and how he reconciled the seemingly opposing moral systems of religion and politics.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Aldous Huxley Between East and West C. C. Barfoot, 2001 Although the title of this volume is Aldous Huxley between East and West, the order of the articles found within goes from West to East, which naturally imitates Huxley's own progress, especially since he went to the trouble of stepping out as far West as possible before starting for the East. Indeed one could argue that he was already on his way there before he left for California, a continuous journey, perhaps, since from the Californian shores of the Pacific the East is the further West. After the Introduction which places Huxley between East and West, the book starts with a consideration of Huxley's family connections, then goes onto his earliest fictions, his interest in science and the issue of modernity, and his experiments with drama and their inherent philosophical concerns. The poetry with which he began his writing career is then viewed as a link between his earlier Western self and his later Oriental interests, suggesting that the latter was always inherent in the former. A number of considerations of the Utopian themes in Huxley's middle and later fiction leads the volume to a climax with four articles surveying the foibles and the wisdom of Huxley's encounter with Eastern religious thought and philosophy, his misunderstandings, as well as ours, of what actually he had learned and wished to pass on to the Western world.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Narrating Utopia Chris Ferns, 1999 Utopian societies exhibit a variety of ways of organising the financial, political and emotional relationships between people. For all this diversity, however, one thing that exhibits far less variation is the story, the framing narrative that accounts for how the narrator reaches the more perfect society and obtains the opportunity to witness its distinctive excellences. Narrating Utopia is about that story, the curious hybrid of the traveller's tale and the classical dialogue that emerges in the Renaissance, but whose outlines remain clearly apparent even in some of the most recent utopian writing.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: I Can't Stay Long Laurie Lee, 2015-08-06 'They are memorials to times and countries whose best is probably past and gone . . . I was lucky to have known them when I did, before darkness began to fall from the air.' In this much-loved volume, a mature Laurie Lee returns to the Gloucestershire childhood familiar to readers of *Cider with Rosie*, a world lost even at the time of writing to the march of twentieth-century technology. Lee also explores the post-war travels that took him to, amongst others, the Netherlands, Tuscany, Mexico and the West Indies. With pieces dating from the 1940s and 50s, Lee captures a world now for ever changed by war and mass tourism, 'when to be a traveller was not yet to be just a labelled unit'.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: Vedanta for the Western World Christopher Isherwood, 2018-11-11 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Eden Waits* Maryka Biaggio, 2019-08-18 *Eden Waits* is based on the true story of Michigan's utopian experiment. In 1893, financial panic imperils the settlement homesteaded by Abraham and Elizabeth Byers. Abraham, a preacher and self-proclaimed man of the people, rails against greed and corruption and launches Hiawatha Colony, a product-sharing community designed to support its members through self-sufficiency. But can this cooperative community withstand internal strife, the harsh wilds of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and the antagonism of the outside world? When discord rocks the community, Abraham must choose between dissolving the colony and compromising the ideals that elevated him to its patriarch. Although numerous utopian communities were formed in the United States in the nineteenth century, there are few accounts of the day-to-day life and challenges faced by them. Abraham and Elizabeth were in their advanced years when they homesteaded acreage in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. What drove them to risk so much to build a community of kin and like-minded idealists? This carefully researched historical novel explores the struggle between ideals and practicality and the collision of political and religious realms. The events bear surprising parallels to today's climate of polarization, questions about leadership, and concerns over corporate power.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: **The Cambridge Handbook of Stylistics** Peter Stockwell, Sara Whiteley, 2015-03-05 Stylistics has become the most common name for a discipline which at various times has been termed 'literary linguistics', 'rhetoric', 'poetics', 'literary philology' and 'close textual reading'. This Handbook is the definitive account of the field, drawing on linguistics and related subject areas such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, educational pedagogy, computational methods, literary criticism and critical theory. Placing stylistics in its intellectual and international context, each chapter includes a detailed illustrative example and case study of stylistic practice, with arguments and methods open to examination, replication and constructive critical discussion. As an accessible guide to the theory and practice of stylistics, it will equip the reader with a clear understanding of the ethos and principles of the discipline, as well as with the capacity and confidence to engage in stylistic analysis.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *What Goes Around Comes Around* Kimberly J. Lau, Peter Tokofsky, Stephen D. Winick, 2004

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Reading Song Lyrics* Lars Eckstein, 2010-01-01 *Reading Song Lyrics* offers the first systematic introduction to lyrics as a vibrant genre of (performed) literature. It takes lyrics seriously as a complex form of verbal art that has been unjustly neglected in literary, music, and, to a lesser degree, cultural studies, partly as it cuts squarely across institutional boundaries. The first part of this book accordingly introduces a thoroughly transdisciplinary interpretive framework. It outlines theoretical approaches to issues such as performance and performativity, generic convention and cultural capital, sound and songfulness, mediality and musical multimedia, and step by step applies them to the example of a single song. The second part then offers three extended case studies which showcase the larger cultural and historical viability of this model. Probing into the relationship between lyrics and the ambivalent performance of national culture in Britain, it offers exemplary readings of a highly subversive 1597 ayre by John Dowland, of an 1811 broadside ballad about Sara Baartman, 'The Hottentot Venus', and of a 2000 song by 'jungle punk' collective Asian Dub Foundation. *Reading Song Lyrics* demonstrates how and why song lyrics matter as a paradigmatic art form in the culture of modernity.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: **Anatomy of Wonder** Neil Barron, 1987

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: **Mortal Coils** Aldous Huxley, 1925

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *War Poets and Other Subjects* Bernard Bergonzi, 2017-03-02 In the opening section of these related studies of modern literature, Bernard Bergonzi considers the poetry and fiction of two World Wars, including discussions of Wilfred Owen, Richard Aldington's *Death of a Hero*, Pat Barker's *Regeneration*, and the poetry of the Desert War of the 1940s. The second section deals with a number of prominent twentieth-century authors. Among other subjects, it looks at Ford Madox Ford's *The Good Soldier* as a novel anticipating the Great War, the treatment of memory in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, and aspects of the poetry of T.S.

Eliot, responding to arguments about its anti-semitism. The final section is on Catholic writers, from Hopkins and Chesterton to Graham Greene and David Lodge. The book continues Bergonzi's extensive career as a critic and literary historian of the modern period, and takes a fresh look at the subjects of some of the earlier books, such as Hopkins, Eliot, Wells, and the literature of war.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Doors of Perception* Aldous Huxley, 2010-01-26 Discover this profound account of Huxley's famous experimentation with mescaline that has influenced writers and artists for decades. 'Concise, evocative, wise and, above all, humane, *The Doors of Perception* is a masterpiece' Sunday Times In 1953, in the presence of an investigator, Aldous Huxley took four-tenths of a gram of mescaline, sat down and waited to see what would happen. When he opened his eyes everything, from the flowers in a vase to the creases in his trousers, was transformed. Huxley described his experience with breathtaking immediacy in *The Doors of Perception*. In its sequel *Heaven and Hell*, he goes on to explore the history and nature of mysticism. Still bristling with a sense of excitement and discovery, these illuminating and influential writings remain the most fascinating account of the visionary experience ever written. WITH A FOREWORD J.G. BALLARD

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Aldous Huxley Annual* Jerome Meckier, Bernfried Nugel, 2003-08-31 *Aldous Huxley Annual* is the official organ of the Aldous Huxley Society at the Centre for Aldous Huxley Studies in Munster, Germany. It publishes essays on the life, times, and interests of Aldous Huxley and his circle. It aspires to be the sort of periodical that Huxley would have wanted to read and to which he might have contributed.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Library Catalogues of the English Renaissance* Sears Reynolds Jayne, 1956

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Epigrams from Martial* Martial, 1969

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *American Buddhist*, 1963

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Divine Within* Aldous Huxley, Huston Smith, 2013-07-02 "A genius . . . a writer who spent his life decrying the onward march of the Machine." — The New Yorker Brave New World author Aldous Huxley on enlightenment and the ultimate reality. In this anthology of twenty-six essays and other writings, Aldous Huxley discusses the nature of God, enlightenment, being, good and evil, religion, eternity, and the divine. Huxley consistently examined the spiritual basis of both the individual and human society, always seeking to reach an authentic and clearly defined experience of the divine. Featuring an introduction by renowned religious scholar Huston Smith, this celebration of ultimate reality proves relevant and prophetic in addressing the spiritual hunger so many feel today.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Red Planets* Mark Bould, China Miéville, 2009 Science fiction and socialism have always had a close relationship. Many sf novelists and filmmakers are leftists. Others examine explicit or implicit Marxist concerns. As a genre, sf is ideally suited to critiquing the present through its explorations of the social and political possibilities of the future. This is the first collection to combine analyses of sf literature and films within a broader overview of Marxist theorisations of and critical perspectives on the genre. This is an accessible and lively introduction for anyone studying the politics of sf, covering a rich variety of examples from Weimar cinema to mainstream Hollywood films, and novelists from Jules Verne and H.G. Wells to Kim Stanley Robinson, Ken MacLeod and Charles Stross.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Napoleon Symphony: A Novel in Four Movements* Anthony Burgess, 2014-10-13 Anthony Burgess draws on his love of music and history in this novel he called "elephantine fun" to write. A grand and affectionate tragicomic symphony to Napoleon Bonaparte that teases and reweaves Napoleon's life into a pattern borrowed—in liberty, equality, and fraternity—from Beethoven's Third "Eroica" Symphony, in this rich, exciting, bawdy, and funny novel Anthony Burgess has pulled out all the stops for a virtuoso performance that is literary, historical, and musical.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Learning in the Age of Digital Reason* Petar Jandrić, 2017-07-17 *Learning in the Age of Digital Reason* contains 16 in-depth dialogues between Petar

Jandrić and leading scholars and practitioners in diverse fields of history, philosophy, media theory, education, practice, activism, and arts. The book creates a postdisciplinary snapshot of our reality, and the ways we experience that reality, at the moment here and now. It historicises our current views to human learning, and experiments with collective knowledge making and the relationships between theory and practice. It stands firmly at the side of the weak and the oppressed, and aims at critical emancipation. Learning in the Age of Digital Reason is playful and serious. It addresses important issues of our times and avoids the omnipresent (academic) sin of pretentiousness, thus making an important statement: research and education can be sexy. Interlocutors presented in the book (in order of appearance): Larry Cuban, Andrew Feenberg, Michael Adrian Peters, Fred Turner, Richard Barbrook, McKenzie Wark, Henry Giroux, Peter McLaren, Siân Bayne, Howard Rheingold, Astra Taylor, Marcell Mars, Tomislav Medak, Ana Kuzmanić, Paul Levinson, Kathy Rae Huffman, Ana Peraica, Dmitry Vilensky (Chto Delat?), Christine Sinclair, and Hamish Mcleod.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Ampleforth Journal* , 1977

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The Perennial Philosophy* Aldous Huxley, 2012-02-14 An inspired gathering of religious writings that reveals the divine reality common to all faiths, collected by Aldous Huxley *The Perennial Philosophy*, Aldous Huxley writes, may be found among the traditional lore of peoples in every region of the world, and in its fully developed forms it has a place in every one of the higher religions. With great wit and stunning intellect—drawing on a diverse array of faiths, including Zen Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism, Christian mysticism, and Islam—Huxley examines the spiritual beliefs of various religious traditions and explains how they are united by a common human yearning to experience the divine. *The Perennial Philosophy* includes selections from Meister Eckhart, Rumi, and Lao Tzu, as well as the Bhagavad Gita, Tibetan Book of the Dead, Diamond Sutra, and Upanishads, among many others.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *Alternative Histories of English* Peter Trudgill, Richard J. Watts, 2002-09-06 This groundbreaking collection explores the beliefs and approaches to the history of English that do not make it into standard textbooks. Orthodox histories have presented a tunnel version of the history of the English language which is sociologically inadequate. In this book a range of leading international scholars show how this focus on standard English dialect is to the detriment of those which are non-standard or from other areas of the world. *Alternative Histories of English*: * reveals the range of possible 'narratives' about how different varieties of 'Englishes' may have emerged * places emphasis on pragmatic, sociolinguistic and discourse-oriented aspects of English rather than the traditional grammar, vocabulary and phonology * considers diverse topics including South African English, Indian English, Southern Hemisphere Englishes, Early Modern English, women's writing, and politeness. Presenting a fuller and richer picture of the complexity of the history of English, the contributors to *Alternative Histories of English* explain why English is the diverse world language it is today.

1962 science fiction novel farnaby: *The History of English Literature* Peter Conrad, 1987

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